

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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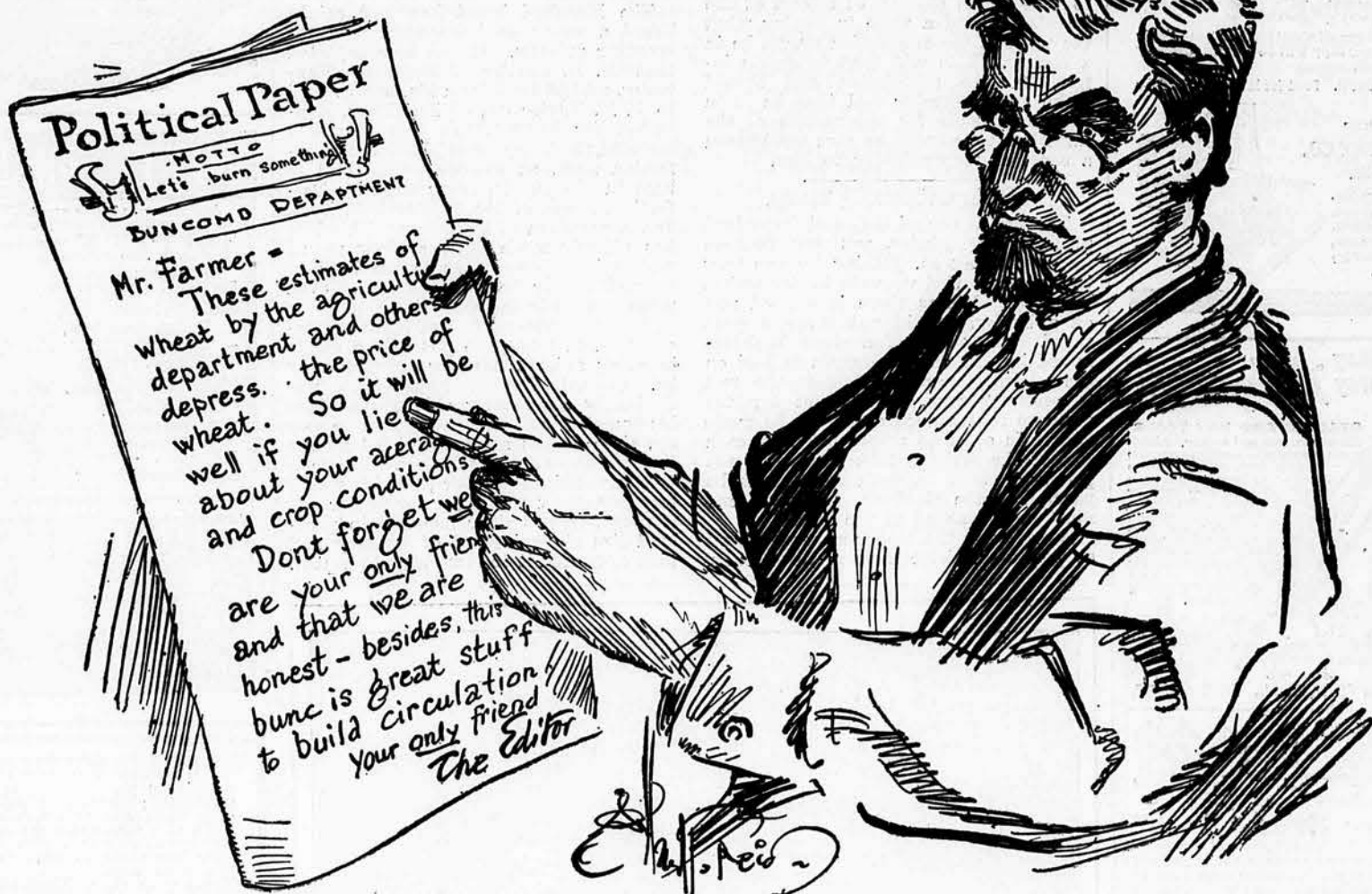
**Y**OU should not be led to expect that the price of wheat is affected by the guesses of Kansas newspapers or others regarding yields. The United States produces one-sixth, and Kansas one sixtieth of the world's total crop. The production of wheat and the wheat traffic are world-wide and the market is effected by world-wide conditions.

The wheat trade is governed by reports obtained through a marvelous organization, which carefully considers every influencing factor—conditions of growth as well as industrial conditions. The trade demands direct information of the most authentic character, and does not depend upon rumors and exaggerated reports which are made with the idea of distorting the situation, in the hope that prices may be influenced.

The report of wheat conditions or yields by the Kansas Board of Agriculture or of the Federal Department of Agriculture, are in the interest of the wheat grower. They serve as a check to crookedness which might be attempted in case there were no reports by such official sources.

Those newspapers, and others seeking to be-fog the trade by withholding or distorting the facts regarding the condition of the growing wheat or the probable yield, do so through a desire to pander to sentiment based on false premises and to "stand in" on a game in which they can have no influence.

*J. B. Berman*



*Newspapers Cannot Be-Fog Wheat Trade by Withholding or Distorting Facts*



# FARM ITEMS

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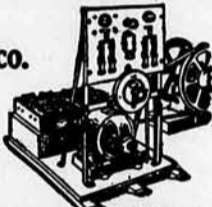
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In every Kansas county in which there is a farm bureau and an agricultural agent, there are a lot of farmers who refuse to become members of the bureau—not because they dislike to pay the few dollars for membership—but because they feel that they get full benefit without becoming a member. This is a narrow and selfish view. It is not the view which will push along a good thing, neither is it the view which brings distinction to the agriculture of the county. L. A. Clinton in the Farm Management Monthly, which is the official organ of the Federal Department of Agriculture, gives these reasons why every farmer and every other person interested in the success of the agriculture of a county should become a member of the farm bureau association:

The farm bureau association is the organization in your county the purpose of which is to unite all the agencies of the county and bring them to work together for the advancement of the rural interests.

Agriculture is the only great industry in which there has been little, if any, community of interests. The time has now come when this community of interests must be established if the farmers are to reap their just returns from their business. All farmers of the community must be included if best results are to be secured.

While the county agricultural agent is expected to render assistance to any farmer in the county who asks his aid, those who are members of the farm bureau association, by reason of their familiarity with the work, are in position to make use of the county agent because they know how to use him. Half of the success in getting assistance is to know when we need assistance and where to get it.

The small annual membership fee is not a burden upon any one, yet with a large membership the funds so provided will do much to encourage the county board of supervisors to assist, and in the general betterment of the county each member will be amply repaid.

The county farm bureau needs the moral support which comes from a large and united membership. As farmers begin to work together for their own interests, opposition from other interests are certain to develop. A united front on the part of the farmers is needed to meet and overcome this opposition.

Membership in the farm bureau association should carry with it the right to vote in the election of officers of the association and a voice in saying what the work of the association should be in a county. This will tend to create interest in the association and should make every member feel that he is in part responsible for the success of the farm bureau, as well as give the bureau a sense of responsibility to him.

### Pointer on Running Binder.

The reel is one of the most important parts of the binder, yet few farmers seem to think so, judging by the way they have it tied up with binder twine, wire, etc. Unless there is a good reel on a binder, it will not make a good sheaf. The shape of a sheaf is determined by the way the grain is laid on the platform canvas. Unless the reel is perfectly true, it will not lay the grain so that a good sheaf can be made of it. In order to accomplish this, each slat of the reel must be parallel to the platform; that is, both ends must be parallel to the platform. Also one end must not be ahead of the other.

Always run the binder as nearly level as possible. Never have it tilted back,

as this will make it hard to pull, have it tilted forward enough to make it balance at little down in front. If it is thrown too much forward, it causes too much weight on the horses' necks, or, if there is a truck, too much weight on the little wheels, thus taking the driving power of the main wheel.

If the binder suddenly sticks, never whip up the horses to start it. Get off and find the trouble. Probably a stick or root has got into the knife or a nut has dropped off somewhere and got between two cog wheels. When these things are cleared away, you may get on the machine and start away again.—PERSEY WOSTLE, in Scientific Farmer.

### Correction of Milk Record.

In our issue of May 23 reference was made to the records of the Newlin dairy farm of Reno County, Kansas. Mr. Newlin was quoted as stating that his whole herd of 43 cows produced in one week an average per cow of 1175.5 pounds of milk. The correct statement from Mr. Newlin's records should have been to the effect that on one day of the week the 43 head gave 1171.5 pounds, or 137 gallons, which is an average of over 3 gallons per cow for that day.

This milk tested 4 1/2 per cent, and considering the fact that the herd included cows and heifers of all ages and in all stages of lactation, the record is certainly a good one.

### Cowpox Treatment.

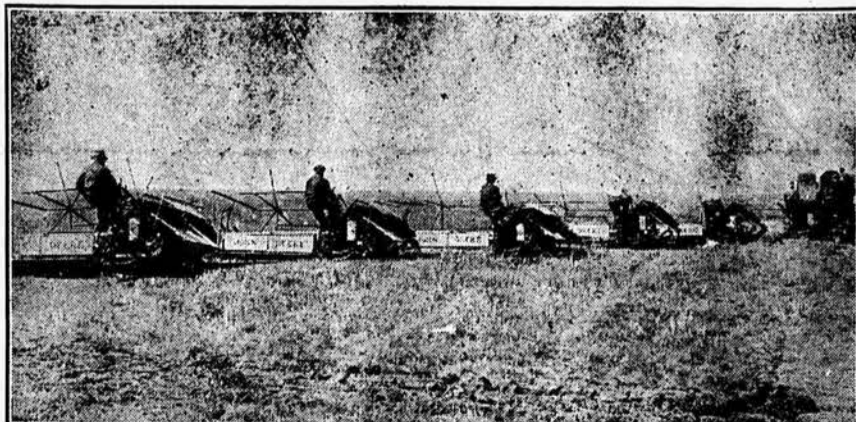
A subscriber from Texas describes a trouble with their cows which they have diagnosed as "cowpox." The disease consists of hard, small lumps on the lower part of the udder; these lumps open and after discharging, heal up. Our correspondent stated that he had no trouble to heal them up but they kept breaking out in other places and he figured the trouble was in the blood.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Kansas Agricultural College, to whom this inquiry was referred, writes that the disease was undoubtedly the cowpox and was not in the blood at all, being merely a local trouble. When the sores break out a second time it is because of a new infection. He suggests as a treatment, in place of the ointment, that a 5 per cent solution of commercial formalin be applied. This will destroy all infection and dry up the sores so there will be no further trouble.

### High Priced Herefords.

The Hereford breed has just established a new record in prices paid for breeding animals. It has been reported that W. H. Curtice of Eminence, Kentucky, sold 20 head from his famous herd to E. H. Taylor Jr., of Frankfort, Kentucky, for \$20,000. In this sale was included the two-year-old bull, Beau Perfection 24th, at \$12,000. This bull is bred in the purple, being sired by Perfection, a son of the \$10,000 bull, Dale, and a grandson of Columbus. This bull has already made quite a show record and it is expected that in the herd of Colonel Taylor he will become even more famous in the show ring.

Twelve thousand dollars is an enormous sum of money to put into a single breeding animal, however good he may be. Colonel Taylor, however, is undoubtedly abundantly able to put into his breeding herd almost any sum he sees fit, since he has accumulated his money through the sale of whiskey. The men who have helped pay for this high priced breeding stock would be far better off if they had put their money into purebred live stock instead of whiskey and thus converted it to some useful purpose.



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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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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.

**ARGUES FOR EARLY PREPARATION.**

An article has been going the rounds of the newspapers of Kansas, to the effect that in the Southwest, wheat sown on sorghum land, the sorghums on which had failed, is much more promising of a heavy yield than wheat grown on other land and without regard to the method of preparation. The newspaper article gave an unjust inference and regarding which several readers have written KANSAS FARMER. We wrote Lee H. Gould, district agricultural agent for Southwest Kansas, and whose name was used in connection with the newspaper story, for the facts, and he says:

"It is true that almost without exception the wheat fields that were in kafir and corn last year are better than wheat on ground handled in other ways in the same vicinity. I attribute these results to the fact that the fields that were in kafir and corn last year were thoroughly cultivated in the spring when the soil was in condition to cultivate, thus liberating a greater supply of plant food than did the later cultivation in the case of the fallowed land."

In advance of wheat seeding last fall KANSAS FARMER urged that the fields of spring planted crops which had either failed or produced lightly and which fields had been cultivated during the spring until it became too dry to cultivate, were those which would promise best for wheat. This was a generally accepted opinion and in most instances the recommendation is verified by the condition of the growing crop. The showing of the crop on spring-crop land is an argument in favor of the summer fallow, both by plowing and listing, and other early preparation for wheat, rather than an argument for the general seeding of kafir and corn ground in preference to ground otherwise prepared and which was the strong inference of the article to which reference is made.

It is to be remembered that early preparation is designed—not only as a means of storing and conserving the soil moisture and through other means obtaining a satisfactory seed bed, but also as a means of liberating plant food of which the later sown crop may avail itself. There are certain well defined principles which must be observed in the greatest assurance for any crop and in the growing of wheat these principles are exemplified by the experience of the past season. To be sure, there are exceptional years in which all the "dope" relative to what may be regarded as the best farm practice, is upset, but it is the average condition only by which the grower of crops can be safely guided.

**SELLING AND SOWING.**

The attention of the reader is directed to the two feature articles in this week's issue. The first is an article setting forth the situation relative to the growing wheat crop throughout the wheat-producing countries, and these facts are presented for what they are worth in their bearing upon the prices at which wheat is likely to sell during the next twelve months. It is impossible, of course, to accurately forecast the prevailing price. A reading of the article will indicate why this is so. However, there are presented some very good reasons pointing, it seems, to the belief that wheat will not sell at what may be termed as a low price. Whether the grower is warranted in selling wheat just so soon as he can get it onto the market, depends upon the conditions presented in the article.

The other important article is that relative to the preparation of ground for next year's crop. It is almost certain that Kansas cannot next year harvest as many acres of wheat as are at this time growing. This year's crop was seeded on ground on which the crop of last year grew and much of which was prepared early, but a large proportion of which was prepared late and which late preparation resulted in an extremely satisfactory seed bed because of unusual, abundant late fall rains. Such acreage, in addition to the corn acreage, was seeded, and this, too, was in ideal condition. The chances are that such

combination of favorable wheat seeding conditions will not exist this fall. It would seem the part of wisdom to spend every effort to early preparation, such acreage giving the best prospects for next year's crop. This for wheat assurance. The later season may be favorable for later preparation. The point is that the prospect for a satisfactory return from a moderate acreage of early and well prepared ground, is better than that from a larger acreage of poorly prepared ground.

A correspondent writes that in Thomas County there are thirty-six acres of promising wheat for each man, woman and child to harvest. Nothing pleases KANSAS FARMER more than to record the most excellent prospects of this county. We believe it safe to say that during the last ten year Thomas County has been stronger for wheat than any other county in Kansas and its farmers have persisted in wheat-growing without a great deal of encouragement during that time. The farmers of that county can use a good wheat crop to as great advantage as any county in the state and here is hoping that their prospects may be realized in full measure. Here is hoping, also, that the farmers of that county will spend some of the money realized from wheat in re-establishing their dairy business on as large a scale as it was twelve to fifteen years ago—a time when each family in the county was realizing about \$500 per year from the sale of butter fat. Every Thomas County farmer will admit that he can have cow feed every year and wheat only every once in a while.

Should Kansas harvest 130 million bushels of wheat, there will be taken from Kansas soil, three and one-quarter million pounds of nitrogen, 662,000 pounds of phosphorus, and a million and one-quarter pounds of potassium. These figures represent the plant food necessary to produce the above bushels of wheat and the straw upon which it grew. These elements would cost \$706,000 if it were necessary to buy them in the form of commercial fertilizer.

For three years the rural service workers of Kansas have been attending a school for rural leaders at Kansas Agricultural College. These leaders will meet there again July 6 to 16. This school is largely attended by the ministers of the country churches of Kansas. The disposition of KANSAS FARMER is to pat these ministers on the back for their interest in establishing new ideas of rural community life. To establish such ideas is logically a part of their work. Rural preachers are pretty much enthused in this line of activity. It is well they are. It means that they will not only be able to hold their jobs, but it also means an extension of their usefulness and the re-vitalizing of their respective communities. This school is for all rural leaders and is used as a means of bringing together the experi-

ences and convictions of thoughtful men and women of rural Kansas. Religious denominations have given it their hearty support. Dr. T. M. Carver, director of rural organization service in the United States Department of Agriculture, will deliver twelve lectures during the school. Professors of various departments of the college will also lecture. The school is under the direction of Walter Burr, the recent acquisition of the Kansas Agricultural College Extension Division, who will give his whole time to rural work.

It is not too early to be thinking about the seed for next year's wheat crop. There is every evidence to convince the wheat grower that good seed for wheat pays as well as in other crops. Most of the wheat grown in Kansas is a mixture of several varieties. Pure seed wheat of varieties adapted to the several sections will unquestionably give best returns. The seed should be adapted to the soil and locality in which it is to be grown. In the central and western thirds of Kansas pure Turkey and Kharkof are regarded as the best. In Eastern Kansas Fultz, Harvest Queen, and Currell, are among the leading varieties grown. The pure seed of these should be obtained. If the seed you have on your farm is not pure, begin now to locate pure seed. You may be able to find it in some field in your neighborhood. In addition to seeking purity of seed, look for that which is free from rye and obnoxious weeds.

Far from the least important extension work being done by the Kansas Agricultural College, is that among the prisoners in the United States Military Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. This branch of extension was established by Prof. Geo. E. Bray, industrial engineer. Most of the men in the federal prison are serving short terms and will be able, before long, to make use of the mechanical knowledge they obtain through this work. The lessons are sent out by Professor Bray and who, at frequent intervals, visits the penitentiary and gives assistance and encouragement to students. In part of the work the men meet together and discuss the lessons. This is a class of work which deserves special commendation. It is easy enough to put a man in jail, but what to do with him after he has served his term, is another question and which in a great measure, will be answered by this class of service.

No girl who has ever failed in a college study can become a member of Gamma Pi Gamma, the honorary sorority recently established at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Not only are "flunkers" excluded, but the girls must have positively high scholarship in college work, personality and activity in colleg organizations, in order to be selected for membership. The sorority is confined to girls taking work in home economics.

## WATERS WILL RETURN TO KANSAS

THERE has been much gossip to the effect that President Waters, who is now on a special mission in the Philippines, would not return to the Kansas Agricultural College. It is now particularly gratifying to know that in a letter, written on the day of his leaving, President Waters addressed a letter to E. T. Hackney, president of the board of administration, in which he said: "I shall return to the institution with renewed enthusiasm, and I hope with increased usefulness." The letter follows:

May 9, 1914.

My dear Mr. Hackney: I am today taking leave of the institution and the work through your generosity and kindness and am merely writing to say goodbye, and to express to you my warmest appreciation of the cordial support you have given me, and the many, many ways in which you have helped me since you have been on the Board.

I shall return to the institution with renewed enthusiasm, and I hope with increased usefulness.

Again assuring you of my appreciation of your friendship and support, I am

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) H. J. WATERS, President.

**REGARDING HARVEST HANDS.**

Our first harvest hand bulletin was mailed last week. This bulletin contains the names and addresses and amount and kind of harvest help required by those farmers of Kansas who have taken advantage of our harvest help service. In addition, the bulletin contains the names, addresses and qualifications of those seeking work in the harvest fields. The bulletin also contains information as to the probable dates of beginning harvest in the various sections of the state. It gives the wages which are reported as prevailing in the various sections and such other information as may be valuable to those seeking work. The bulletin also contains information as to the kind of work and wages which will be paid in sections in which help is needed, both in advance of harvesting and following harvest.

The bulletin has been mailed to all inquirers and farmers are requested to write those men nearest the point at which their employment is desired so that a minimum of traveling expense and any time may be expended by the workman in arriving at the point where he will receive employment. The bulletin includes the names of men proficient in every line of harvest work, namely: pitchers, stackers, shockers, loaders, gas and steam engineers for threshing machines, separator feeders, separator attendants, etc., etc.

The bulletin does not include the names of commercial clubs or other organizations which report needing from 500 to 3,500 men in their counties to harvest the crop. These organizations have made known their needs to labor bureaus and others who make a business of supplying harvest and other help.

The available harvest help is not so responsive indicates that most men who want work will be able to obtain it for harvest in their own localities, but that following harvest they will seek threshing and plowing work in other sections. The larger number of men who desire work are those from the mining region in Eastern and Southeastern Kansas and it is from this section of Kansas that, so far as we are able to ascertain, there will be a considerable movement of men into the harvest fields. A representative of the miners of Colorado, and which miners are now employed, has secured from us information relative to the opportunities for work in the western section of the state. He advises that he needs no assistance for placing the men he represents further than to know the localities in which work is likely to be secured.

The indications are, therefore, that the supply of harvest hands will not be equal to the demand.

It took just one minute for the jury to decide in favor of Governor Hodges in the recent suit filed against him by the woman from Wichita. It is a disgrace to Kansas that such things can transpire within its borders—that the governor should be forced to defend a suit of this kind, wasting his time and the time of the state, and incurring heavy costs by reason of it. Public sentiment places a premium on lawyers who will not lend themselves to such prosecutions. It is a matter of much regret that it should have developed that politics entered into this affair. The governor walks forth from the court all the stronger. The outcome of the case is to the everlasting credit of Kansas.

Do not overlook the fact that there is only a short time before wheat will be ready to cut. Have you made such before-hand arrangements as will enable you to get into the field the day that the wheat is ready for harvesting? The proper use of two or three days before harvest will frequently accomplish as much as two or three weeks of time well expended at other seasons of the year. It is to be hoped that every man who has a growing wheat crop will be able to realize upon it to the greatest possible extent.



# DOLLAR WHEAT POSSIBILITY

## Hold or Sell Big Question—Review of Controlling Factors in Wheat Prices—By Kansas Farmer Market Man

**S**HALL we market the wheat crop early or shall we hold? What shall be the discount under terminal market prices which we will accept from local buyers?

These are the questions every Kansas wheat grower must answer for himself. Kansas growers have performed a wonderful work in practically producing such a wheat crop as they now have in sight, but their duties do not end with that. It is for them to give as close attention to market conditions as possible during this busy season and this article is designed to enable the grower to know the situation at present existing and those factors which are of controlling importance in the wheat trade.

Kansas is about to gather a wheat crop that is estimated by the grain trade at from 125 million to 180 million bushels. The prospective yield has been figured as high as 200 million bushels, but that estimate is generally considered excessive by conservative, well-informed grain and milling interests. If the crop amounts to 145 million bushels, or 56 million bushels more than the production of 1913, it will be the greatest in the history of Kansas. And every advance of one cent in the price of the "golden cereal" will mean an increase of \$1,450,000 in revenue for Kansas producers. Similarly, every decline of a cent in the price will mean a shrinkage of \$1,450,000 in the money obtained from wheat by the producers of the Sunflower state alone.

**WORLD FACTORS DETERMINE PRICES.**  
In weighing the almost innumerable factors which will enter into the establishment of prices of the new crop, farmers should remember that the fact that Kansas has an unprecedented output in sight is not in itself a matter of extraordinary bearishness. World factors determine wheat prices. Kansas wheat, as well as the surplus wheat of other American states, will have to compete in the markets of the world against the grain of Russia, Argentina, India, Australia, Canada and other important surplus producing countries. The extent of the surplus of the United States and of other exporters and the extent of the production in England, Germany and other importing nations, as well as the purchasing power of the latter, will, in the end, fix to a large degree, the price which will be paid for Kansas wheat this year. There are other influences, to be true, and these will be considered in the course of this article.

With some farmers the question of holding is not so serious because they are in a position which necessitates early disposition of their harvest. In view of the dry weather of last year, which necessitated increased borrowing by many farmers to tide them over from the lean period, there is a well-founded belief in the grain trade that there will be an unusually heavy rush of new wheat marketward soon after harvest starts. Bankers who have loans out are eager to cash them in, and that will doubtless prove to be an influence for early selling. Many other farmers, too, are without proper storage facilities, although this may be overcome by following the more general custom of the northwestern spring wheat states, where stacking is practiced extensively. After making allowances for these farmers, however, there is still a large number in an independent position who are guided by market probabilities.

**EXPORT DEMAND PROMISES HEAVY.**  
While it is now generally recognized that, with an astonishingly large production in Kansas, there is a likelihood that the winter wheat crop of the United States this year will aggregate approximately 625 million bushels, no one can say with any definiteness that this will prove to be the banner wheat year for this country. North Dakota, South Dakota, a portion of Minnesota and other spring wheat areas of the United States have not had as good weather as their crop demands. And as their acreage is slightly under last year, there is a possibility of a shortage in production in the spring wheat districts. Last year the three spring wheat states—North and South Dakota and Minnesota—produced 179 million bushels of wheat, against 263 million bushels in 1912. The decreased production last year may be followed by another moderate crop this year, but that, of course,

depends on the character of the spring wheat growing season.

In the event the spring wheat states fail to produce a heavy crop, the Kansas City and other winter wheat markets would probably advance to a degree, as even Minneapolis would come to this section for supplies for its mills, which have a combined capacity for grinding 380,000 bushels of wheat daily. On the other hand, a generous harvest in the spring wheat states would enlarge the American production and perhaps depress prices.

Besides the uncertainty over spring wheat, there is no little uneasiness over the soft wheat crop in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. These states have had too little moisture, and Hessian fly damages have been more severe in their fields than in any other part of the country. If they produce little wheat, their consumers and their mills will be heavy buyers in Kansas.

Even if the United States produces, say 900 million bushels of winter and spring wheat this year, it would not follow that the trade should enter an era of low prices. A crop of 900 million bushels would leave an exportable surplus for the United States of approximately 300 million bushels. And the price which the European importing nations would be willing to pay for that surplus, which would necessitate the exportation of 6 million bushels of wheat weekly from American ports in the next year, would determine largely the price received by American growers.

A vital, perhaps the most vital, point in the wheat price question, therefore, is the outlook for foreign buying of wheat from the United States. One of the

surplus American wheat. Russia and the United States, it is recognized, are to be the world's two principal exporters of wheat in the next eight months. Russia is said to have an abundance back, having already exported about 152 million bushels since last August, or about 57 million more than in the corresponding time the preceding year. Canada, another competitor of the United States, has about exhausted old supplies and will not have another crop ready for export until next October. Argentina shipments have been extremely light and promise to continue so until the opening of 1915, when another new crop will be available there. Argentina exports since last August aggregate only about 39 million bushels, or 73 million less than in the same time the preceding year. Australia and India, two other important exporters, also show a deficiency, having produced reduced crops last year.

That the significance of the world export and import situation may be better understood, it is well to bear in mind that in 1913 the wheat crop of the world was, according to the most reliable estimates, 4,161,776,000 bushels, the greatest in history; in 1912, 4,026,616,000 bushels; in 1911, 3,674,696,000 bushels. In the American crop year ending June 30, 1914, the exports of wheat from the United States probably will aggregate 155 million bushels, which would compare with 142,880,000 bushels in the crop year ending June 30, 1913; 79,691,000 bushels in the crop year ending June 30, 1912, and 234,772,000 bushels in the crop year ending June 30, 1902, which is the record for a year's American exports.

While reliance is placed upon foreign

present stocks in the United States are more than 10 million bushels under the total of a year ago. Jobbers, grocers and other distributors of flour are carrying lighter supplies than in years. Many of these interests have been deferring purchases in anticipation of lower prices on the new crop. In view of the fact that general business and financial sentiment over the country is improving, all of these interests may be expected to enter the market early for new wheat and assist in sustaining prices. If the spring wheat crop goes backward, they will be eager to buy the new winter wheat.

**NO DEPENDENCE IN PRECEDENTS.**  
It is only human for farmers who are considering the question pertaining to the marketing of wheat to wonder about precedents. Already a few of the Kansas weekly and daily papers which give some attention to crop conditions have been quoting their readers on precedent and prices. No faith can be put in precedents, however. Still, it is interesting to find, in this connection, that the years of record crops have not been the years of lowest prices on wheat in the United States. The following table, for instance, shows the top prices paid for No. 2 hard wheat on the Kansas City market in July, September and December and March following the years of record wheat crops in the United States:

Year—	July	Sept.	Dec.	March
1898. . . . .	83	67	66½	68
1901. . . . .	68	68	80	76
1906. . . . .	77½	72	73½	74½
1909. . . . .	136	108	115	114
1912. . . . .	115	91	90	89
1913. . . . .	90	91	89	91½

In the foregoing table, March follows the year in which the record crops were garnered. While holding of wheat does not appear to have been profitable in the record wheat years of the past, it would be folly to form any conclusions from the table as to the profitability of holding back this season. Failure of spring wheat, a continuance of unfavorable conditions in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other soft wheat states and continued dry weather in Europe may send wheat up to a price above \$1 per bushel in the next three months. On the other hand, improving crop conditions in the vast areas which must yet pass through the most critical growing seasons may bring depression in prices. No one knows.

Still another price influence must not be overlooked. According to official estimates, the United States fed 45 million bushels of wheat from the 1913 crop to live stock. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma together fed 29 million bushels of this total. If the corn crop is again light this year, there will be still more feeding of wheat to live stock, which will increase the demand for the head grain.

On the Kansas City market, which is the principal winter wheat handler of America, there is an undercurrent of bearishness among grain commission merchants. Most of the grain men declare that Kansas farmers should be satisfied to market their new wheat on a basis of between 65 cents and 70 cents per bushel at local elevator points if spring wheat and soft wheat districts have fair crops. One Wichita mill has contracted 20,000 bushels of wheat from farmers at 72 cents. It may pay, in the opinion of some of the Kansas City dealers, to hold if prices recede under the 65-cent mark. But the Kansas City grain men, though well-informed, are not infallible. They do not know how the spring wheat crop of the Northwest or the wheat crops of Europe are going to fare. They do know, however, that the elevator operators, millers and other handlers of wheat or its products who buy heavy supplies early in the season are friends of the market later. These interests gain from advances after they have loaded up on wheat, so it is natural to expect support from them for prices late unless developments are so bearish as to discourage any attempts to buoy the market.

**REGARDING PRICES ON LOCAL MARKETS.**  
One other point should receive serious attention. The farmers who sell their wheat to millers or elevator owners in the towns nearest their farms ought to insist on prices that represent a fair parity with the prices prevailing at terminal points like Kansas City. For  
(Continued on Page Seven.)

**"H**OLD or thresh wheat immediately after harvest" is the question. This article may assist you in deciding. Wichita millers contract new crops at 72 cents. It would seem that early-threshed wheat would be worth at least that money.

Wheat for export has been contracted at 74 to 78 cents f. o. b. cars local shipping point. This is another indication of the price at which the new crop will start.

No one can say with any definiteness that this will prove a banner wheat year for the whole country.

The years of record crops have not been the years of lowest prices. Watch the markets and see that local grain buyers gives you a square deal in the matter of price. The Kansas elevators and mills will have all the business they can do and should do it on a fair margin.

most encouraging features of the export situation is the fact that Kansas City grain handlers alone have already sold between 10 million and 13 million bushels of new-crop wheat for export to foreign buyers. Sales have also been made by Wichita exporters. Besides, millers in the interior of Kansas, as well as Kansas City millers, have also sold new-crop flour for export. It is believed that the total sales of wheat and flour for export to date from the new 1914 crop will approximate 35 million bushels. The prices paid, it is understood, have been on the basis of 74 to 78 cents per bushel free on board cars at local Kansas points. This appears encouraging for the maintenance of present prices, but exporters say that the foreigners have been buying very little in the last few weeks, have revised their price ideas since making the early purchases. A revival in the foreign buying, however, may come any day.

**FOREIGN SITUATION FAVORABLE FOR AMERICA.**

Recent developments in the foreign wheat trade situation have been favorable to American producers. Hungary, Austria, Italy, France, Great Britain, portions of the Balkans and Spain have been complaining of a lack of moisture for their winter wheat. Should yields in these countries be reduced this year, or should the prospects for their crops point to light yields, foreign importers would come into American markets for large quantities of grain. Their eager buying, of course, would serve to strengthen American prices. Reverse conditions would follow a betterment in the European crop outlook.

In the meanwhile, that portion of the Southwestern grain trade which considers wheat prices from the world standpoint, the only accurate plan, finds reason for expecting a broad demand for

buying for the maintenance of present wheat prices, there are also features of the American market influences which may prove beneficial to growers. Among these are the fact that Kansas City and other grain markets of the country were never in so strong a position for storing large supplies of wheat as at present. When the new wheat crop movement is on in Kansas City next month, it will have increased its elevator capacity by 3 million bushels, to 17 million bushels, the largest on record. Elevator construction at interior Kansas points, including that done by mills, has been heavier than in many years, too. It is likely that the elevator and mill interests of the Southwest will be liberal buyers of the new wheat from the opening of the movement, because of the fact that they profited by storing the grain at the opening of the harvest season in 1913.

Despite the ability of the southwestern elevator and milling interests to store wheat, their total capacity will enable them to absorb only a small proportion of the record crop now in sight in the Southwest. A lot of the first wheat marketed will probably go direct to the Gulf ports for export to fill contracts already made, but there is almost general fear of a serious glut of new grain soon after the beginning of harvest. The new wheat may be offered in such quantities at the outset that an artificially low price level will be established. Without doubt, railroads will help check the movement of wheat marketward because, even with the extensive preparations they have been making, it is probable that they will be unable to handle all of the new grain that will be offered them.

**WHEAT AND FLOUR STOCKS LOW.**  
Although this country's wheat production last year—763,380,000 bushels—was of record-breaking proportions,



# EARLY DISKING AND PLOWING

Give Greatest Assurance For Good Wheat Yield Next Year

Views of JARDINE and SALMON

**“W**HILE we of the state are rejoicing generally over the wonderful wheat prospects, we should not forget that the time is almost upon us when preparation for a 1915 wheat crop should begin,” writes W. M. Jardine, director of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations. “All evidence from investigative work, general observations, and experience clearly indicates that the time to put land into shape for wheat is as soon after harvest time as practicable. In other words, the land that is to produce wheat in 1915 should be disked, plowed, or listed, as the case may be, as soon after this year’s harvest as possible. The more land that is deeply plowed in July, the more favorable will be the prospects for a maximum crop another year.”

**SOIL WILL NEED TIME.**

“After the land has produced a maximum crop, as will be the case this year, it will have exhausted itself of all the available supply of plant food and water, and before the soil is ready to produce another crop it must be given time to develop more available plant food, and to absorb water. Deep plowing and early seed bed help to do this. The longer the soil can be plowed and tilled before planting wheat, the more plant food and water it will be able to accumulate for the production of another crop.”

**PLANT FOOD IN SOLID FORM.**

“The soils of Kansas are still rich in plant food, but most of it is in a solid form. That is, it is in a form in which plants cannot use it until after it has been acted upon by weather conditions and by the bacteria of the soil. This is the reason the ground should be loosened up and put into condition to absorb large quantities of water and to transform a sufficient supply of plant food to an available form to meet the needs of the ensuing crop.”

**LANDS SHORT IN HUMUS.**

“The wheat lands of the state are short in humus, and humus is the material of the soil which enables it to hold plenty of water, and keeps the soil from drifting and blowing, or from baking and running together. Straw will help keep up the humus content of the soil if spread over the land and there allowed to decay. Too many farmers of the state burn their straw. In this, as in previous years, hundreds of thousands of tons of straw will be consumed by fire. The money value of this year’s straw as fertilizer would amount to \$137,900 if it were necessary for us to buy an equivalent amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in commercial fertilizers.”

**FOR GOOD AVERAGE CROPS.**

“Let us not forget that it is a good average crop of wheat every year that produces the most profit to the farmer and to the state, rather than a bumper crop every four or five years. In order to produce a good average crop of wheat in Kansas regularly, it will be necessary to make early preparation for each succeeding crop. The preparation for the 1915 wheat crop should begin not later than July 15 of the present year.”

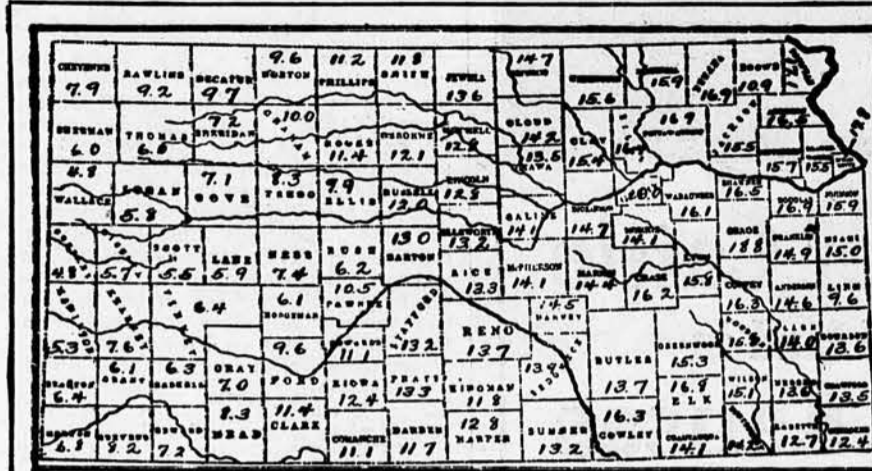
**PLOWING PREVENTS RUN-OFF.**

“Ground that is left in stubble after harvest will not absorb water readily,” says Cecil Salmon, assistant professor of crops, of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Stations. “Also, the stubble continues to carry water up from the soil and allows it to evaporate into the air. Much of the rain, instead of soaking into the soil, runs off into the streams. But if the ground is plowed, run-off is prevented, and the water that falls in heavy rains is more readily absorbed. This water gradually soaks down into the subsoil where it remains for the use of the following crop.”

**BACTERIA DEVELOPS PLANT FOOD.**

“When a crop of wheat is harvested, it takes from the soil most of the available plant food. Consequently, before another crop can be grown, more plant food must be developed. This is done, to a large extent, by bacteria which work on the vegetable matter stored in the soil. As bacteria require both moisture and air, very little plant food is developed in a soil that is dry and hard, as is unplowed ground. For this reason, ground that is plowed late does not contain so much plant food as that which is plowed early.”

The importance of early and thorough preparation of the soil is shown by tests conducted at the Manhattan, Kansas, Agricultural Experiment Station for three years. In these trials, ground has



**S**HOWING average annual wheat yield by counties from date of first record of Kansas Board of Agriculture, including 1911. There is no doubt but that early and better preparation would near double the yields in the western half of the state and increase them 50 per cent in the eastern half.

been prepared for wheat in eleven different ways. In 1913, which was a very dry season, the yields were as follows:

Plot 1 was disked at planting time without previous preparation. The yield was 9.4 bushels an acre, worth at prevailing prices \$7.51; the cost of preparing the land was \$2, leaving \$5.51 for paying other expenses.

Plot 2 was plowed three inches deep September 15—a common practice among Kansas farmers. The yield was 16.67 bushels an acre, worth \$13.11; the cost of preparing the ground was \$2.40 per acre, leaving \$10.71.

Plot 3 was plowed seven inches deep in September, at a cost of \$2.90 for preparing the land. This plot made a yield of 17.5 bushels an acre and gave a return of \$11.14 after the cost of preparation.

**EARLY DISKING VALUABLE.**

Plot 4 was double-disked July 15 and plowed three inches deep September 15. The cost of preparation for this plot was \$3.60 per acre, the yield 27.5 bushels per acre, and the value of the crop, less the cost of preparing the land, \$18.42. In other words, the early disking by killing weeds and stopping evaporation of moisture was worth \$8.19, as is seen upon comparing the yield of this plot with that of plot 2.

Plot 5 was plowed seven inches deep August 15. The cost of preparing the land was \$3.55, the yield to the acre 32.75 bushels, and the value of the crop \$26.26, leaving \$22.71 to pay other expenses.

Plot 6 was prepared in the same manner as plot 5, except that it was not worked after plowing until September 15. The cost of preparing the ground was 65 cents an acre less than in plot 5, and the yield was four bushels less.

Plot 7 was double-disked July 15 and plowed seven inches deep August 15. The yield was 29.75 bushels, worth \$23.87. The cost of preparing the ground was \$4.75 an acre, leaving \$19.12 after paying for preparing the land.

Plot 8 was plowed three inches deep July 15 and produced 21.5 bushels of wheat an acre, leaving \$12.00 above the cost of preparation of the ground.

**VALUE OF CROP DOUBLED.**

Plot 9 was prepared in the same way

as plot 8, except that it was plowed seven inches deep instead of three inches. This plot produced 35 bushels an acre, or 13.5 bushels more than plot 8. The value of the wheat, less the cost of production, was almost double that in plot 8.

Plot 10 was listed July 15 and worked down level soon after to prevent the loss of moisture. The yield was 27.75 bushels an acre, worth \$22.24, leaving \$18.89 after paying for the cost of listing and working the ground.

Plot 11 was listed July 15, and the ridges were split August 15. The yield was 29.5 bushels an acre or 1.75 bushels more than in plot 10.

“The principal points brought out in these trials,” comments Mr. Salmon, “is that early and thorough preparation of the ground pays. Of course, a farmer who plows early and deep can not grow so many acres as the man who prepares his ground carelessly, but he will raise more wheat and if he rotates his crops, the wheat will be produced at less expense. This is shown by another experiment at Manhattan in 1913.

“Land which had just produced a crop of oats and had grown a crop of corn in 1911, was prepared for wheat in five different ways. The first plot was plowed three inches deep September 15, the second seven inches deep August 15, the third three inches deep July 15, the fourth seven inches deep July 15, and the fifth twelve inches deep July 15.

“The plot plowed three inches deep September 15, produced 25.5 bushels an acre; the one plowed seven inches deep August 15, produced 41 bushels per acre. The yields of the other three plots were practically alike, being 44, 44.67, and 44 bushels per acre, respectively. This is nine bushels more than from ground which had been prepared in the same way but which had grown wheat continuously for several years.

“The experiment also shows that where wheat is grown in rotation with other crops, it is not necessary to plow so deep as where the wheat is grown continuously, since the plot plowed three inches deep in July produced practically as much as those plowed seven inches and twelve inches deep. This is explained by the fact that the ground

was plowed six inches deep for oats the previous year, and about eight inches deep for corn the year before that.”

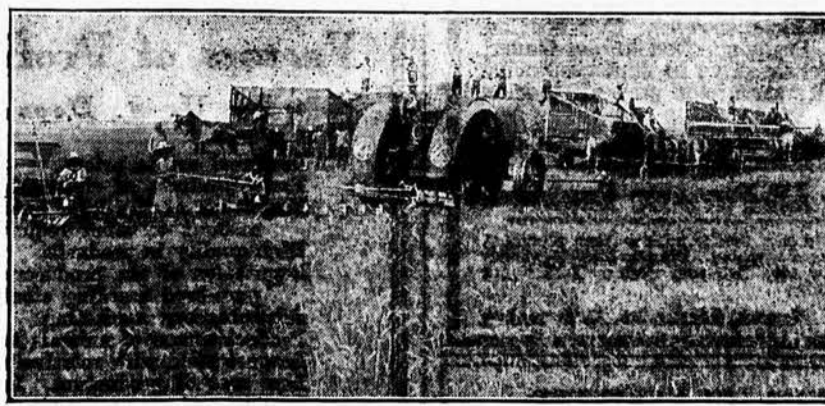
**No More Typhoid in the Army.**

Typhoid fever has been banished from the United States army. In the entire enrollment of over 90,000 men in barracks or camps in the United States, Philippines, China, Porto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii, there were during 1913 only three cases of typhoid fever. Two of these were new recruits who developed the disease four or five days after they enlisted. Only a single case of typhoid fever in an inoculated soldier occurred during the entire year out of the entire body of 90,000 men. This case occurred in a soldier in the battalion on duty in China. All three of these cases recovered, so that not a single death in the army during the year resulted from this disease. When it is remembered that typhoid has been for centuries the most dangerous disease to the soldiers and that every army, whether on garrison duty or in the field, has expected to pay a heavy toll of sickness and death to this disease, the record of our troops is all the more remarkable. The disappearance of typhoid is due directly to typhoid vaccination, which has been practiced in the army since 1909. Previous to the introduction of vaccination the best record which had been obtained by sanitary precautions was in 1908, in which, out of 74,692 men, there were 239 cases of typhoid with 24 deaths. Vaccination, begun in the army in 1909, was at first voluntary, but later was made universal. In 1910, with 81,434 officers and men in the army, there were 198 cases of typhoid with 14 deaths. In 1911, with 82,802 men in the army, there were 70 cases and 8 deaths. In 1912, with 88,478 men enrolled, there were only 27 cases and 4 deaths, while in 1913, with 90,646 officers and men in the army, there were 3 cases and no deaths, and as has been shown above, two of the three cases were in recruits who had just joined the army. As the sanitary conditions, food, water and all the surroundings were practically the same in 1913 as in 1908, the only cause for such a remarkable record is the general enforcement of typhoid vaccination.

**Hints on Binder Operation.**

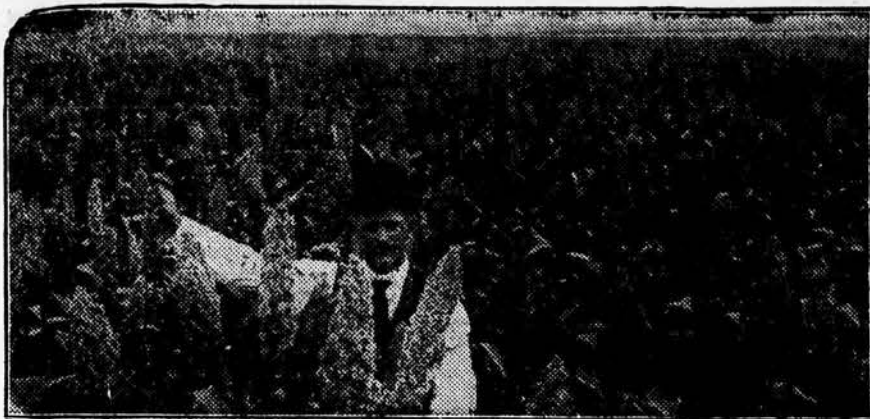
In binder operation more trouble is experienced in the machine “missing” bundles or failing to bind than through any other cause. Many a man has lost his temper completely and much of his religion in his frantic efforts to make the binding end of the machine work. Persey Wostle, in Scientific Farming has such good advice that it is here reprinted in full:

The binder is missing sheaves. What now? Get a monkey wrench and tighten or loosen something on the knottor mechanism? No, certainly not; not until we find what the trouble is. First, go to the twine box; ascertain if the twine is running freely. If all is well here, follow up the twine and see if the binder is threaded rightly. Next try the tension. If the tension is too tight, this will make the knottor miss, as it is liable to pull the twine out of the twine holder or disk. If not tight enough, the machine will also miss. If the twine is running right, the tension right, the binder threaded all right, then the trouble must be at the knottor. Now it is no use looking at the knottor because unless it is badly out of tune, it looks the same whether it is in perfect working order or not. Then what are we to do? We must look at the twine, when the binder misses, and ascertain what it is doing. If the twine is cut off square with the curl at the end, we may be certain that the disk or twine holder is not tight enough. By tightening this up a very little at a time, we will eventually remedy the trouble. If, on the other hand, the twine is pulled off to a point, the disk is too tight and it cutting the twine. By slacking the disk, this can be corrected. To ascertain if there is anything wrong with the billhook, examine a sheaf that it tied. If the knot is pulled very tight and the ends of the twine frayed away, the billhook is too tight. If the knot is very slack and near the ends of the twine, the billhook is too slack. When oiling the machine, examine the needle to find if any foreign leaves or other matter has gathered in the eye; sometimes obstructions become wedged in so tightly that the twine will not run through, causing the knottor to miss sheaves.



TRACTOR-DRAWN DISCS FOLLOWING THE HEADERS IN 1913 KANSAS FIELD.





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**TWO HORSES**  
with this  
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on your binder  
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Horses merely draw machine. Engine does all operating. Runs reel and sickle, elevates, binds and delivers grain. Sickle continues to run when bull wheel skids or in turning. Does away with loose sheaves. Cuts heaviest grain—tangled grain. Binder won't choke. Easily attached to any binder. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Throttling governor with Schebler carburetor prevents jerk on engine or binder. No waste fuel.

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**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

# THE FARM



Since remarking a few weeks ago relative to the utility of the metal grain bin as a satisfactory storage for wheat, several KANSAS FARMER folks have written asking if we know personally of the success of such structures. The portable steel grain bin answers every purpose required of a satisfactory wheat storage. Of course, such bins must be properly constructed. They must be water-tight and yet ventilation must be provided—not only in the roof but around the bin and provision in well built bins is made for this. The bins are built of sufficiently strong material to retain the wheat when the bin is filled to capacity. When the bin is empty it should be supported by guy wires to prevent its blowing over. All the bins I have seen are constructed of sufficiently strong material to prevent buckling as a result of the wind when the bins are empty. The metal grain bin may be set at the stack yard and the wheat placed directly in it from the machine, overcoming, if desired, the necessity of hauling the wheat from the thrasher, thus releasing two or three teams which may be put to work at disking or plowing.

I spent two days of last week in the country among KANSAS FARMER folks. One of these days was Sunday. On that day, as on Saturday, everybody was talking wheat. In more than three weeks seven of every ten letters received by me have had something to say about wheat. It is safe to say that wheat is at this time uppermost in the mind of nearly every Kansan. Interest is not especially centered in the damage that might be done by insects nor is it centered in the acre yield. Growers seemed generally satisfied with the prospect for yield and entertained no alarm of damage to growing crop by insects. It is safe to say that in general the prospects for a crop considerably above normal have not changed as compared with the past few weeks. If there is any change the outlook is for a better yield since recent rains have visited localities which were complaining of dry weather. There are localities at this writing which fear too much rain and the effect it may have on the wheat lodging. However, there is every indication of Kansas harvesting the largest crop in her history. The largest wheat crop Kansas has ever harvested was 93 million bushels from six million acres in 1903. It does not require a long stretch of the imagination to expect a yield considerably in excess of a hundred million bushels from eight and a half million acres sown in 1914. Some guesses on this year's yield have been extravagant, but guesses to the effect that Kansas will have only an average yield are as much too conservative as other guesses are extravagant.

It has been frequently printed and in fact so often that the belief has become popular, that threshing immediately after harvest and placing on the market quantities of wheat in excess of storage facilities and the ability of the transportation companies to deliver grain to the market, has a depressing effect upon the price of wheat. For years I entertained this belief. Within the past few days I have endeavored to ascertain the fact relative to market prices of wheat immediately following harvest as compared with prevailing prices later. I find in the opinion of the

Public Utilities Commission of Kansas in the application of the railroads for permission to increase the minimum weight of carloads of wheat, that the commission presents statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture which shows the average price of that grain in cents per bushel in the United States averaged on the first day of each month for three-year period as follows:

January .....	93.3	July .....	92.8
February .....	95	August .....	91.1
March .....	93.7	September .....	88.8
April .....	93.6	October .....	88.5
May .....	94.7	November .....	88.6
June .....	95.5	December .....	84.2

These figures do not lend much support to the theory that farmers receive a better price at threshing time than later or that the offerings of early threshed wheat have a depressing effect on the market. It would seem, therefore, that in the face of these figures the farmer would not be warranted in depreciating the prospect for the next crop by delaying preparation for that crop in order that he might thresh and market wheat immediately following harvest. The fact is that the advantages of early preparation are such as would warrant, if necessary, that the disks and the plows be put to work early even though a few months later the wheat should be sold at a little less price than it would have brought immediately following harvest. I have a friend, J. H. Miller of Riley County, who feels so strongly on this matter that he writes: "The farm teams are worth more in July and August than at any other time during the year. The wheat farmer will make more dollars by having his teams hitched to the discs the next day after finishing harvest than by hauling wheat to market, even if he should get five cents less per bushel later in the season."

While the crop to be harvested is commanding almost the whole attention of the grower, next year's crop should not be forgotten and it is now time to be thinking about fall seeding. The consideration regarding next year's crop consistently goes hand in hand with the harvesting and the marketing of this year's crop. To figure on harvesting, threshing immediately after harvest and delivering the grain to the market from the machine, means to delay the seeding of the fall crop and the depreciation of the chances for next year's crop. In our judgment, it will be manifestly wiser to harvest as rapidly as possible, and to clear so that disking may begin. This in order to conserve the soil moisture for the crop soon to be planted. Also to promote the growth of volunteer wheat which harbors the fly and the chinch bug and that these insects may be plowed under and destroyed. Early disking will make plowing possible during a dry spell when it would be impossible to plow undisked land. So soon as is possible, following the clearing of the field, the land should be plowed. All wheat growers know that under the conditions generally prevailing wheat sown on early plowing has by far the best chance for producing a crop the succeeding year. True, it sometimes happens that late plowing or no plowing at all will give as good results as early plowing. This, however, occurs only in the exceptional season; and the man who wins in the long run is usually the man who figures on the basis of normal or

## Factors of Profitableness in Farming

By U. S. Department of Agriculture

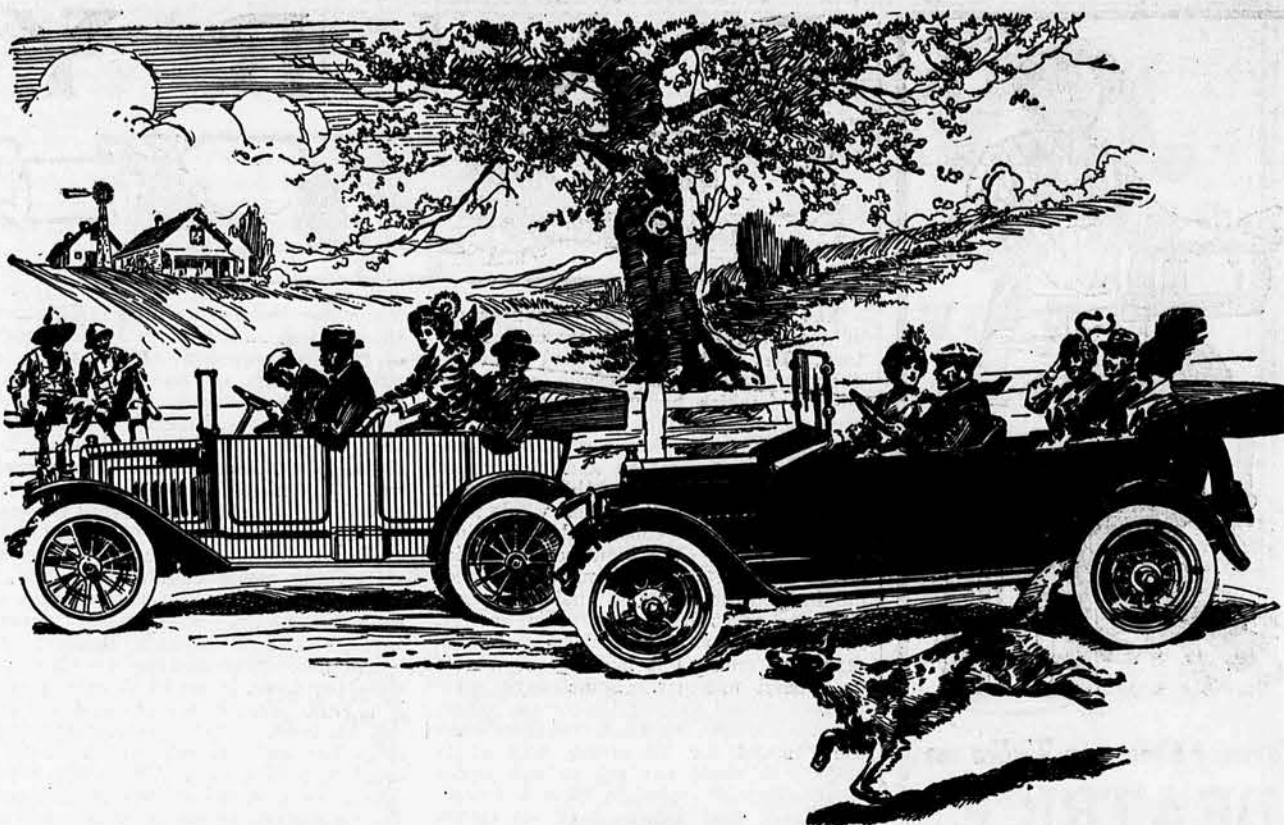
- Low real estate prices.
- Farm products of classes deficient in supply.
- Magnitude of the farm business, measured either by land farmed or amount of labor required.
- High quality in products.
- Reputation of the producer: Applies especially to the production of pure-bred breeding stock.
- Advantageous marketing.
- Productiveness of animals kept.
- Largest yield with relatively little labor and fertilizer.
- Low cost of production. Involves good farm organization.
- Stability of profit depends on the staple character of the products.



average seasoned conditions. The inference to be gained from the above is that all the preparations for the next year's crop should be made in advance of threshing—that threshing and marketing can, in my judgment be set aside that next year's crop may be gotten into the ground. The point is that I see no occasion in handling this season's crop in such a manner that the chances are greatly lessened for a crop next year. To be sure, I realize, that there are growers who must, at the earliest moment, turn this year's crop into money—but necessity rather than preference should dictate in the matter.

There is a disposition on the part of a good many folks to feel that the talk about a big wheat crop in Kansas will have a depressing effect on the price, and that the newspapers, the Kansas Board of Agriculture and other agencies are not justified in the interest of the grower in exploiting to the world the condition of wheat and the probable harvest. Some newspapers have thought so much on this matter that they, too, are manifesting the same disposition and are printing stories about some fields being good, a great many making only an average showing, and many fields giving poor prospects. This condition is true, and it is so every year with every crop, but such effort to minimize the probable wheat yield with a view to its having an affect on the market price of wheat, is stupid. The trade in wheat is of so much importance that the actual condition of the growing wheat cannot be concealed and the trade places no credence in either "bull" or "bear" stories which emanate from newspapers or others. The fellows who are interested in the wheat trade every year send into the wheat-growing sections men who are good judges of growing conditions, who carefully look over the situation and who make their reports as they feel justified by the conditions. Furthermore, in every locality there are millers, elevator men and other buyers of grain who know the conditions in their locality and whose knowledge is available to the trade in wheat. It is foolish, therefore, to assume that what may be printed by any publication or put into print by any agency, has a permanent or material effect in influencing the trade in wheat. If the reports of such agencies were effective, then it would be possible to arrange reports which were either favorable or unfavorable and affect the market accordingly. It is well that it is impossible for local reports to affect the trade. The actual condition in so far as it is possible for human intelligence to know, cannot be concealed either in the case of growing wheat or of other crops.

The matter of horse power is of great importance just now when viewed in connection with the harvest prospect. There is much talk as to the shortage of this kind of power and those farmers with whom we visited are hopeful for dry and cool weather, that a maximum of efficiency may be had from the available horses. It is altogether probable that the usual harvest conditions will exist and that the season will be no more favorable for horses than in former years. This means that every horse will be taxed to his full strength. This brings up the engine question to which we referred a few weeks ago. We are confident that the man who is doubtful as to the ability of his horses to take him through the harvest expeditiously, can well afford to invest in an engine to be attached to his binder. One kind of engine is especially adapted to binder and header use. It is advertised in KANSAS FARMER. Almost any kind of gasoline engine can be set on the platform of a header and rigged to drive the cutting machinery. The use of engines on either binder or header will about double the ability of the horses hitched to the machine. A few days ago I had a letter from a man who said two horses on his engine binder and as many acres a day as four without an engine. In large fields where several cutting machines are needed the gasoline tractor is the sort of engine to use. A half dozen or more binders may be attached to a tractor. We know that many tractor outfits will this year be used on farms on which they have not heretofore been used. The tractor will be employed also in disking and in plowing for the next year's crop. The day of the big wheat farmer depending wholly upon horses, is past. The man who farms wheat in a big way may as well this season equip himself for power wheat farming. That is the method of the day and it cannot be escaped if expeditious harvesting, early plowing, thorough preparation of the seed bed and the seeding of a large acreage is to be done in



## Have a Better Car Than Your Neighbor

You owe it to yourself—to your good wife and the boy and girl to have a car in keeping with your standing in your community.

You need not buy an expensive car—if you do you will doubtless get a heavy car. That means big tire and oil bills, short mileage per gallon of gasoline.

You will, of course, demand comfort and style. You don't want your family crowded into a cheap looking car. You wouldn't drive them to town or to church in a pony cart.

Any well-to-do farm owner can buy an automobile. The progressive, up-to-date farm owner wants a good car for the same reason that he wants a good horse.

In the past you had to buy a Percheron when you really wanted a Hamiltonian in the motor market. You had to pay a big price to get comfort, style and quality.

Jeffery changed the motor car map and the farm owner was among the first to take advantage of the new opportunity. Jeffery saw that the cheap cars were not in keeping with the ideas of quality, style and comfort demanded by the hard headed American citizen.

### Yet Economy He Must Have

Jeffery saw that the big, bulky, heavy cars were too expensive to buy and too expensive to keep. They literally ate up gas, oil and tires. Jeffery sent his engineers to Europe where motor car styles come from and gasoline is high. He told them to find out how they had solved the problem over there. They did. Then last Fall Jeffery introduced into this country America's first high grade, light, economical car of quality, style and comfort at moderate price.



\$1550

It's Economy Year and Jeffery Made It So.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

season and economically. With the prospects of an unprecedented harvest ahead and on most farms the largest wheat crop in their history is assured, such means are justified as will result in the greatest certainty in saving the crop.

*J. A. Borman*

### Dollar Wheat Possibility

(Continued from Page Four.)

instance, the Kansas wheat grower should receive prices not below three to four cents per bushel under the quotations at Kansas City after the freight cost to market is deducted. Country elevator operators claim that it costs from one and one-half to three cents to handle a bushel of grain, the expense including unloading from the farmers' wagons, weighing, loading in cars, interest on investment and shrinkage of the grain in the elevator and in transit to market, which is figured at one per cent, or 1,000 bushels out of every 100,000 bushels.

It is not fair to farmers, yet true, that in former bumper crop years elevator operators have demanded a wider discount under terminal prices in buying wheat of farmers than in lean or normal years. The elevator operators have heretofore succeeded, as a rule, in making this demand because they have a

limited capacity and offerings are usually heavy when yields are large. However, as each elevator operator will handle far more wheat in the next year than in any other time in history, their expenses per bushel, it seems, will be proportionately much less than in other years. And they ought to be satisfied with proportionately smaller profit per bushel.

Some of the elevator operators demand a margin of as much as 10 cents or more under Kansas City prices after deducting freight. This is excessive. The elevator men say they must have such a margin to protect themselves against declines in prices. But they are using the hedging facilities of the great speculative markets almost generally now, so there is no excuse for that big a margin. An elevator operator, for instance, in a small town in Kansas frequently wires an order to his Kansas City commission dealer to sell September or December wheat in the speculative market against his receipts at home, which insures his receiving the prevailing price at the time of purchase from farmers when he markets the wheat.

In fairness to farmers, the elevator operators, millers and the other buyers of wheat, should not insist on prices that represent an extreme discount under terminal values. The probability that Kansas wheat will be of high quality, provided there is a dry harvest, should

enable the grower to receive close to the top terminal quotations for his grain.

### Agricultural Motorcycles.

Two motorcycles have recently been purchased by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Nebraska College of Agriculture to reduce traveling expenses and to add to the efficiency of the work. Frequently much time has been lost by speakers and other assistants of the department when their destination happened to be in a rural community, an inland village, or a town not adequately supplied with passenger service. Sometimes men are required to spend several days visiting different parts of one county, and it has been necessary to spend large sums for local transportation. The new means of conveyance has already made it possible for the workers to cover more territory at moderate distances from Lincoln at a saving to the state.

### Raise Feeders at Home.

Raise feeders at home is the advice of Dean Burnett of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The statement was offered as the only solution for the scarcity of beef. Even though the present day land values are high, he argued that if the best use is made of all roughage and if other good business management is exercised, beef may be grown at a profit on high priced land.





**Farmer Onswon Talks on  
BEATRICE  
Cream Separators**

The man who buys the Beatrice Cream Separator need never buy another separator.

It has but few parts that can ever wear out. And there's not a single part that can ever wear out or rust out that is not replaceable.

When the bowl or other part does finally wear out, you don't have to junk your machine and buy a new one. You simply buy a new part.

**If you should replace every single part that could wear out on your Beatrice, the cost would be less than \$35.**

Isn't that better than paying \$110 and over for a new machine, which is necessary with some separators?

That is just one of the great Beatrice points. The Beatrice is the high-grade, fair-priced separator that you can clean in two minutes and that gets all the cream whether the milk is hot or cold.

Know all about the Beatrice before buying a cream separator. Be sure to write the nearest office for free catalogue and name of dealer near you.

**BEATRICE CREAMERY CO., Chicago**  
Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

**LEGAL.**  
Meeting of Kansas Grain Grading Commission.  
Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222 the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor, in Topeka, on the fifteenth day of June, 1914, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1914.  
A. T. ROGERS,  
J. B. NICHOLSON,  
A. C. BAILEY, Secretary,  
Grain Grading Commission.

Established 1878.  
**THE MERRIAM  
MORTGAGE CO.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
Loans Money on Farms.

**\$10.00** Sweep Feed Grinders. **\$14.00** Galvanized Wood Wind Mill.  
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list.  
**GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

— OTTAWA —  
**Business College**  
OTTAWA, KANS.

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

**DAIRY**



Not long since we met the manager of a comparatively small ice cream factory. His soul was burdened with the difficulty in securing whole milk, the cream of which he needs in the manufacture of ice cream. The farmers of his neighborhood, almost to a man, own farm cream separators and because of the value they attach to the warm milk for feeding, they will not sell whole milk to him even at a considerable premium for butter fat. We inquired of the ice cream man if he could not buy sweet hand-separator cream in sufficient quantities to meet his needs. His answer, in effect, was that he had bought hand-separator cream but had not been able to depend upon it. Some days some patrons would deliver the cream sweet, but during the warmest weather when the demand for ice cream was at its height, he could not get enough sweet hand-separator cream to meet his need. We know that hundreds of ice cream manufacturers and other users of sweet cream have had the same experience and the purchasers of sweet cream generally believe that sweet hand-separator cream is near an impossibility.

There is no reason why cream from the hand separator cannot be sold sweet just as easily as milk can be sold perfectly sweet. If the farmer is selling milk, he recognizes the necessity of daily delivery and complies with this requirement. It is not possible to deliver whole milk sweet, even daily, unless the animal heat be removed from the milk immediately after milking. To deliver cream sweet, daily, requires the same care in cooling. The cream is somewhat more difficult to cool than the milk because of its density, but the smaller quantity of cream makes the task less arduous than the cooling of milk. The trouble with the man who sells sweet cream is that he does not feel disposed to deliver cream daily. Every other day delivery of hand-separator cream in a perfectly sweet condition, is possible, providing, of course, sufficient care is exercised. The care required to deliver cream sweet every other day does not involve more labor, and in fact not nearly so much as the extra trip to town, so it is worth while to give the cream the care it needs in order to insure delivery sweet.

While we have written them in these columns a hundred times or more, the directions for keeping cream sweet never grow old and have not changed since the beginning of the dairy industry in this country. To deliver either milk or cream, sweet, requires two things, principally. The first is absolute cleanliness of all utensils with which the milk and cream come in contact. The milk pails, the separator receiving can, the milk and cream pans of the separator, the separator bowl and the can into which the cream is run, must be kept clean. This means thorough washing with tepid water and then scalding with boiling hot water, thorough drying and exposure to the air and sunlight. A thorough washing is required after each milking. It is not possible to produce milk or cream that will keep sweet if the separator bowl is allowed to stand from the night's skimming until the morning's skimming without washing. To allow the bowl to retain its contents over night is a crime committed by the producer against the consumer of the product and against the dairy business in general. To hang the milk pail on a post in the corral fence from the night's milking to the morning's milking, is equally bad. Following the separating of the milk and its handling in clean utensils, the cream should at once be cooled to the temperature of freshly pumped well water. Most farms in Kansas have well water of a sufficiently low temperature to permit every other day delivery of cream sweet enough for hotel, restaurant and family use, and for ice cream purposes. Each separation of cream should be thoroughly cooled before being emptied into the can containing the cream supply. The mixing of warm cream with cool cream is disastrous. Two or three gallons of 25 to 40 per cent cream can be cooled, by three or four stirrings, within twenty minutes. Such quantity of cream will require a half barrel of freshly pumped

water for the first cooling. The cream should then be set in an equal quantity of freshly pumped water and there held until morning, or from morning until night, when it can be emptied into the supply can. It must be kept in mind that the stirrer used should be kept clean. The stirrer should be constructed to fit the utensil in which the cream is cooled and should be fashioned after the old up-and-down churn dasher. After cooling and while being held in the water, the cream should, of course, be kept in the shade. A cheap milk house near the pump, with water running through a tank or half barrel in the house and then flowing to the stock watering tank, is an ideal arrangement. If a milk house is not at hand and cannot be built, a half barrel placed in a large box and covered with a carpet or blanket, will suffice. There are a half dozen ways in which the ingenuity of the farmer can be exercised in constructing the necessary cream-holding arrangement. Such arrangement will keep the butter for the family, firm, and will also keep the milk and cream sweet for family use.

Such an arrangement is not too expensive or too much trouble even if the cream is sold to the creamery. However, in all towns there is a demand for sweet cream at a premium. In most towns this demand cannot be supplied because the producer does not give the cream the care necessary to deliver it in such condition as the buyer can use for ice cream or hotel purposes. During the summer season sweet cream will sell at near double the price per pound butter fat it will bring for butter-making purposes, and in the winter time a limited quantity of sweet cream will sell at a premium of not less than ten cents per pound above butter prices. It is apparent, therefore, that those dairymen who will produce sweet cream can have a study and profitable market therefor. The small towns are soon over-supplied but the larger towns need more than they can get and it therefore becomes possible for the dairyman to engage in the sweet cream shipping business. There is an occasional dairyman who has been shipping sweet cream for years. We know of dairymen who are shipping sweet cream a distance of a hundred miles to towns like Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other centers requiring large quantities. Such dairymen, of course, have direct railway facilities, but in this respect they are not more favorably situated than hundreds of other dairymen for whose product there is a demand. Many of these shipping dairymen have heretofore been using various make-shift devices for protecting the cream can from the heat while in transit. While these have proven efficient they have been more or less troublesome. In KANSAS FARMER this week is advertised a refrigerator can which is being marketed by a can-business for many years and the reliability of which concern cannot be questioned. While we have not personally investigated this can, when that firm places an article on the market and makes a statement as to what it will do, we believe implicitly in that statement. This can should prove a boon to thousands of farm dairymen. It should overcome the difficulty resulting from cream becoming sour in transit, and in so doing it opens a sweet cream market to thousands of dairymen for whose product there is a demand. It is recorded by the manufacturers of this can that in twelve hours the temperature of cream rose only eight degrees and in twenty-four hours eighteen degrees, as compared with a rise in temperature of thirty degrees in twelve hours and fifty-two degrees in twenty-four hours in the ordinary milk can. These are phenomenal results and every dairyman who recognizes the extent to which temperature is a factor in keeping milk sweet, will appreciate the advantages of the refrigerator can. This can will also protect cream against freezing in winter. The advertisement says something about shipping a sample can for trial, free. This is certainly worth investigating.

It should be remembered by all farm



**Victrola IV, \$15**  
Other styles \$25 to \$200  
Dancing is delightful to the music of the Victrola.  
The newest Tangos, Turkey Trots, One Steps, and other dance numbers.  
Hear them at any Victor dealer's. Write to us for catalogs.  
**Victor Talking Machine Company**  
Camden, N. J.  
Retailer Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

**The PERFECTION METAL SILO**  
Chosen by Men of Experience  
Eight years in use. Proved and Perfect. Makes best Silage—(Wisconsin Experiment Station Test). Permanently Proof Against Cracking, Shrinking and Blowing Down. **FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE** And Paid-Up Insurance Against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes.  
Air Tight and Water Tight. Weather, Wind, Fire, Lightning and Vermin Proof. No Guys or Cables. No Hoops to Tighten. No Worry, Care or Annoyance of Any Kind. **BIG NEW BOOK, "Turning Cornstalks into Cash," FREE.** Written by Farmers. Full of Dollars and Cents. Information. Send for it today. Address: **PERFECTION METAL SILO CO.** 2045 Jefferson, Topeka, Ka.

**SAVE YOUR GRAIN**  
Use Equity Metal Grain Bins. Guaranteed never to burst open. Both bin and roof reinforced with angle irons. Strongest built and most easily put up bin on the market today. Made with perfectly water-tight bottom.  
Equipped with U. S. patented Equity Drying and Ventilating System.  
**WILL DRY YOUR DAMP GRAIN**  
**KANSAS METAL GRANARY CO.**  
442 No. Wichita. Wichita, Kansas.

**DIRECT FROM FACTORY!**  
**THE FAMOUS "OLD HICKORY" BUGGIES**  
The "Old Hickory" buggies have been the standard of buggy value for 30 years. They give more and better service for the money than any other vehicle made. The styles are always the newest and most modern. Every "Old Hickory" is sold under a written guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.  
**Save \$25.00** by buying your buggy direct you pay no profit to middlemen. Write for our finely illustrated catalog quoting the factory prices on the "Old Hickory" over thirty-five different styles to select from. Catalog mailed FREE. Write Us Now.  
**H. S. BACHELOR MFG. CO.,** 1511 Genesee Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



dairymen that there is an increase in consumption of dairy products by the American public. The people of the towns are consuming more milk, cream and ice cream today than ever before. The people in the large centers of population have in the past been compelled to depend upon the territory immediately surrounding their cities for their milk and cream. The supply within a radius of eight or ten miles—which is the extreme hauling distance—is not equal to the demand. These centers are compelled to seek milk and cream from a shipping radius. The farmer who can and will ship sweet whole milk or sweet cream to these centers, can very materially increase the profit in dairying. This is a phase of dairy marketing of which the farm dairyman has not in the past thought as deeply as the possibilities deserve. This is in no sense a statement to the effect that there is not profit in selling sour cream to a creamery for butter-making, or that the prices paid for cream for butter-making are not as high as the market warrants. This is a statement to the effect that a new field is open to the dairyman and that he can avail himself of that field by the use of proper equipment and proper care. It is not to be inferred that the refrigerator can will prove satisfactory if warm cream is put into it. The cream must be cool and must be clean when it goes into this can. If cream is clean when produced on the farm and is cool when it is started on its journey to the city, it will arrive in a satisfactory condition and such cream always commands a high premium. The dairy farmer has in the past been more interested in the production of milk and cream in liberal quantities. He has not been interested in this matter to the extent that some of us think his situation warrants. But he has overlooked the possibilities for developing or rather taking advantage of markets other than those most commonly prevailing. Not every dairyman can ship sweet cream. Soon the demand would be more than supplied, but there is a demand not yet supplied and the dairyman who will take advantage of the opportunity, who will find customers, who will make his contracts and who will deliver a satisfactory product, is he who will reap the reward.

**Big Holstein Producer.**

Now comes the Minnesota Agricultural College to the front with a record breaking Holstein. With 22,063.5 pounds of milk and 991.5 pounds of butter to her credit in 365 days, Lady Oak Fobes DeKol, an agricultural college cow, has established a new record for Minnesota and broken into the class of the twenty-five highest butter producers in America. Her year's production of butterfat was 793.2 pounds. Lady Oak was kept with the other animals of the agricultural college dairy herd and no special effort made to produce a record amount of butter fat. She was kept on pasture during the summer and was given winter feed from October on. Lady Oak is 7 years old.

**Regarding Butter Prices.**

Speaking of the effect which the reduction in tariff in butter will have on the dairymen of this country, T. A. Somerville, a butter man who has just returned from abroad, says that prices will be slightly lower.

"Now, the thing for dairymen in this country to do is to face the facts just as they are and arrange their business to meet these new conditions. Consequently they must use every means at their command to insure the production of the

finest quality at all seasons so that they may receive for their product the highest price, for the creameries that produce off-grade butter are going to lose out. That this will be the result there can be no question.

"The solution of this problem rests in a large measure with the attitude taken by the patron. If he will furnish to the creamery fresh, clean, sweet milk or cream, the battle will be more than half won; or to cover the whole ground in a word, if every man connected with the dairy industry, from the milking of the cow to the marketing of the butter, will conscientiously and intelligently do his full part, no great harm can be done by foreign competition. Meet it with fine quality and intelligent marketing, and the average results to the dairymen may be fully as good, or even better, than they have been under the old conditions."

**Financing the Dairy Farmer.**

"The business men of Duluth, Minn., have undertaken a system of financing the dairy farmer, which will encourage men, who are thoroughly adapted for keeping cows, to undertake work of that kind," says Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

"A committee of business men has canvassed the commercial clubs and others who are interested in the progress of the farmer to secure a loan of \$20,000 to be used in the purchase of cows, under the direction of an expert who will select nothing but the best class of stuff. These dairy cows are to be shipped into the country and sold to the farmer at cost with the freight added. The business men have raised \$5,000 which is a 25 per cent guarantee for the \$20,000 loan.

"A committee is appointed to look into the desirability of the various applicants as to credits. The financial standing, business capacity, adaptability for caring for cows and for conducting dairy work on a practical basis are all taken into consideration."

**More Holsteins to Kansas.**

Mention has already been made in these columns of the visit of A. S. Neale of the Kansas Agricultural College, to Wisconsin to assist in making dairy cattle purchases for Kansas buyers. This trip has been a most successful one; five carloads of Holstein cattle passed through the Kansas City stockyards in one day last week. One carload of these cows was consigned to an Independence breeder. In this consignment was one of the finest Holstein bulls both as to breeding and individuality that has ever been shipped into Kansas. A carload of these cattle went to Iola. Two carloads of Holstein cattle were purchased by C. L. Buskirk of Newton, Kansas, who is well known as a member of the firm of Buskirk and Newton, breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs.

By actually going and visiting the herds and investigating the cattle personally, these men have followed the only absolutely safe course, where large numbers of cattle are purchased. The breeders who secured Mr. Neale's cooperation were especially fortunate in having a man so thoroughly familiar with the dairy business to assist them in making their selections. Veterinarians were with the buying party and their technical ability was of value in determining the healthfulness of the animals. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting cattle from outside sources. With the great demand for dairy cattle there is bound to be a tendency to offer for sale inferior animals or those which may be effected with tuberculosis or contagious abortion.

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

used exclusively by  
**98% OF THE WORLD'S  
CREAMERIES**

TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE A DOZEN DIFFERENT makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use De Laval Separators exclusively.

IT MEANS A DIFFERENCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND dollars a year whether a De Laval or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

EXACTLY THE SAME DIFFERENCES exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators.

Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, or test their skim milk with the Babcock tester, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.



NOW, IF YOU were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were

sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING A SEPARATOR why not profit by the experience of the creameryman which qualifies him to advise you correctly? He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent of the world's creameries and milk dealers use the De Laval exclusively.

THERE CAN BE NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION for the De Laval than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the De Laval to the practical exclusion of all other makes of cream separators.

Your local De Laval agent will be glad to let you try a De Laval for yourself on your own place. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply write the nearest main office, as below.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK      29 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

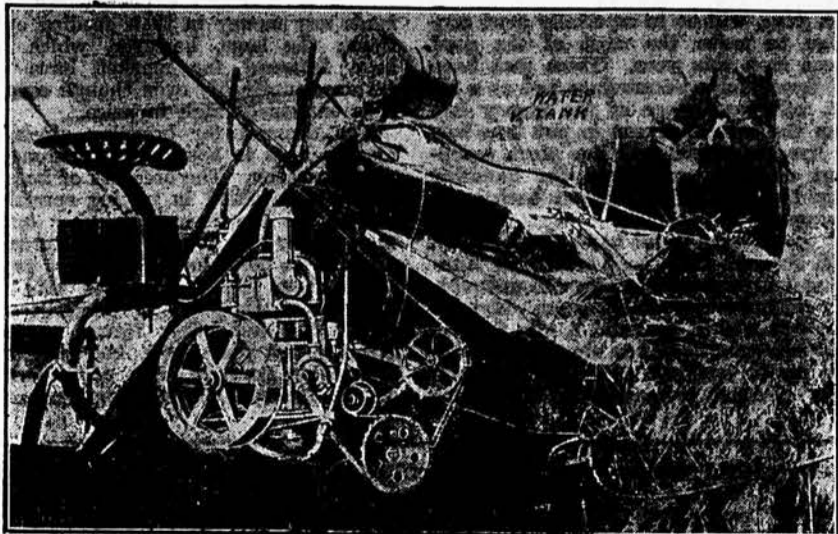
### ADVERTISED GOODS COST NO MORE

SOME people think advertised merchandise costs more than unadvertised. Just the reverse is true; it usually costs less for the same quality.

The reason for this erroneous impression is that goods offered in competition with advertised goods are often cheaper in price, but they are also more cheaply made.

Advertised goods must be well made, for they sell on their reputation, while imitations are designed to sell because of their lower price.

If you keep informed on the advertised lines of goods, you know which ones are standard.



ENGINE-DRIVEN BINDER DRAWN BY 2 HORSES, EASILY HANDLING HEAVY LOAD.



"My oil seems to work all right"

This hap-hazard expression often brings costly penalties.

No matter how inefficient your oil is, your motor for a while will "seem to work all right."

But high fuel bills often point to power-waste—sometimes directly due to incorrect oil.

And the poorly-lubricated motor which "seemed to work all right" too-commonly is headed for the repair shop.

Lubricating oil, to prevent power-waste and premature motor wear, must have two qualities.

(1) Its body must be suited to your feed system, piston-clearance, bearing design and many other important factors which differ with different motors.

(2) Its quality must give full protection to the moving parts under the heat of service.

How can you make sure that your lubricant is correct in body and high in quality?

Consult our Lubricating Chart printed in part at the right. A copy of our complete Chart will be sent you on request.

On request we will also mail a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines. Water cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. Air cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round. Tractors—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

Mobilolubricant—In the new patented Handy Package. The correct grease for compression cups, for power-transmitting parts of automobiles, and for lubricating farm machinery. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford, and all other cars. To expel the grease—turn the key. No dirt—no waste—no trouble. Sold in one and three-pound tins.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are: Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Gargoyle Mobiloil "B," Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

It is safest to buy in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city address will be sufficient.

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:

Detroit Boston New York Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis

Advertisement for J-M Regal Roofing. Includes text: "Where full value is demanded for every dollar spent", "THE modern farm—conducted in accordance with the best business methods—takes no risk when buying roofing.", "J-M REGAL ROOFING Of Its Type The Best By Test", "This roofing is made of imperishable Trinidad Lake Asphalt and the very best long fibre wool felt, all made in our own factories.", "H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY" with list of branch offices.

JUST AS GOOD W HENEVER a manufacturer makes a great success, by producing an unusually good article and advertising it extensively, and becoming widely and favorably known, some other manufacturer tries to steal his thunder and profit thereby.

LIVE STOCK



Fake Hog Cholera Cure. An attempt is being made to work a new graft on the farmer along the line of a hog cholera cure. A very well organized campaign seems to be under way to delude the farmers into buying this alleged cure for hog cholera.

We were rather suspicious that it was simply another graft and submitted the proposition to the Veterinary Department of our Agricultural College. The report that we got from Dr. Schoenleber was that the experiments reported were not extensive enough to establish any specific facts, and he also stated that there were rumors afloat that things were not just as they might appear from the wording of the article.

It was our original intention to make no mention of this fake cure but it appears that the campaign is so widely organized that the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to send out statements warning farmers against this so-called cholera cure.

This same medicine was exploited some time ago in an article in some of the medical magazines as a remedy for the killing of tuberculosis, typhoid and cancer germs and it was alleged that the United States army was interested in it.

Wheat Money for Live Stock.

Everyone is thinking and talking wheat in Kansas these days, and there is perhaps some danger that the lessons of the past may be forgotten or overlooked as we are harvesting our immense wheat crop.

A great many silos have already been built through the wheat section of Kansas and a great many more will undoubtedly be built the coming year.

some extensive wheat farmers who are planning to continue their interest in the silo even though they have harvested bumper crops of wheat this year. We have one particular instance in mind of a farmer who usually has out 900 or 1,000 acres of wheat, but who last year decided he must have a silo and handle some cattle in connection with the wheat.

If the lessons of the past have been well learned the millions of dollars in cash which will flow into Kansas as the returns from the 1914 wheat crop will mean a great development along the lines of live stock production over the state.

With the accumulation of large sums of money in the state suitable forms of investment will immediately be sought by banks and others handling these vast sums of money.

In view of these facts those who are now harvesting the big wheat crops should by all means try if possible not to neglect the feed crops; these crops are the most reliable basis for the continued prosperity of the wheat country and every effort possible should be made to so handle these crops so as to give them the best chance possible.

As in the past there will probably be some who have the gambling spirit so firmly fixed that they cannot resist the temptation to take a long shot on the possibility of another bumper wheat crop. We trust, however, that there will be fewer of these than in years past.

From all over Kansas come encouraging reports from the hogmen as to the conditions of the new pig crop. The great shortage of feed last year forced the marketing of many of the brood sows, and as a result the number of brood sows was greatly less than in ordinary years.

Conserve Pig Crop.

Hogs have always been money-makers on Kansas farms. Very few feeders of cattle the past winter have made any money in their feeding operations; the hogs, however, which have been fattened for market have been fattened profitably even though corn has been extremely high in price.

The demand for breeding stock and feeding hogs is bound to be strong the coming season. The breeders of hogs are certainly justified in paying special attention to the proper growing out of their stock this year.

The widest use possible should be made of alfalfa and other forage crops in growing out these pigs, but they must have some grain in order to grow them out in the most satisfactory manner.

EIGHT million acres in Kansas will be left bare by the middle of July. Most of this ground will be put back to wheat another year. If every acre that is to be put to wheat could be plowed, disked or listed, and put into seed bed condition before the middle of August, there would be little doubt that the 1915 crop would rival the one that is about to be harvested.



# POULTRY



It is a good plan to keep a good watch on your chickens. By looking over them quite often, you can see which are the good one to be kept, and which are the poor ones to be discarded.

The season has been a favorable one for the raising of chicks, and the number, we believe, to be larger than the average. An absence of sudden rain storms, up to June 1, has paved the way for a prosperous season. Storms may come though as late as this and prove disastrous to the growing chicks, and it is well to be on the lookout for them so as to minimize their damaging effects as much as possible.

The culling season can commence just as soon as the young cockerels are large enough to fry or to broil. As soon as you see a prominent defect in a young chick—one that is not liable to be overcome by age—get rid of that chick as early as possible. It is but a waste of feed to keep it longer, besides it leaves more room for the other chicks to thrive.

An egg-laying contest between hens from every nation, for the championship of the world, has been suggested as a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. We do not believe such a contest to be feasible during the exposition, as it would entail too much expense on the exposition officials. Besides, international egg contests are now being held at Mountain Grove, Mo., where they have all the necessary equipment and the men to look after all the details.

A subscriber wishes to know which is the more profitable, to sell chicks when they are broilers or wait till they get their full growth. It depends altogether on the market requirements of the subscriber's territory. If near a large town, broilers, when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds each, bring a very good price and you get more for them per pound at that age than at any other time. Later on, in large cities, there is a call for what are termed "roasters." A roaster is a young fowl about full grown, weighing from four to eight pounds, according to the breed of the chicken. The most profitable age at which to fatten them is when they are three and one-half to four months old, as they grow and put on flesh at the same time, and therefore make greater gains than at any other time. They should be fattened as early in the season as possible, for prices, as a rule, are low in the fall when most farmers rush their stock to market. Either in the broiler or roaster stage a chicken will pay well for its keep.

Make friends with your chicks at an early stage. Where you are keeping birds for show purposes it is well to be on friendly terms with the birds. By feeding them from the hand from time to time you will get them accustomed to your presence and they will come to you as soon as they see you. They will expect something from you, and very soon you can pick them up and fondle them. Careful handling will make better birds of them for they will not be afraid of you every time you feed them, and pick up the feed with one eye on the feeder. A contented lot of birds will do better with the same feeding than a lot that are frightened every time the keeper appears. Take good care of your birds, feed them well, make friends with them and you will have birds that will not run away at the first approach of footsteps or upon the appearance of strangers, and when show time comes you will have birds that will not be afraid to look the judge in the face.

## Egg-Laying Contest in Missouri.

Many entries are already coming in for the next contest to begin November 1, 1914. We would like to reserve places for all who desire to enter pens. About the same rules will govern as in the past, except that each pen will consist of five pullets and one reserve. We had to turn down several hundred entries last year, so we advise all to reserve pens as soon as possible. There can be no doubt about the benefits of a contest conducted as ours is conducted. The average production has increased 20 eggs

per hen in the past three years in our contest.

The total eggs laid in April was 20,251, which makes the grand total for the five months, 69,602 eggs. The average for all hens, good and bad, was 20 eggs each for the month. The English White Leghorns are still leading but the S. C. Reds gained on them this month. White Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Anconas and Buff Leghorns are also making exceptionally good records. Other varieties are improving and we expect to see many of those which were slow to start, continue to lay after many others have gone broody or quit laying. The leading hen is a Black Rhineland entered from California but imported from Germany. Most of the Rhinelanders have never been in the best condition. The R. C. Black Minorca and the Rhineland females resemble each other quite a bit, the Black Minorcas being the largest. The R. C. Black Minorcas entered this year have not really had a fair show. Two of the pens appeared to be immature when they arrived here and all three arrived in rather poor condition and they have suffered from various causes ever since. We have long since learned that birds in poor condition, like a man in poor health, cannot be expected to produce much. This fact alone is almost entirely responsible for the showing made by several pens.

## Swat the Rooster.

One year ago a "Swat the Rooster" campaign was started in Missouri among the farmers and poultry raisers, and what was called "Rooster Day," was established. This work has since been taken up by Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other states, and the United States Department of Agriculture is now co-operating to push the good work along. Millions of dollars worth of eggs are lost each season and made absolutely unfit for food because the eggs are fertile which causes the germ to grow and develop during hot weather. An egg does not have to be in an incubator for incubation to take place. The temperature in the average living room or the average country store is high enough in hot summer months to render any fertile egg unfit for food long before that egg reaches the consumer.

Saturday, June 6 has been set aside as "Rooster Day" in Missouri. The breeding season will practically be concluded by that time. Nearly all buyers and dealers in the state have agreed to pay a higher price for males on that day and most of them have agreed to pay one to two cents per dozen more for clean, fresh, infertile eggs than for the ordinary run of eggs. All males will be confined, killed or sold on that date. It is not necessary to kill or confine valuable males, but they can be confined or separated from the laying hens. The increase in price of eggs in Missouri of only 1 cent per dozen will mean an annual increase of over one half million dollars each year to Missouri farmers and poultry raisers. It ought to be a universal practice for the poultrymen and farmers of this country to market infertile eggs during the hot summer months. The saving would be tremendous. In Missouri alone, it is estimated that the annual loss is about \$3,000,000. Not only would we save this loss in wasted eggs, but we would create more confidence on the part of the consumer in market eggs and thus increase consumption. "Swat the Rooster!"

Lou Burk, the famous live stock painter, died at his home in Bloomington, Illinois, May 24. He was very widely known all over the United States. He is said to have drawn and painted over 10,000 of the prize winning cattle, horses and hogs of the country.

George M. McAdam of Holton, Kansas, is offering for sale a very high class Angus herd bull. This bull was sired by Oakville Lad and out of Blackbird McHenry 23rd, an extra high class cow and noted as the dam of a number of show calves. Anyone wanting an outstanding herd header, young bulls or cows and heifers should get in touch with Mr. McAdam. He also has an excellent herd of Berkshire hogs and can supply breeding stock at all times. He has just purchased a very fine young herd boar from one of the leading Berkshire herds in the east. Write him for description of stock for sale and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

# THE STURGES REFRIGERATOR MILK CAN



has aroused country-wide interest

is revolutionizing long haul and hot weather shipping of milk and cream

EQUALLY USEFUL TO BOTH SHIPPER AND BUYER

It stops the loss of butter fat that happens whenever temperature gets above 60 degrees F. and the acid-ferment sets in. It holds milk and cream shipped at 40 degrees F. down to about 52 degrees F. at the end of 24 hours of steady 92 degrees heat.

Holds refrigeration exactly TWICE as long as a one-inch felt jacket and there's nothing to lose or to be stolen.

It guarantees every milk producer against unjust claims of spoilage just as the refrigerator cars put a stop to the brigandage of crooks in the fruit and melon business.

When you ship cold sweet milk or cream in a Sturges Refrigerator Can you KNOW it will be cold and sweet at the end of even a 24-hour haul in hot weather. It puts the burden of proof on the man you sell to, and we will back you, provided you can show that your shipment was cold when it left your hands.

## BUILT LIKE A REFRIGERATOR.

—with double walls packed with scientific insulation. Insulated cover is locked and sealed in place, and a paper cap (like a milk bottle cap) below it, with a dead air space between, makes insulation doubly perfect.

Don't expect to buy these Refrigerator Cans at the price of ordinary cans, any more than you can buy a refrigerator at the price of a pine board box. But size up the SAVING it will make you and figure its earning power on that basis.

Order one 5-gallon or 10-gallon can on trial. Put it to every test; then put in a complete equipment.

Booklet No. 114 Tells the Whole Story—It is FREE.

**STURGES & BURN MFG. CO.**  
508 South Green St., Chicago, Illinois

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

Meyers & Stover Poultry Farms  
Fredonia, Kan.

### Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Fifty-two premiums at recent shows. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15. Farm range, \$4.50 per 100.

### Indian Runner Ducks

Pure White. Thirty-two first premiums, including Missouri State and all five at Kansas State Show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100.

Fawn White. Show winners for years. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$8 per 100.

### Bourbon Red Turkeys

Often shown, never defeated. Eggs \$3 per 11.

Free Catalog.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM five mated pens, from large prize-winning stock. Prices right. Mating list on application. Write at once. E. H. Hartenberger, R. F. D. 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS AT SACRIFICE prices after May 15, from 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10 to \$35. 15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2; 50 eggs \$3. Good range flock \$3 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$1 PER 15, postpaid. C. A. Fulk, Route 5, Adrain, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. Five ducks and drakes \$5. A. L. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE GUINEAS, WHITE INDIAN Runners, Bronze turkeys; stock and eggs; pen Pekin ducks \$8; Brown Leghorn hens 75 cents. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Poland China pigs, the big easy-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peters, Minn.

## TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS—EGGS OF QUALITY. Mammoth Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Red, White Holland. \$3.50 per 12. Walter Bros., Powhattan Point, Ohio.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$7.50. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, ALSO Houdan eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Circular free. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### ORPINGTONS.

IRWINDALE FARM THOROUGHbred Crystal White Orpingtons produce heavy winter layers, also blue ribbon winners for our customers. Sale stock exhausted. Free catalog. Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred. Fine flock on bluegrass range. Eggs, 80c per 15, three settings for \$2.00, by parcels post, prepaid; \$3.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EXCLUSIVE, fine stock, farm range eggs, \$4 per 100. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30 \$2.50. Write Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN WHITE PLYmouth Rocks, \$1 for 15; \$5, 100. Mating list free. Nellie McDowell, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS; 68 PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs—15 for \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Chicks and breeders for sale. Mattie A. Gillispie, Clay Center, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

FAWN, \$5 PER 100; BUFF LEGHORNS, \$3 per 100. Jessie Crites, Florence, Kan.

S. AND E. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Heavy laying strain. State Show prize winners. Prices right. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS FROM STOCK scoring as high as 94. 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Express prepaid. Cornelius Phillips, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, THE KIND that lay eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 17; \$5 per 100. Write J. L. Shaner, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Annual sale of exhibition stock; egg and baby chicks; half price; write for sales list. W. H. Sanders, Box 275-E, Edgewater, Colo.

BUSINESS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. We breed for egg production. Eggs and chicks very reasonable. Satisfaction or your money back. R. W. Gage, Mont Ida, Kansas.

I DEFY ANY MAN ANYWHERE TO give you better quality in combined bred-to-lay and exhibition S. C. White Leghorn eggs. They cannot do it. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Send for my illustrated mating list. Geo. E. Mallory, Box 476, Boulder, Colo.

## BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB BLUE Andalusians—Noted egg-laying strain of large eggs. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. J. King, Holsington, Kan.



## Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 500,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

### HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STAND-**ard acetylene lighting plants. The successful firm home light. Write Acetylene Factory, Wichita, Kan.

**SHELDON SERUM COMPANY WANTS** thrifty shoats weighing from 60 to 90 lbs. 300 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Phone Main 7054.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERY-**where; excellent opportunity on well paying proposition; write at once; good money for your spare time. The Chaswalk Co., 201 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

**DAIRY MAN WANTED—A GOOD RE-**liable dairy man wanted at Garden City, Kansas to work in small dairy. References required. Write the Garden City Sugar and Land Company, Garden City, Kan.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR** woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends; no money required. Ward Company, 214 Institute Place, Chicago.

**AGENTS—A WHIRLWIND SELLER FOR** summer weather. Concentrated soft drinks; 7 kinds; orangeade, raspberry, grape, etc.; amazing sales; wonderful profits. Get it while it's new; write quick. American Products Co., 3098 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV-**ernment jobs; \$65 to \$150 month; parcel post and income tax making hundreds appointments; vacations; life jobs; "pull" unnecessary; common education sufficient; list of positions available sent free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H 82, Rochester, N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE.

**FARMS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR** sale and trade. Write Lundquist & Myers, McPherson, Kan.

**240 ACRES GRASS LAND 4 MILES OF** Lenora, \$3,600; no trades. B. K. McNeil, Gaylord, Kan.

**LAND OWNERS, WRITE US AT ONCE.** Buyers are waiting. America's Land Company, Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR** property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

**FOR SALE—160 A. GOOD LAND, FIN-**ney Co., Kan. Price reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,600. Awner, C. Dewey, Route 3, Stafford, Kan.

**FARM—160 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES THIS** town; improved; \$5,200. 160-acre farm; improved; 4 1/2 miles this town; \$5,200. Bargains. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

**FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN** settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

**WE PUT YOU IN CONNECTION WITH** owners when you want to buy property. America's Land Company, Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**320-ACRE HOMESTEADS, \$100; 70,000** acres deeded, anywhere, any kind, \$4 up; 21 years' residence; booklet. Willard Knadler, Belgrade, Mont.

**LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND** city property with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Glider, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

**640 ACRES IN HODGEMAN COUNTY,** and 320 acres Finney County; unimproved Kansas land; will sell or exchange for Central Kansas land. Address owner, Rt. 2, Box 42, Olmitz, Kan.

**CHOICE FARM LAND \$15 TO \$30 PER** acre; first crop will pay for land. What have you to exchange for Wyo. land? W. T. Sloan, Real Estate Exchange, Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.

**KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY,** 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave.; must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

**VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET-**tlers. Special inducements; government land; water; railroads; free schools; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets. Reduced passages; special excursion next November; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., Box 34.

**VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET-**tlers. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railroads and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 3 1/2 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

### THE STRAY LIST

**S. W. FILON, COUNTY CLERK, SCOTT** County, Taken up by G. C. Hardy of Scott City, Kan., about May 1, 1914, one brown mare, three years old, dim brand on left hip, weight about 1,000 pounds, wire mark on right hock joint, unbroke. Value \$50. When writing advertisements, please mention Kansas Farmer.

### CATTLE.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls. Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan., Route 2.

**FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN** calves, both sex. John Bradley, Garnett, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE 3-YEAR-OLD REGIS-**tered Guernsey bull; tuberculla tested. J. H. Ransom, Ransomville, Kan.

**HIGH GRADE, NICELY MARKED HOL-**stein calves, either sex, \$20 each; crated. Ernest Dutcher, Whitewater, Wis.

**GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH** sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE 3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-**Friesian bulls; priced to sell; one or all. Write C. P. Meacham, Grand Island, Neb.

**REGISTERED YEARLING HOLSTEIN** bulls; ready for service. P. B. Johnson, Leavenworth, Kan.

**SEND TO FAIRFIELD, IOWA FOR** bull calves. Guernseys, Charles Gage, Jerseys. High grades \$25; pure-bred \$65 up. Grant Enlow, Fairfield, Iowa.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY** marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenths pure; \$20; crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

**FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-**posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

### SILOS.

**THE BONITA FARM SILO—60 TONS** \$97.50—solves the problem of a dependable silo at lowest cost. Tested four years. Fully guaranteed. The silo you will buy if you investigate. Write us. Bonita Farm, Raymond, Mo.

### TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**GERMAN MILLET SEED FOR SALE AT** \$1 per bu. Track, Seneca. Aug. Kramer, Seneca, Kan.

**FOR SALE—30 BUSHELS LEFT OF AL-**falfa seed tested by Station and pronounced first class; \$6 per bushel for immediate sale f. o. b. cars Elgin, Kan. J. L. Henderson, Elgin, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST CLASS RE-**cleaned feterita seed at \$4 per cwt., sacked f. o. b. Hutchinson or Liberal, Kan. Germination excellent. Our supply is limited. Place your orders before it is exhausted. The Liberal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

**FETERITA—PRICE REDUCED FOR** late planting; 1 bu. \$1.75, 2 bu. \$3.40, 5 bu. \$8, 10 bu. \$15; drill after oats and wheat for fine seed and fodder crop; fine tested seed; sacks free. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan. Rt. 1.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK** guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jackson, Topeka.

**NEW CYCO BICYCLES, COMPLETE** with coaster brake. \$21.50. J. C. Harding Co., Topeka, Kan.

**BLIND STAGGERS AND BIG HEAD** cured. Send \$1 for receipts. Andrew Johnson, Tennille, Ala.

### DOGS.

**COLLIE PUPPIES, SABLE & WHITE** Stock Farms, Seward, Kan.

**FOR SALE—NICE BUNCH OF SCOTCH** shepherd pups; price, \$5; write or phone Thomas Jeffery, Route 1, Norcat, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HOUNDS, GOOD TRAILERS** for coon, wolf and fox; send 2 cent stamp for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE, ALL** eligible for registry; three pedigrees, contains some of the finest blood lines obtainable; are marked exceptionally fine. Price, \$5. Only dog worth keeping on farm; a companion for your boy. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

### HOGS.

**CHOICE HAMPSHIRE BOARS; CHEAP.** Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE PIGS, \$5. WILL WOOD-**ruff, Kinsley, Kan.

### PATENTS.

**PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE RE-**funded. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### BEE SUPPLIES.

**FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES, ROOT'S** goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

### SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED—A JOB IN HARVEST BY** young man with good team; will run header or box; state wages paid. Write Thomas Russell, Sedgewick, Kan., Route 1.

**FARMERS—YOUNG MAN WANTS JOB** on farm where auto or gas engines are used. Has had experience in farming and autos. Write J. J. Coleman, Y. M. C. A., Topeka, Kan.

# HOME CIRCLE



"John," asked Mary, "what is a synonym?" "A synonym," said John, "is the word you use when you can't spell the other one."

A lively young fisher named Fischer fished for fish from the edge of a fissure; A fish, with a grin, pulled the fisherman in, Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

"How do you spell the word felicity, Tommy?" "I don't spell it."

It is said that placing a pin in the center of the end of the main stalk of a geranium will cause it to branch out and bloom more freely.

When laundering anything pink it should be rinsed only in clear water. Rinsing in blueing water muddies the delicate coloring of pink materials.

When baking a cake if the oven becomes too hot, slip a pan of hot water in it. This will not cause the cake to fall as is likely to happen if the oven door is left open.

To freshen a refrigerator which has a stale odor, wash it with a solution consisting of three-quarters lukewarm water and one-quarter borax.

If you use blacking on your stove, try mixing it with cold coffee. Mixed in this way it is said a better lustre results, also it does not burn off so quickly.

Instead of using starch for stiffening very sheer or fine materials, try adding a small amount of sugar to the rinsing water.

"Which half of this apple would you rather have, Tillie? The littlest half or the big half with the worm in it?"—Woman's Home Companion.

If a room has become filled with smoke, add a little vinegar to some hot water, wring a cloth out in this and wave it through the room, holding it high above the head. It is said this will remove all traces of the smoke in a very few minutes.

To cut butter into individual portions, use a wet thread instead of a knife. The wet thread not only will cut the butter easily, but it will not leave any ragged looking edges. This is also a good way to cut cold mush for frying.

The following method is said to be excellent for cleaning an old straw hat. Make a thick paste by adding lemon juice to powdered sulphur and apply it to the straw. Let each side of the hat dry half an hour in the sunshine, and then give it a thorough brushing. After this treatment the straw should look quite fresh and clean.

A simple home method to remove the sag in the seat of a cane chair, is as follows: Dissolve a teaspoonful of washing soda in a quart of boiling water. Dip a cloth in the solution and wipe the under side of the seat, leaving the chair upside down to dry. This treatment will cause the cane to shrink to its original size.

When cooking peas, if they have been freshly picked, wash a few of the pods carefully and let them cook with the peas in a small amount of salted water. Leave them uncovered and cook them only long enough to have them tender—twenty minutes should be about right. Over-cooking destroys both the flavor and color. Remove the pods and season with butter and sugar combined with carrots or new potatoes; also they may be cooked with a sprig of fresh mint.

A traveling man was anxious to know about things at home, and wished to write his wife so that she would answer immediately. He knew an appropriate Bible verse, but did not have a Bible at hand to see if he had the right reference. However, trusting to his memory, he wrote: "Dear Wife: Proverbs XXV: 24." He received no answer to this, and when he returned home he

asked his wife why she had not written him. She got the Bible and showed the verse to him. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed; "it ought to have been Proverbs XXV: 25."

There is such a fad for colored beads that a simple means of having them to match any or all colored dresses may prove interesting. Heat two cupfuls of common salt as hot as you can hold your hand in; mix with one cupful of cornstarch. Color a cupful of hot water any desired shade, using watercolor paints, and add to the salt mixture. Take a small piece of the resulting paste and roll it in the hands to shape it. Stick a large pin through each bead as they are rolled and stick into a cushion to dry, after which remove them from the pins and they are ready to string. A little experimenting will teach you the amount of paste to use for each bead. Keep the paste covered by inverting a bowl or glass over it while you are rolling the beads as it dries out quickly and would become hard and unmanageable. By adding a few drops of perfume to the paste when mixing, a clever imitation of the flower petal beads will be possible.

A doctor, on returning from a professional call, found a load of hay overturned near his home, and a young Swede busy trying to reload the hay on the rack. He invited the boy to jump in the buggy, go to his home and have some refreshments before finishing his job, but the Swede said: "No! I don't tank my fadder he lak it." After some urging he was driven to lunch at the doctor's home. But every once in a while he would break out with: "I don't tank my fadder he lak it." The doctor lost all patience with him and said: "I'd like to know what difference it makes to your father whether you are here taking lunch or down there pitching hay."

"Well," the boy replied, "you see, my fadder he be under de load of hay."—McCall's Magazine.

### Pickled Cherries.

Stone five pounds of cherries. Take one quart of vinegar, two pounds of sugar, one-half ounce each of cinnamon, cloves and mace. Grind the spices and tie them in a muslin bag; boil the spices, sugar and vinegar together and pour hot over the cherries.

### Pea Salad.

Open a can of peas—or use an equal amount of cooked fresh peas. To the peas and their juice add a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful sugar and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer until the juice is absorbed by the peas. When cool add to them half a cup each of chopped celery and nut meats. Use a boiled salad dressing thinned with whipped cream. Some add to this cooked sweetbreads cut into small pieces.

### Preserved Cherries.

Select the large cherries, remove the stems and stone them carefully. To each pound of cherries allow one pound of sugar. Put the fruit in a granite pan and pour the sugar over them. Stir them together carefully and let them stand over night to candy. In the morning put all into the preserving pan, place on the stove and boil gently until the cherries look clear, skimming off the scum as it rises. When the cherries have become quite clear remove them from the fire and seal. Keep them in a dark, dry closet.

### To Renovate Feathers.

Open one end of the tick for a short distance and pour boiling water in on the feathers. This makes a wet mass of the feathers and makes them easily handled. Take them out of the casing and wash them thoroughly in soap and water, then rinsing them through several waters to make sure they are entirely free from soap, feed them through the clothes ringer and into the tick which has been washed and hang them out in the sun to dry. When thoroughly dry the feathers will swell to fill the ticks and be very light and clean, and besides, they will not be scattered all over everything, as is generally the case when they have been handled dry.



**Home-made Lemon Extract.**

Instead of throwing away the rinds of lemons used in making lemonade, save for making lemon extract. To do this remove as much as possible of the pith and cut rinds into strips about a quarter of an inch wide. Scissors are the best to use for this. Put into a glass jar one pint of pure grain alcohol; into this drop the strips of lemon rind until you have used up about fifteen lemons. They need not all be put in at one time. The whole amount should stand at least a week; a little longer is even better, before being used. Then strain through fine muslin and bottle. Besides being quite a saving you will have the additional advantage of having a pure extract with no artificial coloring or flavoring.

**To Preserve Berries Whole.**

Take the fruit when not over-ripe; pick over carefully, wash and put in glass jars, filling each one about three-fourths full. Make a syrup of a pound of granulated sugar and one cupful of water for every one and one-half pounds

of fruit, and let it boil slowly for fifteen minutes. Pour syrup into the jars over the berries, filling them up to the top; then set the jars into a boiler of cold water with a generous amount of straw or excelsior in the bottom of the boiler to prevent the cans from falling against each other. Place on the stove and let the water come to a boil and continue to boil until the fruit becomes scalding hot; add more syrup as the fruit settles. Now take out of the cans and seal tight. If these directions are followed the preserves should keep indefinitely.

**Strawberry Jam.**

Mash the strawberries and for each cupful of fruit allow a cupful of sugar and boil for half an hour, then seal in jars. Watch carefully to prevent its scorching.

**Cherry Butter.**

Wash and stem the cherries, boil until soft, then rub them through a colander; to each pint of pulp add a pint of sugar; boil until thick; can or keep in closely sealed jars.

**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. 6738—Ladies' Waist:** In this waist we have the novel and attractive large arm hole which gives great looseness under the arm and allows the use of a second material for the sleeve sections. The front and back are in one piece and the closing is placed diagonally. A wide collar finishes the neck. The pattern, No. 6738, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for the collar. No. 6720—Ladies' Night Gown: This gown has a small chemisette effect in front and back. The balance of the bodice may be cut in one with the sleeves or the usual seam at the shoulder may be employed. Below the yoke the material is slightly gathered and attached with a beading. The pattern, No. 6720, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of material 36 or 45 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards of beading and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon with 3 yards of 12-inch edging. No. 6721—Men's Negligee Shirt: This shirt can be made in two ways, either with the full length coat opening or with the shorter opening, and also with a standing, turnover collar of regulation style, or with a wide roll collar of more ornamental effect. The pattern, No. 6721, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches chest measure. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6739—Ladies' Skirt: This is a two-gore sectional skirt, the upper part fitted to the figure by short darts and ending in a deep hem which finishes the tunic section. The lower part has a tuck seam in the center of the front and has very little fullness. The pattern, No. 6739, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 8 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6678—Girls' Dress: Simple and dainty, this dress has a long blouse, gathered where it is joined to the one-piece skirt, and this is made with straight lower edge. The sleeves may be long or short; the neck is low, with a wide collar. The pattern, No. 6678, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim. No. 6746—Child's Dress: This novel frock is made to be slipped on over the head. This blouse gives the middy effect, but instead of a sailor collar has a round low neck. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt has a panel front with side pleats all around, meeting in the center of the back. The style is suitable for gingham, linen, duck and the like. The pattern, No. 6746, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6677—Ladies' Skirt: This skirt has a two-piece foundation with a sectional tunic and raised or regulation waistline. Either or both sections of the tunic may be omitted if desired. Printed cotton crepe, voile, serge and some of the novelty cotton fabrics are suitable for this model. The pattern, No. 6677, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 44-inch material.



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Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

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**No Heat, Dirt or Trouble**



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Don't put up with your coal range another hot summer when a NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Cook Stove will keep the kitchen cool and make the heavy summer cooking easy.

Has a cabinet top, with warming shelves, a splendid portable oven, while the special odorless broiler broils on both sides at once. Does everything a coal range can, without its suffocating heat. A blessing on washing and ironing days. No coal or ashes to carry. A million NEW PERFECTIONS are now in use in comfortable Middle West kitchens, many all the year 'round. And the number increases, each season, by scores of thousands.

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# BARGAINS IN LAND

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Two adjoining lots, Fifth Street and Troost Avenue, Kansas City—50 x 100 feet—suitable location for business houses lower floor, flats above.

## WANT KANSAS FARM

Must be unencumbered and bear inspection, and parties must see Kansas City property before trading. Will pay no cash bonus.

ADDRESS KANSAS CITY PROPERTY, Care KANSAS FARMER.

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

**Buy or Trade** with us—Exchange book free Bersele Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

**GOOD WHEAT**, corn and alfalfa land located in rain belt, for sale at reasonable prices on railroad terms. **PURCELL & PHARES**, Wakeeney, Kansas.

**FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY** or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see. **The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Kas.**

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**240-ACRE FARM**; (Butler Co.) Bargain; write quick; exchange book free. **BESSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kansas.**

**NOTICE:** Improved 4,000-acre ranch; owner in bad health; will sacrifice; no trade; good terms; bargains in smaller tracts; investigate before buying. Address **Box 376, Sharon Springs, Kansas.**

**BUTLER CO., KAN., SNAP**—All second bottom alfalfa land; well improved and fenced, 4 1/2 ml. to town; only \$60 an acre. Write for full description of this and other snaps. **THOMPSON & AKEMAN, White-water, Kansas.**

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**FOR SALE OR TRADE.** 240 Acres. If on the lookout for a land deal, write us about it. We have a lot of bargains for cash. Send for list. **KIRWAN LAND CO., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.**

**ANY SIZED** Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. **E. T. Teter & Co., Little Rock, Ark.**

**70 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN.** Practically all in cult; 50 acres bottom land; tilled; two good houses and outbuildings; good high school; this farm is priced right; mean business; \$2,000. **E. C. SEARLES, Easton, Leavenworth Co., Kan.**

**BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER**—160 acres; highly improved, Woodson Co., Kan., 5 ml. Yates Center; no rock or draws; best of soil; sickness. Price, \$55 acre, terms to suit. Write **YATES CENTER LAND CO., Yates Center, Kansas.**

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**FOR SALE.** 270 acres, two miles from station, 18 miles from Emporia; well improved; excellent water; \$40 per acre. List describing farms and ranches mailed on application. **G. W. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.**

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**FOR SALE.** Eighty, one hundred and sixty, or three hundred and twenty acres of choicest farm land for alfalfa; near La Junta, Colo.; all land under reservoir; sold on terms. Address **GEO. MAYER HARDWARE COMPANY, Denver, Colo.**

**160 ACRES** 1 1/2 miles from good town on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa. This is a fine creek bottom farm and one of the best stock and grain propositions in the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced; no other improvements; no agents; will sell direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address **Lock Box 761, Fredonia, Kansas.**

**\$15 A.—BIG COLORADO BARGAIN**—\$15 A. 775-acre tract, fine laying Arkansas Valley land; two miles from McClave; in great stock and dairy country. All fenced and Fort Lyon Canal water right for 160 acres. **LOCK BOX 7, Lamar, Colorado.**

**160-ACRE FARM**; located near Richmond, Kansas; well improved; about 20 acres in alfalfa; 80 a. in cultivation; remainder in pasture; located in Catholic neighborhood; priced right; owner says sell; will not be on the market long; come at once, or write. **ALLEN MANSFIELD, Jr., Ottawa, Kansas.**

**CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.** For corn, clover, wheat and bluegrass; farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory for homes and investments. Write for descriptive price list; good soil; fine climate. **HAMILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Missouri.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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100 ACRES—1 1/2 miles inland town, this county; all bottom and all tillable; 80 a. in cult; \$26 a.; buyer gets share crop if sold at once.

**SOUTHERN REALTY Co., McAlester, Okla.**

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I have for sale, **FERTILE ARKANSAS FARMS**; small and large; improved and unimproved; slope and valley land; mountain and river bottom land; virgin timber land; no irrigation. For particulars write **W. KNIGHT, Bigelow, Perry Co., Arkansas.**

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Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture lands; suitable for stock and grain farms; good black soil; good water; near schools and churches; good markets; good farms for little money. **AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY, Muskogee, Oklahoma.**

## Sumner County

There is no other county in Kansas where you can buy the high class quality corn, wheat and alfalfa lands as cheap as you can in the old reliable Sumner. You ought to see the wheat, 30 to 50 bu. sure. Write for owner's price list of farms. No trades. **WILLIAM HEMBROW, Caldwell, Kansas.**

## 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. I have what you want; from 80 to 640 acres in size. Also have some unimproved pasture land for sale. Liberal terms. **W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.**

## WISCONSIN

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.**

## 800-Acre Missouri Farm

Most productive; will enhance in value more rapidly than money at 6 per cent compounded annually; adjoins the station; fine community; four hours from Kansas City, six hours from St. Louis, 12 hours from Chicago; 300 acres of first creek bottom; 300 acres second bottom and 200 acres upland; land the best; improvements moderate; 400 acres grew 32,000 bu. of corn in one year; 500 acres grew 17,500 bushels of wheat in one year; will grow 1 1/2 to 3 tons timothy hay to the acre; will grow bluegrass, red clover and alfalfa; upland good bluegrass, corn, clover and alfalfa land; bottom land will grow alfalfa; an ideal home or investment; abundant water. Price, \$100 per acre, easy terms. Other fancy farms. **J. H. LIPSCOMB, Kansas City, Mo. 511 E. A. Long Bldg.**

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**THEY PAY DOLLARS WHILE CHICKENS PAY CENTS.** The young, 20 to 25 days old, sell for 40 to 60 cents each (according to the season). The city markets are always clamoring for them. Each pair of Pigeons will Raise 18 to 22 young a year. They will clear you above all expenses, \$5 a year per pair. They breed the entire year. Twenty minutes daily will care for 100 pairs. Always penned up out of the way. Very small space required. All this is fully explained in this month's issue of our Journal; send for it; price 10 cents. **Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.**

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To reach the well to do farmers of Kansas and surrounding territory with a heart-to-heart business talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at a Low Cost.

# Improving a Community

Hundreds of columns are being written in all kinds of papers these days relative to community improvement—community organization which will have a tendency toward making the community a more agreeable and attractive place in which to live. This is all with the idea of making farm life more attractive to the farmer and his family and also with a view to attracting people from the cities to the farm. These ideas are being worked out in divers ways. Many of the plans proposed are not practical and will not be developed.

Community improvement will prove a matter of slow but certain growth. Farmers have reached a point at which they are demanding and will have for themselves more of the pleasures of life than they have heretofore had. However, the development, in the course it takes, will largely be along the lines which the individual farmer works out for himself. It is not possible to have all farmers' families attain pleasure and satisfaction in life in the same way any more than it is possible to make all church members Presbyterians or Methodists.

Community improvement will have its beginning in a social way and in which beginning probably only a small percentage of the families of a community will be interested. However, the means should be such as will appeal to as large a number of families as is possible. The neighborhood improvement club seems one of the feasible projects. This has its conception in an organization of the families, young and old, of the community, which will meet in church or schoolhouse once or twice a month. The organization will prove in the beginning largely social but in its development will tend to concerted effort in improving conditions relative to roads, better kept and more orderly homesteads, better and systematic cropping, better bred and better cared for live stock, etc., and the sentiment in favor of which will be developed in the discussions which take place in a more or less formal way among the members of the club. In every club so organized there is plenty of brains to develop and put into practice the best thought of the time in these several directions. The community, when so organized, has in its meetings, a free-and-easy spirit which is not perceptible in meetings of a more formal character but designed to meet the same

needs. In these community meetings there is also an air of confidence which does not pervade the farmers' institute or other meetings in which the discussion hinges around imported speakers. However, the neighborhood club can profitably import an occasional speaker with satisfactory results.

One of the best examples coming to our notice recently, of community work through a neighborhood organization, is that of the Prairie Home neighborhood in Shawnee County. This neighborhood has its socials and other various entertainments which have awakened the community to a remarkable degree. The boys have organized a baseball club, the girls a basketball club, the men a corn club and the women a sewing club. The whole idea hinges around an excuse for neighborly visits and a consequent discussion of the successes and the failures of the community. Such discussions, with a due consideration of the underlying principles contributing to failure or success, have aroused the community to better work in every respect.

This community club would have been worth all it cost if it had succeeded in doing nothing more than providing for the Saturday afternoon holiday for young people during the pleasant outdoor season. This particular club is known as a "Booster Club" and the choice of such name, with an honest endeavor to live up to the name, will bring much to the community.

This organization was effected as a result of the work of one man. You may be the only individual in your neighborhood who has thought along this line. If you will mention the subject to some of your neighbors you will in all probability find sufficient interest in your community to assure just such an organization as this.

The railways of the country are making greater preparations to handle this year's wheat crop than they have ever made for the handling of any previous crop. A period of heavy freight business will be appreciated by the railways following the period of unusually light business. Some roads will move wheat in special trains, which trains may have the right of way over all other trains. The Public Utilities Commission of Kansas has been active in urging the railways of the state to prepare for the handling of this season's crop.

## Do You Want Harvest Hands? Do You Want Work?

**KANSAS FARMER** will again act as a clearing house for harvest hands. Last year the plan worked like a charm. Hundreds of farmers needing help were placed in touch with hands. Hundreds of hands were sent to farmers needing them. Men and hands within twenty miles of each other were brought together through filling out the harvest hand coupons which appeared in **KANSAS FARMER**.

At the date of this writing indications are that a record breaking wheat crop will be harvested. The need for help in saving this great crop will be most urgent.

**KANSAS FARMER** coupons are printed below. You are invited to avail yourself of our services to the fullest extent. They are absolutely free.

Farmers wanting harvest hands, fill out this coupon and mail at once to **KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.**

When will your harvest begin?.....  
Number of men needed: Shockers.....; pitchers.....;  
stackers.....; extra teams.....  
What have been the prevailing harvest wages per day?.....  
Will you need men after harvest and at what kind of work?.....  
Name.....  
Address.....R. F. D.....State.....  
Telegraph Office.....Telephone Address.....

If you want to work in the harvest fields, fill this out and mail to **KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.**  
Name.....Age.....  
Address.....R. F. D.....State.....  
Occupation..... Have you ever worked in the harvest fields or at outside day labor?.....  
Can you go to any county?.....Do you want to work after harvest, and what kind?.....  
If you have a team, or harvesting outfit, and want to give additional information, write on separate sheet. We will endeavor to put every man who applies, into direct communication with the farmer nearest him, needing help.

**KANSAS FARMER** will make no charge whatsoever, to anyone, for the service rendered, unless you ask information by telegraph or telephone, in which case you will pay the charges.

Fill out one of these blanks and mail at once to **KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.**



SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS
At private sale. Six or nine months time if desired. Young
heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not
related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class horn
bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as
Lavendar Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from
milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with
calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning
blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity.
My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the
best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head
from which to select. If you cannot come, write.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.



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At private sale. Six or nine months time if desired. Young
heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not
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Thirty-five Shorthorn Bulls

Sixteen months to two years old. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Sired by Star Goods and Victor Orange, two great bulls. These bulls are from my best cows. They are large and well developed and in good condition, fit to head good herds. Will sell one or a carload. Also a few cows and heifers—300 head in herd. Come and see them. Prices reasonable. HENRY STUNKLE, Peck, Kansas.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One red, 20 months old, well grown, straight and smooth, at \$125. One dark roan, 19 months old, very finely finished, well fleshed, large, attractive, at \$150. G. A. LAUDE & SONS, Rose, Kansas.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—One roan Cruickshank Butterfly bull, 18 months old; extra good; come and see him. H. T. FORBES, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

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Large beefy-type Shorthorns, extra in quality; reds and roans, richly bred, blood of imported Collynie, imported Mariner and Captain Archer. H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kansas.

BULLS FOR SALE

SIX SHORTHORN BULLS—Two 14 months old, red and roan; three coming 2-year-olds, reds; and one coming 3-year-old, red. These are good bulls. Price, \$80 to \$150 per head. In fine condition. These are bargains. Also have 50 registered Hereford bulls for sale. SAM DEYBREAD, ELK CITY, KAN.

Short Horn Heifers

for sale. A few good ones bred. Price, \$125 each. Also large type Poland China September pigs, either sex, \$20 each. JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas

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Two good young bulls; one 18 months, the other 13 months old; both red; wish to dispose of them soon. Prices reduced to \$90 and \$80. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

OXFORD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Young bulls and females at farmers' prices, for dual purpose cattle. Come and see me. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park. DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

GRANER'S IMMUNE FALL BOARS
Twenty extra choice big-type fall boars, tops from my entire crop, mostly sired by Moore's Halvor, my big Iowa bred boar. Others by Sampson Ex. and Melbourne Jumbo, out of big mature sows. \$25 each while they last. Send check with first letter. Fully guaranteed. Also one pure Scotch Shorthorn bull, solid red color, 12 mos. old. H. C. GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kansas.

CEDAR LAWN POLAND CHINAS

Choice September boars and gilts sired by the big boar, A's Big Orange, out of strictly big-type dams. All immune. Also Shorthorn bulls. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

Moore & Son's Polands

Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a 1,100-pound hog, conceded one of the greatest boars living and out of large, prolific sows of best big type breeding. Pigs shipped at 12 weeks old at \$15 each for a short time. One very fancy "Choice Goods" boar, cheap. Will breed a few select sows to this great sire, very reasonable. F. E. MOORE, Gardner, Kansas.

Poland China Boars For Sale

15 winter boars ready for service, sired by Mogul Monarch; first check for \$20 gets choice. They are good ones and out of my best herd sows. A. G. BANKS, Lawrence, Kan., Rt. 4

SMITH'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Strictly big-type breeding. High-class individuals, priced to sell. AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.

BIG TYPE BOARS AND GILTS.

Special offering—choice boars and bred gilts; three July boars; \$30 choice, \$25 second choice. Choice gilts bred for September farrow. Spring pigs. Reasonable prices. DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kan.

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD

Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices. O. B. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

SPOTTED BOARS FOR SALE. I have four splendid old original big boned spotted Poland boars ready for service. Price reasonable. One good gilt bred for last of May farrow. Spring pigs, either sex. Jerseys—bred heifers and young bulls for sale. THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Missouri. (30 miles south of St. Louis.)

Pioneer Herd Big-Type Poland Chinas. Choice lot of sows and gilts for sale, bred for summer and fall litters to the three times grand champion boar, Smuggler S58913, A173859, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios. Prices reasonable. OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.

PAN LOOK HEADS HERD. Biggest possible big-type breeding. Fall boars and gilts sired by him for sale. Be your own judge. Out of Expansion bred dams. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS. We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands. Write your wants. Address H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo

A ORANGE AGAIN. Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars for sale, also 50 spring pigs. HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer
Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, Aug. 3, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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Guarantees his work.

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Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Powhattan, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.
FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.
Jersey Cattle.
June 25—Alvey Bros.' Dispersal Sale, Topeka State Fair Grounds.
Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Durocs.
Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.
Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan. Sale at Downs, Kan.
Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrno, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Eflingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 4—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

Rainfall for Kansas During May, 1914

From Reports Furnished by the Sub-stations of the Topeka Office of the U. S. Weather Bureau

Table showing rainfall data for various locations in Kansas during May 1914. Columns include location, rainfall amount, and normal rainfall.

THE heaviest rains of the month fell in the southwest part of the state where a large number of counties had from 4 to 8 inches. The eastern half of the state received only about half the normal amount but there were practically no counties except the extreme northern and northeastern part that had less than 2 inches during the

month and there were very few places in the state that were greatly in need of rain when the month closed. The average for the entire state was 3.35 inches, which is 0.89 inch below normal. In 28 years that state-wide observations have been taken by the weather bureau only 14 Mays have averaged wetter in Kansas.

Nov. 14—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Nov. 12—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Gold Mine Poland Boars.
In this issue we are changing the ad of Dietrich and Spaulding of Richmond, Kansas. They are offering three July boars sired by the great breeding boar, Gold Mine. Gold Mine was third prize boar at the American Royal; a full brother to these boars is being used by the United States Government at Oco, Oklahoma, and a full brother won first in class at American Royal show last year. Gold Mine is one of the good sires known among the big type Polands and the young boars offered are very promising for first class herd headers. They are priced at \$30 for first choice and \$25 for second choice. If you need a good Poland boar backed up by a family of Polands that have always made good, you can make no mistake by writing to Dietrich and Spaulding to ship you the best one. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

O. I. C.'s
Oct. 1—Alvey Bros., Meridan, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

The Keystone Lumber Co., of Tacoma, Washington, selling direct from their mills to consumers, and advertisers in our columns, have recently added an Architectural Department and invite all prospective builders to write them for assistance in planning their houses or barns. You should never build without plans. They will protect you in matters of style and convenience, as well as against costly labor, waste and disputes, besides making your property much more salable. This department offers you the best of skill in devising plans as to rooms, roofs and hundreds of details. These cost but little and save you much. The company furnishes, also, free, complete estimates on best grades of durable fir lumber, cedar shingles and inside finish. Their prices are far below those of dealers anywhere. They have been supplying farms direct for years. You should write them before making plans or buying any lumber for buildings you intend to construct.

Crystal Herd O. I. C.'s.
Breeder's wanting strictly high class breeding stock should look up the ad of Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Missouri, owner of the Crystal herd. He is offering an August boar sired by his great herd header Frost's Buster; also two grandsons of this noted sire of prize winners. Mr. Wilcox will also sell his splendid herd boar, Illustration; this is one of the good boars of the breed and will interest anyone wanting a herd header. The offering of February pigs is a choice lot and breeders will find that the prices are very reasonable. Mr. Wilcox recently purchased a son of Mear's Climax 15415 for use in his herd; this boar is bred right, is an outstanding individual and a fine breeder. He will breed a few gilts to him for September farrow. Write for prices and pedigrees. Please mention Kansas Farmer.



The above likeness is that of Col. John W. Miner, Reserve, Kan. Colonel Miner is one of the successful auctioneers in Brown County. He has a winning way which adds greatly to his power as an auctioneer. He is well posted in live stock pedigrees and makes a special study of the live stock business. Any breeder contemplating holding a sale should write Colonel Miner for terms and date. His business card appears regularly in Kansas Farmer and his address is Reserve, Kan.

Robert C. Ralston's Berkshires.
Attention is called to the advertisement of Robert C. Ralston of Macon, Mo. Mr. Ralston owns one of the very high class herds of Berkshire hogs. He also owns one of Missouri's choice herds of Jersey cattle. At this time Mr. Ralston is offering a choice lot of spring gilts and a few fine boars. This offering was sired by Artful Duke 56th, one of the good Berkshire sires now in service. They are out of very high class dams, daughters of Baron Knight 16th and Artful Duke 32d. Mr. Ralston is very careful in selecting the breeding stock that he sends out, selecting only choice individuals. He is pricing stock very reasonable. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The attention of Jersey breeders is called to the card of Mr. M. A. Sullivan of Humphreys, Mo. He is offering two very fine bull calves sired by Mourier Champion 112815. This bull was imported in dam. The dam of one of the bulls offered was a commended imported cow; the other an American bred cow milking over 30 pounds per day. Mr. Sullivan is pricing these bulls very reasonable for quick sale. Write him for complete description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



The above cut is that of I. E. Knox of South Haven, Kan. The Knox Bros.—I. E. and William Knox—have one of the good herds of Poland Chinas. They have made a number of good sales. We are claiming the date of November 14 for a fall sale and February 9 for a bred sow sale at this time. They will sell a draft of Polands that any breeder would be proud to offer. I. E. Knox has 140 spring pigs all doing nicely. They are mostly sired by K's Orphan Chief and K's Hadley by Hadley's Likeness. K's Hadley is about as large a hog as one will find in several weeks' travel. He could be made to weigh 1,000 pounds, stands on 1 1/2-inch bone and is a splendid type of Poland China. Another very promising young hog is I. E.'s Giant Wonder, an April yearling. He is sired by Giant Wonder and out of a Major B. Hadley sow. It will be remembered by most breeders that Major B. Hadley was grand champion at the American Royal in 1911 and was one of the great sires of both brood sows and herd boars. He had both size and quality and we believe I. E.'s Giant wonder will make another Major B. Hadley, and if shown will make some of the good ones crowd over a little. Please make note of the sale date and watch for further mention of these sales and Knox herd in Kansas Farmer.

With this issue R. W. Gage of Mount Ida, Kan., is starting a card for the famous Maple Leaf O. I. C.'s and offering two fine fall boars. A few good gilts and 60 spring pigs, sired by the grand champion boar, Don Ben 2nd 3181. Mr. Gage has bred and shown a number of extra fine O. I. C. hogs and has one of the good herds in our state. If you want hogs with size and quality, backed up by a long line of valuable breeding, you can make no mistake if you buy from Mr. Gage of Mount Ida, Kan. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

We again call the attention of Jersey breeders to the dispersal sale of Alva Bros., of Meridan, Kan. This sale will be held at the Topeka Fair grounds, June 25. They will sell their entire herd of strictly high class registered Jerseys. The best blood lines of the breed will be found in this offering and breeders wanting herd improvers should not overlook this opportunity. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you a catalog that will interest you.



## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

**BRUCE SAUNDERS**  
President

**DEVERE RAIFER**  
Secretary

**SHORTHORNS.**

**Oak Grove** Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ**, Holton, Kansas.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS.**

"BLACK DUSTIE" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. **Berkshires, George McAdam**, Holton, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 9 leading fairs last year, winning 9 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin**, Straight Creek, Kan.

**HOLSTEINS.**

**SHADY GROVE HERD.** For immediate sale, four choice young bulls of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Also three-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL**, Holton, Kan.

**SEBRIST & STEPHENSON.** Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **Holton, Kan.**

**BUFFALO AGUINALDO DOEDE** heads Shadland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Aggie Beets, the world's second greatest junior 3-year-old cow. Young bulls for sale. **David Coleman & Sons**, Denison, Kan.

**HOLSTEINS.** Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. sires of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons**, Denison, Kansas.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

**M. H. ROLLER & SON**  
Circleville, Kan.

Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

**PERCHERONS FOR SALE.**  
A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL**, Holton, Kansas.

**F. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.**  
Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

---

**HERFORDS.**

**HEREFORD BULLS.** Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Durco Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON**, Emmett, Kansas.

**FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.**—For quick sale, a 4-weeks-old bull out of a fine young cow now giving 4 gallons of 5.6% milk daily. He is fine type and priced reasonably. **R. A. GILLILAND**, Mayetta, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER JERSEYS.** headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. **H. F. EBDLEY**, Holton, Kansas.

**Spring Hill Dairy Farm Bull Calves** by sons of Gamboe Oxford Princess, 2 lbs. 8 1/2 oz. butter; Diploma Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females. **J. B. POTTER & SON**, Mayetta, Kansas.

**"Fontain's Valentine"** Heads our Jersey cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON**, Denison, Kansas.

---

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**DODSON BIG SMOOTH KIND.**—Ten big fall boars, ready for light service; sired by Sunny Colossus. Fourteen gilts will be bred to Orange Chief. **WALTER DODSON**, Denison, Kan.


**HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.** Poland Chinas Shorthorns 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. **BROWN HEDGE**, Whiting, Kansas.

**MAHANS BIG POLANDS** have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. **J. D. MAHAN**, Whiting, Kansas.

**COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.** 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN**, Denison, Kan.

**SPRING PIGS** by Major Jim, Blue Valley Buster and a Jumbo Wonder and out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and What's Ex sows. Priced reasonable. **O. B. Clemetson**, Holton, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



**Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The successful dairyman has judgment, business ability and courage. Cutting down expenses is not enough. He must know how to invest.

Apply business methods to your farm. Keep a record of the net profit from each cow and you'll soon convince yourself of the economy of putting your money into efficient milkers.

You'll find one good Holstein will do the work of two, perhaps three, ordinary cows. You save greatly on feed, and divide the expense of housing and labor by two or three.

Send for **FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.**

**Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.**

### JERSEY CATTLE

## JERSEY BULLS

We are long on bulls, so are offering young bulls from our very best cows; some ready for light service; way under value; sired by Vest's Knight, a son of Gamboe Knight; Golden Love's Son, a son of Sultana's Jersey Lad; G. Mellie Ann's King, grandsons of Noble of Oaklands and Eminent's Raleigh.

### \$50 AND UP

A few bred cows for sale; crated, registered and transferred.

**GLENWELL'S FARM, Grandview, Mo.**

---

### Bank's Farm Jerseys

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

**W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

---

### GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty, Dama American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.

**D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.**

---

**TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES.**

Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices.

**D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.**

---

**JERSEY BULL CALVES.**

Two bull calves by Mourier Champion 112815; imported in dam. One calf from commended imported cow, other from American cow milking over 30 pounds milk daily. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Write for prices and description.

**M. A. SULLIVAN, Humphreys, Mo.**

---

**FOR SALE—Five bulls,** from two to eighteen months; solid light fawn, close up to Forfarshire and Blue Belle's Boy, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, the \$15,000 bull. Few young cows.

**S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.**

---

**BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.**

February bull calf for sale; sire, Sultan of Comfortholme; dam, imported Sultan's Peri; fawn color; solid except white tongue and switch. Price, \$50.

**E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.**

## M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.

**CHOICE BULL CALF,** born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O., 236 pounds butter, 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.** Well-bred 2-yr.-old and yearling heifers. All fancy colors. Write for prices and descriptions.

**GEORGE F. DEBBY, Lawrence, Kansas.**

---

**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. Nicely marked. Splendid dairy type. Reasonable prices. **L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.**

---

**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.

**F. J. HOWARD, Beckville, N. Y.**

---

### HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

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

**ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.**

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**CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL CALF.**

Grandson of King Walker, sire of world's record cow for butter and milk, 365 days; combines great milk and butter strains; four generations of 30-pound butter cows in pedigree; no females for sale. Established 1901 by George C. Mosher, Hillcroft Farm, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

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### SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS

Oskaloosa, Kan. Watch this space for the best thing in Holsteins.

**F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas.**

---

**HOLSTEIN and GUERNSEY** heifer calves; practically pure-bred; not registered but from selected cows; calves four weeks old; crated to ship anywhere; satisfaction guaranteed; \$20 each.

**MEADOW GLEN YARDS, Whitewater, Wis.**

---

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**

High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls, ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write

**Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.**

---

### Butter Bred Holsteins

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

**J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

---

**FOR SALE**

### HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fifty cows, 40 yearlings and 2-year-old heifers, 40 heifer calves; also 6 registered bull calves.

**CLYDE GIROD, Towanda, Kansas.**

---

**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. Farm near town.

**W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.**

---

**SIXTY HEAD** of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, also a few registered bull calves.

**HIGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.**

---

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

**H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.**

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### RED POLLED CATTLE

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

A few choice bulls ready for service, priced reasonable.

**I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

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### RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.

**AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

---

**COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES**

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

**GOENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.**

---

**RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.**

Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremo. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.

**ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

---

### HEREFORD CATTLE

**HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.**

Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams.

**C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.**

### HORSES AND MULES

Part from 2,400-pound imported sire and part from 2,200-pound imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressy and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers prices. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

**FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

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**IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.**

Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 2,950; older horses, 1,960 to 2,260. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln and 67 miles east of Grand Island. Farm adjoins city.

**JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.**

### HORSES AND MULES.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**—Six fine 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money.

**JNO. A. EDWARDS, Englewood, - - - Kansas.**

---

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.**

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. **A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.**

---

**ATTRACTIVE PRICES.**

Some extra nice gilts bred for August litters and a few choice 200-pound boars; also one tried sow bred for June.

**F. C. WITTOREFF, Medora, - - - Kan.**

---

### Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable.

**E. S. TALIFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan.** Shipping point, Walden, Kan.

---

**BRED Gilts,** serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

**S. E. SMITH, Route 6, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.**

### JACKS AND JENNETS

**20 Large Mammoth Black** Jacks for sale, ages from 3 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

**PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

Special Offering

## Sutton Farm Berkshires

**200 HEAD**

40 Boars, 20 Bred Sows, 40 Open Sows, 90 Fall Pigs, All at Attractive Prices.

**SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS**

---

WALNUT CREEK STOCK FARM.

### Large English Berkshires

Special Offering. Choice bred sows and gilts for August and September farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, non-related. Price, registered, crated, f. o. b. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

**H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.**

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## Berkshires

Nice lot of spring gilts and a few choice boars sired by Artful Duke 56th and out of daughters of Baron Knight 16th and Artful Duke 32d.

**ROBT. C. BALSTON, Macon, Missouri.**

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.**

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. **A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.**

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**S. E. SMITH, Route 6, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.**

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### OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

## CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster, a great sire of prize winners; choice August boar by this sire; also two grandsons, November farrow. Booking orders for February pigs. Will sell herd boar illustration—a good one. Prices right.

**DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.**

---

### MAPLE LEAF O.I.C's.

We are offering two fine fall boars, a few good gilts, spring pigs sired by our grand champion boar, Don Ben 2d 3181; can please you in both quality and price.

**E. W. GAGE, Mount Ida, Kansas.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

A few choice bulls ready for service, priced reasonable.

**I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

---

### RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.

**AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

---

**COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES**

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

**GOENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.**

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**RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.**

Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremo. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.

**ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

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### HEREFORD CATTLE

**HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.**

Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams.

**C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.**

### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

## ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

**THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION** heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.

**D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas**

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### POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

**TEN HERD BULLS** sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.

**C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.**

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### DUROC JERSEYS

## TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Some choice fall boars ready for service by Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. Price reasonable.

**C. L. BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.**

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### BON ACCORD DUROCS

Choice September boars for sale; home of grand champion sow, Model Queen.

**LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kan.**

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**DUROCS** Summer and Fall Boars, sired by Joe's Pride 118467 and Monarch's Model 139777. Also a few bred gilts by Joe's Pride and bred to Royal Climax. Will sell or trade Monarch's Model for good sow or gilt. **Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.**

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### BARGAIN IN DUROC BOARS

Few choice boars left. Rich breeding and well grown out. Priced for quick sale. We need the room for our spring pigs. Write for prices and descriptions.

**M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Neb.**

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Weanling Pigs and Brood Sows.

Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superior Defender, B. & C's. Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.

**JOHN A. REED, - - - Lyons, Kan.**

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**GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.**

Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.

**LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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Good Enough Again King 35203, the sensational grand champion of Kansas State Fair, 1913, heads our great herd. Forty sows and gilts for sale.

**THE MEN WITH THE GUARANTEE.**

**W. W. OTEY & SONS, Winfield, Kan.**

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**BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.**

Fall boars and gilts; immunized, double treatment; best of breeding; good individuality; spring pigs, both sex. Write for prices.

**N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kansas.**

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**FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.**

Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale. **J. R. SMITH, Newton, Kansas.**

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Crystal Springs Duroc Jerseys. The Big Prolific Kind. Boars by Bull Moose Col. by King the Col. From big, well bred sows. Write for descriptions and prices.

**Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kansas.**

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**CLEAR CREEK STOCK FARM.**

Herd headed by Dreamland Col. the 1,000-pound Duroc boar. Fall boars for sale; also gilts bred for September farrow.

**J. B. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kansas.**