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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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MORE than one hundred cows have been slaughtered in the Mulvane, Kansas, neighborhood during the past season, because of tuberculosis. This is not the only community to suffer. These cows cost one hundred dollars and upwards. Most of such animals were bought from out-of-state dealers who advertised in Kansas papers but whose advertising Kansas Farmer refused to print.

The cow-buying farmers of Kansas are taking note of papers carrying reliable advertising. This was evidenced in January, at a meeting in Manhattan, when one dairy farmer was roundly applauded following this statement before the meeting of the State Dairy Association;

"Kansas Farmer did not carry any of that cow advertising. You never saw any of it in their columns. You are safe when you buy from their advertisers and that's something every farmer in Kansas should know and appreciate."

There seems to be no recourse for the victims of this unscrupulous advertising, but if experience is worth anything they can avoid a repetition.

Kansas Farmer does not carry unreliable advertising for love nor money. Other papers have the same means of locating this class of advertising as has Kansas Farmer. They can exclude it from their columns if they will.

The published guarantee of advertising is much alike in all farm papers these days. The only real guarantee is what the paper has done in the past.



Comparisons Become Odious

Savings Which Help To Pay for Other Upkeep

The saving you can make in tires will offset the climbing price of gasoline and other incidentals. Standard makes of tires are sold with verbally expressed life of 3,500 miles! Or, you can buy Ajax tires which are guaranteed in writing for 5,000 miles. This is a saving of 1,500 miles, or 43%. Expressed in dollars, it's \$4.00 to \$20.00 per tire—according to size.

Will you determine on Ajax tires and get more for your money? Decide now to equip all four wheels with Ajax for the 1914 season.

The Ajax Guarantee is nine years old, and is a definite warranty. It assures higher quality of Ajax tires! There's a nearby Ajax dealer to serve you. Call upon him. Ask him or write to us for booklets.

AJAX TIRES

Plain Tread Non-Skid
Guaranteed (in writing) 5,000 Miles
"While others are claiming quality we are guaranteeing it."

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER CO.
1796 Broadway New York City
Factories: Trenton, N.J.

The Selway Steel Post And Ready Made Corner System

The strongest line post and corner on the market. Everything driven with a sledge hammer. Our line posts are full of flexibility and life. Made of open hearth, non-rusting high carbon steel, every ounce placed where it will do the most good.

Our corner can be put up or taken down in 30 minutes with our triangle bracing and anchor system. The corner will positively stay where you put it. No holes to dig. For sale by dealers everywhere. Write us for booklet.

The Selway Steel Post Co
Lincoln, - - - Nebraska
Or
H. G. Moore, Kansas City, Mo.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 806 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

INSTALL YOUR OWN Water Works

Hot and cold running water for country homes. Complete system ready to install \$37.50. Easily installed by anyone or money refunded. Enjoy the comforts of life!

Big Free Catalog
Simply send name today for big low price Catalog FREE. Shows hundreds of bargains in Furnaces, Windmills, and everything known in Plumbing Goods direct at manufacturers' prices.

MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY CO.,
1830 So. 11th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

CALVES Raise Them Without Milk

Booklet Free.
D. O. COE, Topeka, Kansas.
1912 SEED CORN
Reid's and Hiawatha Yellow Dent, shelled and graded; test 100%. \$1.65 per bu. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

Cattle Growers Encouraged

Uncertainty Among Finishers of Cattle Due to Narrow Margins—Wool Prices Advance

UNCERTAINTY prevails in the trade in cattle. The situation, it seems, warrants conservatism on the part of farmers and feeders who are considering the purchase of stockers and feeders. While fat steers are selling at Kansas City at prices close to the record for this season, many feeders complain that there is lack of profit in the returns after the high cost of the thin animals and feedstuffs is deducted. Anent this, the following remark of a feeder buyer at Kansas City is of interest: "I am filling the orders, but I do not see where the profits are coming from on them when finished."

Of course, this order buyer may be wrong. It is already apparent that with only a normal growing season feeds of all kinds will be cheaper in the next fall and winter feeding season. Corn for delivery next December, for instance, is already being sold at Kansas City and Chicago under 60 cents per bushel, which means around 50 cents on farms in surplus producing districts. Besides, there is no plenitude of unfinished cattle in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Shipments of stockers and feeders combined recently have been running in excess of the corresponding time last year, some of the communities forced to unload during the drouth last summer beginning to replenish supplies. This reflects confidence in the future of the market on the part of feeders, anyway.

RANGE CATTLE MOVEMENT LIGHT.
Transactions in large bunches of range cattle in the Southwest for movement to the Flint Hills pastures of Kansas and to summer grazing grounds farther north have been lighter so far this season than for a number of years. Few trades were made at the great annual conventions of the Panhandle & Southwestern Cattle-men's Association and of the Cattle Raisers' Associations of Texas. The graziers who usually buy thousands of cattle declare the Texas rangemen are asking excessive prices—up to \$65 for four-year-old steers. The prices are the same as a year ago, but the cattle carry more flesh, range conditions having been exceptionally favorable in the Southwest all winter. But the pasturage business was unprofitable last year, due partly, if not entirely, to the drouth. Besides, the bankers who finance this movement are demanding a wider margin than a year ago. The financiers who are directly interested in the cattle business are preaching caution, and it is probable that they have been instrumental in discouraging some graziers from investing in thin cattle at present figures.

Rangemen are in an independent position, having an abundance of good grass on which to maintain their animals if the feeders refuse to pay their prices. In the stocker and feeder division of the Kansas City market, a strong undertone exists simply because there are many farms bare of cattle in this country. Mexican shipments, it appears, are dwindling, the duty on exports from the southern part of that country being prohibitive, while the northern sections which can ship have liquidated closely.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS HIGH.
Stockers and feeders are quoted up to \$8.50 in Kansas City, practically the same price as a year ago. To the breeder who has the cattle to sell and to the farmer who is going into the cattle breeding business, these prices are encouraging. But fat steers are selling largely at \$8 to \$8.75 at Kansas City, with tops up to \$9.25. The margin over unfinished stock is not wide enough.

The market is not without bright sides, however. Although general business over the country is improving slowly, an optimistic feeling exists over the future prosperity of the United States. This promises much for the purchasing power of millions of consumers. No one is predicting a serious decline in prices of beef animals in the next year. There is no abundance of beef in the great consuming countries on the whole. Liberal profits are being earned on stockers and feeders. If fat cattle were higher in price, there would be much less uncertainty in the trade. And if fat cattle sold at present prices and stockers and feeders were about \$1 per hundredweight cheaper, the market would also have more friends among finishers.

Argentine is one of the discouraging factors. Packing house buyers at Kansas City are using reports or claims of liberal shipments of beef from Argentine as an explanation quite freely when depressing prices. The recent imports from

Argentine, according to government estimates, have added only about 1 per cent to the domestic supply of beef, but they have had a more bearish effect than such an addition would be expected to bring about. Perhaps the American packers, who control five of the nine packing houses in Buenos Aires, are gradually bringing the United States prices in line with the South American figures. Monthly imports of beef from Argentine are averaging 9,000,000 pounds according to the national Department of Agriculture. This represents only the dressed weight of 15,000 average cattle. The slaughter of Kansas City packers in the last two months has averaged about 15,000 cattle weekly.

FEWER FAT CATTLE MARKETED.
Supplies of cattle have not been as meager as feeders expected at leading western markets so far this year. Kansas City and St. Louis show the largest decreases from last year. The Kansas City market has received about 335,000 head to date, or 53,000 less than for the corresponding time last year. St. Louis receipts aggregated 155,000, a decrease of 45,000. St. Joseph has received 79,000, a decrease of 25,000. Chicago receipts amount to 580,000, or slightly more than for the corresponding time last year. It must be remembered in connection with this showing that the enormous marketing of cattle from range districts resulted in a very small increase in slaughtering, but brought about a redistribution of thin animals, largely to Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, Chicago's supply territory.

A feature of the Kansas City receipts has been the large proportion of fat animals finished on concentrates like cottonseed meal and cake and on silage and on beet pulp and other rations not including corn. This marks the beginning of a new era in beef production in the Southwest.

WOOL HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.
What! Take the duty off raw wool? A year ago sheep breeders were complaining bitterly against the proposal to remove the duty on their product. Last fall many sheepmen liquidated holdings on account of the adoption of the free wool trade clause in the Underwood tariff. Farmers in scattered areas also quit the sheep business on that account. But the unexpected has happened.

Native Kansas and Missouri wool is worth from 3 to 5 cents more per pound than a year ago, and there is almost a scramble among buyers. Choice Kansas wool is quoted up to 23 cents, but there are signs of an advance to 25 cents per pound. In the western range states over 50,000,000 pounds of wool has already been contracted on the sheep's back. The flockmasters are also getting from 3 to 5 cents more than last year, or the same prices as in 1912—15 to 20 cents per pound. It is said Boston mills have been eager buyers of foreign wool in London, too. The world has no surplus of wool.

Mutton prices, on the other hand, are disappointing. Recent prices at Kansas City have enabled most feeders to come out with no less than losses of 50 cents to \$1 per head on their winter's lamb and sheep feeding operations. The country appears to have fattened more mutton than consumers can absorb at above the present level of prices.

According to the latest statistics, the United States now has 49,719,000 sheep, compared with 51,482,000 a year ago and 52,448,000 April 15, 1910, when the last census was taken. Kansas is credited with only 316,000 sheep, compared with 276,000 in 1910. Ohio has 3,263,000 and Wyoming, the leading sheep state, 4,472,000.

DEMAND FOR MULES OFF.
Mule trade is disappointing. It seems that the South has filled its needs of cottoners for this season. There is almost no local farm demand. Big mules are usually active at this time of the year, but the slackness in railroad construction and new industrial projects is restricting sales of the large hybrids. Still, dealers have mules which are held up to \$265. There is no extreme pessimism in the market, and about as much confidence as ever is apparent over the future of these profitable animals. Cotton mules, as usual in March, are \$10 to \$25 lower than at the high time this season, and slow sellers at the decline. The farmer who breeds the average farm mare to a jack will not regret his action when he sells the mature offspring, to judge from present indications.



For nearly half a century the Hamilton, Brown mark has proved itself an unflinching guide to good shoe value.

You invest many dollars in shoes, each year. You can make sure that every dollar brings you full value, by asking for

Hamilton, Brown Shoes

and getting them. Don't accept substitutes—there is sure to be a Hamilton, Brown dealer near you. Walk out of the store that can't supply Hamilton, Brown Shoes and walk into the store that can.

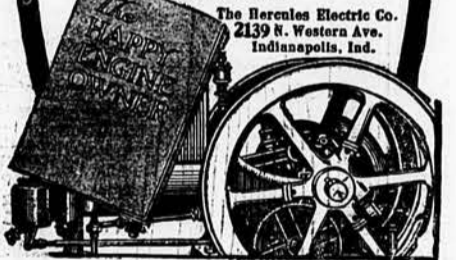
Hamilton, Brown Shoes are made for every purpose and every member of the family; in all styles, sizes and prices.



Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company St. Louis—Boston

WIZARD MAGNETOS

The Better the Ignition the Better the Engine
judged by the work it will do. The sharp, hot spark that comes from Wizard Magnetos cures 90% of gas engine troubles—gets more work out of any engine because it gives it the ignition it needs.
Don't accept an engine without a Wizard and you'll be spared ignition troubles. Put a Wizard on the engine you own and increase its power. Every Wizard is guaranteed. Ask your dealer to write us. Send for Our Free Book, "The Happy Engine Owner," which tells about ignition and how to prevent or cure most engine troubles.



The Hercules Electric Co. 2139 N. Western Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Buy Direct For Factory Prices

2 H.P. \$39.45; 4 H.P. \$75.50;
6 H.P. \$99.35; 8 H.P. \$139.65; 11 H.P. \$208.90
All ready to run. Other sizes up to 40 H.P., equally low. Cash or Easy Terms.

WITTE Engines

Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate, Gas. Stationary, Portable and Special Sawing styles. Easy to start, without cranking. Steady and reliable running guaranteed. Standard for 27 years. Proven fuel savers over others. Thousands in use, in all parts of the world.
60 Days' Free Trial. 5-Year Guarantee
New Book FREE—(most understandable yet printed) with Easy-Terms sales plan, by return mail.
ED. H. WITTE,
Witte Iron Works Co.,
1638 Oakland Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.

**KANSAS FARMER**

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

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NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

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.



Tryout of Agricultural Agents in Kansas

THIS issue of KANSAS FARMER is given almost entirely to the presentation of the first year's work of agricultural agents in Kansas. During the past year five county agents have been at work in the state, and in addition four district agents. The agricultural agent map for Kansas on page 11 of this issue sets forth these facts regarding the work that has been organized and in operation during the past twelve or eighteen months, and in addition shows where organizations for additional work have been made.

The people of Kansas have heard much concerning the agricultural agent and his work during the past two years. KANSAS FARMER has given more attention to the subject than any other farm paper covering this territory. This has not been because it was a popular fad introduced as a result of a general demand from a large majority of the people for it. In fact it has been to a large extent an unpopular and much misunderstood idea. The position of KANSAS FARMER has been taken not because exploiting the idea was the means of getting in on a wave of popularity, but because our careful consideration of the subject has convinced us that the idea, even though perhaps not thoroughly organized or worked out at the present time, has much of merit to commend it.

The Federal Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations have for over half a century been investigating numerous questions concerned with the interests of the farmers of the country and our agricultural development as a whole. Vast amounts of information have been accumulated during this period, which, if it could be intelligently grafted upon the practice of this great industry, would do much to promote development of the country as a whole, and return to the individual farmer a greater net income as well.

The weak point in all the work that has been done in the past in the interest of agricultural development has been the difficulty of placing this information into workable form and actually applying it to the farming methods of the country. The men involved in this research work as investigators are usually ill adapted by nature and training to bring about the actual use of the information they have been instrumental in securing. These many agencies for the studying of the principles underlying the practice of agriculture have been busily engaged all these years to a large extent in manufacturing and accumulating this vast store of valuable information with no facilities for properly distributing the product. A great manufacturing concern handled in this one-sided manner would be a decidedly unbusinesslike affair.

In studying the possibilities of the agricultural agent it has seemed to us that the placing of men of the proper type in the field is a step in the direction of assisting wonderfully in retailing or properly distributing the fruits of all this investigational work. Long before the wonderful development and expansion of the work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations this weakness of agricultural practice was recognized by our leading thinkers. Liebig, the great German scientist, said, "Agriculture is, of all industrial pursuits, the richest in facts and the poorest in their comprehension." This statement is undoubtedly absolutely true to a large extent. Farmers themselves in practicing their art the world over have accumulated a large store of facts, but too often a lack of proper comprehension of these facts has resulted in the failure to realize the returns which should follow the accumulation of so much valuable data. Liebig is also quoted as saying, "Facts are like grains of sand which are moved

by the wind, but principles are these same grains cemented into rocks."

The placing of a thoroughly competent man at work in a limited area makes him the field agent of all the agricultural forces of the nation in that locality. The idea is comparatively new, especially in the northern part of the United States. Throughout the southern states it has been in operation for the past ten years, and the results so far have thoroughly demonstrated its soundness. A large proportion of those interested in agriculture have for many years been keenly interested in using the agricultural press, bulletins of the experiment stations and public meetings to the fullest extent possible in acquiring information on many of the principles underlying the practice of agriculture. The next logical step would be the placing of the properly trained man within the limited area so as to apply his ability and training to the particular problems of the locality.

The way in which the county agricultural agent idea has worked out here in Kansas is admirably set forth in this issue of KANSAS FARMER. Perhaps many may have a feeling of disappointment that more spectacular things have not been reported. Except in a few individual instances spectacular results could not be expected to follow the placing of agents in the field. A few instances of that character can be referred to in various parts of the country. In a Missouri county an agent happened to begin work just as a widespread outbreak of cholera was ravaging his county. By the vigor of his efforts in suppressing this disease he was able in a few weeks to save thousands of dollars to the farmers of the county. In Kansas one of our district agents in the northwestern part of the state found a large region in which agricultural development was practically paralyzed as a result of two or three years of soil drifting. A successful method of counteracting this difficulty was devised and the enthusiasm of the whole community was sufficiently aroused to unitedly put these methods into practice. In another section the scourge of grasshoppers had practically taken the country and the efforts of the agent resulted in so arousing the enthusiasm as to secure the united effort of those interested in carrying out the successful methods of control that had been worked out by the experiment station. In the main, the work of the most successful agent is so commonplace that we are perhaps inclined to overlook its far-reaching results.

The editors of KANSAS FARMER, who were convinced that this idea had merits before actually seeing it in practice, have followed closely the work of the men who have been appointed as agricultural agents in our state. We have studied these men themselves personally, and without an exception have found them to be specially qualified in many ways for the work they have undertaken. They should be thoroughly trained in the underlying principles of agricultural practice. This usually means that they should be graduates of agricultural colleges. We have found that the men at work in Kansas possess these qualifications and in addition they have all had some practical experience in the broader phases of agriculture; and most of them at least were fairly conversant at the beginning of their work with the particular problems of the locality which they were to serve. A man might possess all these requirements, however, and still be a failure as an agricultural agent. The success of his work depends largely upon his ability to arouse enthusiasm on the part of others and secure their cooperation in carrying out the ideas generally accepted as leading to better results.

The possession of so many qualities

narrows down the number of men available for such positions. At the present time throughout the country the greatest difficulty encountered has been to secure men of proper training and qualifications to take up this line of work.

KANSAS FARMER editors have gone on the theory in studying results accomplished in Kansas by our agricultural agents that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." In every case where we have had opportunity to cross the trail of these men in their work, to visit the farms they have visited, and to talk personally with the men with whom they are co-operating, we have found that they have been making good. We have found that men who were at first somewhat skeptical have been thoroughly won to the agricultural agent idea. In the meetings which we have attended over the state where these various farm bureaus have been gathered together for the discussion of their agricultural problems, we have found them to be composed of the cream of the agricultural population of their respective territories.

There has been a disposition on the part of many to resent and belittle the agricultural agent idea. There is a feeling of resentment because men in other lines of industry, as bankers or commercial organizations, in many cases are expressing a willingness to back the idea and "help the farmer." Where this idea of the movement has been expressed the farmer may rightfully resent the manner in which it is put. Farmers as a class are as well able to take care of themselves and their interests as those belonging to any other business or occupation. There should be no misunderstanding on the part of those interested in promoting field work of this kind as to the place agriculture occupies and the relation it bears to all our great industries. A movement which will tend to promote the agricultural welfare of the community or the nation is not a movement to "help the farmer" in a philanthropic way, but a movement to promote the welfare of our country as a whole. Every occupation and every man, woman and child in our country is interested in this sort of progress. Greater prosperity on the farms inevitably leads to greater prosperity in the city. To every occupation in existence comes greater opportunities as a result of the upbuilding of our country agriculturally. It is important that those interested in developing our agricultural interests take this broad view and not narrow it down to convey the idea that the interest of a little group—as, for example, the banker—in the agricultural agent is a philanthropic desire to "help the farmer." It would be just as logical for the banker, as a class, to get behind a movement for the furnishing of assistance to the banker or the merchant in the conduct of his individual business.

Some of those objecting to the agricultural agent seem to have rather queer ideas on the subject. We noticed in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette an article from a correspondent who certainly must have been describing a fictitious county agent. He described him as a sort of combination medicine man, magician and "yarb" doctor, who was paid the munificent sum of \$3,500 to entertain the farmer with his stunts and sell his protective charms. He was represented as rushing onto a neighbor's farm loaded down with soil augers, pruning knives, spades and various equipment, and landing on this farmer with a tirade against him as a soil robber and with various other uncomplimentary charges, prescribing some lime for his soil and, in leaving, telling him that he would put in the order as he went to town for the lime needed. This agent was represented as bulldozing this

farmer against his will, denouncing him for his various farm practices and holding him up as a horrible example to the community. We agree with the Breeders' Gazette that this agent must be a fictitious one, or if he is not he has certainly missed his calling. This correspondent says that the salvation of any community comes from within and that the work of even the best county agent can only impress itself superficially upon the community. It is undoubtedly true enough that growth and development of this kind is from within, and in our observations here in Kansas the farmers' improvement clubs and bureaus which have been organized in our state have been working on that theory. The employment of a trained man to work in co-operation with these clubs is but an expression of the growth which is taking place within the group so organized.

Another objector to the idea—and this one happens to be a Kansas man who is not only known as a farmer but is quite widely known through his writings for the agricultural press—seems to have the idea that the farmer is being asked to hire a young and inexperienced graduate of an agricultural college to teach him how to run his business and suggests by way of comparison the idea of the banker or the business man hiring some young graduate without any practical experience in his line of business to come in and tell him how to run it. The way the idea is worked out in Kansas and elsewhere the agricultural agent comes only as the result of a group of farmers getting together and deciding that they wish to have brought to them through the agency of a carefully selected man as much of the scientific knowledge underlying their business as possible; this, in order that they might take this mass of accumulated knowledge and facts and through the exercise of some of that super-science which we call common sense, make it their own and work it into the practical management of their farming operations.

This same objector seems to have the idea that the whole movement is for the purpose of landing jobs for the graduates of agricultural colleges. As has already been pointed out, the men having all the necessary qualifications for successfully handling the work of agricultural agents are few in number. If all the counties of Kansas should hire graduates of the agricultural college it would take just 105, and this would be but "a drop in the bucket" in the way of supplying positions for graduates of our colleges, which are each year training and turning out increasing numbers of our young men. We can hardly look upon this idea as a "happy thought" for the furnishing of jobs to the "legions of never-sweats that agricultural colleges turn out annually." We very much fear that the fathers and mothers of these young men and women in attendance at our agricultural colleges will resent the application of this term to them. According to this writer, we are now paying a very goodly state tax to graduate these young men and women, and we are being asked to raise even greater taxes to furnish them jobs after graduation. We do not know how large an amount of property this particular party may be paying taxes on. If he pays on a \$10,000 valuation he has been taxed during the present fiscal year \$1.70 for the support of all the activities of the Kansas Agricultural College, including the support of all the branch experiment stations and the extension work, in addition to the funds necessary for conducting the educational part of the college. Surely none of us could begrudge the few cents we are investing in these young men and women in order to so train them that agriculture as a profession may be uplifted and the farm made a more attractive place to live on, as well as a more successful business enterprise.

COUNTY AGENTS' WORK

How it Was Started, What It Has Accomplished — By Edward C. Johnson, Leader For Kansas



MEMBERS OF THE HARVEY COUNTY IMPROVED FARMING CLUB.—THE CLUB HELD AN ALL-DAY MEETING IN NEWTON IN FEBRUARY AND A BANQUET AT NOON OF THAT DAY.—EVERY MEMBER ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTER OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK.

KANSAS has county agents in Leavenworth, Harvey, Allen, Cowley and Montgomery counties; Linn, Miami, Lyon, and Jewell are organized and are awaiting the appointment of an agent, and a dozen are actively promoting the organizations of farm bureaus.

The county agent movement is an effort to place in as many counties as possible men with a thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of agriculture to co-operate with the farmers individually and through their organizations towards the solution of farm problems. Its purpose is to make the best agricultural information of the day common and applied knowledge, whether that information is a result of the experience of successful farmers, or of the investigation of the agricultural experiment stations and of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

COUNTY AGENT DOES NOT KNOW EVERYTHING.

The men who serve as county agents do not pose as knowing all about agriculture. They serve rather as students and helpers. They spend their time studying the farming interests of their respective counties both from the standpoint of production and of distribution. They study the plans, methods and practices of the most successful farmers on their own farms and aid in improving them when this can be done. They bring from farm to farm information as to the best methods practiced by farmers in the different localities and the results obtained by the experiment stations and by the Federal Department of Agriculture. They study the marketing and transportation conditions and aid in bettering them whenever they can. They also conduct county-wide movements, such as campaigns for burning the chinch bugs in winter quarters, for sowing at certain dates to avoid hessian fly injury, for preparing the seed bed for alfalfa, for constructing silos, for the organization of breeders' associations, etc.

RANGE OF USEFULNESS IS WIDE.

Some definite things that have been accomplished are reported in this issue by each agent of the several counties. Their activities are wide. The proper preparation of the seed bed for alfalfa by correct cultivation and tillage methods; the correction of soil acidity by the use of lime; the inoculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria whenever necessary; the proper preparation of the seed bed for wheat and corn, are some of his activities. Others are: the conservation of moisture in fields planted to inter-tilled crops; the introduction and use of sweet clover as a soil builder and forage crop on lands not adapted to alfalfa; the up-building of the soil by the proper application of barnyard manure and by handling so as to prevent soil washing; the testing of seed of corn, sorghums, and other crops.

To this list is to be added: the renovation of old orchards; the proper use of spraying materials to prevent insects and plant diseases; the promotion of the live stock industry by advocating the use of pure-bred sires; the increase of breeding herds and community breeding; the organization of exchange bureaus for feeding stock and pure seed; the planning of balanced rations for farm animals; the making of surveys of the cropping systems and business management of the farm.

The organization of breeders' associations, cow-testing associations, and other producing associations; the promotion of the more complex forms of farmers' organizations for the purpose of

buying and selling farm products co-operatively; the organization of boys' and girls' clubs and contest work in corn, sorghums, tomatoes, pure-bred live stock, etc., are other lines of activity, some of which are undertaken by every agent. In addition, the agents may be active in other ways, such as promoting good roads, better rural schools, more social life, and better conditions in general.

Each man emphasizes some special line of work and makes that his leader. Its nature necessarily depends largely upon the training and personality of the man, his previous experience, and the needs of the county. The work also varies with the character and personnel of the bureau backing him. As no agent can be a specialist in all lines of agriculture, each one calls upon the specialists of the Kansas Agricultural College when help is needed. All agents are in close touch with the college at all times and do their work under its general direction and supervision.

VALUE OF AGENT DEPENDS UPON CO-OPERATION.

The agent's work is effective in proportion as the interest and co-operation of the best farmers of the county are enlisted. That this may be secured, the organization of a farm bureau composed of the best farmers of a county is necessary. Each member then works shoulder to shoulder with the fellow farmers of his county. Being in touch with them he is inspired to better effort on his own farm and to serve as a source of inspiration to others. The agricultural conscience of the people soon becomes aroused, and their attention is focused not only on increased and more economical production of agricultural wealth, but also on its proper use.

The kind of men appointed to do

county agent work is clearly indicated by the biographies and the personal statements in this issue and needs little further discussion. The prime requisites for every man are: that he must have been brought up on the farm, or have spent the greater part of his life on the farm, that he have a broad fundamental education, that he have had wide practical experience in farming operations, that he be a good organizer and that he have a strong, pleasing personality.

STARTING THE WORK IN KANSAS.

When the county agent work was first started in Kansas, the salary of the agents and expenses of the farm bureaus, amounting to \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year, were paid by the local subscriptions of farmers and business men, by funds from the Federal Department of Agriculture and from the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago. This committee furnished \$1,000 to any county agreeing to conduct the work for two years until 100 counties had been supplied. The fund was then discontinued.

Five counties in Kansas received this aid and in addition \$500 per year each from the Federal Department of Agriculture. The other funds necessary for two years' work were raised through the splendid aggressive work of the business men of the various towns, and of leading farmers of each county.

LEVER BILL WILL HELP.

When the funds of the Federal government, appropriated by authority of the Lever Bill, become available, it is planned to furnish a maximum of \$1,000 per year towards the salary of the county agent in any county having a farm bureau. This amount will be supplied to as many counties in Kansas as possible in order of their application, the number in 1914 probably not to exceed four in addition to those now at work.

In each case this application must be accompanied by a guaranteed subscription by local people of not less than \$1,500 per year for two years, to cover the remainder of the agent's salary and the expenses of the farm bureau, the minimum for expenses being \$600 per year. The application also must be accompanied by a constitution and by-laws of the farm bureau, satisfactory to the Kansas Agricultural College, and by a list of officers of the bureau. Further, it must be accompanied by a guarantee of an office and office equipment suitable for the work of the county agent and of an automobile for the use of the agent in his work in the county. The automobile is required, as it increases the efficiency of the agent from twenty-five to fifty per cent by reducing the time it is necessary for him to spend on the road and by making it possible for him to get to a certain place when he should be there. It is also stipulated that before an application is considered, not less than seventy-five bona fide farmers must have subscribed toward the support of the farm bureau at the rate of not less than \$5 per year for two years, or until such time as a law may be enacted permitting the appropriation of county funds for the support of the bureau.

The reason for insisting that at least seventy-five farmers subscribe before an agent is appointed to a county, is that it is not desired to force the agent's service upon anybody who does not want them. With a minimum of seventy-five subscribers to back up the work, his proper reception is assured and his success is practically certain from the start. As a part of the salary of the agent is paid from public funds, his services are not limited strictly to members of the bureau, but may be extended to non-members as well.

WORK OF DISTRICT AGENT.

The district agent's work is slightly different from that of the county agent's work. It extends over several counties instead of one. His salary and expenses are paid from Federal funds, from funds appropriated for extension work in the agricultural college, and from funds raised by railroads, banks, organizations and individuals in the towns of the district where such work is done. The work is not as intensive as that in a county. The agent usually selects demonstration farms near the towns easily accessible in his district. For instance, H. J. Bower, the district agent in Southeast Kansas, has been co-operating with 170 farmers in his district, extending over six counties in Southeast Kansas, and the three district men in Western Kansas are similarly co-operating with a large number.

County agent work in the North is rather new, having been in operation only about three years. Its forerunner was the demonstration work in the South, organized ten years ago by Seaman A. Knapp. The Province of Ontario, Canada, appointed six district representatives in 1906. These correspond to our county agents, and at present there are representatives in thirty-three districts in the province.

In the states of the North and West there are now approximately 200 county men at work. That this number will be greatly increased within the next few years is certain.

EDWARD C. JOHNSON, superintendent of farmers' institutes and state leader in county and district agricultural work for Kansas, was born in 1880 and reared on a farm in Southern Minnesota. He completed the country school and four years high school work and taught

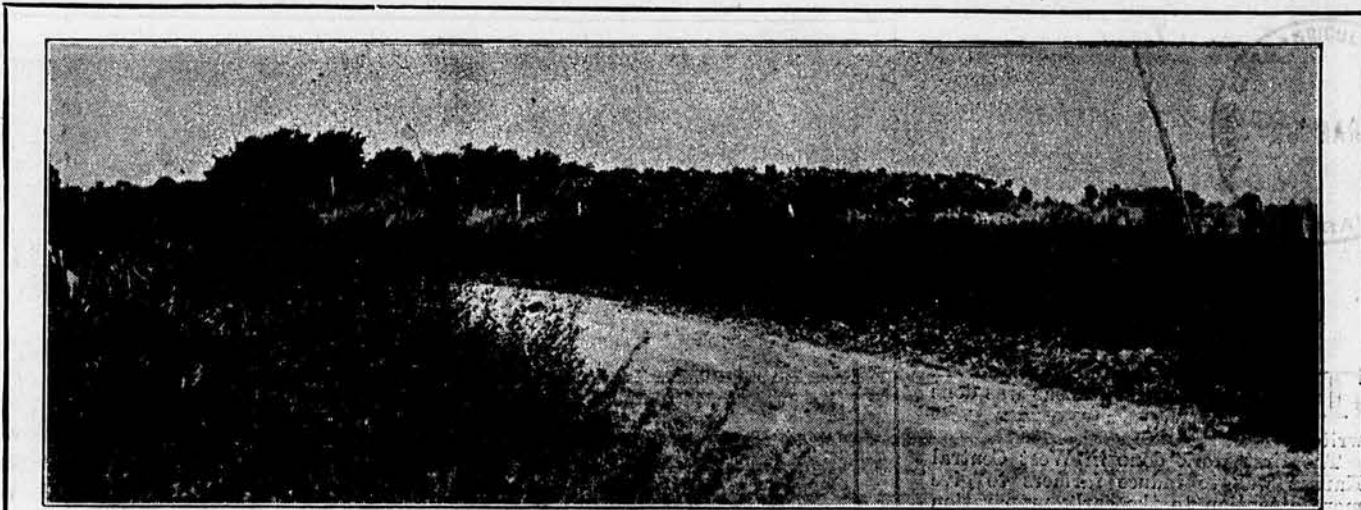


in the rural schools. He completed the course in general science at the University of Minnesota, specializing in biology and plant pathology. He was assistant in botany at the University of Minnesota for one year and instructor in botany for one year. He was then offered the position of assistant pathologist in the United States Department of Agriculture and in 1909 was made pathologist in charge of cereal disease work, specializing in grain crops and sorghums. He was employed in the federal department for five years and during that time traveled extensively throughout the United States, spending the greater part of each summer in the agricultural regions of the Middle West, in this way becoming acquainted with all types of agriculture in the section. He resigned this position September 30, and came to Kansas as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Demonstration Work, which position he now holds.

HARVEY COUNTY FARM CLUB

*Banquet Closes
The First Years
Work, Member-
ship Limit is
Raised to Make
Room For All
Wishing to Join*

By G. C. WHEELER



SWEET CLOVER GROWING ALONG THE ROADSIDE IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.—SUCH SCENES WERE COMMON IN LEAVENWORTH, COWLEY AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES LAST SUMMER.—IN INDEPENDENCE TWO PARTIES GATHERED AND SOLD \$210 WORTH OF SEED FROM VACANT CITY LOTS.

THIS Farm Improvement Club of Harvey County, which was organized last year, sprung spontaneously from the desire of a representative group of farmers in that county to band themselves together for the study of better systems of farming. Harvey County has always been progressive and this movement was but a result of this desire for progress which has ever been present among the best farmers of the county.

The making of the county poor farm into a sort of demonstration farm was one of the earlier moves which was made in this county. This, in a way, might be said to be the forerunner of the present movement, which resulted in the organization of the Farm Improvement Club and the hiring of a man as county agricultural agent.

The writer was in charge of this county farm work for several years and made frequent visits to the farm during that time. During this supervision period the alfalfa acreage of the farm was gradually increased and a more scientific rotation established over the whole farm. Some studies were made in the introduction of pure-bred varieties of wheat and corn, and some very interesting demonstrations were worked out showing the results of better methods of seed bed preparation for wheat than had commonly been practiced. The writer, on these visits, became quite well acquainted with many of the leading farmers of the county, and always found them interested in learning of any new fact or practice which they might in any way make their own and work into their own systems of farming.

With the forming of the Farm Improvement Club, which was composed of men from all the townships in the county to the number of one hundred, the first difficulty arising was the securing of a man who could work with them in carrying out the ideas of the club. Through the inability of the Kansas Agricultural College authorities to locate a suitable man last spring, the writer spent a week in the county during April, visiting among the members of the club in the various parts of the county. Very little in the way of actual assistance could be furnished by a man making hurried visits of this kind. There were, however, various problems presented which were taken up and discussed in a helpful manner on almost every farm visited. Many of the members were especially interested in the building of silos and the feeding of silage; others were building up dairy herds and were in need of information concerning the special type of cow best suited to their purposes. It was very evident to the writer that this Farm Improvement Club was to be an important factor in developing the general farm interests of this county. Elsewhere in this issue will be found definite reports of the work accomplished during the months the work has been under way.

In February the members of this organization held a splendid meeting in Newton, it being the annual meeting. At this meeting a number of papers and addresses were given. A banquet was served at the noon hour at the Y. M. C. A. building and the greatest of harmony prevailed throughout. An increase in membership to 150 was authorized by the club. This action seemed necessary, since a good many farmers were desirous of becoming members and

the rule holding the membership down to 100 made it impossible for them to do so.

* * *

The subject of how to increase the live stock carrying capacity of the farms of the county had been given to the writer as a subject for discussion. This is a most important problem and one upon the solution of which the continued agricultural prosperity of the county largely depends. The handling of live stock profitably in the early days with some open range and on lower priced farm land, was comparatively a simple matter. With the high prices of land prevailing at the present time it is evident that only animals of the highest degree of efficiency can be tolerated. This means the development of high producing dairy herds by those engaged in dairying, and the use of the very best types of beef animals and especially those having the early maturing characteristics highly developed, for beef production. The best of horse power must, of course, be used, and in many instances it will undoubtedly be necessary to make the horse power of the farm bear part of the expense of their maintenance by using brood mares for work purposes.

The whole plan of the farm management must necessarily be based upon the theory that nothing produced must be allowed to go to waste if in any manner it can be converted into an animal product. Such cheap waste material as straw can be used quite extensively in the maintenance ration for mature animals, especially where this is combined with silage and a small amount of cottonseed meal to supply the deficiency in protein. The efficiency of silage has already been demonstrated by a number of the members of the Farm Improvement Club. One member of the club bought silage last winter from a neighbor, paying at the rate of \$5 per ton. It was absolutely necessary to do this to avoid sacrificing the stock. This farmer now has a silo of his own and in spite of the small amount of forage produced last year has maintained his animals through the present winter in good shape.

Another member of this club, who is having his second year's experience with

the silo, is able to show, as a result, what comes very near to getting something for nothing. He had his 150-ton silo and 40 acres of corn which was so stunted as a result of the unfavorable season that it only a little more than half filled the silo. Fifty head of cattle have been wintered on this silage the past winter, supplemented with a little cottonseed meal. At the time of the Newton meeting, February 16, these cattle, which were merely being carried through as stockers, had gained 200 pounds each. The young man who was feeding them, Harry G. Eshelman, had taken these cattle in at 6 cents a pound and was to turn them back April 10 at 7 cents a pound. Mr. Eshelman had figured that if the favorable results continued the silage in this silo would realize gross returns of about \$600. This crop would have been absolutely worthless if he had not been equipped to handle it in just this way; in fact there has been no single method introduced, having so important a bearing upon the increasing of the live stock carry capacity of these Harvey County farms, as the introduction of the silo.

The almost entire absence of pasture is a serious handicap to the live stock farmer. The suggestion was made at this meeting that the use of the silo, to a considerable extent, can supplement the scant pastures, and perhaps, in the case of the dairy farmers at least, take the place entirely of pasture. Some thoughts were presented bearing on the use of alfalfa as a silage crop. The dairyman especially is in need of succulent feed during the latter part of the summer. The earliest crop coming on in the spring is alfalfa. The silo is often empty at this time. It appears, as a result of some experiments carried on at the Kansas Experiment Station, that this crop can be used successfully as silage by combining it with rye, or if rye is not available, by growing a crop of oats to mix with the first crop of alfalfa at filling time. This question has already been discussed at length in columns of KANSAS FARMER.

The necessity for using every effort possible to improve the character of the stock used, led to the organization at the time of the annual meeting, of an Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

This association was formed within the membership of the Farm Improvement Club. It has for its purpose the uniting of the efforts of the members of the club especially interested in pure-bred live stock. Organizations of this kind have always been found to be of great benefit, since the combined efforts of a group of men can accomplish more than the efforts of any one individual alone.

* * *

Edward C. Johnson, state leader, who was present at this annual meeting, presented some figures which had been accumulated by the various agricultural agents, bearing on the financial results which had been secured by representative groups of farmers in the various county organizations. Definite farm surveys of this kind have always been found to be a fruitful source of information. The capitalization and equipment of the various farms studied, have been compiled, and after allowing for the payment of interest and other fixed charges, the actual labor income of the farm has been calculated.

The figures given were rather startling. In total farm income the average for the 28 farms studied in Harvey County was higher than that of any other counties on which Mr. Johnson reported. The capitalization, however, of the Harvey County farms was almost \$21,000, and after deducting the various fixed charges it was found that the average labor income of the owner amounted to but \$455.38; in other words, Mr. Johnson stated that it would appear that the farmer was living more on the interest on his investment than upon the results of his labor. This was undoubtedly true in a year such as the one just passed. The figures were not based on the work of that year. If they had been, the results would probably shown in most that the labor of the owner for the year had returned nothing whatever after deducting interest on the investment and other fixed charges.

* * *

Mr. Lane, who is the man employed as agent in this county, briefly outlined for the club at this meeting, his plans for the coming year. He thought that Harvey County should, if possible, produce its own seed of various kinds. He plans to arrange with farmers through the various townships to take up the growing of improved varieties of the various farm crops, paying special attention to the handling of these crops for seed purposes. It is his purpose to talk milk cow at every farm where any attention is being paid to dairying. He expects to get many of the farmers interested in the use of the Babcock test as a means of determining the actual capacities of their cows. Already some 18 herds have been tested and as a result some unprofitable cows have been disposed of. It further is his purpose in developing the best interests of the club, to present in every way possible the value of the silo. A sort of silo excursion is being planned, the purpose being to make up a party of farmers interested in the silo, map out a route over the county and study as many of the farms equipped with silos, as possible.

Mr. Lane is also advocating the growing of kafir and cane to some extent, on some of the farms of the county in order that no matter what the season,

(Continued on Page Eleven.)



A SPLENDID OFFICE AND ASSEMBLY ROOM IS FURNISHED THE HARVEY COUNTY FARM IMPROVEMENT CLUB IN THE CITY BUILDING.—PICTURE SHOWS MR. LANE READY FOR A TRIP.

DISTRICT PROBLEMS BIG

Most Important State Problems Now in Hands of District Agricultural Agents

THE agricultural demonstration work for West Central Kansas was done by W. A. Boys, Hays, Kan., who writes:

The first work done in West Central Kansas was to induce farmers to give more attention to the early preparation of the seed bed for spring crops. To this end several demonstrations in soil handling were prepared and several farmers in each county agreed to handle a piece of ground as directed. In most cases early spring disking showed an advantage over no preparation, but fall preparation—and particularly fall listing—made the best showing of any early preparation previous to planting. As a result of the demonstrations a large acreage was listed last fall for spring crops.

In the early summer when the grasshoppers became a serious pest it was evident that something must be done to prevent entire destruction of the crops that remained. In co-operation with the Department of Entomology of the Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, two counties were organized for a systematic fight on the grasshoppers. Besides I gave directions to a good many individual farmers as to how to use the grasshopper poison and hopper dozer. Excellent results were reported where the poison was used according to directions.

MORE SILOS AND BETTER SEEDS.

I have continually urged the construction of silos as a means of preserving and getting the most out of the feed crops produced. I have been responsible for or have assisted in the construction of sixteen silos. Four of these were cement silos, of which I superintended the construction.

Early in the fall I considered that the matter of getting good seed for the coming spring was going to be an important one as, owing to the extreme dry weather that prevailed, but little seed was produced. Accordingly a farmers' seed list was prepared, consisting largely of seed produced in the western part of the state. This was to assist farmers in the western part of the state in getting acclimated seed. Over 7,000 bushels of seed of different kinds was listed and about 300 farmers were given information, by means of this list, as to where they could obtain acclimated seed.

In going from one county to another I have studied the various conditions that effect agriculture in each county in the district. Farm surveys have been made and an endeavor made to determine why some have not been successful and why others have been. I believe that many successes are due to a proper organization and management of the farm more than producing a big yield of one crop.

CONTOUR FARMING TO SAVE WATER.

Several farmers through my efforts have become interested in contour farming, and I have assisted them in laying off their fields to be farmed by this system. By this means they will be able to make use of run-off water that would otherwise be wasted, on their rolling farm land and adjoining pasture land.

Through my efforts fifteen farmers tested varieties of sorghums and improved strains of wheat sent out by the Agronomy Department of the Agricultural College.

I have visited 75 farmers on their farms and 100 have called on me for help and suggestions on different matters.

I have addressed 50 farmers' meetings with a total attendance of 5,000 people. Three other meetings have been addressed, having a total attendance of 250 people.

It has been my plan to endeavor, on visiting a farm, to offer some suggestion that would be of some value to the farmer in whatever way the opportunity might present itself.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.—LEE H. GOULD,
DODGE CITY.

The work in this district, as planned by G. E. Thompson, was to carry on a



W. A. BOYS.



H. J. BOWER.



LEE H. GOULD.

number of demonstrations in better seed bed preparation, encourage farmers to handle good live stock, encourage and help in the building of silos, show the increase to be secured by planting good seed instead of seeds of indifferent quality, and besides to make himself generally useful in any way possible.

A large number of demonstrations were planned, and in almost every case the general appearance of the crops was better on the fields where the better methods of cultivation were practiced, although the extremely dry season prevented high yields.

GRASSHOPPER AND SILO WORK BIG FEATURE

Perhaps Mr. Thompson's best work was his organization of the people of the district in their fight against the grasshoppers. In this he was aided by Prof. George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural College. Several hundred tons of poisoned bran mash were used in the district. Ford County alone used 98 tons. Largely as a result of this demonstration in Ford County, eleven other counties organized in the grasshopper fight and distributed altogether over 1,000 tons of poisoned bran mash, with splendid results.

Next in importance was the work Mr. Thompson did in the building of silos in the district. The building of more than thirty silos can be traced directly to his efforts along this line. Many more than this have been built in this district, but this many can be traced to his work.

Mr. Thompson began this work on February 1, 1913, but resigned his position September 30, to accept the place of superintendent of substations with the Kansas Agricultural College. The writer was placed in charge of the work October 1. He followed the same gen-

eral plan outlined by Mr. Thompson, although the work since November 1 has been somewhat different.

INSTITUTE WORK OCCUPIES WINTER.

The work during the fall and winter has been principally institute and lecture work. Since October 1, 1913, I have traveled more than 5,000 miles by rail, team, auto and motorcycle, and have talked to more than 15,000 people. These talks have been along the line of better agriculture, dealing with seed bed preparation for forage crops and wheat, proper feeding of all kinds of farm animals, demonstration in judging horses and cattle, talks on boys' clubs and talks to high schools, teachers' associations and farmers' organizations.

The biggest thing that has been undertaken is the organization of the whole district into boys' kafir clubs. At present ten of the eleven counties in the district have agreed to join, and there is no doubt but that the remaining one will do so as soon as there is time to visit the county and make the arrangements.

After one more series of institutes and a week of school house meetings in Morton County, the work will be boys' kafir clubs and contests, silo construction and farm demonstrations. More calls are coming in for farm visits and consultations in regard to silo construction than can be answered.

HAS ACTIVE SUPPORT OF FARMERS.

The work of the county agricultural agent in Southwest Kansas is only beginning, and with the active support of the farming population, promises large results for the future.

Demonstration work in Southwest Kansas has been conducted by the Kansas Agricultural College in conjunction with the Santa Fe Railroad and the De-

partment of Agriculture just a little more than a year.

The Dodge City Commercial Club and the bankers of Cimarron aided the work in many ways, especially in a financial way. At Dodge City the expenses to the amount of \$8 a month were borne by the Commercial Club and at Cimarron all the local expense was borne by the bankers. The Dodge City Commercial Club also furnished an office and a typewriter.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT.—H. J. BOWER, PARSONS.

The demonstration work in Southeastern Kansas was started March 1, 1913. A general survey was first made of the territory, including Cherokee, Labette, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Bourbon, and part of Anderson counties. The most important needs of Southeastern Kansas were found to be the improving of the upland so that alfalfa could be grown successfully and the finding of suitable legumes for improving the poorer types of soil. Barnyard manure in these counties is not protected and saved carefully, and very little plowed land is ever top-dressed.

MANY DEMONSTRATIONS UNDER WAY.

Demonstrations such as drainage, liming, preparing the seed bed for alfalfa, sowing sweet clover, disking before plowing and top-dressing plowed land with barnyard manure for corn, kafir and cowpeas were started on 70 farms during the months of April, May and June. Plans were made for other demonstrations such as maintaining mulch in corn fields, planting cowpeas in the corn at time of last cultivation and on disked oats and wheat stubble land for the purpose of green manuring, and the field selection of corn and kafir for seed.

The continued dry weather prevented some of these plans from being carried out. Variety tests of wheat were seeded on four farms, and fertilizer tests on wheat land, consisting of twelve one-tenth-acre plots, were applied on eight farms. The soils of Southeastern Kansas require much study and investigation. This condition is realized by all of the leading farmers and a very strong demand is made for work and study on their farms. From the time that the farm demonstration work was started until the present date a large number of requests have been made for farm visits. About 400 of these requests have been granted and on about 250 farms alfalfa was seeded either in the spring or fall of 1913. A suitable legume of some kind was planted on the other farms visited.

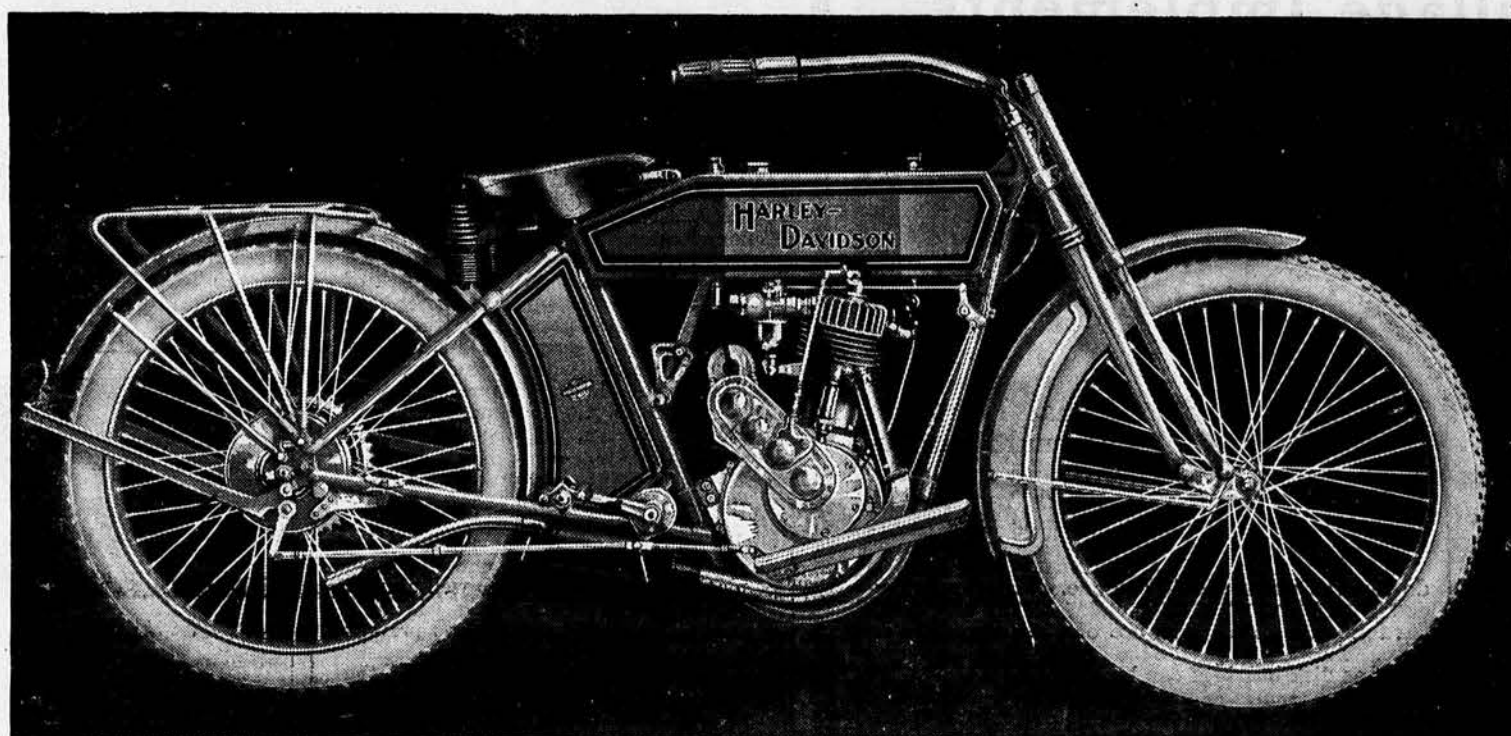
MEETINGS LARGELY ATTENDED.

Since October 1 my time has been spent on farmers' institute circuits, farmers' local meetings and county school house campaigns. The campaigns in Labette and Wilson counties were financed and advertised by the bankers' associations of the respective counties. About 1,500 attended the week's meetings in Labette County, and 800 in Wilson. A similar campaign in Cherokee County was financed by the Kansas Agricultural College and co-operation was had in advertising with the county superintendent, county farmers' institutes, school teachers and local farmers

[Continued on Page Nineteen.]



THE MOTORCYCLE GREATLY INCREASES BOYS' CAPACITY FOR FARM VISITING.



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No Need to Dismount or Place the Machine on the Stand to Start the Motor

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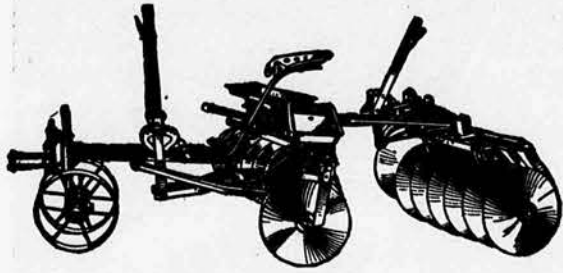
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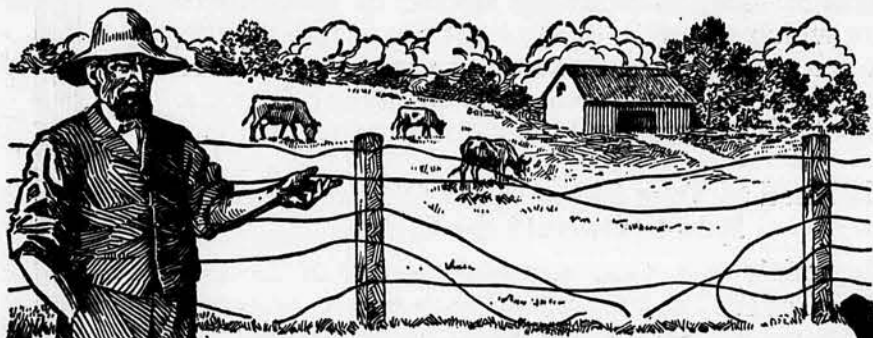
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Demonstration in the Northwest

Reported by Edward C. Johnson, Manhattan

THE demonstrations which were most valuable and which will be most far reaching in their results are the listing for the preventing of soil drifting in the blown area, and demonstrations in constructing and filling silos. It would be difficult indeed to estimate the value of these two demonstrations for this district," writes Clyde McKee, who initiated the district demonstration work in that territory adjacent to the Rock Island from Smith Center to the Colorado line, a stretch of 187 miles. Throughout this district both farmers and townspeople gave the agent and his work a hearty welcome, and expressed their willingness to co-operate in improving the agricultural practices of the territory. Headquarters were located at Norton, and the work begun February 1, 1913.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED.

The demonstrations planned as being the most helpful to the territory included two methods of summer fallowing ground for winter wheat, one consisting of plowing when weeds were well started and then summer tilling only when the ground is moist and sufficient to prevent weed growth, and the other double disking as soon as the frost is out of the ground and then listing six inches deep, gradually working down the ridges in the summer with harrow and cultivator. The other two demonstrations were on the preparation of the ground for spring crops, one of which consisted of single disking as soon as the frost was out of the ground, following this by double disking and then listing the ground to kafir or milo, and the other listing the ground as soon as the frost was gone and listing to kafir or milo at the usual time, splitting the ridges. One or more of these demonstrations were used on 50 farms in the district, and even though the season was unusually dry, most of the demonstrations were successful.

WHAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS TAUGHT.

The plowing method of fallow for winter wheat was handled in fine shape and there was no damage to soil from blowing in fields handled according to directions. The listing method of summer fallowing also came through the season in excellent condition. This probably is the safest way to handle summer fallowed land. Early disking for spring crops gave splendid results. In general, the ground listed easier and a better stand was obtained, crops made a better early growth, land was free from weeds and cultivated easier. On one farm, early disking for corn increased the yield one-third over that obtained from ground not disked and similar results were obtained on many farms with sorghums.

Double listing in preparation for spring crops was not very successful; this method probably should not be used if the listing is not done immediately after the frost leaves the ground. If there is any delay, disking is to be preferred. Fall listing, however, seemed to be exceedingly beneficial; it holds snow, prevents soil washing, and conserves moisture. It is more economical than plowing and should be done in the fall as early as possible. That listing is the surest method of preventing soil drifting was demonstrated on the blown area in Thomas County, where some 60,000 acres was listed in strips and the blowing ef-

fectively stopped for the season. Great care must be taken in this district in the future to keep part of the land more or less rough and get humus into the soil, or blowing will continue to be a serious problem.

BETTER FEED AND MORE STOCK NEEDED.

Early in the work it was clearly seen that Northwest Kansas needs more and better live stock and that the raising of good beef and dairy breeds of cattle is the safest and most permanent agriculture. This is true particularly as feed can be grown in abundance in this

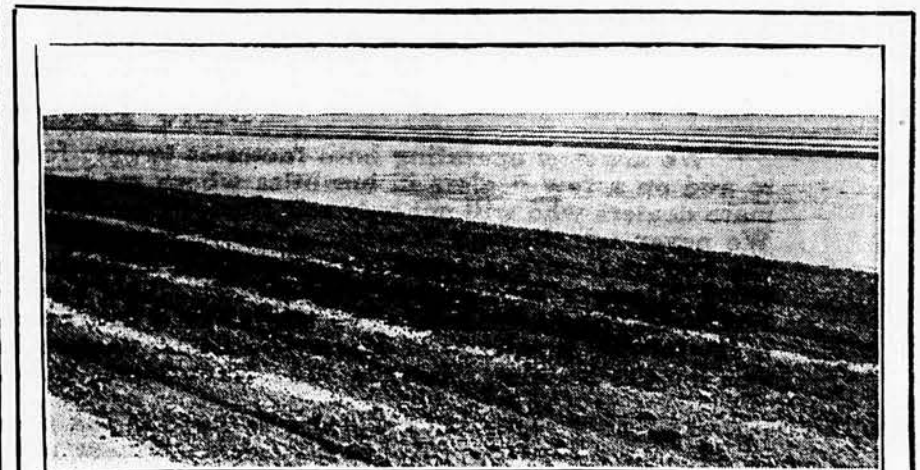


CLYDE M'KEE.

section even in the most unfavorable years, and dairying particularly offers a steady income. More extensive growing and improving of forage crops was therefore emphasized at every opportunity and as much personal instruction was given in the selecting and caring for seed of the grain and forage crops as possible. In order that these crops might be used most effectively, the silo is a necessity, and therefore a campaign for the building of more silos was engaged in early in the season and was made the leader for the demonstration work throughout the summer. The silo was recommended on every farm where the amount of live stock kept would justify it, and in many cases it was urged on farms where there was little live stock and the recommendation made that more live stock be secured.

A "silo special" was run by the Rock Island through this territory to emphasize the value of silos and Northwest Kansas sent almost 10,000 people to listen to the lectures. Early in the season it was noticed that the pit silo would be useful for this section, as many farmers had time to make pit silos, but had no money to invest in above-ground silos. A careful survey, therefore, was made of the pit silos in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, and a bulletin de-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)



THIS photograph represents a portion of the blown area in Thomas County, Kansas, where listing to prevent blowing was started last summer and where some sixty thousand acres were put under control. This system of listing to prevent blowing was advocated by the agricultural demonstration agent in the district wherever blowing was a serious problem, and has proved very effective. This was the biggest demonstration of the value of listing to prevent blowing that has ever been given in this or in any other state.

Allen County Farm Bureau

By W. E. WATKINS, 101a

AS the work of the farm bureau in Allen County was not started until May, 1913, the first assistance given the farmers was in the control of the chinch bugs, while they were passing from the wheat and oats into the corn. Oil and dust barriers were the principal methods of control used. Much of the oil used was a waste product of our county wells, and was found to be very satisfactory where the correct measures were applied before the bugs began to move. Hundreds of bulletins from the Kansas Agricultural College were distributed about

red clover, the object being to find out the desirability of these legumes grown under similar conditions and on the same type of soil. Four different methods of seed bed preparation will be used in these tests, to determine their relative efficiency.

COMPARING KAFIR AND FETERITA.

Since feterita gave such gratifying returns during the season of 1913, it has been suggested by some enthusiasts that this crop take the place of kafir, but this idea has not met with favor by the club, and to verify the statements made at the Kansas Agricultural College regarding this crop, kafir and feterita will be compared on test plats on ten farms in different parts of the county during the season of 1914.

DRAINAGE, WHEAT AND FERTILIZERS.

There is considerable wet, seepy land in the county, so in co-operation with H. B. Walker, the state drainage engineer, tiling systems have been planned on thirty-one farms, and a practical man is putting in some of these systems at the present time. The great need of this work is evident when we stop to consider that all this work was planned during the dry summer and fall of 1913.

A few test plats of wheat varieties and fertilizers have been started and more of this work will be taken up later with the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College. Varieties of corn and broom corn will be tried on ten or twelve different farms.

As there is a shortage of farm seeds in some parts of the county, a "want and for sale" list is kept and sent out in answer to inquiries, and by this means buyer and seller easily get together and much time and expense is saved for both. The same clearing house method is used in disposing of or securing other farm products.

STOCK BREEDERS ORGANIZE.

At every opportunity the live stock industry is being pushed. A stock breeders' association for the county has been organized, and the purchase of more pure-bred sires, and a boys' and girls' pig club are some of the means used to advance this work. The boys' and girls' pig club is open to the boys and girls of Allen County, and at present has a membership of forty. The unit in this work is a single litter of pigs, and the premiums are given to those who produce the greatest number of pounds of pork in the cheapest possible manner. Free trips to the State Farmers' Institute at Manhattan and other premiums have been offered by the farmers and other business men of the county. To encourage the breeding of better pigs, six pure-bred pigs have been offered as premiums. This and other contest work is made just as practical as possible, and completed under actual farming and feeding conditions.

WOMAN NEEDED FOR CONTEST WORK.

As the county agricultural agent can not give contest work the attention it deserves to insure the greatest possible success, it is hoped that the plan used in the southern states will soon be tried out here. If our plans materialize, a woman will soon be employed to take charge of the boys' and girls' club work in Allen County. This work will be carried on for about four months during the spring, summer and fall.

In co-operation with the farmers, other business men of the county, and the Kansas Agricultural College, much valuable work has been planned for the future and it is hoped that the year 1914 will see these plans successfully materialize.

The hog growers of the San Luis Valley have gone the regulation county agricultural agent proposition one better and have hired a trained veterinarian at \$200 per month to devote his whole attention to the health of the hogs belonging to members of the organization which is known as the Monte Vista Hog Growers' Association. It costs the members \$10 each, but the expert is making big money for every one of them. This man perhaps could not successfully take up the sole management of a single farm in his territory, but these hog growers are using his expert ability in their business at a great profit.

Over-feeding sows, causing sudden increase in milk flow, is a common cause of scours in little pigs. Sudden changes of feed of the feeding of some sour food will produce the same result. A bad case of scours can easily transform a thrifty litter of pigs into a bunch of runts that will never amount to much.



W. E. WATKINS.

the time of the first indication of serious chinch bug injury, so that another similar invasion would be effectively combated by the farmers at a considerable financial saving. The county was very well organized in the fall for burning the winter quarters of the chinch bug, but the conditions have never been very favorable for carrying this work to a successful close.

SHORT FEED CROPS DEMAND SILO.

As soon as the weather conditions indicated that the corn and kafir crops would be cut short, the building of silos was urged all over the county at every opportunity. Later in the season many corn and kafir fields were examined to determine their desirability for making good silage. More than sixty silos were built in Allen County during the fall of 1913, and every farmer interviewed has expressed his entire satisfaction with his silo, because of the saving on feed bills and the greater ease of keeping live stock which would otherwise have been sold at a sacrifice because of the feed shortage. The value of the silo has become self-evident, and a large number of farmers are already making preparations for this 1914 addition to their farm equipment.

Many members of the farm bureau have also been active in purchasing concentrated feeds to supplement the roughage, and seventeen carloads have been purchased co-operatively at a saving of \$36 to \$120 per carload.

PUSHING ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER.

I doubt if there has been a single Allen County farmer visited who is not interested in growing either alfalfa or sweet clover. Nineteen farmers are co-operating with the club in getting a start of alfalfa, some using special methods of preparation because of local soil conditions. Much of the upland soil is sour, so twelve farmers have used two tons of ground limestone or ground shells per acre in preparation for later alfalfa or clover plantings.

J. N. Thompson of Moran has been raising sweet clover for eight years, and has been so successful with this legume that a large number of farmers have become very enthusiastic regarding the wonderful possibilities of this crop for increasing the fertility of the upland soils, and for improving the pasture conditions so that a much larger number of live stock can be kept on every farm. The club is co-operating with twenty-eight farmers in growing sweet clover, but if the sale of seed is any indication of prospective plantings, more than 2,000 acres will be seeded to this crop during the year 1914. On six farms there will be test plats of sweet clover, alfalfa and

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ONLY permanent customers can make permanent success. Only satisfaction can make permanent customers. On this belief we base our manufacturing and selling policies.

We do not aim to sell to the million car owners. We do aim to please continuously our constantly increasing part of that million to whom we sell whenever tires are needed. We hold our trade.

Year after year, for car after car, we sell to the same customers. Members of the same family, business associates and friends recommend our tires and service one to another.

WE OFFER tires of demonstrated quality, the courteous and far-reaching service of an unusually efficient organization, a sincere effort on our part to hold our customers through their satisfaction with Fisk Tires and our methods of doing business.

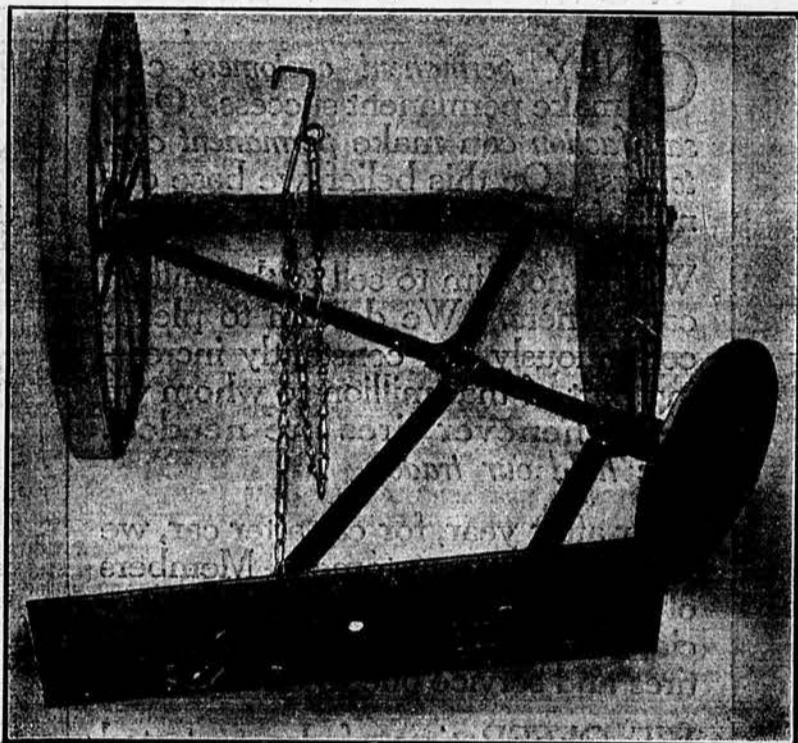
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In addition to its splendid efficiency, its two most striking and outstanding features will be found to be:

1. It saves time because it takes no special time (about what it does to give a traveler a lift on his way). The road can be dragged on that one best day and at that one best time.
2. It saves money because dragging with it is no separate task (about what it is to drive carefully because the old folks are along). The road can be dragged by anyone driving any vehicle, horse or motor driven, in the course of their travels on other errands.

By April 1st four men will be in Kansas and Nebraska, demonstrating and taking orders. In the mean time, send for our booklet.

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DENVER, COLORADO

Montgomery Farmers' Club

By E. J. MACY, Independence

AT seeding was about completed at the time of the completed organization of this club, and I had little opportunity for giving suggestions on planting that crop. Alfalfa seeding took much of our attention during March and April; we urged the farmers to make careful preparation and to ascertain if inoculation was of benefit. Some of the fields inoculated were improved slightly, the main difference being noted on upland soils. Weather conditions became favorable for fall seeding and we again inoculated almost 600 acres. We hope to be informed regarding the value of this work by June. This office gave information to buyers where seed could be purchased and is-

Only two of these were harvested, on account of the dry weather, hence the results were not conclusive and the tests will be continued another year at least. Two farmers grew ear-to-the-row test plots and results on one of these showed a variation in yield from 15 to 34 pounds to the row. These higher-producing ears will be used the coming season in a corn breeding plot.

Orchards were sprayed to prevent insect injury. Cabbage worms, plant aphid and chinch bugs were sprayed with soap solution, with excellent results. The blast torch was also used as a means of control of the chinch bugs, and fifteen farmers procured these torches. Dust furrows and oil barriers were successfully used to ward off the invasion of the chinch bug. The coming year we expect more definite work along this line. The last cutting of alfalfa was greatly damaged by the corn ear worm, and several of our farmers had good results by using the flat roller. This plan was passed along to other men.

FERTILIZERS FOR CORN AND POTATOES.
Demonstrations in the use of Commercial Fertilizers on corn and potatoes and kafir did not show the benefit that was expected, probably on account of the drouth. Four series of fertilizer plots on wheat in cooperation with the Kansas Agricultural College are located adjoining the public road in four sections of the county. Other demonstrations are maintained in cooperation with farmers on their own farms. The Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture made a survey of the soils of this county during the summer months, partly upon the solicitation of the secretary of the Farmers Club. About the same time the county agricultural agent took samples of the soil on 90 farms and tested them for acidity. The samples represented all types and conditions of soils and our soils were found to be acid. Four carloads of lime were applied through the efforts of the farm bureau, and arrangements made for much more. Two lime spreaders are in the county as a result of this liming agitation and of that of the agricultural press.

SELECTED SEED WHEAT IN FIELDS.

Upon request of this office a representative of the Kansas Agricultural College was sent to inspect our fields of wheat for seed, and of the twenty-two inspected, eighteen were given the opportunity to advertise upon the college seed wheat list, issued in the fall. Very little wheat is grown that is not mixed, and as a result of agitation for better seed wheat, 110 bushels of pure white Fultz wheat were shipped to ten of our farmers and this was sown on land free from volunteer wheat. In the future we hope to produce our own seeds and some for the other farmers. A seed shortage in some parts of the country for the coming year was seen, and an article was inserted in the county papers asking men who had seeds to sell to list them at this office. Those listed were published in a farmers' seed list and sent to all inquirers. Orders by the carload and in smaller quantities have come from all sections of Kansas and from the adjoining states. At least three full cars of oats have been sold through our bureau.

OTHER THINGS GIVEN ATTENTION.

Live stock also receives the same careful consideration, and lists of breed-

[Continued on Page Nineteen.]



E. J. MACY.

sued directions for the preparation of the seed bed for alfalfa.

COWPEAS IN ROWS MOST SUCCESSFUL.

At least 200 acres of cowpeas were grown by persons in the county that had not grown them before. Those that planted them in rows and cultivated them according to our plans had much better success than by any other method used. We are facing a shortage of seed for the coming crop and we hope that our farmers can purchase through this office at cost.

Our recommendation that sweet clover would be worth growing resulted in the sowing of 60 to 80 acres in the county last spring. This has extended, and the farm bureau has shipped into the county, for the farmers, 4,800 pounds of white sweet clover seed, at a nice saving in purchase price and freight over an individual order.

Two men were assured that there would be a market for the sweet clover seed, and saved seed from the vacant lots of Independence, and this has been sold for \$210.

VARIETY CORN TESTS.

Efforts were started to find out the best corn for this county, and six variety tests were carried on in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College.



THE COUNTY AGENT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEMONSTRATING THE USE OF THE GASOLINE TORCH TO DESTROY CHINCH BUGS AT THE BEGINNING OF THEIR INVASION OF A CORN FIELD.

Demonstration in the Northwest

[Continued from Page Eight.]

scribing in detail the construction and use of the pit silo was prepared by Mr. McKee and published by the Kansas Agricultural College. As a result of this agitation for silos, 170 were built in this district between February 1 and October 15, 145 being pit silos, 16 wood, and 9 cement. The agent gave 16 demonstrations in silo construction and 9 in silo filling.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER TRIALS.

In addition to the demonstrations and the silo work mentioned, assistance was given on four farms in planting alfalfa in rows for seed production in introducing sweet clover directly on five farms and indirectly on a large number of others, in introducing the use of manure and straw as surface dressing to protect crops from blowing, to supply organic matter and to maintain fertility, in emphasizing the value of pure-bred sires and keeping the farmers in touch with localities where these might be obtained, in keeping a list of farmers producing good seed which will be offered for sale, in planning farm buildings, in organizing boys' contests in corn growing, and in securing proper equipment for pumping plants for irrigation purposes.

In this district work the Rock Island Lines co-operated actively in paying part of the salary of the demonstration agent, while the bankers and business men in various towns helped with part of the local expenses. The remainder of the funds necessary were furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Kansas Agricultural College. Mr. McKee traveled in the season, by automobile, team and rail, approximately 17,300 miles.

Harvey County Farm Club
(Continued from Page Five.)

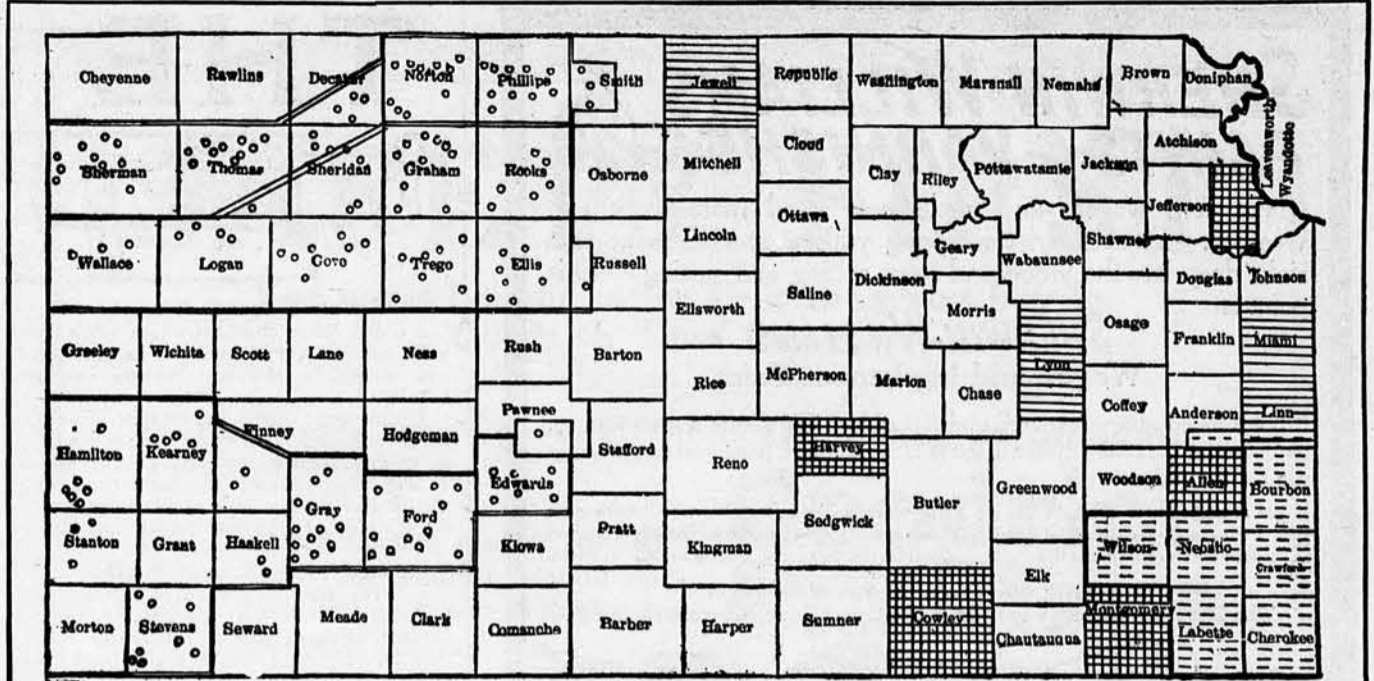
material will be at hand for the filling of the silos. A number of farmers of the club are taking up co-operative testing of high-yielding varieties of corn, in order to study adaptability to conditions prevailing locally. Assisting in bringing together the buyer and seller, especially along the line of more widely disseminating pure-bred stock and pure varieties of seed, is to be one of the activities of this county man the coming year. No work of this kind is complete without securing the interest of the boys and girls who are to be farmers and home-makers in the future. Much interest is being taken in this feature of the work in Harvey County and various types of clubs have been organized, having for their purpose stimulation of interest in progressive methods of agriculture.

The co-operative efforts of such a club as has been organized in this county, cannot help but magnify the high calling of the farmer in his own eyes. This influence will grow and gradually pervade the whole community, the final result being that a county such as Harvey, which has so persistently developed the progressive spirit along these lines, will become known far and wide as a center where can be found the best of homes, up to date schools, highly improved live stock and a general all-around high class system of farming.

Faults of Locust Trees.

We are in receipt of the following letter from G. Bohrer of Rice County. Our correspondent takes some exceptions to the recommendation of the locust as a Kansas tree:

"I do not know in what part of Kansas the author of the article on 'Black and Honey Locusts' is located, but in most parts of the state the black locust stands as a condemned tree, as the borers attack it to such an extent that it has proved to be worthless. The honey locust, while it will grow on almost any soil in the state, is not of any real value as a timber tree. The thornless variety is the only variety that should be tolerated at all, and no matter what kind of honey locust be grown, it will be found that as post timber it is not durable, and as a shade tree it is not by any means first class. For this purpose nothing can be found that will compare with the common elm found along streams of water in most parts of the state. It will grow on either bottom or uplands, though not with the rapidity on upland that it does on bottom lands. It will nevertheless remain hardy, even on upland, and when once sufficiently developed to afford shade it will be found to be durable. When the leaves drop in the fall they will curl up and the wind blows them away, while maple, catalpa and cottonwood leaves must be raked and burned; besides, none of these trees are as long lived as the elm. In the New England



AGRICULTURAL AGENT MAP FOR KANSAS

Counties checked have farm bureaus and county agricultural agents at work. Counties with parallel lines have organized farm bureaus, have raised the necessary funds and are awaiting the appointment of agents. Counties with parallel dotted lines compose the district covered by H. J. Bower, the district agent for Southeast Kansas.

The three districts in Western Kansas are represented by the counties included in the double lines. For 1914, Phillips and Smith counties will be omitted and the district agricultural agent will work in Cheyenne, Rawlins and that portion of Decatur County not covered in 1913. The circles represent farms where demonstration work was done by the three western agents in 1913.

states these trees can be found as much as 200 years old.

"I fear the article referred to concerning the black locust may lead many into error in case they are planted in most parts of Kansas. I have lived in Kansas forty years and have been an observer and a member of our State Horticultural Society most of the time."

Prune Your Grapes.

If you have not already done so, now

is the time to look after the quality of your next crop of grapes. If allowed to go unpruned the grapes are likely to be ill-shaped and undesirable. It makes no difference whether the grapes have been trained to the four-arm system, the fan system, or to any other; the principles of pruning are the same. In doing this work, it is important to remember that the buds which produce the crop this year should be chosen from the canes a year old, growing on two

year old arms. Generally from 30 to 40 buds or "eyes," distributed over four or five canes, may be saved, but this depends upon the vigor of the vine. Never save water sprouts or canes growing directly from wood more than two years old, as these do not produce fruit. Buds for renewal may be secured by choosing a cane located at the base of the one left for bearing fruit and cutting it back to a spur of three to four buds or "eyes."

Our 10,000-Mile Tests

Reo the Fifth

Is built on a chassis which we have kept running for three years in test cars.

The test cars are kept running at high speed on rough roads. They are run night and day up to 10,000 miles. Then we take them apart and inspect them.

We require that vital parts, after 10,000 miles, shall remain about as good as new.

To insure this, all our steel is made to formula and each lot is analyzed twice. Our gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. Our springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Each driving part must stand a test for at least 50 per cent over-

capacity. After radical tests we take apart each engine and inspect it.

We use 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings. We use a very costly clutch to avoid clashing gears. And our gear shifting is done by moving a small rod three inches.

Takes Six Weeks

It takes six weeks to build this car as we build it. And it adds one-fourth to the necessary cost of each car.

But the result is a car to keep. Year after year it stays new. And you save trouble, save upkeep, save repairs. Mr. R. E. Olds builds every car as though he built it for himself.

Now \$220 Less

This year's Reo the Fifth sells for \$220 less than last year's model, equipped with electric starter. This saving results from confining our output for years to this single chassis. Now all the special machinery has been charged against previous output.

Yet this season's model with the new streamline body, is the handsomest that ever went from our factory. And the best equipped.

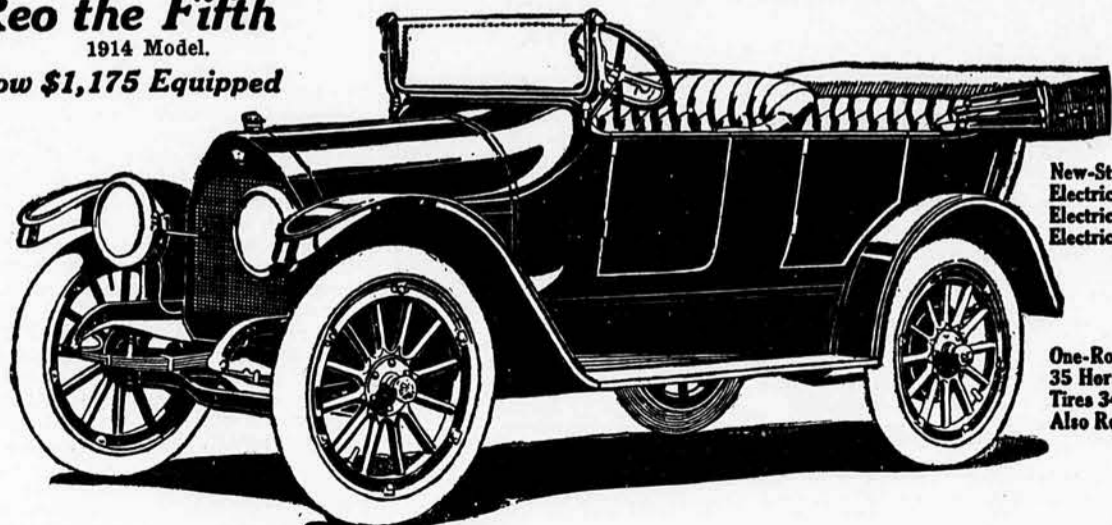
You men who buy a car to keep want a car like this. It marks the best that Mr. Olds can do after 27 years of car building. The demand for this car, almost every month, far exceeds our output.

Sold by a thousand dealers. Ask for our catalog and address of nearest showroom.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.

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Reo the Fifth
1914 Model.
Now \$1,175 Equipped



New-Style Body
Electric Lights
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One-Rod Control
35 Horsepower
Tires 34 x 4
Also Roadster

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Make your wagons and implements stand more work and weather. Paint them this spring with a special paint that sinks deep into the wood and stops rotting and rusting. This paint is

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It holds its color, spreads well under the brush and covers a great surface. Its universal durability makes it the most economical paint you can possibly use for the purpose.

If you want to know what to use on floors, walls, ceilings, furniture, woodwork or on your barn, you'll find the right paint, stain or varnish for each purpose carefully described in "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." Send for this helpful little book today. It's free.

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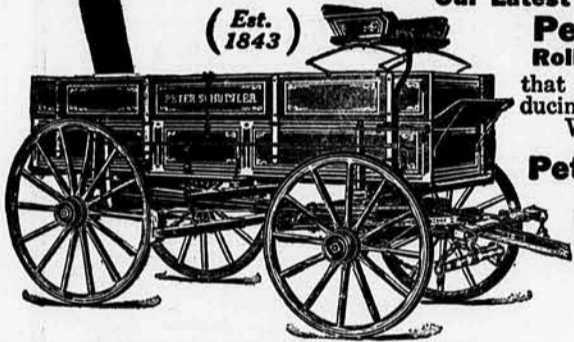
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Made in Chicago for Over 70 Years
Stands the Wear—Without Repair

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that runs $\frac{1}{3}$ lighter by reducing the friction.
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How I Envy Man.

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—

Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

Stewart Ball-Bearing Clipping Machine

They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back.

Complete from your dealer at **\$7.50**
If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Get More Wool

from your sheep, longer, better wool that will bring you from 15c to 20c more from each sheep. Your flock will feel better and look better also. The

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price **\$11.50** anteed. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

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Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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THE FARM



Values Agent's Counsel.

I did a little demonstration work last year per Mr. Clyde McKee's instructions, but owing to the dry season, had no results.

I was very sorry to lose Mr. McKee as I consider he would have been a great benefit to this part of the state. I like the counsel of such men and would like to see one of them in every county.—W. H. LEWIS, Smith County.

Leader in Farmer's Battles.

I favor the county farm agent. He will be a leader in the battles of the farmer against chinch bugs and other insects. He will interest the boys and girls in the farm by means of contests and other methods, thereby promoting a more permanent agriculture, will use to advantage new varieties of crops—avoiding freaks which cost the farmer money and which are worthless—will help advertise farm products, and promote a better co-operation—the keynote of the modern farmer. In fact, the county farm agent will be an incentive to a grander and nobler agriculture.—F. P. FREIDLINE, Montgomery County.

He Watched the Hessian Fly.

The farm demonstration is of much value to me, and in my judgment, is of much value to the farmers of Leavenworth County. The object of his work is to study all the factors that affect the agriculture of the county and with a knowledge of local conditions he is in a position to recommend such methods as will apply to each farmers' particular situation.

Here in Leavenworth County our agent is urging upon all farmers the maintenance of soil fertility, more and better live stock and more dairying as a means to larger crop yields. Besides, he conducts many demonstrations with alfalfa, cowpeas, various fertilizers and in pruning and spraying orchards—and it is worth fifty dollars to any man to know how to properly prune a tree. He has demonstrated the vaccination of hogs for the prevention of cholera, in the testing of dairy herds, and has conducted seed corn tests in connection with the public schools.

Last fall Mr. Ross carefully watched the progress of the hessian fly and advised the farmers when to sow wheat. Those who followed his advice profited by so doing, while some who thought they could not wait have some flies and in some cases a great amount of damage has been done on the earliest sown fields. He also organized each township in a chinch bug burning campaign and I believe much good was accomplished.

Our agent never tires of well doing, and one has only to approach him for information on any farm subject to enlist his interest in his behalf and to obtain the desired information. If the county had his salary to pay we could better afford to do without any other county office than to dispense with him. I would advise establishing more county farm agents.—W. A. AMEND, Leavenworth County.

Farm Agent Wins Confidence.

In Montgomery County we are experimenting with a farm demonstration agent. He has been with us one year and long ago we concluded he is a mighty good asset to the farmer. At first, some of us were so prejudiced that we often refused to allow the farm agent to come on our farms, but Mr. Macy, by his kindly manner, has shown us that he meant no harm.

Each time he visits us he brings some new principle of farming or demonstration, such as seed testing, silos and dairying, milk testing, pure-bred stock, rotation of crops, good roads, a better road working system, farm co-operation, boys' and girls' contests, solution for community problems, and a thousand and one other things for the betterment of rural life. We now hear many farmers standing up for the principles he has been advocating. We look for many changes in our farm management during the next year. In fact we see evidences of it now.

The boys and girls have much to say about the farm demonstration agent at present. He is instituting the organization of boys' kafir clubs and girls' to-

mato clubs in different parts of the county, to be directed by district school teachers and committees. He brings all classes in touch with him and by the end of next year we hope to have many things of which to be proud of.

One of the evidences of appreciation of Mr. Macy's work, is that our farmers' institute has voted him a new automobile for use in his work this year.

Some of us have farmed for fifty years and don't know much about it yet, and we are the hardest to convince that scientific farming will prove successful. But in a few years we will all be practicing new ideas.

We hope to have many of our boys go to Manhattan next winter as a result of the efforts of our farm demonstration agent.—J. W. MILLER, Montgomery County.

Nucleus of Co-operative Effort.

I have learned many valuable lessons from county institute work and from visits to the state institute at Manhattan. Only a very small percentage of our farm neighbors will attend any of these meetings. In fact many are of the opinion that they know all there is to be known about farming and quickly resent any intimation that they might derive benefit from such meetings.

However, a new interest is awaking in farming circles through the advent of farm demonstrative agents who have won the respect of all who desire an improvement in farming conditions. As well as being the counselor of those who seek advice on any problem pertaining to farm operations, he has to a large extent secured co-operation in the purchase of concentrated feed stuffs such as cottonseed meal, oil meal, tankage, etc.; also seeds, such as sweet clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, and in fact anything the farmer may want. These purchases have been made at a saving of many dollars to the farming community.

The farm demonstration agent also brings to the farm the result of years of experimental work done at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station farm, which should be a great value to every man who desires to improve his methods of farming. The agent becomes the organizer of cow testing and stock breeding associations. He is interested in all kinds of social welfare—clubs for young people, etc. In fact he becomes the leader in all kinds of co-operative effort—the thing which farmers have so long needed.

The old rule has been—"Every fellow for himself and the devil for the hindmost one." Little wonder that thousands of tenants have to move every March 1 and that boys leave the farm, when we consider the haphazard methods employed in our farming.

The farm demonstration agents are the nucleus around which this co-operative effort must be built and will succeed.—J. W. HAMM, Allen County.

Instills Contagious Enthusiasm.

I think there is no doubt but that there are many ways in which the county farm agent can be of benefit to the county. We, as farmers, will find out how to derive the most good from him, and he will learn how to impart the needed information by knowing the farmer and his methods. Many times he can assist more than one would think.

The last year was unfavorable for making any demonstration, for we were hurt not only by the dry weather but also by chinch bugs. But our farmers are in very good shape for the coming year in the matter of seed corn, kafir, oats, alfalfa seed, and many other kinds of seed, owing largely to the interest our demonstration agent has taken in it. He will also find new ways to be of service—not only making it possible to grow better crops, but how to grow them and still maintain soil fertility by keeping more live stock, and encouraging the breeding and keeping of better live stock.

I believe a live man going around the county talking with this farmer and that one, noting how they do certain things and how they have made a success of certain undertakings, and who can impart these facts in a helpful way, is of great good to the farmers. Then, too, he can be of great help in selling cer-

tain breeding stock—or in a way advertising it—finding a party in need of some kind of stock or seed that another has for sale.

The longer the farm demonstrator follows this kind of business the more help he can be, as he will find more ways of being useful to the farmers. In other words, a good man will in a way inoculate the farmers of his territory with new interest in their calling and will scatter information and enthusiasm that will be contagious. Bringing demonstrated facts to the farmers as developed by our experiment stations, and delivering this information at the door, freight prepaid, is certainly helpful.—JOSEPH Y. WEIR, Cowley County.

Barton County Bermuda Experience.

Since there is an active interest regarding the introduction of bermuda into Kansas, I will give you my experience in growing it the past two years.

I obtained the roots from grass that was shipped from Oklahoma to Great Bend seven years ago and planted on a lawn in town, and which has never winter-killed to any extent. Dozens of lawns have been set from this one and all have done fine when well established the first year.

May 1, 1912, I purchased ten square feet of sod and set a strip 16 by 80 feet. In eight weeks it had covered the ground. The season being very dry, it was watered with the hose when first set, and all lived with the exception of a small spot on the higher part of the plot. This winter-killed, excepting the parent roots that were set. These lived and the following spring in less than two weeks the new grass had re-taken the spot. I have never seen any two-year-old plots winter-kill in this section.

The latter part of April, 1913, I took up a strip of the 1912 planting, to set the remaining part of our lawn. By keeping the ground wet it was soon well set and during the dry, hot weather we had to mow it twice a week. The old plot that was not mowed after July 1, made a growth of sixteen inches without any water, and was the only green patch during the hot weather, excepting alfalfa.

This spring I intend to plant bermuda in a large way, for pasture, and will set part of it dry and part under irrigation. I think the only trouble we will have with dry field planting will be in dry seasons—the same as we sometimes have in getting a stand of alfalfa. I have sown about 500 acres of alfalfa to get a stand on 160 acres, but it is worth the effort.

Bermuda should be set the latter part of April or first of May and should be kept clean of grass and weeds, by mowing often, as it must have the sun—the more the better. When kept mowed or pastured it grows thick, is always soft, making a veritable cushion. The grass on our lawn has no protection whatever, from the winter's cold and has lived through a temperature of twenty degrees below zero. I have no grass for sale.—N. L. DUCHESNE, Barton County, Kansas.

Bermuda Information.

Subscriber J. McM., Sedgwick County, asks if bermuda will bloat cattle.

There are no harmful effects resulting from any kind of stock grazing bermuda at any time.

C. N., Labette County, asks: "Will chinch bugs kill bermuda?"

This is a new question and a good one. Last year we had thirty acres of oats and as soon as the oats were harvested we had thirty acres of hungry chinch bugs. Between them and our corn we had peanuts, cowpeas and bermuda, and they passed over these to get to the corn. They did the grass no injury whatsoever.

Subscriber, W. C. W., Comanche County, asks whether or not chickens will kill bermuda around the house and yard where they can run over it all the time.

That depends upon how many chickens you have and how much bermuda you set. If you have a small patch of bermuda—say a town lot—it is best to confine the chickens until the bermuda occupies the ground. Then they will not kill it, for while the chickens are sleeping the bermuda will grow enough for their breakfast. Chickens will eat the tender stems of bermuda as fast as they can get to them and until they cannot eat more. Under farm conditions, we set bermuda everywhere except the orchard and garden. It grew and so did the chickens. Now we are using our chickens as lawn mowers and their bountiful supply of eggs as an expense reducer.

Subscriber, R. S., Momence, Ill., asks: "What will bermuda grass do on overflow land?"

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30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35

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Bermuda will turn the overflow land into profit. Such land is generally filled with decayed vegetable matter which makes it very fertile. A rich soil with plenty of moisture, is the delight of bermuda as it is of all other plants. Bermuda excels in that it will live under water for many days. We have a neighbor living upon a stream. His bottom is subject to overflow. Bermuda was set upon this land as an experiment. The first season the land did not overflow badly, giving the bermuda an opportunity to become established. The next year there was a tremendous overflow and after a week the water subsided and the bermuda ground was covered with eighteen inches or more of soil which had washed from surrounding fields.

It was too wet and soggy to investigate the bermuda so it was pronounced dead—and as it was already buried no further ceremonies were necessary. In three weeks the bermuda came through and grew luxuriantly. It is growing yet, as are also the young horses grazing upon it. Every year it catches and holds the soil which washes down. It will continue to do this until the land will be raised above the overflow mark. It will hold creek banks that are wash-

ing. Such bermuda should graze several head of stock per acre.

Next week we will write about hogs and bermuda.—F. A. MITCHELL, Chandler, Okla.

Treatment for Heaves.

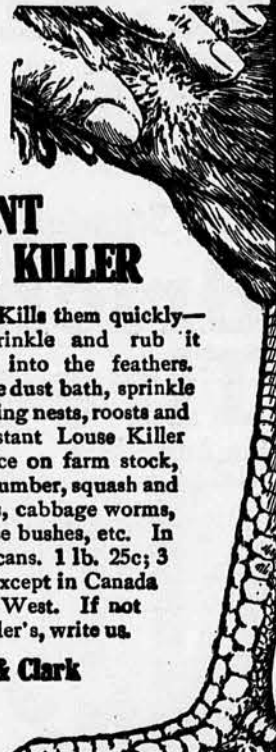
One of our readers in Butler County writes us that he has a horse affected with the heaves and would like to know if there is any cure for it. The animal in question has been affected only about two weeks and seems otherwise in good condition. This disease is generally considered incurable, although much can be done to alleviate the trouble. It is really a chronic condition due to the dilation or rupture of the air cells of the lungs and is usually associated with some form of indigestion. It is usually the result of improper feeding and often seen in greedy feeders. Moldy or dusty hay probably is responsible for more cases of heaves than any other one cause. Heaves, ordinarily, is never found in a new country where no clover or alfalfa is grown. The native hay is much cleaner and freer from dust and for that reason is not likely to be responsible for the disease. Some times it may be caused by fast driving or hard work too soon after feeding.

Doctor Mayo, in his book entitled, "Care of Farm Animals," makes the following suggestion as to treatment, most of the treatment being along hygienic and dietetic lines. He recommends that the quarters and food should be kept absolutely free from dust. The hay should be sprinkled with water at feeding time. All the feed supplied should be of a character to be easily digested and not too bulky. As medicinal treatment he suggests that arsenic in the form of Fowler's Solution, beginning with two teaspoonfuls in food three times daily and increasing to a tablespoonful three times daily, be given. The Fowler Solution treatment should not be continued for a very long period of time without the advice of a veterinarian. Other remedies suggested are: Small doses of aloes, giving about a dram at a dose, as a ball every day; oil of tar in two-dram doses three times daily. To promote digestion: pulverized ginger root in tablespoonful doses three times daily, or a teaspoonful pulverized nux vomica once daily.

We would suggest that our correspondent consult a veterinarian, as in that way only can the exact nature of the case be determined and the best line of treatment suggested.

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LIVE STOCK



The live stock industry is absolutely dependent on the raising of the necessary crops to feed the animals. Animals cannot be raised successfully without proper feed. It would be folly to attempt it. Increased interest in diversified farming increases interest in the handling of live stock. It should be planned to have the farm properly fenced. This equipment is always necessary where various classes of farm animals are kept. Beginners in live stock farming should first be sure that they are able to produce the necessary feed and have the other equipment needed before attempting to raise the animals.

Ringworm on Cattle.

One of our correspondents who signs himself A. E., asks concerning a skin affection which is troubling his cattle. This begins with a circle around the eyes, of a whitish color and later spots about as large as a half dollar develop on the neck. They are in good shape otherwise. This inquiry was referred to Doctor Dykstra of the veterinarian department of Kansas Agricultural College. Doctor Dykstra states that these cattle are affected with ringworm and that it is a contagious disease, spreading from animal to animal and may affect man. The treatment consists in scrubbing the affected parts with soap and water so as to remove all scabs, after which tincture of iodine should be applied once a week. Two applications of the iodine are usually sufficient to effect a cure.

Government Hog Tonic.

Our subscriber, J. B. of Jewell County, who read the article by H. J. Cottle in our issue of March 7, writes to ask if we can furnish him the formula for the government hog remedy which was mentioned in this article. This remedy is as follows:

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride (common salt), 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphate, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide (black antimony), 1 pound.

This formula is an admirable tonic to keep before hogs at all times. Where mature hogs are badly infested with worms it probably will not be a thoroughly effective worm remedy, but where kept constantly accessible its effect will be to greatly reduce the trouble with worms.

Brand Foreign Meats.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which is probably the largest association of its kind in the United States, at their recent annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Texas, passed some strong resolutions regarding the method in which imported meat is being handled in this country. The main point of these resolutions seem to be that all imported meat should be sold strictly on its merits. As at present handled, there is no means by which the consumer can distinguish imported meat from the home product. This association urges upon Congress, in the interest of the meat producers of this country, the branding or labelling of all imported meats so that all who buy may know positively that they are purchasing the imported product.

It is evident that this association, in preparing these resolutions, feels that foreign inspection is not on a par with the inspection in this country, and that no opportunity should be given the foreign meat to move through our markets on the same basis as our own meats which are slaughtered and handled under such rigid government inspection.

Working the Hogs.

Oftentimes the deficiency of labor greatly handicaps the farmer. These labor difficulties are noticeable all through the corn belt. It is often a problem with the farmer to so use his available labor as to secure the largest returns. J. A. Drake, of the Department of Agriculture, has recently prepared a bulletin entitled "An Efficient Farm System for the Corn Belt," which has taken into consideration some of these problems of labor scarcity. His scheme has been worked out on the basis of harvesting most of the crops with live stock, principally swine.

It is often possible to grow more crops

on the farm than can be harvested with the regular working force. By using the hogs to harvest the crop it may be possible to increase the size of the farming operations without increasing the labor cost and thus insure a larger net income. The plan suggested is very simple. It proposes the growing of only three crops, namely, corn, rye, and a mixture of clover and timothy. This rotation was planned for a section where clover and timothy constituted the most satisfactory pasture crop to grow in the rotation. The general plan was to arrange a four-year rotation, each field being in corn the first year (hogged down); corn the second year, the crop being harvested by cutting, and rye sown. The third year the rye was pastured with hogs and later the grain harvested by hogging it down. The fourth year was the year for the clover and timothy, which was pastured and cut for hay.

In working out the system the hogs are pastured on the rye early in the spring until about the tenth of May. They are then turned on the clover until the middle of July, or until the rye is thoroughly ripe, then turned back on the rye to harvest the crop. The author of this bulletin figured that six 100-pound hogs will gather a rye crop of 17 bushels per acre in six weeks. As soon as the rye is harvested the hogs should be changed to a full feed of corn, harvesting that from the field. By this system three crops of the four would be gathered by the hogs and the fertility contained in the crops largely returned to the soil immediately. Some such system as this may be necessary upon a number of farms in the corn belt in order to secure the largest returns from the farming operations.

County Agent and Better Live Stock.

The introduction of better live stock is of great importance in the developing of the agricultural prosperity of various sections of our state. Assisting in bringing this about is one of the splendid opportunities that are coming to the county assistants or advisers, who are already working in a number of our counties. The editor has visited a number of the counties where these men are at work and has paid especial attention to this particular opportunity which is coming to them. These men are being looked to by the members of the county organizations whom they serve, for advice and assistance in methods pertaining to the improvements of the farm flocks and herds.

The county assistant in Montgomery County made a thorough canvass of all the available pure-bred sires in the county. This list was posted in his office and he had it at hand constantly for reference. This information was of great service to many a man in need of improved stock on his farm. It was also a distinct service to those having pure-bred animals to dispose of, since it resulted in actually widening their home market for such animals. While eating dinner with this same county man we were interested to note that his telephone was so arranged that he had but to reach for it from the end of the table where he sat. During the course of the meal we saw the reason for this convenient placing of the telephone. A call came at the phone. Mr. Macey reached for the receiver and from the portion of the conversation we heard we guessed at once that some man at a considerable distance from town needed some hog cholera serum very badly. Mr. Macey suggested that a veterinarian in the town had a supply of the serum but the man at the other end of the wire apparently insisted that the county agent go and get the serum personally and see that it was sent to him at once. The county farmers' institute was in session that day and this county agent was very busy at his office and at the institute hall in assisting with the work of the meeting, but he found time to perform the service for the man needing the serum and came into the institute meeting a few minutes late, just in time to make a splendid talk on the program.

In our visits in other counties and in our own personal visits among the farmers who are members of these "county bureaus" or "improved farming clubs,"

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we have had opportunity to observe many times the great service which can be rendered along this line by the man going from farm to farm and who is in close touch with the situation as regards the improvement of live stock. If the county assistant can aid in placing upon every farm on his list, animals especially adapted for the various purposes of the farm, he will be worth many times more to the county than the cost of his services. We feel sure from our personal knowledge and observations that the county and district man at work in our state are rendering a most important service in developing the improved stock interests in their respective fields of work.

Corn vs. Oats for Work Mules.

The high prices prevailing on all classes of feeds is directing more and more attention toward the study of the more economical rations of the various classes of animals. This economic problem of keeping down the cost of rations to a minimum, is of special concern to those interested in the feeding of work horses or mules on the farm. The man who has never kept accurate account of the actual cost of the feeding of a horse or a mule for a year, does not realize how large an item of expense it is.

The Missouri Experiment Station has just reported the results of a very interesting experiment which has just recently closed, making direct comparison between the use of corn and oats as the grain ration for a work mule. This problem has been given considerable attention at the Kansas station, and already some interesting figures have been reported showing that oats can largely be eliminated from the work horse's ration without detriment to the efficiency of the animal. In spite of the fact that oats have been so long considered the ideal feed for work animals, corn will undoubtedly continue to be the grain most used, on account of its greater economy.

In the Kansas experiments touching this problem, the grain ration consisted of the mixtures of corn and oats. In this Missouri test, one lot of mules was given oats alone while the other lot received corn alone, the roughage consisting of mixed clover and timothy hay. Planning the experiments in this way the data which has been collected makes possible the direct comparison between these two grains. In carrying out this test two pairs of mature work mules were used, one in each pair being fed corn and the other oats. In this way a corn-fed and an oat-fed mule were worked side by side on an evener, performing an equal amount of work throughout the period of the test. At the end of the first year the rations for both teams were reversed, and the test continued for a second year. It is stated in the bulletin that at no time prior to this experiment had any of the work mules been given the same grain ration for so long a period of time. The following summary gives, briefly, the results of this test:

The work herein reported extends over a period of two years. It contains data on four mules for that time.

Although the number of animals used was not large, the lots were so reversed as to tend to eliminate individuality.

Mules receiving corn and hay maintained good health and appetites, as did the mules receiving oats and hay.

The mules which received corn and mixed hay maintained their weight slightly better than did the mules fed oats and mixed hay.

The mules receiving corn and hay endured hard work in hot weather as well as did those receiving oats and hay.

No difference in spirit could be detected in the different lots of mules.

Mature mules required three per cent more grain and one and four-tenths per cent more hay to approximately maintain live weight when fed oats and mixed hay, than when fed corn and mixed hay.

The mules receiving corn and mixed hay did six per cent more work when the number of hours is used as a basis, than did the mules which received oats and hay.

No abnormal effect could be noticed in any of the mules receiving either ration.

The mature mules in the two-year test were maintained twenty-eight per cent more economically on a ration of corn and mixed timothy and clover hay, than on one consisting of oats and mixed clover and timothy hay, when corn is valued at 50 cents per bushel; oats at 40 cents per bushel and hay at \$10 per ton.

Taxing the Dog.

The making out of income tax reports has very fully occupied the attention of a few of our citizens in recent days.

There seems to be others who are equally concerned over the placing of the dog upon the tax rolls of the state. This animal has so long occupied a position but very little removed from that of the wild animal, so far as control and accountability to the law is concerned, that owners of dogs seem to regard it as a great injustice that a license tax of \$1 or \$2 is to be this year collected upon every dog in the state. In addition to this, many of our cities have placed license taxes on dogs. A good well-bred dog undoubtedly has a place to fill, and in consideration of that fact, owners of such property should welcome the placing of these animals fully under the law, in order that the large number of worthless, mongrel curs running at large and doing so much damage, be reduced in numbers.

In the past the dog has been given no value and consequently has paid no tax as personal property. It would appear from a casual reading of the new law which is causing so much disturbance to the friends of the dog, that it is still optional as to whether the dog be given a value and placed on the personal property list.

The large numbers of worthless curs running at large has always been a great menace to the sheep industry. Kansas has at the present time, according to the latest figures from the Board of Agriculture, less than 200,000 sheep on the farms. From the same source an enumeration of the dogs of the state shows that there are several thousand more dogs than sheep. The older live stock states of the country have attempted at various kinds of legislation along the line of protecting the sheep from the vagabond dog, but even where serious attempt has been made to control the situation, sheepmen still report that all legislation designed to protect them from the ravages of these animals is inadequate. Hardly a live stock paper could be looked over, covering the older live stock states, without finding reports of serious losses to some sheepman which he is unable in any way to recover. In our own state men who have attempted to handle small flocks of sheep are reporting continually that the menace of these irresponsible dogs is too great a risk to take and as a result our statistics show from year to year more dogs in the state than sheep.

Those who really love a good, high class dog, should welcome the placing of this animal where he belongs, giving him a value as personal property and accepting the responsibility which comes to those owning live stock, to control at all times the various classes of animals they keep so that they shall in no way inflict damage upon a neighbor. We already have well established laws governing the control and handling of the other domestic animals—why leave the dog outside the pale of the law?

Castrating Spring Lambs.

Our subscriber, J. M., of Harvey County, Kansas, writes to us that he has one hundred head of spring lambs, some of which weigh 50 pounds at the present time. He reports having very good luck with his lambs this spring and finds that silage is a very good feed for sheep. He wishes to know whether it will be necessary to trim these male lambs which are to be sold in May or June.

This operation should have been performed when the lambs were a week or 10 days old. Many of our flock owners fail to realize the importance of castrating and docking their lambs. If they are to be sold at three months old it may not make very much difference, but where kept longer they will not make as good gains and will not be worth as much on the market. In all probability, since our correspondent has let them go so long, it would be better to let them go now until marketing. These lambs must have been dropped early and we would advise that they be pushed so as to get on the market as early as possible. The first spring lambs that get on the market always sell at fairly high prices. Later when the bulk of the lambs begin to come in the price naturally drops.

The great difficulty with the small flock owner is to get his lambs to market, since no one man, as a rule, will have a full carload. It is a splendid opportunity for the co-operative effort where several men in the same neighborhood are handling small flocks of sheep.

"If you want to own a fine, speedy, 1914 two-speed motorcycle, the latest model, send in your name and address to Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. Another prize contest in which every one who participates is paid in cash for the work done, is announced in this issue. Seven valuable prizes will be awarded.

1857 1914

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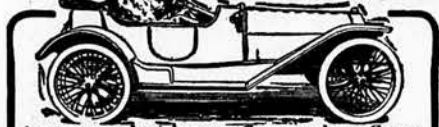
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Harvey County Farmers' Club

By F. P. LANE, Newton

THE work of the Harvey County Farm Bureau was begun June 1, 1913. The first material help this office was able to render was in the capacity of an employment agency. There was a big demand for laborers when harvest opened up. As men came to town looking for work, they were directed by business men to this office. Then, by means of the telephone I would soon be in communication with the farms where men were wanted and in a short time the hands would be on the interurban or in the farmer's auto, bound for the harvest field.

WORK ON CHINCH BUGS AND COWPEAS. As the chinch bugs began to get in their work, a farmers' meeting was held at the court house, and the services of a government entomologist were secured in explaining the best methods for controlling the chinch bug and in pointing out what was being done in other counties. A number of farmers who followed his suggestions were successful to the extent that should another infestation of the bugs occur next year, it will not be a difficult matter to secure concerted action in waging war against them.

When it became evident that the corn and forage crops would be cut short by the chinch bug, the matter of sowing cowpeas was agitated. I wrote articles for the county papers on the subject. I talked cowpeas at every farm visited, and every office caller was advised to sow cowpeas. The results were gratifying in that this legume is introduced on many farms where it had not been grown before. Some of the seed dealers report twice the amount of seed sold this year than in any previous year.

EARLY AND DEEP PLOWING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Harvest over, a campaign for early and deep plowing for wheat was begun. I distributed bulletins prepared by the Kansas Experiment Station, telling of the increased yields of wheat secured by this practice. I talked the subject constantly. Arrangements were made with a few farmers who were skeptical, to try a few acres of deep plowing. A small field was secured adjacent to one of the towns and plots were plowed deep and shallow, early and late, in order to try out in our own county what had already been proven at the station.

FERTILIZER AND WHEAT TESTS. So great an interest was manifested in the use of commercial fertilizers for wheat that six fields located in different parts of the county were selected and fertilizer used on plots. In the same field mentioned above, variety tests of wheat are being run. Seven different varieties of wheat furnished by the Kansas Agricultural College have been sown on adjacent plots. These fields are situated along public roads near the towns where they can be seen by the passers by.

This office is being used to good advantage to bring buyer and seller together. A list of those who have stock, seed corn, apples, potatoes or other farm produce to sell is kept and in a monthly bulletin which is sent out to the farmers, this list is included.

The office is equipped with a Babcock milk testing outfit, and farmers are encouraged to bring in samples of milk for

testing or to arrange for a visit of the agent to their farms.

A school house campaign was made during the fall, in organizing the farmers to secure concerted action in burning the hiding places of the chinch bugs throughout the county. Twenty meetings were held with a total attendance of 600 farmers. Effective organizations were made in nearly all the townships of the county. At these meetings the scarcity of seed corn was discussed, the necessity of securing local seed in pref-



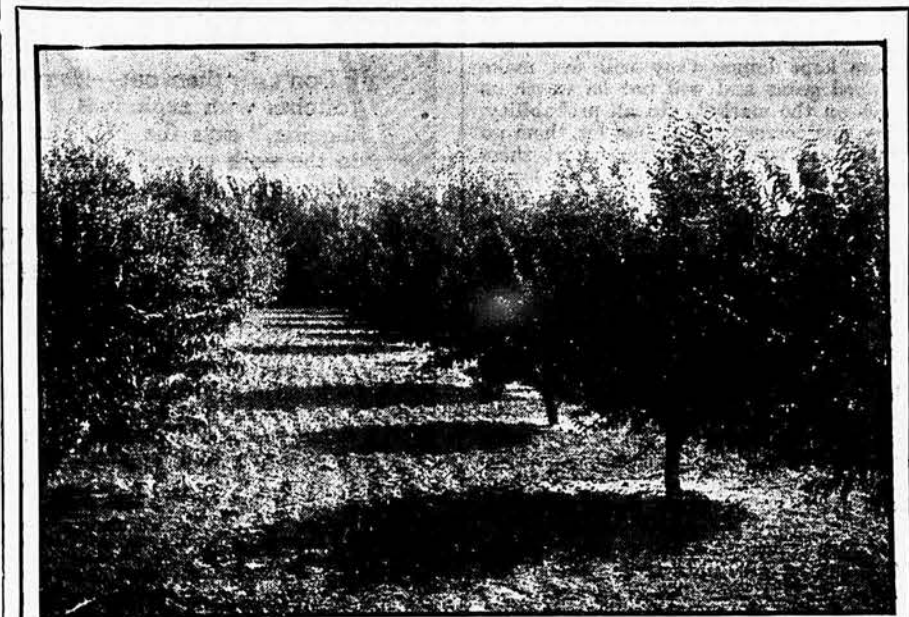
F. P. LANE.

erence to sending out of the state, the importance of securing seed early and of properly storing the same were pointed out. The names of farmers having seed for sale were given circulation, and a recent inquiry indicates that a majority of the farmers have supplied themselves with seed at a reasonable price.

It is a matter of disappointment to the county agricultural agent as well as to the farmer, that practically no corn was raised in this county during the past season. Much valuable work has been planned in securing the selection of seed corn in the field, the proper method of storing it, and in promoting local and county corn shows. However, with the hearty co-operation of the members of the County Farm Bureau, other farmers of the county, and of the bankers and other business men of Harvey County who are interested in the work, we look forward to a prosperous year.

It pays to look carefully to the bedding for the young pigs. Damp, filthy sleeping quarters mean scours and other ailments.

If we are favored with a good corn crop this year, hogs will be hogs next fall. The demand will far exceed the supply. Special efforts should be made to save every pig this spring.



AN ORCHARD PRUNED AND CARED FOR IN HARVEY COUNTY, ON THE FARM OF FRED TANGEMAN, ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPROVED FARMING CLUB.—THIS ORCHARD IS A DEMONSTRATION IN ITSELF TO OTHER FARMERS IN THE COUNTY OF WHAT A HOME ORCHARD CAN BE.



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The great bugaboo with most separators is cleaning the bowl. The Centrifugal Washing Device does the trick for the Beatrice—washes, rinses, dries and aerates in two minutes.

One of the many good reasons for preferring the Beatrice is that it's a remarkably simple machine—very few parts—all of them easy to get at.

The makers have wisely constructed the Beatrice so it does not give trouble.

When you take home the Beatrice you are not taking home a machine to worry over. It is ready for duty, night and morning, for years to come.

But dependability is just one thing. Don't overlook the other requisites. The Beatrice gets all the cream whether milk is warm or cold. It turns as easy as any separator. And it's no job at all to wash up and clean up when you are through.

Buy your separator with your eyes open. Don't buy any machine till you know the Beatrice. My word for it, it will save you money and worry. Write the nearest office below for catalog and name of local dealer near you.

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Direct from the producers, absolutely pure, of bright color and fine flavor. 6 lb. trial shipment, 5 lbs. net of honey delivered at your door for 90 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send P. O. or express money order when you write. Colorado Honey Producers' Assn., 1458 Market St., Denver, Colorado.

Leavenworth Progressive Club

By P. H. ROSS, Leavenworth

THE Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club was organized in Leavenworth in February, 1913. The members of this club are as progressive as the name implies and any success attained in improving agricultural conditions in the county since that time is due in a large measure to their ideals, energy and enthusiasm. The county agricultural agent began work on August 1, 1912. Each farming section has its own peculiar problems and until it is known what those problems are it is impossible to apply thought effectively to their solution. The problems of this section are the

this work the acreage of cowpeas in this county was larger in 1913 than in any previous year. Fifteen farmers sowed peas this summer as a demonstration, the plots varying in size from one acre to seventeen and one-half acres. The use of sweet clover as a soil improver on poor land where the other clovers and alfalfa would not grow was recommended and six farmers are growing that crop this year for the first time, with a total acreage of thirty-six acres. Forty-seven farmers are co-operating with the agricultural club in growing alfalfa with a total acreage of 293 acres. Ninety per cent of the plots sown to alfalfa under my direction in the fall of 1912, made a good stand and a profitable yield during the summer of 1913.

SHIPPING IN MANURE.

The matter of loading charges on manure at the stock yards at Kansas City, and the freight charges on the same, was taken up with the respective companies. Later in the fall the rates of \$5 for loading the car and 3 cents per hundred for the first fifty miles was changed to \$2 for loading and 2 cents per hundred for the first fifty miles, which includes all of this county. Practically, however, the freight amounts to about two and one-half cents per hundred pounds, on account of switching charges. Five carloads of this material have been shipped into the county under the lower rate. One farmer reported to me the last of December, that the company wrote him that they were now three months behind in their orders, showing that there must be a heavy demand this winter for the manure.

"COLD FEET" IN COW TESTING WORK.

The dairy industry is one of the most important in the county. Four men have been induced to use the scales and to keep a record of the yields of their cows. At one time last winter, working with Professor Reed of the Dairy Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, a sufficient number of names of farmers was secured to start a cow-testing association. Over 500 cows were pledged to this association, but when the first payment was due, enough of the men developed "cold feet" to wreck the organization for the time being. The outlook is bright, however, for the completion of the organization this winter.

The use of supplementary feeds to be used to balance the ration of the dairy cow has been urged, and one Leavenworth County firm reports the sale of more cottonseed meal this season than for three or four former years combined. And I might add in this connection that the use of tankage as a hog feed to balance corn had been pushed, with the result that several hundred tons have been used in the county within the last year, and a great deal of this by men using it for the first time. No firm in the county kept this material in stock heretofore. A Leavenworth firm is now carrying tankage regularly, and reports a good, steady demand for it.

STUDY IN FARM MANAGEMENT.

The farm management work consists in studying a farm from a record of that farm's business. An inventory is taken for the first of the year and for the last, the amount of receipts and expenses noted, the different crops with the yield of each is ascertained along

(Continued on page nineteen)



P. H. ROSS.

maintenance of soil fertility, the improvement of live stock interests, especially dairying, farm management, and the stimulation of interest in rural life through the work with the younger generation.

SOIL FERTILITY COMMANDS EARLY ATTENTION.

The larger use of legumes has been urged as a very important factor in keeping up the fertility of the soil along with the use of all the barnyard manure available and the use of manure from the Kansas City Stock Yards.

Previous to the time that I began work here, the agricultural club had distributed 85 bushels of cowpeas to as many different farmers on the condition that the peas be plowed under as a green manure and a report made on the yield the following year on the acre where the cowpeas were plowed under, and that of an adjoining acre where the cowpeas had not been used. I was able to get the yields from a number of these plots and the results in every case showed an increase due to cowpeas. I have collected data from about half of these trial plots but have not yet compiled them. The results of the tests where the yields were taken were published and the use of cowpeas as a fertilizer was urged personally, by letter, and in public meetings. As a result of



The Spirit of Service

WHEN the land is storm-swept, when trains are stalled and roads are blocked, the telephone trouble-hunter with snow shoes and climbers makes his lonely fight to keep the wire highways open.

These men can be trusted to face hardship and danger, because they realize that snow-bound farms, homes and cities must be kept in touch with the world.

This same spirit of service animates the whole Bell telephone system. The linemen show it when they carry the wires across mountains and wilderness. It is found in the girl at the switchboard who sticks to her post despite fire or flood. It inspires the leaders of the telephone forces,

who are finally responsible to the public for good service.

This spirit of service is found in the recent rearrangement of the telephone business to conform with present public policy, without recourse to courts.

The Bell System has grown to be one of the largest corporations in the country, in response to the telephone needs of the public, and must keep up with increasing demands.

However large it may become, this corporation will always be responsive to the needs of the people, because it is animated by the spirit of service. It has shown that men and women, co-operating for a great purpose, may be as good citizens collectively as individually.

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Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts. It tells you how to get all the cream, highest quality cream, with least work and biggest profits for the longest term of years. It shows you in plain figures how to make from \$5.00 to \$15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

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Read about the Great Western. Note that the bowl delivers cream from the top and skim-milk from the bottom, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self-flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 66 to 100% harder than regular. Ball races tempered so file cannot cut them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove that our claims are not strong enough.

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Send us 5 names of property owners who intend to build or repair, and we will send you **FREE** post prepaid a sample can of our famous **\$1.25 Flexible Paint.**

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I grow tens of thousands of bushels of choicest ears on my famous Sunkist Farms. For years I have supplied seed to the best farmers in the cornbelt. They'll tell you how "The Man Who Does Things With Corn" has helped them to increase their corn yield an average of 15 bushels per acre!

Every Ear Pure-Bred—Hand Selected in Early Fall—Dried on a Rack and Tested Before It is Shipped, practically 100% Strong Root and Stem Sprouts. Sure to grow, even in unfavorable seasons.

I believe it's the best seed to be sold this year—but you can be judge! Test it any way you wish for ten days—if it doesn't please you immensely, ship it back at my expense.

Don't Forget that I have a copy of the Moore Corn Book for 1914 saved back for you. It reveals the secrets of my success in breeding corn for higher yields. You'll enjoy reading it. It's free, too. Write Today for Booklet 11.

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Delicious flavor, light amber in color, heavy body, just as it comes from the comb. One can, 60 pounds net weight, by freight, \$5.50, or two cans packed in a case, \$10.00, f. o. b. Denver, cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for booklet and small sample which will be mailed to you free. Buy direct from the largest producers, a co-operative association of bee-keepers.

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Manure Loader and Scraper

You can load 50 loads of anything in a day with one team. Save your time and muscle. Indestructible steel frame. Reasonable cost. Soon pays for itself. Portable. Handles stack bottoms, stalks, manure, sand. Write for description and price.

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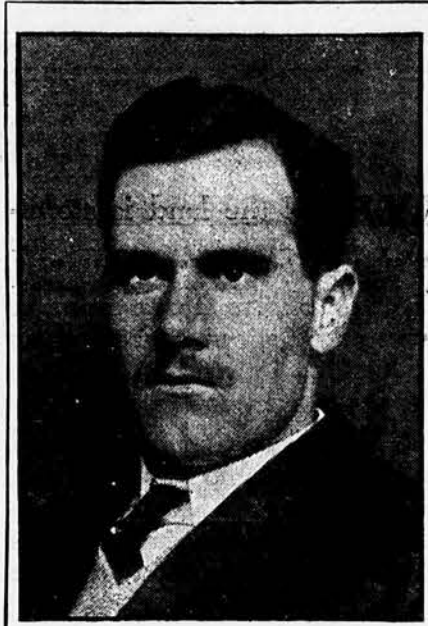
\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

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

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

If you have everything in readiness for the spring work, you can make every day's work count.

E. J. MACY, county agricultural agent for Montgomery County, was born on a farm in Henry County, Indiana. In 1904 he graduated from Earlham College, that state, having specialized in chemistry. In 1907-8 he was assistant chemist of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville, Fla. Mr. Macy has taught in the rural schools of Indiana and in several high schools of that state. He has also taught in Scott County, Kansas. Pure-bred, registered Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs, Clydesdale horses



G. E. THOMPSON, RESIGNED, WHO STARTED DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL WORK IN SOUTHWEST AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY LEE H. GOULD.

old, his parents moved to Missouri and engaged in growing corn and hogs. Five years later the family moved to Stafford County, Kansas. Young Mr. Gould then began work as a farm hand. He taught country school five years. During the summer of each year he did farm work. This gave him the funds necessary to put him through the Kansas Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1912. After leaving school he engaged with his father and brother in wheat farming on a large scale. They are also engaged in the grain and mercantile



H. T. NEILSEN, WHO SUCCEEDED CLYDE M'KEE, RESIGNED, AS AGRICULTURAL AGENT IN THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT.

and Plymouth Rock chickens were raised on the same farm on which Mr. Macy spent his early years, and from this stock and later from a herd of Jersey cattle, firm impressions of feeding, fitting and showing were gained, likewise a knowledge of the value of pure-bred stock to the farmer. Mr. Macy is at this time an owner of land in Northern Indiana and Western Kansas, and each farm has its problems of soil fertility, drainage, summer fallow or irrigation by pumping.

W. E. WATKINS, county agricultural agent for Allen County, was born in Harper County, Kansas, 1881. He graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1906, spent a winter in dairy work in Montana, managed his father's farm in Harper County for three years, spent one year in Colorado University studying botany and entomology, and worked for a year and a half in Northern Kansas with fruit and fruit insects under the direction of the Kansas Entomological Commission. This work not only gave him practical training with fruits and fruit insects, but also in dealing with men. Mr. Watkins has always been identified with some line of work that was more or less connected with some phase of farming. On his father's farm the principal lines were grain and live stock, and pure-bred sires and well-bred seeds were always used.

F. P. LANE, county agricultural agent for Harvey County, was born on a farm in Coffey County, Kansas, in 1874, and his early education was received in the district school. He worked on the farm with his father until grown to manhood. Two years were spent on a ranch in Coffey County where he secured much valuable experience in farming on a large scale, putting up silage and feeding the same. He also fed beef cattle in Indiana for one year. Mr. Lane graduated from the Kansas State Normal in 1904. While attending such school his vacations were spent in the wheat fields of Western Kansas. He taught in rural, village and city schools, and for several years was superintendent of schools in Cleveland, Okla. He later graduated from the Oklahoma State Agricultural College.

Lee H. Gould, agricultural agent for the Southern Kansas District, was born at Gainesville, Ga., 1884. He attended the district schools of that state and his first agricultural experience was on his father's plantation. When eleven years

business at Wilroads, and Mr. Gould still retains his interest in these businesses.

W. A. BOYS, district agricultural agent for Central Western Kansas, was born on a farm in Elk County, Kansas, and in which county he received his early education. He spent one year at the Ottawa University and graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1904. His life, with the exception of a few years, has been spent on the farm. On his father's farm cattle and hogs were successfully fed and this gave young Boys a good training in handling live stock in connection with general farming. In 1906 he and his father located in Sherman County, forming a partnership, and operated a farm of 800 acres, resulting in five years' experience in grain and stock farming in Western Kansas. One year was spent in dry farming work in California as assistant in agronomy in charge of the Kearney Park Agricultural Experiment Station.

Orrin P. Drake, county agricultural agent for Cowley County, was born in Marshall County, Kansas, 1877, and in which county his early years were spent. He graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1903, spent one year in high school teaching, and then returned to the farm. His training for his present position came, not altogether through his college life, but through his practical work on the farm. This brought him in close touch with farmers and gave him an inside knowledge of their needs.

H. J. BOWER, agricultural agent for the Southeastern Kansas district, was born in Cherokee County, Kansas, and lived in that county about thirteen years, when he moved to Greenwood County and lived and worked on a farm until he entered the Kansas Agricultural College. He completed the preparatory and college courses in 1910. While attending school he was student assistant in agronomy. He spent two years at the Ohio Agricultural College, as assistant in agronomy and doing graduate work. He was elected agronomist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, where he spent one year in charge of the agricultural and soils work. Mr. Bower took up district agricultural work in Southeast Kansas, March 1, 1913.

P. H. ROSS grew to maturity in Jewell County, Kansas. He was farm-born and reared. He attended a country school until 19 years of age and then took a



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four-year course in the Kansas State Agricultural College, completing his work there in 1902. From college he returned to his father's farm. Within a year he received an appointment from the Federal Department of Agriculture and was assigned to an experiment station at Kenai, Alaska, where he was located for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Kansas and farmed three years on the old homestead. In 1912 he organized an agricultural course in the Jewell City high school and taught there for the year, leaving that school to become county agricultural agent for Leavenworth County. Mr. Ross has the distinction of being the first county agricultural agent in Kansas.

H. T. Nielsen, district agricultural agent for Northwest Kansas, was born on a farm in Lincoln County, Kansas, and received his early education in the rural schools of that county. He was a member of the first dairy class at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in 1898, and later completed the regular four-year course in agriculture with the class of 1903. He went at once to the Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Hays and took up work with the small grains, but in a few months enrolled in the Iowa State Agricultural College where he took work on farm crops and farm mechanics. In June, 1904, Mr. Nielsen received an appointment in the Federal Department of Agriculture and until March, 1909, was engaged in forage crop investigations. The last two years in the department he spent on work with leguminous crops suitable for improving agriculture in the Southern states. Mr. Nielsen is the author of Farmers' Bulletin No. 318 on cowpeas, and joint author of No. 372 on soy beans. The years, 1909-1910, Mr. Nielsen spent in farming in Lincoln County, Kansas. In the spring of 1911 he accepted the position of assistant in co-operative experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College. That fall he went to the Philippine Islands as forage expert for the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture. While there he demonstrated the feasibility of hay production in the islands. He returned to the United States in February, this year, and in that month began his present duties as district demonstration agent for Northwest Kansas.

District Problems Big
(Continued from Page Six.)

of each district. About 900 farmers attended the twelve meetings. The total number of meetings addressed from October 1 to December 20 was 57, with a total attendance of 5,800 farmers.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK POPULATION.
Live stock being required upon each farm to maintain the fertility of the soil, the importance of having improved breeds in order to get economical returns, is easily recognized. The number of live stock has diminished in Southeastern Kansas, due to the decreasing yielding capacity of the farms and of the pastures. Along with the demonstration work there have been numerous inquiries for sales and purchases of poultry and live stock. An effort is now being made to locate every farmer who has pure-bred animals or a pure-bred variety of poultry, so as to locate the stock for sale and find buyers for the same in Southeastern Kansas.

MANY REQUESTS FOR FARM VISITS.
About 300 requests are now filed for farm visits. These visits will be made along with the regular demonstration work as fast as time will permit. It is due to the hearty co-operation and good support of the farmers and bankers that rapid progress has been made in organizing demonstration work in Southeastern Kansas.

The demonstration work has been aided very materially by the financial support and interest of the banks in the various towns. The bankers' associations of Bourbon, Wilson and Labette counties have, during the short time of their organization, done a large amount to assist in building up the business of agriculture, in the same way that banks have heretofore aided in other lines of business.

Leavenworth Progressive Club
(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

with the sales and increases in the live stock. From this data the income of the farmer above interest on the investment, depreciation and expenses is ascertained. (In a few cases there was nothing left after deducting the items mentioned.) The study of this record is a great aid in determining the factors that go to make that farm profitable and also those that tend to make it unprofitable. Eighteen of these farm records have been taken, a sufficient

number to show that the proper organization of a farmer's business has a greater influence on the total income for the year than increased yields have. **CHINCH BUG AND HESSIAN FLY CONTROL.**
The county has been organized to destroy chinch bugs by burning, and only the weather conditions have prevented the carrying out of these plans. Last fall an educational campaign on the hessian fly was carried out and all farmers urged to wait until October to seed in order to avoid injury from that insect. Eighty-five per cent of the wheat

the value of early disking of wheat stubble. One farmer prepared 55 acres of ground for wheat, as a demonstration of the methods recommended by our experiment station. Early disking, early, deep plowing and sowing after October 1 to avoid fly damage are the points to be demonstrated in this trial.

A seed list has been collected in which a quantity of corn almost sufficient to plant the total area devoted to that crop in this county, is included.

During the time I have been employed as county agricultural agent in this

chinch bugs as named. For forage purposes the order will have to be altered. These demonstrations will be carried on another season.

The Boys' Kafir Growing Contest Club has been organized and several more will respond to the liberal prizes. Tomato growing contests of one-tenth of an acre will be open for the girls. This feature of the work will be emphasized more than last year, and more schools will be visited.

We are greatly indebted to the farmers for their support and co-operation; to the bankers, dealers, merchants and organizations that have made this work one of actual value in dollars and cents.

The Montgomery County Farmers' Club commenced work in Montgomery County March 1, 1913, mainly through the efforts of George T. Guernsey, Jr. I have traveled 3,196 miles by team, 1,860 miles by rail and interurban, and 188 miles by auto; have made 505 visits to the farms of the co-operators and answered 84 outside calls on the owners' farms. Saturdays were spent at the principal towns and attending farmers' institutes. Twenty-two such meetings in this and the adjoining counties were attended and some farm topic presented.

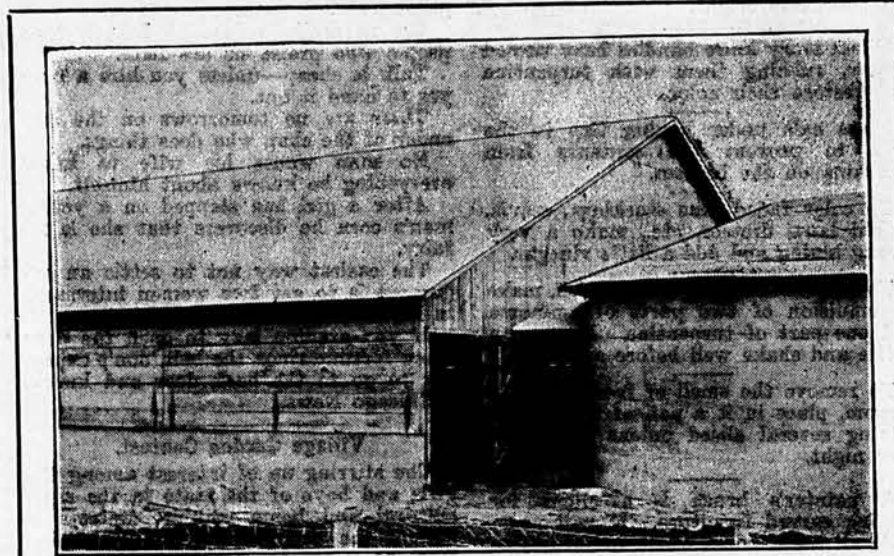
Home-Grown Feeds for Dairy Profit.

Because horses are more easily handled and can rough it through the winter, most farmers here are growing horses and dairying has not received the attention it deserves. Most of our farmers sell cream at least part of the year. Some patronize the local creamery, while others send to the Denver or Eastern markets. Our cream prices compare favorably with those of states farther east.

Mrs. C. Strickhart, who built a \$40 pit silo last fall and filled it with corn and milo grown in the dry season of 1913, last week received cream checks averaging ninety-six cents per cow per week above the cost of grain purchased. The unfortunate thing is that it was necessary to purchase high priced grain. It is necessary that we in this county grow our own cheap grains—a thing we can do most years.

Those who do not have alfalfa can nearly always depend on cheap hay from the sweet sorghums, kafir or millet. As an emergency feed, a number of our farmers reported a very satisfactory flow of milk from Russian thistle hay salted when put in the stack—several even claiming it to be about equal to alfalfa. Good cane hay has been selling as low as one dollar a load and as high as \$10 a ton. Stacked in good large ricks it can be stored for years with very little deterioration in quality. The successful dairyman must provide in years of plenty against short crops. He must also provide comfortable quarters for his herd. Our grains—kafir, milo and white sorghum—are generally supplemented with bran or cottonseed meal.

Half a dozen pit silos are now under construction in our county for next summer's filling.—J. K. FREED, Scott County, Kansas.



PIT SILO on the farm of J. F. McStay near Wakeeney, Kan. At the recent Extension school at Wakeeney conducted by District Demonstration Agent W. A. Boys, and Mr. Roy Gatewood of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College, a visit was made to this farm to see the well equipped barn and silo and the beef cattle to which Mr. McStay is feeding silage. The equipment of this barn is modern and the silo being connected with the barn, the distribution of the silage is easy. An ordinary hay carrier track hangs in front of the mangers in the barn. The carrier conveys a large wooden box. This is dropped into the silo, filled, and the silage hauled out by means of a horse. The box is seen before the door between the silo and the barn.

of the county was sown after that date. There is scarcely a community in the county in which there is not found a demonstration of the effectiveness of late sowing as a preventive of hessian fly damage. There are a number of early-sown fields in the county where the stand was cut down 50 per cent by the work of the fly. No appreciable damage to wheat is found in fields sown October 1 or later. The results of this work would have been impossible of attainment without the hearty co-operation of the club members.

VARIOUS OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Demonstrations in pruning have been given in twelve orchards and suggestions for drainage systems for twelve farms in co-operation with the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College. Many farmers are demonstrating

county, I have addressed 70 meetings with a total attendance of 4,631. Some 460 farmers have called at the office and I have traveled a total of 8,000 miles.

Montgomery Farmers' Club

(Continued from Page Ten.)

ers of pedigreed stock in this and the adjoining counties are kept for reference. We have urged men to keep better bulls and have assisted in the selling of eleven bulls and five heifers. Part of these sales have been handled directly through this office, and other live stock, such as roosters, pigs, calves and stallions, have been located for farmers.

Our demonstration plots with feterita, kafir, shallu and milo were interesting, as these crops produced about in the order named, and are least bothered with

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The "Natural" drop

This machine maintains high accuracy even with ordinary seed. With well selected seed its dropping accuracy is practically perfect.

Make your spring planting the start of your biggest corn crop by accurate dropping. The John Deere "Oblique Selection" will do it. The machine is a splendid investment.

Free Book Gives Valuable Corn Facts

Write us today for free booklet "More and Better Corn". It tells you why the average yield for the United States is only 25 bushels an acre, whereas better methods have produced 125, 175 and even 255 bushels per acre in places. It also describes and illustrates the John Deere "Oblique Selection" Corn Planter. The book to ask for is No. D 13

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MAKE your corn ground pay you with the largest possible yield, by making sure that the required number of kernels is in each hill.

The seed must be there. Every "miss" means just that much thinner stand. No amount of cultivation can make up for inaccurate planting. The loss of one ear from every hundred hills costs you the price of one bushel per acre.

For years the John Deere Company has concentrated on accuracy in planting devices. The "Oblique Selection" solves the problem.

The results of its use are so profitable that many corn growers have discarded the best of previous machines. It is as far ahead of the old Edge Drop as it was ahead of the round hole plate.

This allows for failures. When the seed is sown, sift a light covering of soil over the finer seeds, then with a smooth board or block gently pat down the surface, making the entire bed smooth. As soon as the seeds have made sufficient growth be on the lookout for weeds and get rid of them as soon as possible. The weeds will quickly overcome the tender plants, and if they don't entirely destroy them they retard their growth and bloom. For such as need them, do not delay providing proper support.

It must be remembered that good flowers do not grow as a rule in neglected beds. A little time devoted to their care each day will produce splendid results. Many amateurs fail because they don't know how or when to water their gardens. In the first place, some plants require more water than others, and this must be duly considered, and this fact should be kept in mind when planting the seeds. Group those flowers demanding much moisture together and those demanding less moisture in groups by themselves. Then apply the water accordingly, and at night, or late in the

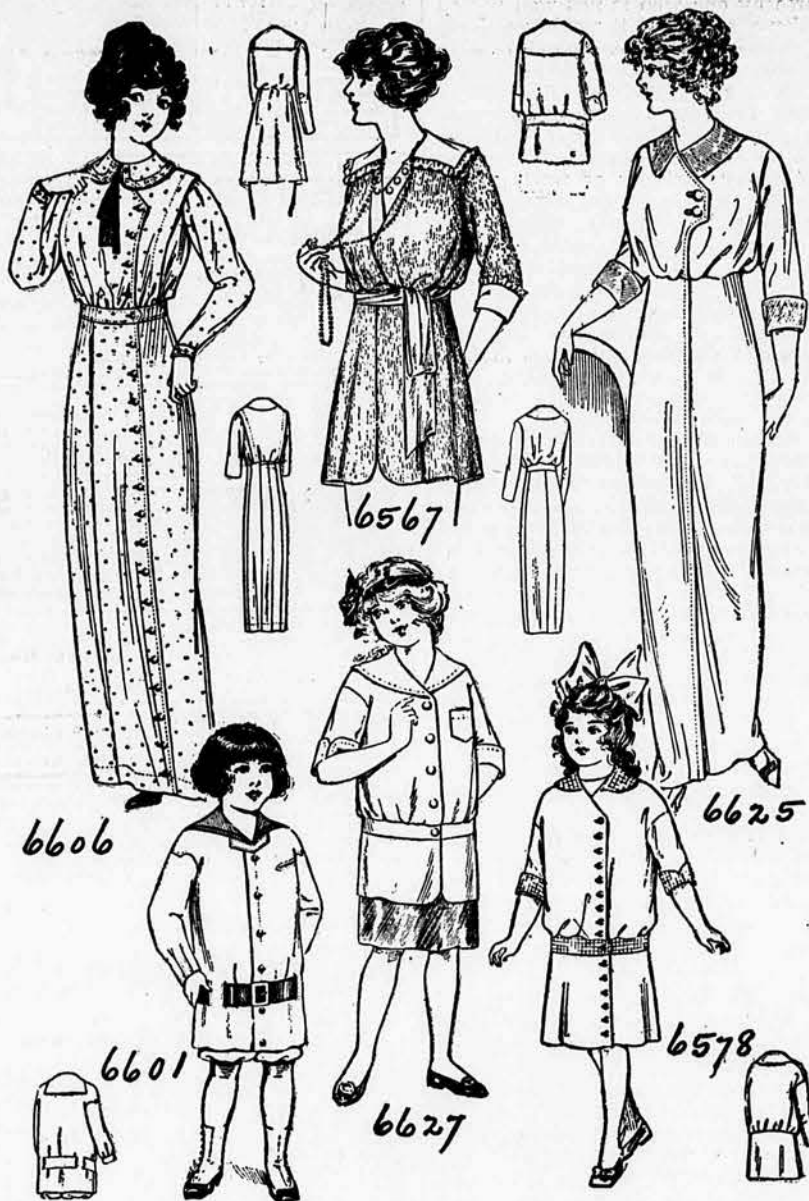
afternoon after the sun is gone from the beds. Watering late in the morning or early in the afternoon is apt to be disastrous, as the hot sun on the wet plants will scald them. And when you do water them, be sure you do it thoroughly. It does little good to sprinkle a little water on the surface; it will perhaps freshen the leaves a little after a hot day, but it doesn't give any water to the roots, where the real need is. It is better to water less often and deeply than frequently on the surface.

Keep the surface soil broken up and do not let a crust form. The work of weeding, of course, has a tendency to do this, but sometimes when the weeding is thoroughly done, it will be some little time before it seems necessary to repeat the work. It is at such times you must watch and not let the surface get hard, for then it is hard for the water to soak into the earth, and yet it is quickly heated by the sun's rays.

This may seem like a lot of work, but it is a small price to pay in return for the pleasure we get from the results of our labor.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 6606—Ladies' House Dress: This simple frock has a blouse which is plain, except for a full length tuck at each side, extending from shoulder to belt. There is also a front side closing and a high or flat collar. The armhole is extra large and the sleeve has some fullness at the top and is either plain or puffed at the wrist. The dress pattern, No. 6606, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. **No. 6567—Ladies' Waist:** Serge, linen, messaline or crepe de chine can be used to make this waist, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The waist can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The peplum can be used or omitted. If used it can be made in either the long or short length and with either the square or round outline. Pattern No. 6567 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. **No. 6625—Ladies' Dress:** This plain frock may answer for home wear or for the morning hours in the street. It has a plain blouse, with an ornamental line of closing, a low neck and a fancy collar. The sleeve is straight and plain. To this is joined a four-gore skirt with high or regulation waist line and a center front closing. The dress pattern, No. 6625, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. **No. 6601—Boys' Russian Suit:** A simple Russian suit with drop shoulder and low neck edged with a wide sailor collar. There are slash pockets, a center front closing, and sleeves plain at the shoulder and tucked at the wrist. Bloomers are also provided with this suit. The suit pattern, No. 6601, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim. **No. 6627—Girls' Blouse:** This is a late modification of a favorite garment. The blouse has the long shoulder, with plain three-quarter sleeve below it. The neck is open with a wide sailor collar, and there is a center front closing. Below the narrow belt there is a shaped peplum which comes half way down the skirt. The blouse pattern, No. 6627, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. **No. 6578—Girls' Dress:** A simple frock which is suitable for school or home wear is here shown. It has a plain blouse, made with drop shoulder, in which is inserted a plain sleeve, full length or shorter. The two-piece skirt also closes at the side of the front and is built on scant lines. The dress pattern, No. 6578, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

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A piano should last a life-time and that means you must buy from a reliable house. We have 12 great stores and we have thousands upon thousands of happy, pleased customers all over the great Southwest. We can refer to friends of ours in your own community. If you want a really good new piano or player piano, or, if you are in the market for a good piano that has been used, we can give you a splendid bargain.

Write us for prices, descriptions and our wonderful easy terms. Also our "JENKINS' PLAN," which protects piano purchasers. The ELBURN is made to last and give years of pleasure and satisfaction.



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We will pay you highest prices on your hides and furs. We build our business by giving every man a square deal. Charge no commission, send check same day shipment is received. We treat you right. Try us and see. For No. 1 and 2 Salt Cured Hides, 15c per pound, flat. Horse Hides, No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50. Write for full list and tags.

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TO GIVE AWAY ANOTHER MOTORCYCLE.

E. B. Preedy of Richland, Kan., Won the Last One by Securing Only 110 Subscriptions.

KANSAS FARMER is going to give away another motorcycle in a prize contest just starting. Any man or boy in Kansas or adjoining states, not an employe of KANSAS FARMER, may take part in this contest. Five hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded and each contestant will be paid in cash for the subscriptions he secures, besides. There are no losers in KANSAS FARMER'S contests. This is the fourth motorcycle contest. In the last contest which closed February 28, Everett Preedy of Richland, Kan., won the fourth motorcycle with a total of 110 subscriptions. These contests are short and no contestant can get very many subscriptions, so the

prizes are easily won. KANSAS FARMER pays in cash and prizes for the work done, what this paper would pay others for doing the same work. You can make a good many dollars while working and win a fine valuable prize besides.

It costs you nothing to enter these contests. You do not even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. A full announcement appeared in KANSAS FARMER last week. Send in your name and address to the Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., and he will write to you fully just how to proceed.

A motorcycle adds greatly to anyone's pleasure. The cost of keeping is small and the machines will go as fast or faster than an automobile and just as far. It is better to own a first class motorcycle than a poor automobile. This motorcycle KANSAS FARMER is going to give away is the new 1914 two-speed Harley-Davidson, and it sure is a dandy.

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Here we lead. Our pedigree potatoes for quality and yield stand unequalled.

10 Big Sample Packages 10c For 10c we gladly mail one package each new \$1,000 Marquis Wheat, 20th Century Alfalfa, Rejuvenated Bonanza Oats, Silver King Barley and other farm seed packages.

Salzer

226 S. Eighth St., La Crosse, Wis.

POULTRY



March winds are now blowing and young chicks should be protected from its ravages.

On the approach of a rain storm see that all the chicks are under cover, for if they get wet they are apt to get a backset from which they may never recover.

Dampness, liver troubles, over-crowding at night and injuries are the usual causes of leg weakness in growing chicks. To remedy it feed them on a nourishing diet, with a little finely chopped meat and bone meal, fresh green food and slightly color the drinking water with tincture of iron.

If any of our readers have peafowls for sale, a small ad in KANSAS FARMER would be the means of making a sale, for we have had several inquiries lately, asking where peafowls could be bought.

We hear more than the usual complaint of eggs not hatching well early in this vicinity. We don't know whether the effects of the drouthy weather last year still follow the hens, or whether there is some other cause, but we hope the later hatches will prove better.

An attentive and vigorous male in the breeding pen oftentimes becomes reduced in flesh by reason of his gallantry in permitting his mates to eat nearly all the food given to the pen, and allowing himself to starve.

No matter what kind of feed you give the fowls, it should be sound and free from mold and decay. There are some kinds of damaged grain that can be used without harm, such as that which is charred or partly burnt in a fire, but grain that is moldy or commencing to rot, is dear at any price, and none should be bought, no matter how low it is offered, for it is just such feed as this that causes a good share of the diseases that poultry is subject to, and which makes poultry raising so unsatisfactory.

A poultry expert has truly said that just because an egg is freshly laid by an apparently healthy hen, is not always conclusive that it is a good egg. Clean, wholesome food is needed for the production of first class eggs.

Such eggs, besides being of less value as a food, are more than likely to bring forth punny chickens of low vitality, subject to white diarrhea and an early death. With proper quantities of wheat, corn, bran, clover, oyster shells and sound grains in the ration fed to laying hens, eggs with firm shells, rich in protein, and delicately flavored, are sure to result, providing of course, that the hens are given clean nests and runs, and are kept free from lice and mites.

A subscriber asks us to name the best breed of chickens. This is a question that is continually popping up, and like Banquo's ghost, will not down. We presume it is asked by a young person, and of course by one who is not well posted on chickens, otherwise it would not have been asked. We cannot answer it. No person can intelligently answer it, for there are a great many best breeds of chickens. Best for a particular purpose to one person, and best for a different purpose to another person.

The Best Layers.

E. A. Harcourt wants to know what method a farmer can use to tell which hens in his flock are the best layers, where they have free range on the farm. There is no practical method, that we know of, to determine which are the laying hens in a flock, except by trapping.

KANSAS FARMER is just starting another motorcycle subscription contest, boys! Better get in and win this one. E. B. Preedy of Richland, Kansas, won the machine given away February 28, with only 110 subscriptions.

An ounce of charity is better than a ton of advice.

ACORN BRAND SEEDS ALFALFA Kansas-grown - non-irrigated - cleaned and re-cleaned. Fresh from the heart of the celebrated Kansas Alfalfa Fields, where for 30 years we have been getting the best Alfalfa Seed. Extremely hardy. No seed better. Write for free samples. Get our prices before you buy. Seed Book free on request. Ross Bros. Seed House 317 E. Douglas Avenue, WICHITA, KANSAS. 30TH YEAR

This Key to Poultry Profits FREE OLD TRUSTY THIS famous Old Trusty book has started half a million people making poultry profits. The Johnsons offer no untried experiment in chicken raising. If the Old Trusty isn't all that's promised we trade back. An OLD TRUSTY is guaranteed for 20 years. Makes big hatches in coldest weather. Shipped on 90 days' trial. Order shipped day received. Write for Big Free Book. Johnson, Incubator Man Clay Center, Neb. \$5.00 Less Than Any One Else Could Sell It For

TRENT'S Seed Corn First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan - State Corn Show - proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. SPECIAL PRICE FOR MARCH ONLY. Write for free catalog. S. G. TRENT, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

APPLE TREES ALL LEADING VARIETIES of apple and peach trees at special introductory prices. Plant Ince Trees and be assured a profitable orchard. Write today for special bargain list and catalog and learn how to save money while getting the highest quality guaranteed trees. INCE NURSERY COMPANY, 1100 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

25 PEACH TREES by mail postpaid for \$1.00. Elberta, etc. Eight grape vines for 50 cents, eight varieties; 20 packets flower seeds, 50 cents. Catalog free. W. A. ALLEN & SONS, Geneva, Ohio.

FRUIT TREES Be safe. Buy from reliable Mt. Hope Nurseries, oldest established nurseries in state. Every kind highest grade fruit tree, berry or shrub. Free book of important information for fruit growers. Write today. MT. HOPE NURSERIES, (Founded by A. C. Griesa) 405 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

BELOIT SEED COMPANY 2,000 bushels seed corn, leading varieties. Texas-grown red seed oats. High-grade alfalfa seed. Kafir, sorghum and garden seeds. BELOIT, KANSAS.

White Plymouth Rocks Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-rearing pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded. THOMAS OWEN, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

Quick-Acting Remedy for White Diarrhea. When I ordered the remedy, I had 125 chicks in the brooder and they were dying fast from white diarrhea. After the sixth dose they stopped dying and I haven't lost any since. I have another lot of 125 chicks just hatched. I am giving your remedy and have not lost any so far. I am nearly out of Abbott's Remedy now. I want you to send me two large boxes.—Mrs. TILLIE ADLER, La Salle, Mich. This remedy for white diarrhea, chicken cholera and other bowel ailments in poultry, may be secured from The Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Ravenswood, Chicago, Illinois. Fifty cents and \$1.00 boxes with booklet on poultry diseases by parcel post. Money back if not satisfied.—(Adv.)

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Jimmy, Always Give 100 Cents Worth for Every Dollar You Get

That's what my father said to me when I was a boy—and that's what I'm doing when I send you my Belle City hatching outfit. 275,000 users will tell you so. I am giving you more when you compare my 8-Times

World's Champion Belle City Eggs \$7.55

with any other incubator made. Double cases all over, best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, \$4.85. Set, \$11.50. Write for free book today or send price now and save time. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 16, Racine, Wis.

ONE HEN CARES

for 100 chicks in Sensible Colony Brooders. Stop loss by White Diarrhea. Write W. E. Smith, Sec'y CHICK LIFE REMEDY CO., Clay Center, Kan.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS. STANDARD POULTRY

All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of standard poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at let live prices. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. Address W. F. HOLCOMB, MGR. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

SEED CORN--CROP OF 1912

Boone County White and Hildreth's Yellow Dent carefully selected, tipped and graded. Money back if not satisfactory. M. T. KELSEY, NORTHWOOD FARM, 106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.

OLDSEED CORN

4 leading varieties. Tested and guaranteed. FRANK J. RIST, Box 11, Humboldt, Richardson County, Nebraska.

ALFALFA The Big Money Maker. Best seed. Also Fecurita, the wonder forage plant; Cane, Kafir, Millet, Clover, Timothy, Seed Oats, etc. Big catalog free. Write today. Archias Seed Store, Box 161, Sedalia, Mo.

Cowley County Farm Bureau

By O. P. DRAKE, Winfield

EARLY in the season the chinch bugs had made their appearance and some measures of summer control were undertaken and carried out successfully. In many cases the bugs were so numerous and had gained such headway that the work was not as effective as if control measures had been exercised the previous winter. As soon as harvest was over an agitation for preparation of the ground for winter wheat was begun, urging the deep, early plowing and sufficient cultivation to conserve the moisture, and large areas were handled in this manner.

SILOS AND COWPEAS.

As the season progressed, the prospective scarcity of feed made the use of a silo almost imperative, and the building of silos was urged on every farm visited where sufficient live stock was kept. Interest in silo construction was deep and a considerable number of silos were built.

On many farms the chinch bugs destroyed crops to such an extent that it became necessary to urge the use of some crop which the chinch bugs would not injure, and the use of cowpeas as a crop, which might be used on ground badly infested with chinch bugs, was recommended and encouraged. A considerable acreage was planted and in spite of the unfavorable season they made a crop which was very useful in the way of winter feed. It is believed that their effect upon the ground will be very noticeable in the crop of 1914. An active campaign for the planting of sweet clover had been carried on for several months in this county, and there will be a large increase in the acreage of the crops seeded during the winter and spring of 1914.

ORGANIZE TO DESTROY CHINCH BUGS.

When the chinch bugs began to go into winter quarters an agitation to disturb them this winter was begun, and was undertaken through the institutes and Granges to work out some definite plan of organization for burning them in their winter quarters. The work had not progressed very far until the need of more farmers' organizations became very evident. Believing this would supply a real need, the organization of farmers' clubs was begun in various parts of the county where there was no other organization to do this work. We have done our best to make these organizations permanent, believing that the organizations can be used for the development of a better social life in the country, as well as for economic purposes. The work of these clubs has received a large part of our time during the past few months.

So far as chinch bugs are concerned, the organization of the county was completed enough to have caused their destruction over a very large part of the county had the weather been favorable. As it is, some very good work has been done, and these local farmers' organizations can, by concerted action, effectually prevent another serious visitation of chinch bugs.

We have made a list of those men who have seed corn for sale, making it possible for farmers in the county to get good home-grown seed corn for use the coming season.

The work of the Farm Bureau in Cowley County began on the first of March, 1913. Up to the last of December I traveled about 2,500 miles, visited farms in all parts of the county and addressed



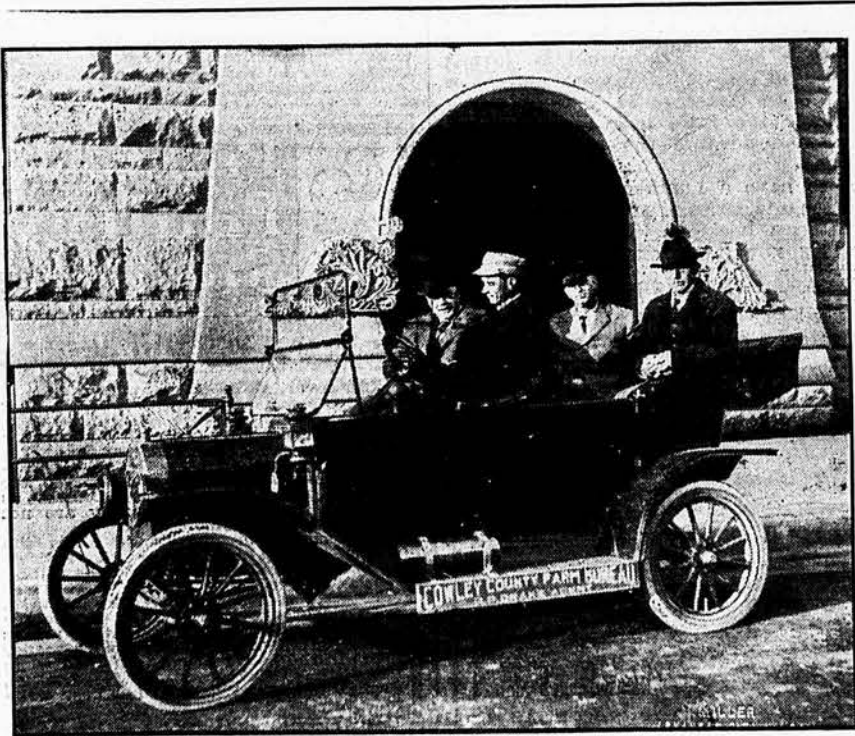
O. P. DRAKE.

24 meetings, with a total attendance of 1,569 people.

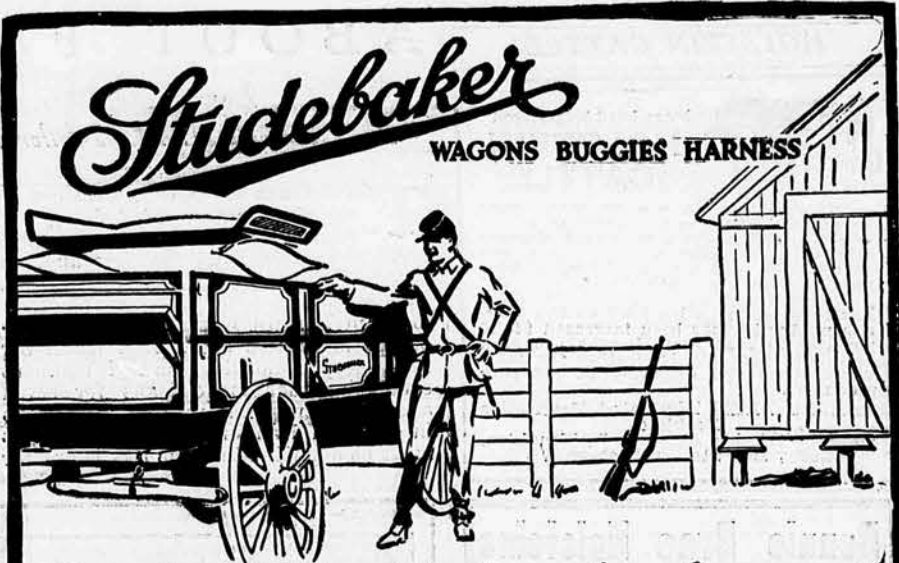
It is the purpose of the bureau and myself to push the organization work wherever it seems advisable and to push the development of the county along the lines of live stock and dairying, believing that the county should be famous for its good stock.

The Middle West is in need of a great revival along the line of the upbuilding of the live stock business. This is especially true as regards the introduction of better bred stock of all kinds. The various improved farming associations employing agricultural agents should be alive to this fact and use this hired man to the limit in bringing about this much desired result. In no field can his services be used to better advantage than in this promotion of more and better live stock upon the farm of the community he serves.

Farmers and pig growers oftentimes fail to appreciate the necessity for green feed in pork production. Hogs cannot be raised profitably without pasture of some kind.



COWLEY COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S AUTOMOBILE.— COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT DRAKE AT WHEEL; SECRETARY KENNEDY IN FRONT SEAT, RIGHT SIDE; PRESIDENT BAIRD, LEFT SIDE, BACK SEAT; VICE-PRESIDENT WEIR, RIGHT SIDE, BACK SEAT.



Bought his Studebaker when he came home from the civil war—using it yet

WHEN David Hire, of Syracuse, Ind., got home from the Civil War he bought a Studebaker Farm Wagon. That was 48 years ago, and the same wagon is still hauling fifty bushels of wheat at a load to market.

Here is what Mr. Hire has to say about his Studebaker wagon.

"It may interest you to know that I have in my possession a Studebaker Farm Wagon bought just after I returned from the war, about 1866, I think. It carried a guarantee to haul 50 bushels of wheat and though it has been in constant use since it was bought, it is still good to haul that amount to market. I hope to use it for many years yet, as it is in good condition."

A REAL VETERAN

That is the way with Studebaker wagons. Built of air dried timber, with inspections at every step of manufacture, they outlast the ordinary wagon from twenty to thirty years.

You may be offered a wagon at less cost than a Studebaker, but consider that the cheaper wagon may last five or ten years, while a

Studebaker will last a lifetime. That makes the Studebaker the better investment, doesn't it?

"Build not the cheapest, but the best" has been the policy of Studebaker for over half a century.

You can't make a mistake if you buy a Studebaker Farm Wagon, Buggy or Harness.

STUDEBAKER

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Adv. 2006

Studebakers last a lifetime

Try The Sure Hatch at My Risk



My incubator is the Ever-Ready, Ever-Dependable Chick Producer—more reliable than the setting hen, and more profitable. No experience needed. Automatic in operation; requires little attention. Never-failing even in freezing weather. I'm selling it for less than inferior machines cost—at my Direct-to-You Factory Price. I'll send it to you, freight paid, on SIXTY days' trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Get started early to make your profits big. Write today for free illustrated catalog and low prices. My U. S. Poultry Book is not a catalog, but a book of important facts. Proven by practical demonstration. It isn't for sale at any price. I'm giving it away free to every purchaser of a Sure Hatch incubator. FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. Sure Hatch Incubator Co. Box 42, Fremont, Nebraska.



AVERAGE 17c A POUND FOR YOUR HOGS

Butcher your hogs, cure your meat with Wright's Ham Pickle and smoke it with Wright's Condensed Smoke. Sell meat by parcel post to city people.

Let Uncle Sam Be Your Errand Boy. Wright's Ham Pickle, a scientific combination of meat curing materials all recommended by Dept. of Agriculture. A \$1 box cures a barrel of meat. Wright's Condensed Smoke, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for Free Sample and Book.

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd. 832 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri.

LUMBER

DIRECT FROM OUR MILL
When in need of lumber for your new house or barn, write us for delivered prices, in car-load lots, or send list to the old reliable Seattle mill for free estimate. Established 30 years
NEWELL MILL & LUMBER COMPANY
8th So. and Bradford St., Seattle, Wn.

You will find a lot of bargains on KANSAS FARMER classified advertising page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

FARMING LIKE MANUFACTURING

IN many ways, farming is similar to manufacturing. The farmer has a "plant"—his farm—and he may operate it to make a dividend, or permit the overhead expense to eat up all the profit. He may waste part of his material, or he may utilize it. He may get full value out of his animals and his fields, or he may get only half what they should produce. The manufacturer succeeds best when he plans his work, uses machinery and sells a completely finished product, just as the farmer succeeds best who does the same. The advertisements in KANSAS FARMER will help you farm better, if you make use of them. Frequently there is something offered that should make your work more profitable.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

You can find no way to invest your money and effort so profitably as in the selection and use of a pure-bred Holstein sire of good individuality...

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assn., P. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A choice lot of high-grade heifers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls.

IRA ROMIG Station B. Topeka, Kansas

SUNFLOWER HERD.

Bulls! bulls! bulls! You never saw so many bulls; ages two months to one year. Every one bred for a herd header...

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CHOICE BULL CALF, born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O., 236 pounds butter, 520 pounds milk...

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.

CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Jewell Paul Butter Boy. Eleven choice registered bulls; ages, few weeks to 24 months. From large richly-bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing...

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams...

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows...

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.

SIXTY HEAD of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers...

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

for sale. Also a few females. SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

FIELD NOTES

Bulls All Sold. Ed Nickelson, our Red Poll cattle advertiser located at Leonardville, Riley County, Kansas, writes that his bulls are all sold...

The county agricultural agent idea is now on trial in a limited way in Kansas, and to those who may not have come in touch with it at the present time we would commend the careful reading of this issue of KANSAS FARMER...

ABOUT FARM LOANS

Low Rate Least Important Consideration By J. H. Miller, Manhattan, Kansas

THERE are three considerations in all this matter of helping the farmer by an improved system of farm loans: the rate, the time and the amount of loan on a given valuation.

Administration bill now in Congress will permit only a loan of 50 per cent of the value of a farm. In my judgment, it is not worth printing on the statute books unless it can permit larger loans.

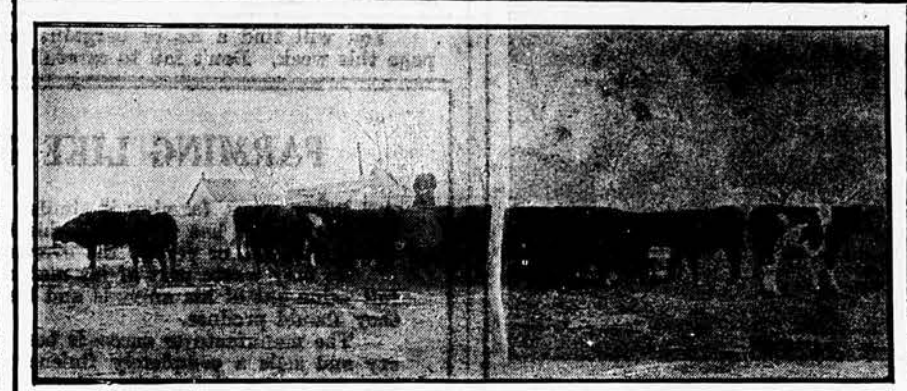


DEMONSTRATION AGENT GOULD giving a talk on silage and live stock from the Silage and Live Stock Special run over the Santa Fe Lines in November. This crowd at Garden City is typical of the crowds which met this train.

than in the eastern part of the state. The short time for which loans have been made has been a great hindrance, and this has kept thousands of men from buying farms...

half of the farm's value. He should have ten years and with privilege of fifteen years without any commission or any charges if he wants the longer time.

The most important of the three considerations relative to farm loans is the amount of the loan on a certain valuation. In Eastern Kansas, some loan companies now loan as high as 60 per cent of the valuation of a good farm...



THIS BUNCH OF LINCOLN COUNTY STEERS WAS SOLD IN 1913 AND WITH THE PROCEEDS WAS PURCHASED A PURE-BRED HERD OF HOLSTEINS. —MILK COWS AND STEERS ARE NOW MAINTAINED ON THIS FARM.— F. H. DAHL IS THE FARMER,—HE HAS A GOOD BARN AND A BIG SILO.

Bargains in Land

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ka.

80 A. VALLEY FARM, \$2,500; imp.; list map free. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bernie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

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

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops...

THIS COUNTY opened for settlement five years, which accounts for very low price of land. Soil as productive as Eastern Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW YORK STATE. For information concerning the great agricultural advantages of New York State...

FORCED SALE—160 acres, 6 miles to German Catholic town, Marenthal, Wichita Co., Kan. All smooth plow land...

EASY TERMS—1,030-acre farm, 1/4 mile from town, Eastern Sask., Can. \$15,000.00 worth improvements, equipment, seed, feed...

SPLENDID STOCK FARM. 440 Acres, 4 miles good town, Frisco R. R., Butler County, Kansas...

80 ACRES, 2 miles Ottawa, Kan. Fine location, 6-room house, summer house, barn, silo, chicken house and other improvements...

RANCH 1,400 a., Osborne Co.; 200 a. alfalfa. Want smaller farm east or west. \$14,000 bank stock, \$3,200 residence...

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

WISCONSIN

A BARGAIN IN TRADE \$17,500.00 Stock of General Merchandise to exchange for Western Kansas land worth the money.

ANDERSON COUNTY KANSAS LAND. ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS LAND. If you want to buy a well improved farm in this county, priced so you can afford to own it, write me.

Profitable Poultry Selling

The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not.

Profitable Poultry Selling

Send for this Free Booklet

The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not.

No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.

To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means.

Profitable Poultry Selling, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.

KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kansas.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.



Frank Iams and Model of 40 Percheron and Belgian Horses, that Iams is Cutting Prices on so You Will Buy Them. He Owns the Largest and Best 2, 3 and 4-year-old Percheron Stallions in U. S. Weight, 2,200, 2,410, 2,340 Lbs. All Gold Medal Winners in Europe. Worth Going 2,000 Miles to See.

Key Stallion Buyers.
Smile and the "whole world" laughs with you. Worry—lose your "money and business" and you smile alone. "Papa, try Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., The Prince of Draft Horsemen." He has stood the storms of business and competitors for 32 years. He sells Percherons and Belgians on honor and makes all statements good. Uncle Hiram, why worry, who is President—Wilson or Bryan. It's 16 to 1 that "the tango," "the bunny hug" and "the turkey trot" cause more "heart aches," more "divorces," more "white slavery," more "fast trotting" people, and more misery than the "Gingo Mexican War."

"Ikey Boy," 1914 is the "gold mine year" for the "early bird and hustlers." Spring time and business will be late, but good. Take a chance while others talk. It's the man that does things that has the dough—that's Iams, the "million dollar horseman." He and his "peaches and cream" horses are known the world over as kings and queens—Iams kind. They are in the pink of condition and must positively all be sold. He is selling more pounds of first class, model draft horses for the "big dollar" than ever before. He has made "barrels" of money for his 5,000 old customers—his 50 advertising papers—and a side dish for Iams, so that he loans money to 100 different banks. You can do the same. Iams began life as a poor boy. Iams now sells more stallions than any ten men in the United States and saves the "middleman's profits" by quick sales and small profits. "Dollie Dimples" keep still, you are rocking the boat; Iams is stirring "the waters" cutting the middle of high prices on "topnotchers." Buy a through ticket to Iams' town. You will have a \$1,000 smile on when you return and the draftiest stallion in your county, bought of Iams.

Mr. Business Farmer, if these 5,540 money-making customers of Iams can buy stallions and mares of Iams and save \$1,000 a stallion and buy a better horse, why is it not "good business" to buy your stallions and mares of the "king bee" horseman—Iams? He has 40 Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,750 to 2,410 pounds; 50 per cent ton horses, 25 per cent grays, 75 per cent blacks and bays. Home-bred stallions and grays come at \$200 less price. Iams sells these stallions at \$1,000 and \$14,000 (few higher).

All these stallions and mares have been "inspected" by two V. S. in France, and are approved, registered and branded by the French government. They have been "inspected" by two Federal V. S. at New York City, and their certificates approved by "Chief of Animal Husbandry" at Washington, D. C. Also Iams has had a Nebraska Deputy State V. S. inspect all his horses and Iams gives each buyer a certificate of health and soundness. Iams' six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1913 catalog), tells you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 32 years' successful business, his "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee that he is a "live wire" business man and expert horseman. He makes all competitors get their "hammers" out for Iams. But every knock is a boost for Iams, and when stallion buyers visit Iams' horse emporium they find Iams has the horses as represented, and that Iams "makes good" and his "old customers" are the best "page advertisers." Write for Iams' "1913 catalog," an "eye opener" with a "laugh" and \$1,000 bargain on every page. It's the finest and most up to date horse catalog in the world. Buy a "through ticket" to Iams' Horse Town, then "buzz around" and see Iams' Horse Show, as he has the "best bunch of black boys he has ever owned." His "selling clothes" fit all buyers in 1914.

liner for the bowl chamber of the U. S. Separator into which the milk is discharged after the cream is wholly extracted. This liner keeps every drop of milk from touching any cast iron or steel surface that is not removed and cleaned after using the separator. This sanitary liner is easily and quickly removed and washed with the other parts. It fits snugly into the bowl chamber of the U. S. Cream Separator and is held rigidly in place by a unique but simple locking device. Their new 1914 catalog is now ready to mail and should be read by every farmer and dairyman. It describes the U. S. Cream Separators and gives much other information of practical value. Write today to the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., for a copy of this free catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

A very attractive pamphlet has been issued by the Thermos Silo Company, 609 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo., or 433 Empire Building, Boise, Idaho. Anyone interested in silos may have this pamphlet for the asking, by mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Practical Feeding.
The present-day farmer and feeder is coming more and more to realize that his business, like that of any other enterprise, can be made more profitable only through higher efficiency, which necessarily means the item of waste must be reduced to an infinitesimal degree. Not only does the necessity of soil building, crop rotation, etc., now become apparent to the farmer, but the feeding of live stock presents a field of endeavor in which vast strides can be made toward higher efficiency and better profits. The most profitable feeding does not always mean the most rapid gains in weight, as the most essential object must be to secure the largest profit out of the amount of feed consumed, and at the same time to utilize to best advantage all the feed products raised; the forage product of the farm along with the grain. In order that these products may be fed in properly balanced rations, and in their most beneficial and palatable form, the use of a good "all-around" feed grinder becomes essential, and for this purpose there is none better adapted than the machine manufactured by the C. N. P. Bowsher Co. of South Bend, Ind. This grinder is being used by many of the big practical feeders in the West, as well as by thousands of farmers throughout the entire country. It feeds itself on ear corn, with or without the shuck, and at the same time grinds any kind of small grain, mixing and fitting the two together in any proportion desired, thus enabling the feeder to prepare quickly and economically any sort of feeding ration he wishes to employ. Illustrated literature describing this line will be furnished by the manufacturers on application.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Percheron Stallion for Sale.
A. K. Snyder, Winfield, Kan., is offering for sale the choice coming two-year-old stallion, Martele 98473. He is a dark brown, heavy-boned colt, and will make better than a ton horse when matured. He is sired by Marmontell by Success by Patsy by Brillhans by Brilliant 1271; first dam Marcelina by Cowley Brilliant by Frascati by Archimede; second dam Queen by Howles by Thendis by Besque; third dam Stella by Mejour by Marvel by Brilliant 1271. This colt traces four times to Brilliant 1271 and should please anyone desiring a Percheron stallion of the best breeding and individuality. He is priced very reasonable for quick sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Drybread's Duroc Sale Good.
On Friday, March 13, Samuel Drybread of Elk City, Kan., sold a draft of valuable bred sows and gilts. The large part of the offering was sired by champion boars and was up to the usual standard of the Drybread kind. John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., topped the sale, paying \$81 for the great sow, Miss Superba, No. 11 in the catalog and bred to Perfect Col. for an early April litter. There is not another sow bred like Miss Superba in Kansas, and the litter by Perfect Col. should prove valuable in any herd. Mr. Reed always has his eagle eye on the good ones, and nothing but good sows with good pedigrees find a home in the Reed herds at Lyons. The average for the 50 head cataloged was \$29.16, which was very satisfactory to Mr. Drybread, and everyone was invited to come back next year to his annual bred sow sale. We omit report in full.

The Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan., have issued a very attractive little circular entitled "How to Raise Baby Chix." It contains a lot of valuable information and will be sent free to anyone for the asking. Address Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan., Mr. A. L. Drummond. Be sure and mention Kansas Farmer.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns.
Harry T. Forbes, owner of the Cedar Heights Stock Farm, is offering two choice young bulls, one red and one roan, 14 to 16 months old; ten head of cows from 3 to 5 years old. Mr. Forbes has a useful lot of breeding cattle. They have not been pampered or overfed, but they are producers and are the kind to raise calves. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

W. J. Carpenter, seed corn specialist of Clay Center, Kan., has an advertisement in this issue. Mr. Carpenter has bred the Calico variety for years and says it has made from five to fifteen bushels more per acre for him than has white or yellow corn grown under like conditions.

Poland and Duroc Sale April 29.
In this issue we are claiming the date of April 29 for the Laptad Farm sale at Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Laptad will sell 50 head of Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. They are the large, smooth Polands and the large prolific Durocs. The farm is located two miles north of Lawrence. The catalogs are ready to mail out. They are brim full of valuable information and carefully explain how one man can successfully handle two breeds on one farm. Send for this catalog and watch for ad and further mention in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Interesting Poultry Information.
Henry Pfile, of Freeport, Ill., well known to our readers as an old-established poultry breeder, writes that he has a 100-acre farm entirely devoted to raising high-grade poultry and that he spends \$500 a year for feed in addition to all he raises on the farm. Seven consecutive years in this business has brought him into great prominence in the poultry world. His sales now exceed \$15,000 a year. His flocks average 1,500 chickens, 500 ducks and 200 geese. He ships fowls and eggs to nearly every state, besides Canada and America's island possessions. At the last great poultry show at Freeport, on his 75 entries, he took 64 firsts, 14 seconds, four thirds and three fourths. His poultry catalog is sent free for the asking to those mentioning Kansas Farmer.

New Roof for Modern Machine Works.
The new South Works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Works at Racine, Wis., is said to be one of the most up-to-date plants of its kind in the country. A notable feature of this plant is the roofing, which is made of asbestos and Trinidad Lake asphalt. Asbestos is an indestructible, fibrous rock, the same substance which is used in the manufacture of fire-proof theater curtains. For roofing purposes it is made into a felt, layers of which are cemented together with Trinidad Lake asphalt, the greatest of all waterproofing substances. The combination of these two materials produces a roofing that it literally a sheet of pliable stone. It is stated that because of its all-mineral composition this roofing can not rot, rust nor deteriorate, hence it never requires painting or any other form of coating. It is also said that this roofing is proof against the action of chemical fumes, and that sparks and burning brands have no effect on it. The manufacturers of this roofing, which is known as J-M Asbestos Roofing, claim that their product is the cheapest on the market, on the cost-per-year basis, on account of its comparatively low cost and the fact that it never needs coating. An interesting booklet describing this roofing in detail will gladly be sent to anyone who writes to the H. W. Johnson-Manville Co., New York, if you mention Kansas Farmer.

argues well for uniformity of the offering. A list of principal sales follows:
John Norman, Alexandria, Neb. \$85.00
F. V. Bishop, Superior, Neb. 77.50
F. B. Morland, Republic, Kan. 55.00
A. T. Garman, Scandia, Kan. 72.50
F. V. Bishop, Superior, Neb. 62.50
Morris Fowler, Arcadia, Neb. 62.50
A. T. Garman, Scandia, Kan. 45.00
J. Elliott, Republic, Kan. 45.00
W. W. Birge, North Platte, Neb. 50.00
C. Flora, Republic, Kan. 47.50
F. B. Morland, Republic, Kan. 52.50
W. A. Davidson, Superior, Neb. 55.00
Harry Lowe, Republic, Kan. 52.50
Albert Smith, Superior, Neb. 45.00
Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb. 62.50
Fred Soper, Mankato, Kan. 42.50
G. G. Denny, Superior, Neb. 57.50
R. C. Kyle, Mankato, Kan. 70.00
Harry Lowe, Republic, Kan. 50.00
Bill Ballard, Hardy, Neb. 50.00
J. Straub, Hardy, Neb. 52.50
E. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan. 72.50
H. Hopkins, Bruning, Neb. 75.00
H. Aurand, Hardy, Neb. 45.00
G. Wagener, Republic, Kan. 42.50
M. J. Jenkins, Havelock, Neb. 45.00
J. Peterson, Hardy, Neb. 42.50

New Sanitary Feature for Cream Separator.
The modern dairy produces cleaner milk than we were able to offer the public in



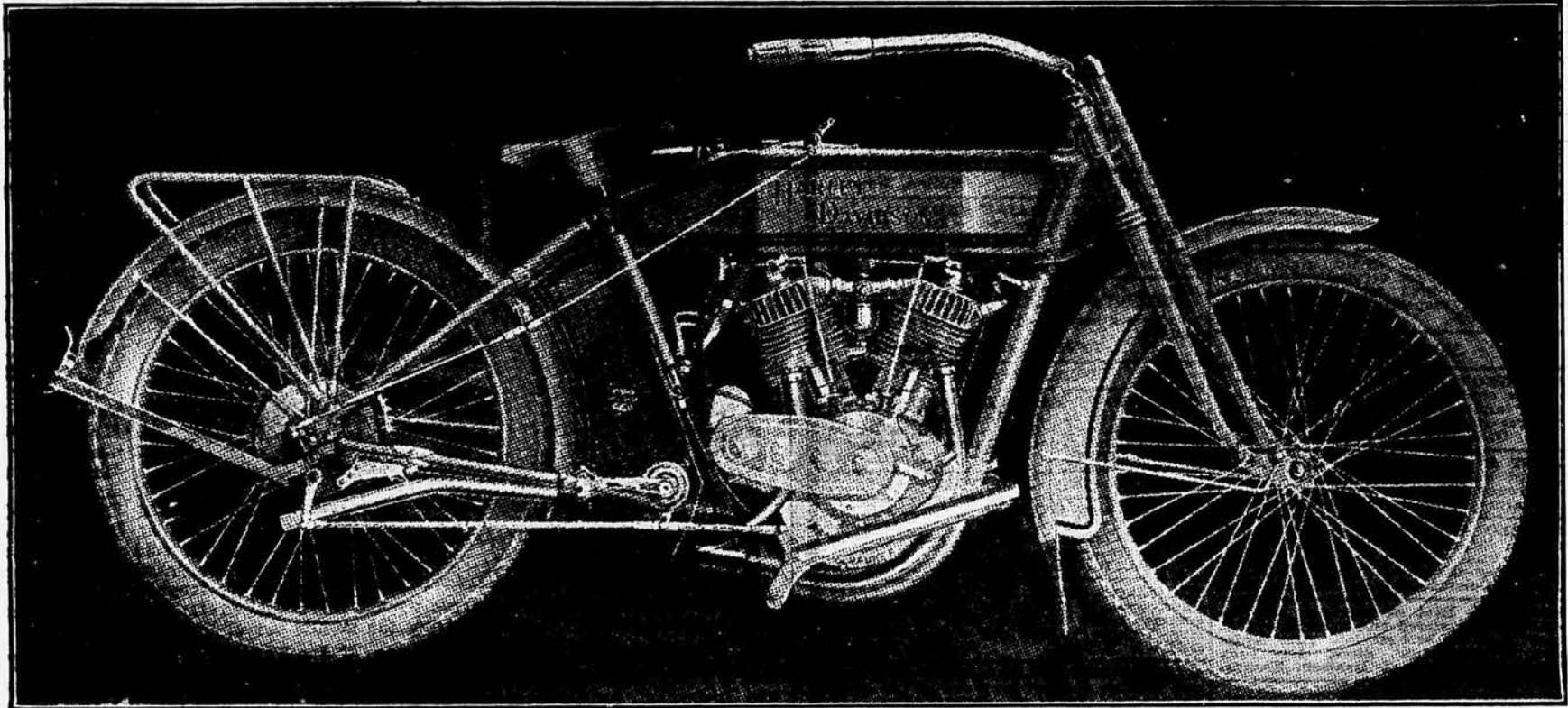
A Sample of the Offering of W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Morgan Made Excellent Sale.
The bred sow sale made by Joshua Morgan at his farm near Hardy, Neb., last week, was one of the good sales of the season. Mr. Morgan breeds Poland Chinas as big as they grow, and this offering was one of the very best that ever went through a sale ring in the West. A good many breeders were present both from Kansas and Nebraska, but the large number of home buyers tells the story of Mr. Morgan's popularity and shows that his hogs are fully appreciated by his neighbors. John Norman, of Alexandria, Neb., topped the sale at \$85, paying that price for No. 1 and F. V. Bishop, of Superior, Neb., bought the next highest at \$77. Kansas Agricultural College bought one at \$72.50, and A. T. Garman, of Scandia, Kan., bought No. 4 at \$72.50. The average was unusually uniform, which

"the good old days." The use of milking machines, cream separators, sanitary cow stables and the more personal cleanliness of the dairy workmen have been the important factors in producing this result. However, the use of modern time and labor-saving machines in the dairy room is, in itself, an unsanitary feature if every part is not kept absolutely clean. Take the cream separator for example. The parts in the separating bowl of the machine are supposed to be cleaned thoroughly after using. This is easily done with the better machines but with one exception—the manufacturers of cream separators have overlooked the bowl chamber. Milk, even in the smallest quantity, when coming in contact with iron, makes the bowl chamber unsanitary. The United States Cream Separator Company's new 1914 model has a non-rusting sanitary

SEND IN YOUR NAMES, BOYS!

KANSAS FARMER is Going to Give Away This Latest Model, \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and Six Other Big Prizes---Over \$500 in All



ITS EASY TO WIN and You MAKE GOOD WAGES BESIDES, While Working.
E. B. Preedy, Richland, Ks. won the Motorcycle Given Away Feb. 28, by Securing only 110 Subscriptions

We Pay You Liberally in Cash for the Work You Do and the Best Worker Wins the Motorcycle. Write us Today About it.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO ENTER



Chas. Erbert, Ellis, Kansas, winner of the Motorcycle in the second contest.

Read These Letters From the Three Winners in Our Other Free Motorcycle Contests.

LETTER FROM E. B. PREEDY, winner of Motorcycle in contest which closed February 28, 1914.
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—I received the Motorcycle and it sure is a dandy. It is easy to handle; I have not found a place it won't pull. I would advise every boy in Kansas to get busy on the next contest, for it is easy to win and every thing is straight.—E. B. PREEDY, Richland, Kansas, March 3, 1914.

LETTER FROM C. F. ERBERT.
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Dear Friends:—I received your letter asking what I thought of the contest that you had about a month ago. I will say that the Motorcycle I won was just as represented and the contest was managed in a way that suited every one as they all were treated alike. I certainly like my machine. The more I ride, the more I want to ride it. Again thanking you for the kind treatment I received from you people.

I remain your friend, C. F. ERBERT, Ellis, Kansas. December 29, 1913.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, JR.
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—The Motorcycle which I won in the first Kansas Farmer contest is surely a dandy. It will climb any hill around here with two on the machine. It is the machine that has the power and it is very simple to operate. It is built for hard road work. The contest in which I won this machine was conducted in the best way possible. About twice a week I got a letter which told me how the contest was and how I was standing in the race. If any of you boys want to get in a contest, try and get in the next one. Kansas Farmer knows how to conduct them and will treat everybody alike, so boys if you want to win some prizes, better make up your mind and get in on the next contest.—JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, Jr., Paxico, Kansas.



Jos. Muckenthaler, Jr., Paxico, Kansas, winner of Motorcycle in first contest.

Do You Want a Motorcycle?

ONE THAT YOU CAN GET ON AND GO WITH WHENEVER YOU WANT TO, WHEREVER YOU WANT TO GO AND GO IN A HURRY? You CAN have one and without its costing you a single cent of your money. It will pay you to find out all about our EASY plan whereby three sons of farmers each won one of these Motorcycles we are giving away and **WON THEM EASILY**—just working during spare time. Send in your name and address today for the fourth contest which is just starting. This places you under no obligation to us whatever.
You have an opportunity here that you can make worth a good many dollars to you if you will only take advantage of it. Some one is going to win this Motorcycle mighty easy and make money besides. Will it be you? It might just as well be you as any one and no harm will be done in trying. We are ready to turn over to you **IN CASH AND PRIZES** what we would pay others for doing this work for us. This Motorcycle will give you more pleasure than anything else you could own. **YOU CAN'T LOSE** in this contest and you have **EVERYTHING TO GAIN**. It is a fine opportunity to turn spare time into cash and a valuable prize easily earned. You can see what the

others say who won the other Motorcycles. They were **GLAD THEY SENT IN THEIR NAMES** and found out all about it. We had never heard of any one of them before, and none of these three winners had ever taken a subscription before or done anything of this kind. You have just as good an opportunity as anyone else to win this \$285 **MOTORCYCLE**, the latest model and very best machine you could get. Will you try? **IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER THIS CONTEST.** You do not even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER.

The best thing to do is to write at once and we will send you a complete description of the \$285 Motorcycle and the six other big prizes to be given away, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and **MAKE FROM \$40 to \$60 PER MONTH** during spare time. **THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING** and you will be under no obligation to us whatever if, after reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to go ahead. If you really would like to own a fine, powerful 1914 Motorcycle with the two speeds, just like an automobile, eight horsepower, and make money while working for it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below. It will entitle you to a **FREE PREMIUM.**

YOU GET PAID EVERY WEEK

You don't have to wait until the contest is over to be paid for the subscriptions you secure—you get paid every week. Only those residing in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma are eligible to be contestants.

You Won't Know How Easy It Is Until You Start

Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. **HE HAS NOT.** You will never know how easy it is to win in our Motorcycle Contests, or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—**IT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE, FREIGHT CHARGES PREPAID TO YOUR HOME.** Sign and send the blank at once to

The Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST PRIZE LIST WE HAVE OFFERED AND WE PAY YOU CASH BESIDES

THE CONTEST WILL START RIGHT AWAY. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to KANSAS FARMER for which you will be paid and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest, Saturday, May 16, 1914, at 6 P. M., will be awarded this \$285 **HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE.** The second highest will receive a **\$75 PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDS.** The third highest will receive a **\$30 PHONOGRAPH OUTFIT, CASE AND RECORDS.** The fourth highest will receive a **FINE \$30 GOLD WATCH.** The fifth and sixth highest will each receive **\$45 BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS,** and the seventh highest will receive a **\$15 GOLD WATCH.** A business or shorthand course may be selected. The Motorcycle is guaranteed to be eight horsepower, new, and in absolutely first-class condition, by KANSAS FARMER.

Free Offer Extra to All Who Enter at Once

Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days A **FREE PREMIUM** will be sent with the free outfit, and **FULL INFORMATION** about the contest and description of all the prizes. Also names and addresses of prize winners in our other contests and a letter telling you just how to proceed. **SO ACT AT ONCE.**

Fill Out This Free Entry Coupon and Mail Today.
Contest Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest,
625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.
DEAR SIR:—I desire to enter your Fourth Motorcycle Contest. Please send **FREE OF COST** the **FREE PREMIUM** and **FREE OUTFIT** and your special **EASY PLAN** to get subscriptions **FAST**, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the **\$285 HARLEY-DAVIDSON, 1914 MODEL TWO-SPEED MOTORCYCLE** and earn from \$40 to \$60 per month at the same time.
My Name.....
Post Office.....
Street or R. F. D..... State.....