

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 31.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 1, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

WHAT more could a hog ask? Shade from the torrid rays of the midday sun—plenty of alfalfa to graze in the cool of the day—a cement wallow specially prepared to minister to his natural instincts during the heated season of the year.

Some may condemn the use of the hog wallow, but it is hard to get away from Nature. It is rather the misuse of the wallow that should be condemned. If the wallow is a mudhole, receiving the filthy drainage from the barnyard and feed lots, and is never cleaned or disinfected, it becomes a serious menace to the health of the herd. A cement wallow, properly located, equipped with a drain, and kept disinfected, is an enemy to vermin and disease.

There is no easier or more effective method of dipping the hog than to provide the means whereby he can voluntarily dip himself and thoroughly enjoy the process.

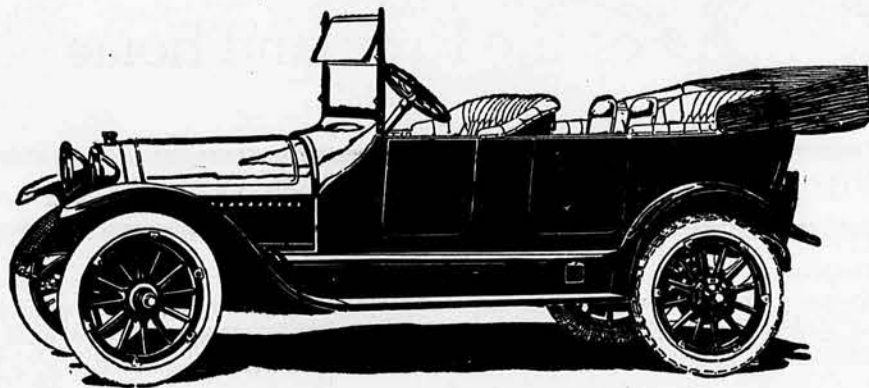
The healthy, comfortable hog is always making money for his owner and the breeder who carefully supplies the conditions for comfort and health is amply repaid for his efforts.

—G. C. W.



It Is Hard to Get Away From Nature.—In the Misuse of the Wallow Lies the Danger

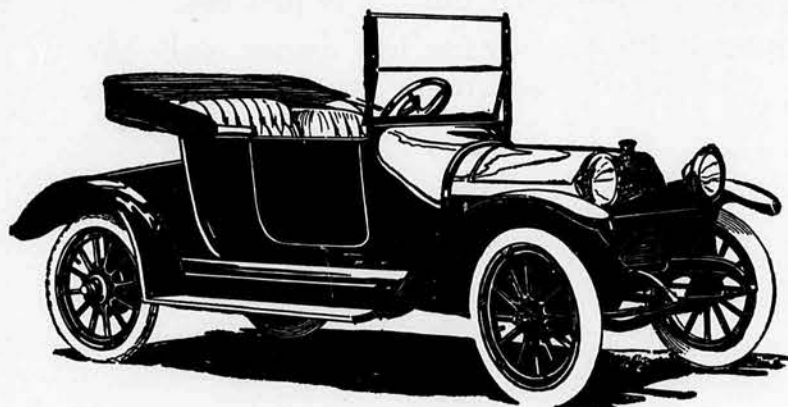
The New Studebaker Automobiles



The New SIX—5-Passenger \$1385 (7-Passenger \$1450)

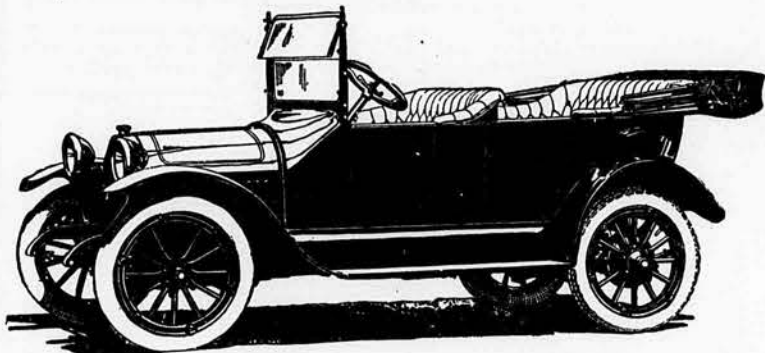
Two body styles: Five-Passenger and Seven-Passenger Touring.
Wheelbase—121 inches.
Long-Stroke (6-inch), Small-Bore (3½-inch) Motor; six Cylinders, en Bloc.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
New, Exhaust-Silencing Muffler.
Annular Piston Rings.
Cellular Radiator.
Lighter Reciprocating Parts.
Crowned Fenders.
Lightened Clutch Operation.
150 Pounds Lighter.
24 x 4-in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.
Roomier Front and Rear Compartments.

Continuous Aluminum Footboard.
One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidly to Top.
Scientific Anti-Rumble Gasoline Tank in Cowl.
Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the Only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
Full-Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Inter-Locking Ignition and Lighting Switches.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.



The New FOUR Roadster \$985

A three-seated roadster that actually seats three grown persons in perfect comfort. Driver's seat set slightly forward. A special top, baggage compartment at rear, etc. Same general specifications as FOUR Touring Car.



The New FOUR Touring Car \$985

Two Body Styles: Five-Passenger Touring; Three-Passenger Roadster.
Wheelbase—108 inches.
Long-Stroke (6-inch), Small-Bore (3½-inch) Motor; Four Cylinders, en Bloc.
Exhaust, Manifest Cast Separate.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
Pressed Steel Push-Rods.
Annular Piston Rings.
Tubular Radiator with Auxiliary Water Tank.
Crowned Fenders.
Special, Dimming Headlights.
100 Pounds Lighter.
12 x 2½-in. Brakes.
Hot-Jacketed Schebler Carburetor Bolted to Cylinders.

Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the Only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
Generous Footroom in Both Compartments.
33x4-in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.
One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidly to Top.
Full Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Flush Dash Equipment.
Extra Rim and Carrier.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.

Manufactured Cars on Which You Pay Only One Profit

The Studebaker dealer in your nearest town now has on hand samples of the new Studebaker cars—FOUR and SIX.

Go to him. See the cars.

Inspect them point by point, and your knowledge of automobile construction will impress upon you the splendid safety, strength, stability and comfort of these cars, their fine finish, their generous room, and their complete and liberal equipment.

Through scientific, up-to-date designing and motor refinements, these cars have power in excess of all requirements.

Remember, while you are making your inspection or taking your demonstration ride, that these cars are manufactured entirely—except tires, electrical equipment and a few minor items—by Studebaker, in Studebaker plants, and that no plant in the world is better equipped.

Remember also that their prices represent only one profit—the profit of the legitimate manufacturer who has eliminated the parts middleman from his business.

A motor car, to the farmer, is an economic necessity; not a luxury, as to the city man.

It saves his money; it saves his time; it helps him to get higher efficiency out of himself, his men and his land.

And it wipes out of his family forever the isolation and loneliness that are the dread of many farmers' wives, and that drive the boys and girls into the cities and towns early in life.

Just as the motor car is a good investment, so the Studebaker stands first in value among motor cars and we will tell you why.

For 65 years Studebaker has studied the farmers' needs, as a specialist in farm transportation, and the best way to supply them.

How well we have succeeded you can judge when you know that more than 40 per cent of Studebaker cars are sold annually to farmers.

On Studebaker cars you pay only one profit, as we have said, and the money we save by our complete and thorough manufacturing and huge production goes into the cars themselves to make them better—

To make them last longer; to make them lighter yet stronger; to make them run farther on a gallon of gasoline and oil and on a set of tires.

One thing that adds excess value and life to a Studebaker car is the special steels we use, made to our own specifications especially for Studebaker cars.

Another is the scientific heat treatment of vital parts, like gears, axles, axle shafts, etc., which makes them stronger, longer-wearing, and permits lighter weight with increased strength.

A third is the absolute accuracy of our manufacturing processes, and the resulting perfect fit and alignment of parts, and perfect balance of the motor and the entire car, reducing friction and wear to the very lowest point.

Studebaker economy, in both FOUR and SIX, is known the land over.

Studebaker owners have found our cars particularly free from the necessity of repairs and frequent adjustment; all parts readily accessible and cared for with the least time and effort.

Ride in a Studebaker car—FOUR or SIX.

Note how it holds the road without weave or side-sway and know that this roadability is the direct result of Studebaker engineering and Studebaker complete manufacturing.

Equal economy, equal quality and equal roadability are not thus combined in any other "Four" or "Six."

Send for the Studebaker Proof Book which tells all about Studebaker manufacturing processes and illustrates them.

STUDEBAKER, Detroit

79 Piquette Ave.

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

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



KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, established 1877.
Published weekly at 525 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.
T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.
CHICAGO OFFICE—604 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.
Entered at the Topeka, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



FEEDING WHEAT.

We have so long been accustomed to consider wheat as a grain to be used solely for the manufacture of flour for human food that we seldom think of it as of value in connection with live stock feeding. There are conditions, however, which justify its use as a farm feed to a considerable extent. In the nutrient materials which it contains it is fully the equal of corn. In fact it contains slightly more carbohydrates than corn, has more crude protein, more phosphorus and more potash. These latter constituents make it especially valuable in the building of bone and muscle on young and growing animals. In fat alone is it inferior to corn and when fed simply for fattening purposes actual tests have demonstrated that it is not quite the equal of corn for that purpose.

About ten years ago when wheat was extremely low in price a great deal of it was fed in Kansas and in every case with the best of results. The conditions prevailing at the present time are very similar. Wheat is now selling at a lower local price than corn, and that always means profit in feeding wheat as compared with selling it on the market and buying corn at a much higher price to use for feeding purposes.

There is probably no animal on the farm that will use wheat to better advantage than the hog. The by-products of wheat have always been found to be extremely valuable in hog feeding. Under the conditions now prevailing no farmer should get the idea that he must have corn in order to successfully feed his hogs. The chief objection to wheat is that on account of its small grain it must be ground or crushed in order to be properly masticated and digested.

The ability to secure wheat at the present prices should be seized upon especially by the breeders of pure-bred hogs. The grower of market hogs may worry along if he has alfalfa pasture, until the new crop of corn is available for fattening out his pigs. Their development will be delayed, however, and while from a market standpoint they may be profitably finished in this manner, this system of feeding would not be profitable or desirable for the breeder. The bunch of spring pigs which are to be sold in the fall and winter for breeding purposes must be well grown out in order to be satisfactorily sold.

We recently visited a breeder who had seized upon this opportunity and was using wheat as the principal part of his ration. It might be said in passing that this bunch of pigs were the best grown-out of any of the six or seven hundred pigs seen during the course of this trip. These pigs gave splendid evidence of the power of wheat to make growth. This breeder was grinding wheat and oats together, using two parts of wheat to one of oats. When when ground alone is inclined to become sticky and gummy and animals do not relish it as well as when combined with a sufficient amount of some other material to overcome this tendency. A little corn meal mixed with it will accomplish practically the same results as the use of the oats. This particular bunch of hogs were getting some corn, but a comparatively small quantity, and it was fed separately in the shelled form.

With the prospect of a good corn crop, the demand for breeding hogs will be extremely heavy this fall among farmers and feeders. The man with a good bunch of pure-bred pigs should not let a little feed stand in the way of securing him the best prices for the stock he has produced. If the hog breeder does not have wheat of his own to feed he can afford to go onto the market and buy it and see that his pigs get enough to enable them to grow out into good, vigorous hogs.

COW DEALERS SCORED.

It would seem that no one would think of questioning the importance of using every effort possible to wipe out the disease of tuberculosis among our dairy cattle. The facts are, however,

that much apathy exists in most sections regarding this matter and in some cases actual antagonism to the application of the tuberculin test and such other methods as are being advocated for the cleaning up of the herds.

Dr. A. T. Kinsley, one of the most reliable veterinary authorities of the West, made the statement at the recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association, held in Omaha, that 10,000 babies under one year old die annually in the United States from tuberculosis contracted from the milk of tubercular cows. He also said that about 2 per cent of all the adults in the United States having tuberculosis contract it from infected cows. According to his statement 100,000 babies die annually in the United States from the use of bad milk. The vital statistics from the bulletins sent out by the Treasury Department furnish the authority for these figures.

The veterinarians present at this meeting of the association seem to be strongly of the opinion that too little interest is being taken in our food and dairy inspection laws. According to Dr. J. W. Griffith of Iowa, who was present at the meeting, that state has had only one real dairy inspector in recent years. This man, whose name was Wright, according to those at the meeting, did much actual work in the state and made numerous tests in the interest of eliminating disease from food and dairy products. The charge was openly made that a food and dairy inspector for the state of Iowa had been known in numerous instances to pass diseased animals and even to sell them himself. These statements were openly made without contradiction. It seems strange that public sentiment should be so unconcerned over a matter of such vast importance.

Kansas dairymen are beginning to have some trouble on account of the introduction of tubercular cattle from outside sources. Some have already met with quite serious losses due to the purchasing of diseased cows from unreliable breeders and dealers. Conditions such as exist in many of the states have made it a simple matter for unscrupulous cow dealers to gather up the rejected cows and by means of fraudulent certificates get the cattle into our state and unload them on the innocent dairyman. In the report which the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner recently submitted to the Governor, it was stated that on taking office the present commissioner was informed by his predecessor that a number of dairy cattle had just been brought into the state contrary to law, being sold to Kansas dairymen by speculators from other states. Positive evidence was soon obtained regarding these shipments and an order was at once issued prohibiting all cattle coming into Kansas from Illinois or New York, unless accompanied by the certificate showing a satisfactory tuberculin test given by a federal veterinarian.

Careful investigation was made among the cattle already shipped into the state and the test revealed that 103 head of dairy cows undoubtedly had tuberculosis

when they entered the state. These were destroyed without compensation to the owners.

The sanitary commissioner's report shows that during the past fifteen months he has tested 17,115 cows, 428 of them reacting. The post mortem examinations showed lesions of tuberculosis in more than 98 per cent of the reacting cows and in about 30 per cent the disease was so generalized that the animals were condemned as food and placed in the fertilizer tank by the federal inspector.

The dairymen of Kansas have been considerably aroused over the bringing in of these tubercular cattle from the outside. In the early part of the year, at least, there was some disposition to censure the sanitary commission for taking up the work of weeding out the diseased cows as was done. According to the report, however, the dairymen are becoming much more friendly and are assisting in every way possible to prevent the importation of diseased cattle. He says, in concluding his report "We feel that a great good has been accomplished in this work and that there is much to do in this line in the coming twelve months."

"The department is very thankful to the dairymen and those farm journals which have assisted us in our work in preventing the shipment of diseased cattle, but we are sorry to say that there are some journals that have been carrying advertisements for unreliable parties who have been dumping cows in the last stages of tuberculosis on the innocent dairymen of our state in spite of all our preventive efforts."

It is to be hoped that the dairymen of our state may attack this problem in earnest and prevent this serious disease from making a foothold among our dairy herds. Every effort possible should be made to prevent our state from becoming a dumping ground for infected dairy cattle from other states.

The reliability and standing of the breeder or dealer selling cattle is a matter of the greatest importance and should be investigated most carefully by the purchaser.

Those who have attended the Kansas fairs during the past five or six years have been much interested in the exhibit made by the Kansas State Agricultural College and will be glad to know that the exhibit made this year will be larger and more interesting than ever before. It will this year occupy space 42 by 7 feet and the space will be divided into forty-two sections, each of which will show two or more results of experiments carried on by the college. Above this space will hang a number of framed pictures and charts. The exhibit will include specimens of 800 injurious insects in various life stages and the methods of controlling these will also be shown. Much of the material making up the exhibit this year is from experiments which have never been published. There are four or five open dates for this exhibit and if your local fair has not already arranged for this show it will be worth while so to do at once.

WILL HOLD HALF OR MORE.

That such a large percentage of the present wheat crop is being held for higher prices is to the credit of the farmers of Kansas—because they are in such financial condition as will permit them to hold this grain. KANSAS FARMER's correspondents, of which there are three to four in each county in Kansas, report that 40 to 60 per cent of the present crop will be held for a later market. The first named percentage is the average of those reports for the western half of the state, and the second the average for the eastern half. The figures appear consistent with the existing conditions—it being well understood that eastern farmers can better afford to hold wheat than can those growers in the western section. But, with 40 per cent of the crop of the western half held, the number of bushels which will be marketed at a higher price will exceed the bushels marketed by the eastern half at the advanced price, because of the greater acreage in the western half.

It is certain that wheat will later sell for more money than it is now bringing—this is a condition, however, which prevails following the harvesting of every crop. Wheat sold in December nearly always brings considerable more money than if sold immediately following harvest. But, the world's wheat crop will not this year be as large as expected because of unfavorable weather conditions. The crop in the United States will fail to reach the June estimates because of continued dry weather north and east. Kansas and Oklahoma are this year the favored wheat-growing states—each having the largest crop in its history, and Kansas the largest crop ever produced by any state. It appears that the possibilities for dollar wheat will enable the farmers of these states to realize more money on this crop than they dreamed.

Can the high schools of the state do justice to their students in the business courses offered? Prof. H. A. Anderson of the Central Kansas Business College of Abilene thinks they cannot, and he has good argument to back up his belief. "Many of the high schools of Kansas attempt so many things that they are losing much of their efficiency," says Professor Anderson. "Many offer manual training, domestic science, business courses, agriculture and other courses. They cannot do justice to them and young people who want to take a business course so they can earn money should investigate before trying to go into an office with a business education acquired in a high school. A business college equipped to turn out finished stenographers and bookkeepers will get the student a position at good wages and is the cheapest by far."

The Federal Department of Agriculture, commenting upon the advisability of the early plowing of ground for wheat, reports that yields of 20 to 25 bushels may be reasonably expected from land plowed in July as compared with yields of 13 to 15 bushels if the ground is plowed just in advance of seeding. Its investigations show that for each delay of ten days in plowing wheat stubble means a loss of at least a bushel of wheat per acre. It must be borne in mind that this observation applies to a large scope of territory and may be said to set forth the condition existing in the winter wheat growing states of the Great Plains. The accuracy of these conclusions is borne out by experimental data and farm practice in this state.

"The Home Vegetable Garden," by Adolph Kruhm, and just issued by the Orange Judd Company, New York, is a practical and suggestive guide for the man who desires to grow his own vegetables. It is written by a practical gardener of long experience and every phase of gardening is considered. The book sells for \$1 net.

EACH day I have increased confidence in the early recommendation that every bushel of wheat possible be held for higher prices. There is every indication that before another crop is grown the farmer will be able to sell at or near a dollar a bushel. "The present indications," says a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, "are that during the coming season the domestic consumption of wheat will be unusually large, and that the exportable surplus will find a good foreign demand." That is the way things look now, and the investment in storage facilities, it appears to me, will pay a big return. The local bank, the merchant and every other man in your town is anxious to assist to the limit of his ability in helping the farmer hold his wheat. Consultation with them would not be a bad thing and maybe they can point the way to enabling you to hold a larger percentage of wheat than you first thought possible. Remember that storage facilities can be readily provided—there is plenty of lumber to be had, but the most readily obtained and the most efficient in protecting against weevil, rats, rain and fire is the metal grain bin being bought by thousands of farmers.

T. A. Borman

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER A. S. P., Ellis County, writes that his second crop of alfalfa was light and that he did not cut it, leaving the plant stand in the hope that the following crop would be heavier. The third growth is fair but not as good as weather conditions would seem to warrant. The subscriber desires to know wherein he has made a mistake.

It is our judgment that the mistake was made in not cutting the second crop even though it was too light to prove profitable as a hay crop. So soon as the new shoots appear from the crown of the plant it is advantageous that the growth be removed. Mowing at this stage has the effect of stimulating the growth both in increasing the number of new shoots from the crown and also in stimulating the growth of those shoots. It would have been better to have mowed the second growth and allowed it to lay on the ground even though it had not been raked and saved. But, if the crop had been cut and not raked it would have somewhat damaged the quality of the hay from the subsequent cutting. It pays to cut alfalfa when the cutting is needed even though the crop is light and may not be regarded as profitable.

Blister Beetle and Alfalfa Damage.

Subscriber S. A. P., Chase County, writes that his alfalfa fields are infested with a beetle which is doing some damage. He wonders what the beetle is and how to control it.

The inquiry was referred to J. W. McCulloch, assistant entomologist of Kansas Agricultural College, and he says: "From the description I am inclined to think that it is one of the blister beetles, but would not care to make a definite statement without seeing specimens of the insect. If it is the blister beetle, there is some probability that it will cut down the alfalfa crop a little and it may do some injury in the fields that are being left for seed. The larvae of the blister beetle feed entirely on the eggs of grasshoppers, and we generally have an outbreak of these beetles following a grasshopper year."

"The blister beetle is rather a hard insect to control, by spraying, because it takes a large amount of poison to kill it and again it is almost impossible to spray an alfalfa field. Generally the beetles only remain for a short time in a field and then move on, so that the damage in any one locality does not amount to very much. Probably cutting the alfalfa, as suggested, is as good a thing as can be done."

There Are Few of His Kind.

Subscriber J. C. P., Brown County, asks what has become of the old fashioned farmer who never hung up the scythe without first dubbing the blade with tallow to keep it from rusting.

It is certain that there are today few farmers of his kind and we are inclined to the belief that his race is near extinct. This is not important except that it calls to mind the tremendous loss through the depreciation of farm machinery by exposure to the elements. We have said in these columns that in our judgment more machinery in Kansas is rendered unfit for service through exposure and neglect than because of actual wear through usage. Some figures were recently compiled in Wisconsin which warrant the assertion that "More machinery rusts out every year than wears out." This would seem to many a startling charge, but if the farmer who feels that way about it will make a canvass of his neighborhood and note the comparatively few who house their machinery, he will convince himself of the correctness of the claim. Not long since in the wheat country we looked over eleven headers, each of which had this year been traded for a very small consideration on new machines. It is our judgment that each of these eleven headers was out of working condition because the framework was warped and twisted, and rotten in spots, because of needless exposure and not because of worn-out bearings or other mechanism.

Machine sheds in these days of prepared roofing and sheet metal are cheap—much cheaper, in fact, than machinery. In spite of the cheapness with which machine sheds can be built we will grant that there are farmers who cannot afford to build them, but such farmers do have buildings in which the farm machinery can be stored if it is taken to pieces and a little time expended in

storing the pieces here and there about the premises. We distinctly recall one Deering binder which each year for twelve years cut an average of 80 acres of wheat and oats and which binder was in such good condition that it sold at public sale for \$60, but this binder was taken down each season and the parts stored. The average life of a binder under average conditions, we believe, is not longer than five or six years. If this life can be extended four or five years or even more as a result of a little care and expenditure of time, it would seem well worth while.

Handling Hail-Damaged Alfalfa.

Subscriber H. L. S., Norton County, asks the best method of handling alfalfa damaged by hail. The editor has had no experience in handling hail-damaged crops because of the infrequency of hail in the section in which he farmed. We therefore sought the advice of Alvin Keyser, agronomist of the Colorado Experiment Station and in which state hails are frequent. He says:

"Where the injury to the alfalfa is quite apparent, it is usually best to cut the crop at once and get it off the land because the effect of the hail will usually stunt the growing alfalfa to such an extent that it will injure the growing crop and often retard the growth of the succeeding crop. Injuries of this kind will often cause the alfalfa to put out the crown shoots or buds for the next cutting. Even where the injury is slight the crop on the land should be cut at

of corn it may be fed with practically equal results to milk cows.

Numerous trials in hog feeding indicate that rye meal ranks slightly below corn meal and about equal to barley meal. Farmers generally feed rye soaked to pigs. Rye meal, however, made into a thin slop is regarded as most successful. There is considerable loss in feeding dry, whole rye. Rye meal cannot be fed dry.

Horses also do well on rye when fed with oats or bran. One part of rye to four parts of oats is a good feed for a working horse when prairie hay or other similar hays are used as roughages. If alfalfa hay is fed, then the proportion of oats need not be so large.

It may be generally said that for all farm live stock rye has a slightly lower feeding value than corn and may enter into the ration to about the same extent as corn.

Spring or Fall Alfalfa Seeding Again.

Subscriber R. H. B., Lyon County, writes asking if fall or spring seeding of alfalfa is most successful.

This is a question which will never be satisfactorily answered. The fact is that it cannot be answered and the reason is because the successful seeding of alfalfa depends, first, upon the preparation of a fine but well packed seed bed, and second, upon the amount of moisture contained in that seed bed and the moisture supply during the first few weeks immediately following seeding. We have numerous times stated in these

the fall than that which had been prepared in the fall preceding spring sowing, but following spring seeding there is an assurance of greater rainfall during the preceding months, so it would appear that the chances were best for spring seeding. However, abundant rainfall succeeding the establishing of the plant does not seem essential. Alfalfa requires moisture sufficient to germinate the seed and cause it to grow and become thoroughly well established and which it does within six weeks after seeding if favorable moisture conditions prevail. Then it is able to withstand as much dry weather as other crops known to this section. Therefore, the success of a stand of alfalfa depends upon the moisture necessary to establish it, and if this moisture is available the chances for a satisfactory stand are as good in the fall as in the spring. However, it must be remembered that fall seeding will the following year yield a satisfactory crop of hay, while the hay crop from spring seeding will not amount to much.

Elevating Silage 100 Feet.

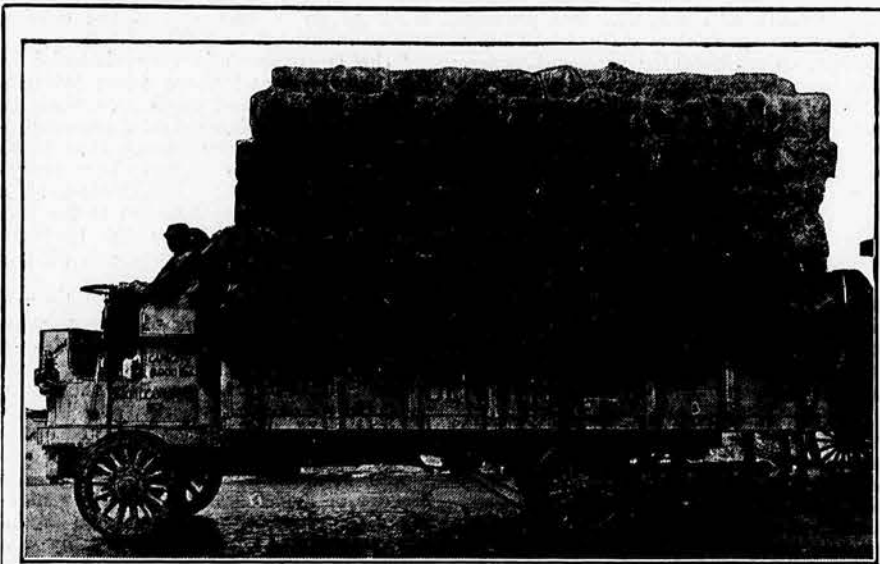
A subscriber writes that he has read of a silo built of concrete and which is 93 feet high by 14 feet in diameter. He wants to know if the ordinary silage cutter blower will deliver corn or kafir to this height. We can speak for only one cutter with which we have had experience. The larger models of this cutter will elevate, by blower, 100 feet when the machines are operated by sufficient power to give them the speed which will permit cutting to full capacity. The two models we have in mind are those which cut fifteen to twenty-two tons per hour and twenty to thirty tons and which require fifteen to twenty horse power respectively. These, of course, are large cutters and are not adapted to use on the average farm. That is, the farmer who puts up two to three hundred tons of silage per year would not be justified in the ownership of such large cutters as are these.

The cutter which, when operated to capacity, cuts ten to twelve tons per hour, is adapted to the needs of the average large general farmer, and cutters of this capacity will not deliver by blower into a 90-foot silo and the use of elevator at such height would be impracticable and prove a nuisance.

We do not understand why a 90-foot silo should be desired except, possibly, as a monstrosity. There are some people who want things out of the ordinary and we think the man who built the 93-foot silo must have desired to have on his farm the highest in the world, for we understand that such is the greatest height to which a silo has been built. A silo of such dimensions as mentioned above is not a practical silo. This structure will hold about 340 tons, or silage enough to feed 120 animals about 40 pounds, a day for six months. In feeding this silage to such number of animals an average of eight to nine inches of the surface would be fed off daily. It is necessary in order to reduce spoilage to a minimum that two to three inches a day only be fed. It will at once appear unnecessary to construct a silo of such dimensions. If this number of animals is to be fed the silo could be twice as large in diameter and proportionately reduced in height and still permit the feeding of sufficient silage daily to prevent molding on the surface.

If our subscriber in building a silo will follow the generally accepted satisfactory dimensions as given in the silo catalogs of the various manufacturers he will find dimensions which will meet the requirements of his herd and into which silos cutters of moderate capacities and of moderate horse power will be sure to elevate.

The feasibility of lifting water 200 feet for irrigation purposes will be given a thorough test at Weskan in Wallace County, where the State Irrigation Commission has just completed a well 244 feet deep. There is in this well 128 feet of water-bearing gravel and the water will rise up to within 106 feet of the top. A pump will be placed 224 feet below the surface and it is expected that this well will supply 1,600 gallons of water per minute. It is hoped to demonstrate, by the use of this well, whether or not irrigation water obtained at this depth can be profitably used in the growing of crops.



CHOICE PRAIRIE HAY BOUGHT BY TOPEKA DEALER AT \$14 PER TON IN THE FIELD.—AUTO TRUCK DELIVERED THE HAY TO BARN IN FAIR SIZED LOADS.

once if the crown buds for the next crop appear, as practically no more growth will be made on the crop standing on the land, and the fact that it is allowed to stand will reduce the yield of the next crop by dwarfing the shoots.

"It has been possible for me to observe the effects of hail in a number of different sections. In every case where the injury was at all severe the best treatment as shown by experience was to cut the alfalfa and get it off the ground as quickly as possible. Where the injury was only slight, little difference has been made whether cut at once or allowed to remain until the normal time of cutting; that is, the appearance of crown shoots in the succeeding crop.

Rye Compared with Corn in Feeding.

Subscriber S. E. R., Lincoln County, writes that he has just threshed a good crop of rye and desires to know the feeding value of rye as compared with corn for all kinds of farm live stock.

It is well known that farmers generally succeed in feeding rye. Most of the rye produced in Kansas and in the rye-producing states of the Northwest is fed. In the Northwest rye is sown for pasture during the fall, winter and spring, and the grain crop, while regarded as secondary, is nevertheless important from a feeding standpoint. Figures on actual feeding results obtained by farmers are not at hand, so experiment station records are called upon to answer the query of our subscriber.

At the Pennsylvania station corn meal produced 5 per cent more milk than rye meal. In actual practice this is a small difference and when the market price of rye is not higher than the market price

columns that a satisfactory stand depends more upon these two things than upon anything else. In other words, a better measure of the seeding time of alfalfa is whether or not the seed bed is in proper condition and supplied with the necessary moisture, than upon the season of the year. Fall seeding in 1913 gave the most satisfactory results we have ever seen. However, seeding in that year was not done in August but late in September following the abundant fall rains. During a period of plenty of moisture it is easy to prepare a satisfactory seed bed and in that year most seed beds were prepared after the rains came.

The question naturally arises whether or not satisfactory seeding conditions are most likely to prevail in the fall or in the spring of the year. An examination of the precipitation figures for Lyon County shows that during the past thirty-two years that county has had an annual precipitation of 33 inches. Applying to that county the same rainfall distribution as applies to the eastern third of the state, it is shown that 71 per cent of the total precipitation comes during April to September, inclusive, and which percentage amounts to slightly under 25 inches. The average annual rainfall for the eastern third of the state is approximately 2.25 inches in March, 3 inches in April, 5 in May, 4.5 in June and July each, 3.5 in August and September each, 2.5 in October and 1.5 of rain and snowfall for each of the months of November, December, January and February. It would seem that ground for alfalfa, the preparation of which has been begun early in the spring, would contain more moisture in

FUMIGATE WHEAT BINS

This to Destroy Insects Which Damage Grain—George A. Dean, K. S. A. C.

INSECTS injurious to stored grains, when once started, work so vigorously that the farmer must either kill them, dispose of his grain, or allow them seriously to damage it. The principal damage done by these pests occurs in bins and granaries, although in the South considerable injury results from infestation of standing corn and of small grains in the stack. Considerable damage of this sort has been done to stacked wheat and oats in Kansas the last four or five years. Measures to be employed in the control of this class of insects are both preventive and insecticidal.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

To avoid infestation in the stack, the grain should be threshed as soon after harvesting as practicable. The writer has found on several occasions that where the grain was left in the stack until early fall it was seriously infested with the Angomoi grain moth and the grain weevil. Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed in bins or granaries with that already infested. Before storing, the old grain should be removed and the floors, walls and ceilings of the bins thoroughly cleaned. If the granary has been badly infested, it should be fumigated before storing the new grain. Cleanliness is very important in preventing injury by these insects. Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places. If infested by the grain or meal moth, frequent agitation or handling of the grain will destroy many of them, because they are unable to free themselves from a mass of it and perish in the attempt.

FUMIGATION DESTROYS ALL SPECIES.

Fortunately, it matters little what species may be causing the trouble, for all succumb to the same treatment. The simplest, most effective and inexpensive remedy for all insects infesting the farmer's grain and grain products stored in tight bins is careful and thorough fumigation with carbon bisulphide.

AMOUNT OF LIQUID TO BE USED.

This depends on the temperature, size and shape of the building, on its tightness, and the nature of the attack. Since temperature is a very important factor in the success of fumigation, it should always be given careful consideration. Our fumigation experiments conducted in practically an air-tight chamber with the larvae, pupae and adults of the confused flour beetle and the adults of the rice weevil show that while

at a temperature of 90° F. one pound of carbon bisulphide is sufficient for every 500 cubic feet of space, at a temperature of 80° F. it requires one pound of the liquid to every 400 cubic feet of space, and at a temperature of 70° F. it requires one pound of the liquid to every 300 cubic feet of space. At a temperature below 60° F. the amount of carbon bisulphide required and the results obtained are so unsatisfactory that it is impracticable to attempt fumigation. If the building is reasonably tight and the temperature is above 70°, four pounds

the space in full strength and for the required time. The vapor must enter all cracks and crevices by diffusion. Doors should be wedged tight. If they are loose, either paper should be pasted over them or cotton batting inserted into the openings with a case knife. A similar treatment should be given all holes and cracks in the wall or floor. The batting should be packed tightly. The door and one or two windows should be arranged so they can be opened from the outside when fumigation is completed. Care should be taken to have

be well distributed, having not more than a pound in a place and even less than this amount where it is practical to have it distributed in small quantities. If larger amounts are used in one place, it should be placed in pans having considerable evaporating surface. In large bins, to hasten and to equalize the operation, it is well to put a quantity of the liquid in the center of the grain by thrusting into it a gas pipe, loosely plugged at one end, down which the carbon bisulphide may be poured and the plug loosened with a rod. The plug should be attached to the rod in order that it may be withdrawn. The liquid may be applied or sprinkled directly upon the grain. Unless used in excessive quantities, the liquid will not injure the edible or germinative qualities of the grains or seeds.

If a building of more than one floor is to be fumigated, the operator should begin on the first floor and work upward, and after placing the liquid in the upper story, leave the building through a window that he can close after him. If impossible to get out from the upper story, the carbon bisulphide should first be distributed there, working downward as rapidly as possible to avoid the settling vapor.

LENGTH OF EXPOSURE.

The bins or building should be allowed to fumigate 36 hours. If the grain is not to be used for germinating purposes, it is well to subject it to the fumigation for 48 hours. The best plan usually is to apply the liquid on a Saturday afternoon and leave the building closed until the following Monday.

VENTILATION.

Doors and windows should be opened wide and the building or bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering. Slight traces of the odor will linger in corners and other places where the air does not circulate freely, but these will gradually disappear.

PRECAUTION.

The vapor of this liquid is highly inflammable and explosive. No fire or light of any sort should be allowed about the building while the fumigation is in progress. The application should always be made in daylight, for artificial light of any kind is dangerous. Electric lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there is always danger of producing a spark. It is not safe to have heat of any kind in the building while the fumigation is in progress.



PROMISING GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES ON FARM OF O. E. WALKER, TOPEKA.—THESE ARE SURE TO BE PROFITABLE MILKERS.

of carbon bisulphide is sufficient for every 40 bushels of grain. In case the building or bins are not sufficiently tight to allow thorough fumigation, the amount of the liquid should be doubled or even tripled. If the insects are abundant, the liquid in every case should be doubled.

PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION.

The building and bins must be as nearly air-tight as possible in order that the vapor may remain in all parts of

everything ready and in place, so that after the distribution of the liquid has begun, it will be unnecessary to stop to adjust anything. Everything should be done to avoid unnecessary delays and to facilitate the rapid evaporation of the liquid.

PLACING THE LIQUID.

Since the vapor is heavier than air and settles to the lower parts, the liquid should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. It should

Corn For The Winter

Seasonable Recipes for Canning Corn On and Off the Cob

THE following seasonable recipes for the canning of corn have proven both practical and economical for the housewife. The recipes have been worked out in the canning kitchen of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the products tested for nearly two years.

These recipes have been used in connection with the five different types of canning devices and the corn has been put up in all types of containers, such as glass top, screw top, suction top, and tin cans. The method employed is the cold-pack method, the same as is now being used in the best commercial factories of the world, instead of requiring the laborious and tedious method of fractional sterilization of an hour each day for three consecutive days and the lifting of the products in and out of the canning devices three times. The method now employed contemplates but one sterilization and turns out the product in better shape, with better color, texture, and flavor than the fractional sterilization method. By following these recipes and method the family can have corn, either on or off the cob, throughout the year at a very reasonable expense of time, energy and money.

CORN OFF THE COB.

Select sweet corn ears of uniform size and proper ripeness. If too ripe the corn will color while processing. (Processing is the canning term for sterilization or cooking.) If not ripe enough much of the food value is lost in cutting the corn from the cob. Use either glass jars or tin cans. For market purposes

and greater safety in transportation use tin cans.

Remove husk, silk, shank, tips, and injured or defective places. Blanch corn in boiling water or steam chest for from five to ten minutes. The time depends upon the stage of ripeness, size of ears, and degree of freshness. Remove the ears and plunge quickly in cold water.

Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp thin-bladed knife. Pack well in glass jar or tin can, add hot water and a level teaspoon of salt to the quart or No. 3 can. Place rubber and glass jar top in place, not tight. If using tin, solder cap in place and fill vent hole, or seal completely. Process the corn from 180 to 240 minutes in the home-made or hot-water commercial bath outfits; for 1½ hours in the water-seal outfits; for 60 minutes when using from five to ten pounds of steam pressure, with the steam-pressure canning devices, and 40 minutes when using the aluminum steam process-cooker outfit. After processing remove the jars, tighten covers, invert to test the joints and cool.

If using tin, inspect the soldered end caps for pinhole leaks. Repair all leaks, allow to stand for 24 hours. If cans are still bulging at ends at the end of this time, one of two things is true—the pack is too full, or some live spores are still left in the can. If the latter, replace in sterilizer and process the second time from 30 minutes to one hour.

Blanch in boiling water five to ten minutes, according to ripeness, size, and freshness; plunge quickly in cold water. Pack, alternating butts and tips; add

just a little boiling water and one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top and partially tighten. Process 180 to 240 minutes in hot-water bath; 1½ hours water-seal outfit; 60 minutes under five or more pounds of steam; 40 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert, and cool. Heat up for table use in steamer, not in water. If corn seems flat or waterlogged, it has been over-cooked or allowed to stand in too much water.

Use one or two-quart glass jars if not needed for other products. Quart jars will hold two ears, two-quart jars will hold from three to five ears, according to size of ear. Do not can large ears. Half-gallon or gallon tin cans with large openings should be used in the canning of ear corn when idle glass jars are not available. Gallon tin cans will hold from six to twelve ears. They should be graded to uniform size.

In high altitudes, 4,000 feet and over, it will be necessary to increase the time requirements in the canning of sweet corn about 25 per cent, if water boils at about 202° Fahrenheit and even less.

In the average home a large number of glass jars are idle every year. The use of these idle jars is recommended, but if none is available, the most economical and practical containers are the half-gallon and the gallon tin can.

The gallon tin cans, including soldered-hemmed caps, will cost about six cents apiece, but they will hold six to twelve ears of corn, which is enough for a good-sized family. If the corn is removed

from can and steamed for a few minutes, it cannot be distinguished from the sweet corn removed from the husk in midsummer. The corn can be heated in the container before opening to serve.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn, is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off, the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin, and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

In regard to the container for corn on the cob, it might be mentioned that for advertising and exhibition purposes, glass is much more satisfactory than the tin can, but if corn on the cob were to be put up in large quantities as a business venture, the glass would not be practical, being too expensive, but the tin cans would prove quite satisfactory.

Think of it! Sane, sensible men—by the hundreds and by the thousands—are working hard almost the year round, raising and caring for a highly valuable crop, and then deliberately wasting from 30 to 40 per cent of the gross results. It's hard to believe, but it's true. There is no other business on the face of the earth that will give a profit after wasting 30 to 40 per cent of the possible income. The whole trouble is that a large percentage of farmers either won't or don't build silos.

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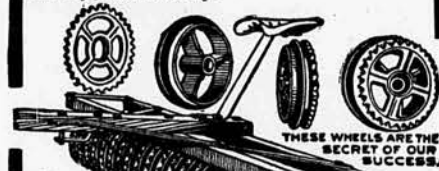


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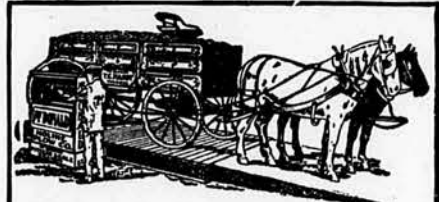
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THE FARM



Hog raising as adapted to dry farming was discussed at the Hays meeting several times referred to in these columns, by Superintendent Snyder of the North Platte, Nebraska, Agricultural Experiment Station. He gave some important data on the cost of producing pork on wheat as compared with pork production on corn. He made it appear that the large crop of wheat now being harvested will make wheat more profitable to feed than corn at prices then prevailing. All wheat should be ground, however, unless the cost of grinding exceeds 18 cents a bushel. In giving the results of feeding wheat and corn for pork, the trials covering a considerable number of years and involving the feeding of a large number of hogs, showed that with corn at 56 cents a bushel and wheat at 60 cents, it cost \$4.15 to produce 100 pounds of grain on ground, soaked wheat. It cost \$4.72 to produce the same gain on shelled, dry corn. Where whole soaked wheat was used the cost increased to \$5.08 a hundred, and with whole dry wheat \$5.14 a hundred pounds of gain. He recommended the use of cane, rye and rape as substitutes for alfalfa for summer forage, and the use of these was urged upon hog-growing farmers for sections in which alfalfa pasture is not available. In the economical and satisfactory wintering of brood sows, he showed remarkable results for the use of alfalfa hay.

There was an extremely interesting and timely address involving the use of wheat in pork production. The talk was timely because of the large wheat crop, the harvest of which had at that time been just about completed in this state. There are thousands of farmers who have wheat crops and who have grown spring pigs in considerable numbers with the expectation, of course, of having the corn, kafir, milo or feterita necessary to place these pigs on the market as fat hogs. At the time Superintendent Snyder made this talk the usual grain feed crops were not made and for some sections of the state they are not yet made, although with the exception of just a few localities of limited areas the outlook is extremely promising. The question naturally arises, however, how the spring pig crop is to be fattened provided there is not ample corn, kafir and milo for such fattening. With the wheat crop made and the fear of low prices, it is consistent to consider the use of wheat, which crop is made, in the fattening of the hogs, and it would seem from the above figures that wheat could be used to good advantage in such fattening. It is certain that poor quality wheat can be fed and a larger profit realized therefrom than through its marketing, and in some sections of Kansas there will be a larger proportion of this kind of wheat than was believed possible a few weeks ago. This, because of the desire to thresh from the shock and the damage done to grain through failure to stack. It may be said safely in a general way that even though the corn and kafir are not grown this year in sufficient quantities to fatten the spring pigs, that by the employment of the proper feeding methods these pigs can be put into market condition with wheat and which will market the wheat at better prices than it may be sold for through the elevator.

In our issue of July 18 we made mention of the fact that feterita was disappointing, at that writing, in its behavior at the Hays station. Since writing those lines we have heard from several farmer growers who express the same disappointment and we are now asking KANSAS FARMER readers who planted feterita last spring, to give us a report on its condition. Later in the season we will want another report. It will prove interesting, however, and will better enable us to be prepared for the satisfactory handling of such report if we can now have from our readers some indication as to its present condition on their farms. The several farm growers from whom we have heard report poor stands and extremely slow growth. H. M. Cottrell, who is well known to Kansans and who is much interested in the performance of all sorghums, was in our office a few days ago and we remarked to him regarding the feterita showing

at Hays. He said the same condition prevailed at Amarillo, Texas, from which point he had just come. He stated that sands were poor and that the plants had made unusually slow growth and compared with other sorghums grown under identical conditions had presented questions regarding its planting and usefulness, the answers to which are not now known. We have, however, heard of one field and regarding which a harvesting inquiry was answered a week or so ago, which had made a very satisfactory early growth and this was in the eastern one-third of Kansas. These varying conditions make the situation still more complex and this is another reason why we are desirous of hearing from KANSAS FARMER readers who are growing this sorghum.

Recently we were discussing with H. T. Nielsen and W. A. Boys, district agricultural agents in Northwest Kansas, the showing made in their districts by sweet clover during the last twelve months. Be it recalled that the dry weather resistance of this plant and its value as pasture and hay have indicated that it would prove useful on the high lands in the western third of the state and to which alfalfa has not heretofore proven profitably adapted. Each of these gentlemen expressed disappointment even with sweet clover. It was believed by Mr. Nielsen that failure to obtain stands was due in a measure to the tendency to prepare a seed bed too loose and too good for this plant. It has been recommended as a result of trial, as well as of actual growing experience, that the seed bed for sweet clover must be firm. Under natural conditions sweet clover re-seeds itself readily on compact, uncultivated soils along roadways, railroad right of ways, prairie sod, vacant lots, etc. When it is necessary to plow the ground in preparing for sweet clover, the plowing should be done several months before seeding. We know of untillable lands, so because of their being wooded or stony, on which good stands have been obtained by broadcast sowing late in fall or winter and the seed having been worked into the ground by natural causes. In the western section of the state where failures have followed seeding and where it has not endured the prevailing conditions, sweet clover continues to thrive in locations and under conditions where it has naturally seeded in unprepared ground. There is evidently reason to believe that we have yet much to learn in the successful seeding of sweet clover—probably as much as in the case of alfalfa twenty-five years ago and at which time failure after failure on the same farms almost caused the grower to give up in despair. However, failure was not due to the plant itself, but because we did not know how to handle it. So we feel that because of a single season's discouragement in the case of sweet clover as well, possibly, as in the case of feterita, that farmers are not warranted in discontinuing further efforts to establish the value of these crops. The usefulness of a crop to a community cannot be known in the trials of a season or two. One year conditions may be peculiarly favorable to the plant and in another year peculiarly unfavorable, while the average conditions for a period of five or ten years may be such as to prove its value.

The object of the county agricultural agent work now well under way in Kansas was well explained in a talk which we recently heard made by E. C. Johnson, state leader in this work. We are sure that if those farmers and others who are opposed to the county agricultural agent idea had heard this talk they would have been convinced that the movement deserves their support. Demonstration work is not worth while unless it makes the farmer more efficient and more prosperous. That is, unless it enables him to accomplish better results from his labor and accomplishing these makes him more money. The farmer can work two ways, namely, increase his production without increased labor cost, or increase production with more labor provided the increased labor does not in value or cost so encroach upon the increased production as to fail to give a fair margin of profit upon the

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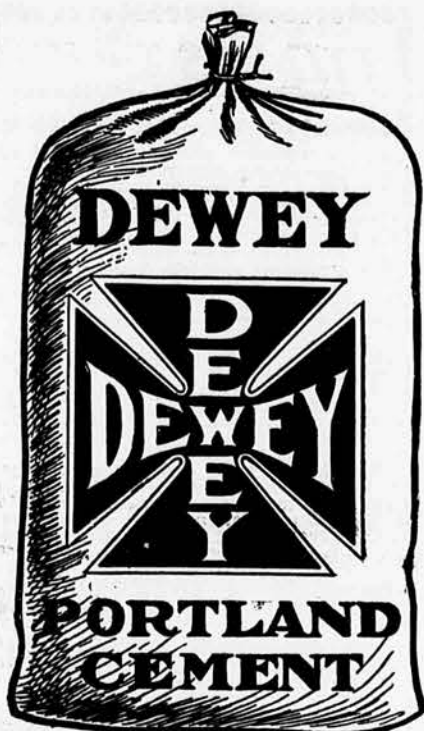
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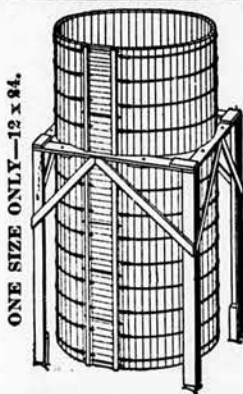
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In actual use now and for past four years on our farm. You can put one on your farm for \$75 No Freight. No Foundation. No Scaffolding. This is the Original Flooring Silo. Don't be humbugged by false claims. No other flooring silo on the market has been tested one day. Don't hold the bag. Write us for the facts.

BONITA FARM, Raymore, Missouri.

"OHIO" 1914 Model

The Silo Filler with the Direct Drive. Wonderful recent improvements of "Ohio" eclipse anything ever before produced. One lever controls all movements—reverses by wood friction at finger pressure. Self-feeder—with famous "Bull Dog" grip. Patented Direct Drive—Shear cut—non-explosive, non-clogging. Enormous tonnage on half inch cut—50 to 250 tons a day—6 to 15 h. p. 20-year durability. "Ohio-cut" silage famous—cuts all crops. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big new features this year.

Write for folder B, free, also send 10c for 264-page book, "Modern Silage Methods." THE SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio. WRITE FOR BOOK

\$12.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill. We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list. CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent by express prepaid for \$1. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

additional labor. The effect on society is best in the first instance, thought Mr. Johnson, and we agree with him in this view. Contrary to the general belief, the county agricultural agents are not in their work upsetting the existing farm practices. In general, the prevailing farm practice has been found to meet the requirements of the particular neighborhood, but there are respects in which this practice can be improved and it is to such end that the agricultural agent is devoting the major portion of his time and effort. However, in every locality in demonstration work the agent is planning and carrying out demonstrations on a comparatively small scale and which in some instances are more or less radical as compared with existing practices or general belief. These demonstrations have the effect of establishing the correctness of the plan or proving its failure and in either case without serious loss on the part of the farmer. It occurs to us that the county agricultural work is being carefully and practically pursued and that it deserves the careful consideration and in fact merits the support of progressive farmers.

S. A. T., Morris County, asks for a recipe for spray or wash to control melon aphids. The little green or black aphids or plant louse destructive to melon and cucumber vines may be controlled by a spray made by dissolving one and one-half pounds of soap in one gallon of water, adding two quarts of strong tobacco decoction, and diluting to make five gallons. The tobacco decoction is made by steeping tobacco stems in water until the decoction becomes the color of strong coffee.

Alfalfa Is Perennial.

B. R. S., Cheyenne County, asks if the alfalfa plant dies after it has produced a crop of seed.

It does not. At least if it dies such is not due to the production of seed. Alfalfa is a perennial and lives from year to year. It is claimed there are fields of alfalfa fifty years old. We have heard of fields much older. We know of fields which have not been seeded for twenty-five years and which have had no opportunity to re-seed.

Weight of Barbed Wire Spools.

H. A. A., Lyon County: Catch weight spools are sold by the pound, while the 80-rod spools are sold by the spool. The two prices are so related that the price per pound of wire is practically the same in both cases.

Barbed wire is placed on the market either in catch weights or 80-rod spools. Catch weight spools weigh from 85 to 125 pounds, the average being about 95 pounds. These weights are net, and are painted on the wooden frame or spool on which the wire is wound.

Now for Fish Literature.

A bulletin in three parts on "Ponds, Pond Fish and Pond Fish Culture" has just been completed and published by the Kansas Fish and Game Department. The bulletin will be given away. As it will cost \$1,000 to send out 20,000 copies of part III (just published) the department thinks it only fair that patrons forward postage for copies: Four cents for part I, 36 pages; 4 cents for part II, 55 pages; 8 cents for part III, 130 pages. All three parts will be sent for 12 cents. Address L. L. Dyche, Fish and Game Warden, Pratt, Kan.

Western Farm Practices.

A few weeks ago the editor met H. T. Neilsen, the hustling district agricultural agent for Northwest Kansas, and from him we learned that there are a few small fields of alfalfa in rows in the neighborhood of Bird City, and all seem to be doing well. Those who have the fields are of the opinion that alfalfa in this way is a paying crop.

There is a community northwest of McDonald in which summer fallowing is quite extensively practiced, and it is very noticeably prosperous. It shows up to much better advantage than the adjoining country, where this method of farming is not practiced. Asa Payne, who seems to be the father of the movement, says it pays big to do the summer fallowing, and that there is absolutely no doubt about it. Listing is the practice entirely, and they are getting two crops following one season's fallowing. The land is listed in April or early May, then may or may not be harrowed, depending on the rainfall, and some time in May the ridges are worked down with a two-row weeder; just before harvest the ridges are split, and in this way the field can be left till after harvest. They do not, of course, desire weeds to grow on the land, but if conditions are such that they do grow, the field can be readily cleaned after harvest with the two-row weeder, and then worked into shape for fall wheat.

WINCHESTER



12, 16 AND 20 GAUGES, MODEL 1912

This is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. Although light, it has surpassing strength, because all the metal parts are made of Nickel steel, which is twice as strong as ordinary steel. It is simple to load and unload, easy to take down, and works with an ease and smoothness not found in repeaters of other makes. Look one of these guns over at your dealer's. They are

"THE MOST PERFECT REPEATERS."

Real Bone and Potash

In some sections wheat growers refuse to use any other phosphate than real bone. More wheat and a better stand of clover will be secured if the bone is balanced with Potash. The longer bone has been used, the more urgent becomes the need of

POTASH

Try 200 to 400 pounds per acre of a mixture of equal parts of bone and Kainit, or one ton of bone with 300 pounds of Muriate of Potash.

See that your dealer carries Potash. If he does not, write us for prices, stating amount needed, and ask for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers."

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
NEW YORK—42 BROADWAY

McCormick Block, Chicago
Bank & Trust Bldg., Savannah
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Use Equity Metal Stack Covers

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—you don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble.

Made of nothing but the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season. For price list and full particulars, address the

Kansas Metal Granary Co.
442 No. Wichita, WICHITA, KANSAS.
We Pay the Freight.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



GEORGE MCGILL

WICHITA, KANSAS,

Candidate for

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Solicits your support at the primary and election. Four years experience as Deputy County Attorney and four years experience as County Attorney of Sedgwick County. At the 1912 election he overcame a normal Republican majority in Sedgwick County of 1,200 by receiving a majority of over 2,800.

If nominated and elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Primary August 4. Look for his name on the Democratic ballot.

All Good Grocers Sell, Recommend and Guarantee

Lewis' Lye

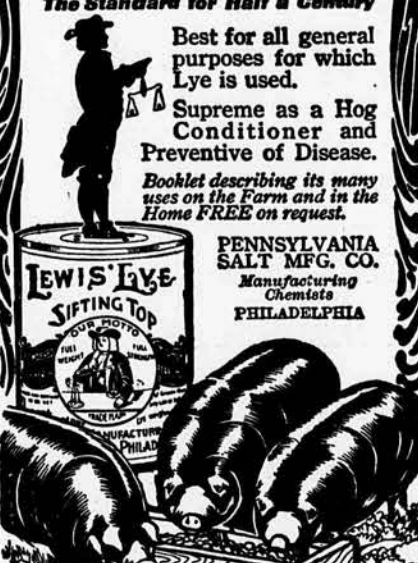
The Standard for Half a Century

Best for all general purposes for which Lye is used.

Supreme as a Hog Conditioner and Preventive of Disease.

Booklet describing its many uses on the Farm and in the Home FREE on request.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butter-Flyer, No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 90 qts. per hour. Also in four sizes up to 5 1/2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half. (121)

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2191 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

SAMUEL E. BARTLETT
OF ELLSWORTH
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
(DEMOCRATIC TICKET)



It behooves the Democratic party to nominate a law-enforcement candidate for attorney general at the coming primary if it expects to elect its candidate at the November election.

My many friends in the state know where I stand on that proposition. I believe in the strict enforcement of all our laws. My record as city attorney of Ellsworth and county attorney of Ellsworth County is abundant evidence of my determination and ability to do my whole duty.

I hope I may have your vote, and shall be deeply grateful for any efforts you may put forth in my behalf.

Samuel E. Bartlett

A FEW EXHIBITS.

The liquor cases being prosecuted by County Attorney Bartlett have occupied the entire attention of the District Court since it convened for this term.—Ellsworth Messenger, February 6, 1913.

Securing the conviction of thirteen defendants on sixty counts for the illegal sale of liquor was the record of County Attorney Bartlett in the District Court at this term. Judge Grover sentenced each of them to three months in jail and a fine of \$300 and costs. There were no paroles given.—Ellsworth Messenger, February 13, 1913.

Fred H. Ermis, president of the Ermis Distilling Company of Kansas City, Missouri, was found guilty yesterday to three counts against him for violation of the prohibitory law. He was fined \$300 and sentenced to ninety days in jail.—Ellsworth Messenger, October 30, 1913.

In the past year Mr. Bartlett has collected and turned over to the school fund of the county in the way of fines more than two thousand dollars.—Ellsworth Messenger, February 12, 1914.

The Kansas Issue, the official paper of the Kansas State Temperance Union, says: "Mr. Bartlett was county attorney of Ellsworth County, and has a splendid record for keeping his county dry."

DAIRY



The National Dairy Show will this year be held in Chicago, October 22 to October 31 inclusive. The Holstein Association is putting up special purses amounting to \$1,500 and the Jersey and Guernsey clubs \$1,000 each. This special money with the dairy show premiums makes it possible for these three breeds to win \$9,000 in cash and will no doubt have the effect of bringing out the best exhibition of these breeds made in this country. It is the purpose of the show to make this the annual round-up of the herds that have shown in the various circuits of this country. Any man who is interested in the best cattle of these breeds will lose the opportunity of a life time if he misses looking over the animals shown at this exposition. This show affords in itself a wonderful education in dairying.

A handler of dairy cows writes in an exchange that in his herd five years' records—that is weighing and testing milk and observing and knowing the performance of each individual cow—show that in his herd the average butter fat yield per cow was raised 100 pounds, which, at 25 cents per pound, resulted in a net profit of \$25 per cow per year. This, on a capital investment of \$200 per cow, gives an interest return of 12 1/2 per cent, and while this is a good return for the trouble, he writes that he is not yet willing to discontinue the improvement but is continuing year after year to increase the production, reduce the cost of production and increase the profit. The best cow in the herd which four years ago gave 277 pounds of butter fat for the year, had in 1913 increased to 436.5 pounds. This increase came through watching the milk scales and the feed and care being governed by what the scales showed.

An article in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer asserts that there is scant profit in selling milk to a condenser, the burden of the article being that the disposition of the farmer in the condensing districts is to sell all of the milk produced and to refuse to retain on the farm sufficient to rear the heifers necessary to recuperate the herd as required. The disposition of the farmer to do this is not due to any influence which the condenser has over him, but is due to his own short-sightedness. In these columns we have already discussed this matter in connection with the fever just now existing in several sections of Kansas and which promises to develop into the establishment of condenseries. In case such a market for milk is developed we urge upon the farm dairyman that he retain on the farm such milk as is necessary to rear the best heifer calves so that the herd may be maintained or increased in numbers and improved in quality.

There is a great waste of time and energy on most farms. This is due to the fact that so many farmers are following notions or ideas which are without foundation in fact. This waste of energy and years is especially noticeable in farm dairying. A census of your neighborhood will reveal a number of farmers who think they are developing dairy herds from beef animals. They do not know what progress is being made because they fail to weigh and test the milk and thus arrive at the producing capacity of each individual cow. These men wholly disregard everything that has been established in a study of the economies of the dairy and fail to recognize the superiority of the carefully selected animal of dairy breeding for dairy production. In other words, as Governor Hoard says, they are "stubbornly adhering to notions in place of facts in a very costly way of farming."

It requires good cream to make good butter. Good prices depend upon the sale of a good product and the cream grading system inaugurated in Kansas by State Dairy Commissioner Hine is designed to improve the quality of raw material so that the finished product may command a higher price and which increased price will result in higher prices to the producer. The state dairy commissioner's rules, or rather recommendations by which cream quality can be improved are elsewhere printed in

these columns. In a line he refers to the separating of cream containing not less than 35 per cent of butter fat and this is a point upon which some elaboration is deserved. Heavy cream is more profitable to the farmer because the cream keeps better and will produce a better finished product. This will appear quite evident under the purchase of cream on the basis of its quality. Heavy cream results in the sale of less milk and the farmer has more skim milk for feeding. The heavier the cream the less is the cost of transportation per pound of butter fat. The De Laval Separator Company has just published an interesting and instructive pamphlet elaborating upon these and other reasons for the production of heavy cream and which is free for the asking.

Oscar Erf, formerly professor of dairying at the Kansas Agricultural College but now of Ohio, presents interesting figures on the cost of a gallon of milk under conditions in the case of cows of varying capacities. Cows producing 3,000 pounds each per year produce milk at a cost of 21.1 cents per gallon; 4,000 pounds, 15.8; 5,000 pounds, 12.7; 6,000 pounds, 10.6; 7,000 pounds, 9.05. These figures are based on the actual cost of feed and labor given the cows at the Ohio station and teach a remarkable lesson. For instance, the 7,000-pound cow produces a gallon of milk at less than one-half the cost of the 3,000-pound cow. It is apparent that as production increases the cost of production decreases. This is a principle which has long since been well established and upon which principle hangs profitable dairy production. Yet, how many dairy farmers are there who recognize this principle and who make any effort to free their herds of those cows which are most expensive in production and who make an effort to gather about them cows of large production and which will produce the product at a low cost and consequently at a correspondingly higher profit? Isn't it worth while to know something of the individual ability and profit of the cows you are feeding and caring for?

It has numerous times been asserted in these columns that calves make as rapid gain on sour skim milk as on sweet, but it has also been stated that the young calf requires sweet milk and that the older calf requires either uniformly, sweet or uniformly sour milk. We are still strongly inclined to believe that this is so. Our personal experience causes us to so believe. The feeding of sweet milk at one meal and sour milk at another induces digestive derangements which are not conducive to best results. However, the Federal Department of Agriculture reports that in a trial with 22 calves—Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys—at different seasons of the year, in no case did abrupt changes from sweet to sour milk cause digestive disturbances. However, the department believes that the digestion would be disturbed unless the milk be kept under clean conditions and not contaminated with disease-producing bacteria. A subscriber who read this report of the federal department "called" us on the proposition first above laid down. However, since in average farm practice milk is not held and does not become sour under sanitary conditions and so is likely to contain bacteria which upset the digestive organs, it would seem that in effect the first conclusion was correct. It makes little difference whether sour milk leads to scours or not, if such milk is likely to be contaminated with bacteria which produces such results.

In his grading circular, State Dairy Commissioner Hine offers suggestions as to how first grade cream can be produced. The principal thought is that of cleanliness in every detail, and the following are the principal rules:

Remove all milk from the barn immediately after milking and separate at once.

Set the separator screw so that the cream will test about 35 per cent butter fat.

Wash, scald and air the separator and all other milk utensils immediately after using.

Cool the cream immediately after sep-

HINTS That Help Housewives

Forks, spoons, plate and metal articles can easily be made bright and kept clean by boiling them in hot water to which Borax has been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quart of water.

By allowing a little Borax solution to boil in the coffee or tea pot for fifteen minutes the vessel will be found to be purified and sweetened materially.

Mirrors, lamp-glasses, decanters, tumblers, wine and other glasses, cut glass-ware and bottles. Wash in warm water containing Borax in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Hair brushes as well as combs can be kept sweet, clean and healthy by washing them in hot water to which Borax has been added. Borax will assist greatly in removing the dirt and act as a disinfectant.

Colored fabrics remain fresh, bright and new looking indefinitely, if Borax is used in the cleansing water.

20 MULE TEAM



BORAX

The Marvelous Aid to Soap
Saves Hands—Clothes—Colors

Used with Soap Wherever Soap is Used
For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists

In convenient 10c, 15c and 50c packages. If your retailer does not supply you promptly, your choice of a 10c, 15c or 50c package will be mailed to you by Parcel Post, delivery charges paid, on receipt of the regular retail price.

The Pacific Coast Borax Co.
1561 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE \$75 TO \$150



\$175

Stands only 4 feet 2 inches high, is only 4 feet 4 inches long, weighs only 350 pounds. Has full tone, elegant case design and is fully guaranteed.

LESS QUANTITY—GREATER QUALITY

Specially adapted to small room, bungalow, church, school, hotels, etc.

WHERRY MIDGET
88-Note Player
Piano

\$315

Smallest 88-note player manufactured. Plays any music roll. Player action guaranteed.



We Sell Direct to You

On low factory direct prices. Don't give away a big profit on your piano purchase. Write for our catalog. We can save you money.

WHERRY PIANO CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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.** 2005 Jefferson, Topeka, Kas.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

KODAK



Everywhere
on the Farm

there are fascinating subjects for your Kodak—the harvest scene, old "Shep" driving home the cows, the calf butting his pail of milk, the intimate home scenes of everyday life and the good times with the children and even home portraits—all of these have a value that cannot be estimated. Every picture tells a story that you will always be glad to recall.

Kodaks \$6.00 and up.
Brownies \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Ask your dealer for illustrated catalogue,
or we will mail it free.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
453 State Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Stack Your Hay
The Easiest Way *The Jayhawk*



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

CONCRETE SILOS
SAFE, PERMANENT
MODERATE COST
Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kans.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



J.W. SCHLICHER

OF HOXIE, KANSAS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
A RECORD OF EFFICIENCY.

Taught the same school seven years.
Two terms Clerk of District Court.
Member of the Legislature 1911-1913. On
Ways and Means Committee each session.
Author of bill compensating farmers for
glandered horses and tubercular cattle con-
demned by state authorities, and a number
of other good laws.
A vote for Schlicher will be appreciated
by hard work and conscientious effort.

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

arating it. Never mix warm cream with
cold cream.

Keep the milk and cream cool. This
is best done by placing the cans con-
taining it in a tank of flowing water.

Stir all cream at least twice a day.

Do not allow the cream to freeze.

Keep the receptacles containing milk
and cream covered with a wet blanket
while delivering those products during
warm weather.

He suggests also that every patron
ascertain from the cream buyer the grade
of the cream delivered so that the patron
will labor under no misapprehension and
may be able to exercise such precaution
as may be necessary to improve the
grade.

He says: "Do not blame the buyer
if your cream does not grade first. Find
out and remedy the evil. Everyone can
produce first grade cream."

What about the cow feed for next fall
and winter? The outlook over the state
generally is for a forage crop of suffi-
cient proportions to supply the rough-
age needed in the farm dairies of the
state. Over a considerable proportion of
Kansas there is every reason to believe
that a sufficient amount of grain will
also be available for the proper feeding
of all farm live stock. But the growing
of feed is one thing and taking care of
that feed and combining it in a ration
so that it will best meet the needs of
the animal is another thing. The saving
of feed in a palatable form is highly
essential. No man would think of har-
vesting a crop of alfalfa hay and leaving
it in small cocks over the field exposed
to the rain and snows of the fall and
winter. So to do, he knows would re-
sult in hay of poor quality—hay which
would not be eaten readily and if eaten
would poorly nourish the animal. But
in the case of kafir, cane and sometimes
millet, it is piled in small cocks—and
these not very well made—in the field
with the result that the quality of the
feed is more or less depreciated in its
value and frequently one-half to a third
of the total quantity is reduced to a
rotten mass. Under such conditions
what might have been palatable and
nourishing feed is depreciated to a qual-
ity which is eaten only to avert starva-
tion and which can have no result other
than that of keeping the animal body
and soul together. The farmer who is
blessed with an abundant feed crop owes
it to himself, to his animals and to so-
ciety to have that crop in such way as
will permit making the best possible use
of it. So, if your feed saving methods
have in the past been careless you now
have time to think over the above and
resolve to this year and next, and for
the years to come, save that feed so
that it will produce a maximum of ani-
mal growth. There is also a study of
the combination of feeds necessary to
accomplish through the animal that for
which it is being kept. The proper bal-
ancing of rations is not difficult, but im-
portant.

Live Stock Freight Claims Low.

Owing to the pressure which is being
brought to bear by the various cattle-
men's associations of the country there
is some probability that the railroads
will be compelled to raise the present
low liabilities which they agree to as-
sume in accepting live stock for ship-
ment. As already noted in these col-
umns, a bill is in Congress known as
the Cummins bill, providing for this in-
crease in liabilities, and it has already
passed the Senate. A member of the
Interstate Commerce Commission has
just been in Colorado Springs in con-
nection with a hearing bearing on this ques-
tion.

Every shipper of live stock knows
that the present limitations of liability
as written into live stock shipping con-
tracts are extremely low as compared
with the actual value of the stock at
the present time. These values are for
steers and bulls, \$50; cows, \$30; calves
and colts, \$10; sheep \$3, and \$100 on
horses and mules.

In the cases which have gone to court
the railroads have been compelled to ad-
mit in their testimony that the actual
loss in freight claims on live stock aver-
ages but \$1 per car. In view of this
fact, live stock shippers certainly should
not be required to sign contracts in
which the liability of the railroads in
case of damage through their negligence,
is placed so ridiculously low. All the
stockmen ask is fair treatment, and the
way to get this is to persistently make
their wants and wishes known to our
law makers and those in authority.

Pick up some grass or weeds that are
growing around and throw into the yard
of the hens that have no green thing in
it. The weeds will be relished and the
feed bill reduced.

JOHN DEERE

WHEEL
PLOWS
WITH
QUICK
DETACHABLE
SHARES



Unscrew One Nut—That's All

THE latest improvement on John
Deere Sulky and Gang Plows is
John Deere Quick Detachable Shares. Unscrew one nut and the
share comes off—slip share on, tighten the one nut and you are
ready for work. Shares on or off quick, that's the idea. Here's
what it means to you:

1. No trouble to change shares.
2. Eighty per cent of time saved.
3. No danger of damaging share.
4. Share is drawn up closer.
5. Share is stronger—not weakened by bolt holes.
6. Resharpened or sprung shares can be drawn into place—no drift punch necessary.
7. No unequal strain on share.
8. No injury to hands in taking share off.

We have beautifully illustrated booklets on the following plows
with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares:

New Deere Sulky and Gang. John Deere Two Way Sulky.
(High Lift Frame Plows). (Side Hill or Irrigated Land).
John Deere Stag Sulky and Gang. John Deere Engine Gangs.
(Low Lift Frameless Plows). (For Traction Engines).

Mention the booklet above that you want and ask also for our
big free book—

"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."
Describes the John Deere full line of farm implements.
This book should be on every farm. Tells how to adjust
important tools.

Ask for package P13 Address your letter to

JOHN DEERE, PUBLICITY DEPT., MOLINE, ILL.

SILO ROOF FACTS

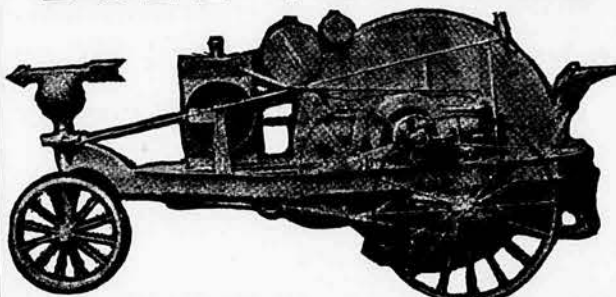


Thayer's Self-Supporting Folding Silo Roof has
solved the roof problem for silo users. A roof that
increases the capacity of silo four to six feet AT ONE
FILLING. Machinery does not have to be reset to
refill silo. A SAVING OF TIME AND LABOR.
Thayer's Folding Silo Roof is THE SILO ROOF that
you have been looking for. My folding roof is
strictly in a class by itself, is priced to sell, and
cannot be compared with any other kind of roof.

Any man having seen my folding roof demonstrated would
never consider any other kind of roof, even at a much
lower price. My patent rafter iron will put my roof on
a stave, brick, tile or concrete silo wall. Complete roofs
ready to bolt to silo wall or get my 12 rafter irons, 12
rod hooks, 24 iron holders and 108 bolts and make your
own folding roof. Catalog sent on request. Write for prices.

H. M. Thayer, Woodhull, Ill.

BULL TRACTOR \$335



F. O. B. Minneapolis.
\$370.00 F. O. B. Kansas
City.

Pulls two 14-inch plows.
Costs less than good
team. Plows 10 acres a
day. Simplest, best,
most economical tractor
made. A proven success.
Write today for catalog
or come for demon-
stration.

HALL BROTHERS & REEVES

Southwestern Distributors,
1830 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGee Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Stockmen's Headquarters

Ideally located in the shop-
ping district. Direct street
car service to and from Stock
Yards and Union Depot.

European Plan
\$1.00 to \$3.00 per Day.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

A Big Farm at Low Cost in Eastern Colorado

400,000 acres of state land to be offered by the State Land Board of Colorado. Sales at Colorado Springs, beginning September 3, 1914, and at Limon, September 10, 1914. One-tenth of the purchase price cash at time of sale, the balance in 18 equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

This land is directly served by the Rock Island Lines and is particularly adapted to dairying and live stock, with sure feed and forage crops. The territory has the advantage of five great markets.

The land is located in one of the most healthful districts in the world; 320 days of sunshine each year, delightful living conditions summer and winter.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, an expert of national reputation, formerly with the Kansas and Colorado Agricultural Colleges, and now in charge of the Rock Island Lines' Department of Agriculture, has made a careful study of these lands. He advises an average 320 acres of this land farmed right as a dairy farm can be made to return a cash income of \$1500 a year besides all the farm products a large family can use.

Raising and fattening beef cattle in Eastern Colorado is an inviting proposition to the stockman who has money. Fresh beef is shipped every week in large quantities into Colorado because the supply of grain fattened cattle is insufficient.

The cattle can be raised and fattened on silage and milo at a good profit. The average number of wet days from November first to March first is only twelve. This means dry feed lots and the profits from feeding in dry, sunny weather.

The Rock Island Lines' Department of Agriculture is at the service of all farmers now living along the Rock Island Lines and those who are thinking of moving there. Take advantage of this means to obtain greater efficiency and profits as well as a better location.

Inspect this land before the sale and select the exact place you want for a home.

Low fares for the round trip via Rock Island Lines. Write today for full information.



L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
Rock Island Lines
722 La Salle Station, Chicago

The statements herein made have been fully investigated and can be absolutely relied upon.

Would You Consider Buying a Tractor-If?



—if you knew there was one strong enough to do the power work on a 400-acre farm, yet handy and economical enough for the small place—and would do all this work cheaper and better than horses?

—a Tractor that is not merely an experiment but a true and tried success, backed by 10 years of successful manufacture,

—a Tractor that is GUARANTEED full 15 tractive—35 brake horsepower with 80% surplus for emergency; guaranteed to have more power per pound and exert less pressure for its power than any other tractor made,

—a Tractor that does 5 times the plowing of horses and 25% to 50% deeper; and that will pull your harrows, mowers and drills; operate your thrasher; haul 10 to 15-ton wagon loads; pump water, etc.,

—if you will merely consider such a machine, then drop us a line and we will post you fully about

The Sandusky Tractor

"The Little Fellow With The Big Pull"

4-Cylinder Motor. 3-Speed Control.
8-ft. Wheelbase. 12-ft. Long.

Write at once and we will include a copy of our valuable booklet, "Power on the Farm"—Free.

See our exhibit at Fremont, Neb., Power Demonstration, August 17-22.

THE DAUCH MFG. CO.,
Dept. K-3. Sandusky, Ohio.

SOLID WALL CONCRETE SILO

Built by the Nevius system. Concrete chute and the continuous door included. Prices reasonable. Can commence work at once. Have been building concrete silos for eight years. No better silo can be built. All work guaranteed.

NEVIUS SILO COMPANY,
Chiles, Kansas.

BREWSTER SHIPPED 220,000 bu. of 1912 wheat; 110,000 of 1913, and will ship 350,000 of 1914. Over \$17,000 worth of 1913 cream, and will ship \$30,000 worth in 1914.

LISTEN!

We have two 640-acre farms close in; 960-acre farm 10 mi. out. In fact, all sizes of farms and distances from this prosperous town, for sale

CHEAP

BEFORE BIG CROP brings prices up. Get prices and description from
E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster, Kan.

The dates for the Wilson, Kansas, Inter-County Co-Operative Fair Association, which is being put on by Parks at Ellsworth, Lincoln, Russell and Barton counties, are September 29-30, October 1-2. They have arranged to have some very excellent attractions, and are working hard to have a stock, agricultural and poultry show that will equal and best anything that has ever been attempted for the size of the fair. Exhibitors and people interested in the fair

BLADE HARROW



GREAT FOR WHEAT.

Levels the surface and packs the sub-surface.

Does what the harrow and the sub-surface packer do—only one operation with the Blade Harrow is necessary.

It's good for listed corn cultivation and just the thing the potato grower has been looking for.

Ask for catalog and special offer.

BLADE HARROW CO., Lawrence, Ks.

should write to Mr. C. L. Danner, at Wilson, Kan., for all particulars. The fair association has arranged a very excellent speed program, together with all the agricultural displays and general exhibits they have planned for, and they have arranged an excellent program of field sports, baseball games, balloon acts, high dive acts, acrobatic performances, and many other feature acts for entertainment.

LIVE STOCK

The twenty-five or thirty hog breeders who responded to the call of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner to meet with him recently seemed to all have come to the meeting with one purpose in view, namely, to enter a most vigorous protest against the ruling making it compulsory for the hog breeder to immunize hogs shipped, by the simultaneous method of vaccination. The breeders present listened attentively to the presentation of the methods employed in conducting the work in Marshall County by Doctor Wickwire of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but as soon as opportunity presented for open discussion it became apparent that the breeders were not in sympathy with the compulsory vaccination of pure-bred hogs under present conditions. There was no disposition to question the evidence presented by Doctor Wickwire and other veterinarians present as to the effectiveness of vaccination in satisfactorily immunizing hogs against cholera. The experience of the breeder, however, in actual practice has demonstrated that it was a risky proposition and most of the breeders present seemed to feel that the present rule is placing a serious handicap on the business of breeding and selling pure-bred hogs.

The associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, who was present at this meeting, could not help but feel that the breeders were justified in their contention. Doctor Schoenleber, who made an address at the meeting, made it quite clear why many of the men vaccinating had not been able to secure satisfactory results. The reasons given hinged largely on the education and training of the man doing the work. According to the Doctor it was most important that every case be studied as a separate proposition. The veterinarian doing the work must be so thoroughly trained in the ability to diagnose correctly the exact condition of the hogs under consideration as to know exactly what methods to apply in connection with vaccination. He reminded us that all the veterinary schools have been negligent in the matter of training men to understand thoroughly the hog and its diseases. The veterinarian in his training studies the anatomy of the horse most minutely. Practically nothing is done to give the average student an insight into the anatomy and the diseases of the hog. The Doctor cited, by way of illustrating his point, instances where young veterinarians had made signal successes with hogs and vaccination due to the fact that they took up the study of this animal and followed it as carefully as the study of the horse is followed in practically all of the veterinary schools. Until we have plenty of men of this kind it is evident that more or less risk will be attached to the practical application of the vaccination method for preventing hog cholera. However, the Doctor insisted that in spite of this handicap this method is bound to spread and, once started, cannot be stopped.

A great many things were said by the breeders present, and others, regarding the matter of sanitation and general cleanliness in connection with avoiding trouble with cholera. It became evident from listening to the discussions that the breeders of pure-bred hogs cannot be held responsible to any appreciable extent for the distribution of hog cholera. Breeders as a class must of necessity most carefully guard against disease in their herds. They cannot afford to stand the losses in their own herds and it would not take long to destroy their prestige as breeders if they permitted cholera hogs to be shipped out and thus passed the disease on to their customers.

The talk kept drifting around to the drastic ruling requiring the breeder to vaccinate and it soon became apparent to Mr. Graybill that the breeders would not be satisfied with a continuance of the present ruling. The breeders presented the proposition that a certificate of health signed under oath by the man shipping the hog should satisfy every requirement of the case. From the reading of the government regulations which were put into effect the first of July, it appeared that the federal authorities had begun to take that view of the question, and as a result of all the discussion the breeders finally, by resolution, asked the commissioner to formulate rules which would permit them to ship hogs for breeding purposes by making affidavit as to their freedom from disease.

It seemed to be news to the commissioner that practically every breeder of

Bargains in Land

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

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.
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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, Ka.

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.**

BUTLER CO., KAN., SNAP—80 ACRES—All second bottom alfalfa land; well improved and fenced, 4 1/2 mi. to town; only \$60 an acre. Write for full description of this and other snaps.
THOMPSON & AKEMAN, Whitewater, Kan.

THREE-FOURTHS SECTION—Must be sold in 30 days to settle estate. Immediate possession. Ten-room residence, large barn, granary; 300 in cultivation, 160 pasture, not one acre bad land. All smooth.
Thos. Dacey, The Land Man, Offerle, Kan.

MR. RENTER.
Why don't you come here and buy a good improved farm at \$25 per acre, good terms, instead of working for someone else all your lives? Write
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

6% MONEY 6%—LOANS MAY BE OBTAINED for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges; correspondence solicited.

A. C. AGENCY COMPANY,
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RENTER'S OPPORTUNITY.
Lyon Co. 80 imp., 60 a. cult., 10 a. alfalfa, \$3,200; mtg. \$1,600. 80 a. unimp., well located, \$2,800; easy terms. Now is your time to own a farm. Other good bargains. List free.
FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

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.**

**North Central Kansas—160 acres, fine rich land; 60 acres in cult., balance rank blue-stem grass. With 150 a. put in cult., guarantee purchaser 7 per cent from rent in period of 5 years. Price, \$4. Price, \$4.
J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.**

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover and bluegrass farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory. 100 improved farms described and priced in Callaway County, the home of the big bluegrass pasture and the banner mule country of the west. **H. M. ILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Mo.**

NOTICE.
If you have property to exchange or sell, it will pay you to write for particulars of our systematic services and guarantee. Describe property in first letter. **REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING AGENCY, Dept. 6, Riverton, Neb.**

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME—where we have pure domestic water, a surplus of water for irrigation, never a crop failure, alfalfa, grain, vegetables and fruit grow to perfection—excellent climate, no hail, windstorms or cyclones—see Paonia, Colorado. For particulars write
C. C. HAWKINS, Paonia, Colorado.

SPECIAL SNAP.
Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

TWO BARGAINS TWO MILES FROM HERE.
Eighty fine valley land, fair improvements, 30 bushels wheat, 60 bushels oats this year, free gas, handy to school; only \$4,350. 160 good limestone soil nearly all tillable, lays well, good six-room house, fenced and cross-fenced. Big snap, \$5,600 terms. **D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Labette Co., Ka.**

FOR SALE.
An exceptionally fine 640-acre farm, everything modern, 2 miles of city limits of Hutchinson. Pasture, hay meadow, corn land, 67 acres alfalfa, 60 acres orchard, 80 acres catalpa, water systems and spring water business. An ideal stock or dairy farm. Reasonable terms. Owner,
C. E. DURAND, Hutchinson, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Any part of 4,000 acres very finest steam plow level farm lands, on Bow River, Southern Alberta, Canada. Branch line Canadian Pacific Railroad crossing land completed this fall. We are operating portion of property. Want desirable prosperous farmer with sufficient capital to operate 1,000 acres or more on rental or crop division plan. Will sell outright.
PITTSBURGH ALBERTA RANCHES CO., Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS
In the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 20 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars.
STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

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

pure-bred hogs voluntarily quarantined every new animal brought to his place. The breeder of pure-bred stock could hardly afford to do otherwise. There are so many chances of infection in shipping hogs that this is really the only safe course to pursue. Apparently the sole purpose of the sanitary commission in its rulings has been to adopt such measures as would reduce the great losses which occur annually as a result of hog cholera. In view of the fact that the high-class pure-bred animals are needed on many a farm in order to increase the market value of the animals produced, it would certainly seem that no unnecessary ruling should be kept in force which would tend to restrict the breeder in getting his stock into the hands of those having such great need of it.

On the whole the men present were well pleased with the results of the conference. It certainly brought about a better understanding between the pure-bred hog breeders and the sanitary commission which is charged with protecting the live stock of the state from the various diseases which annually bring about such serious losses. The commissioner is taking up the matter of revising the rules along the lines suggested and in the near future it is hoped the breeder of pure-bred hogs may be able to ship his animals under conditions which will thoroughly safeguard the interests of all concerned and at the same time place no handicap on the distribution of high-class improved stock.

Decline in Sheep Raising.

During the decade preceding 1910 the raising of sheep on farms decreased to a great extent. According to the government statistics nearly 153,000 farms over the country which had been raising sheep dropped out of the business during this period.

The range production of sheep was kept up during this period; in fact to a considerable extent the competition of the ranges was responsible for driving the small sheep owner out of business. At the present time, however, the production of sheep on the ranges is undergoing a great change. It has been estimated that the decrease in sheep in Montana amounts to 40 per cent, in Wyoming 20, in Idaho 10, Utah 15 and in Oregon 10 per cent. While accurate statistics are not available as to the condition of the sheep business in South

Africa, New Zealand, Australia and in South America, the indications are that those countries likewise have suffered a decrease in sheep raising during the past few years.

Coincident with the decrease in the number of sheep produced on the ranges has been an increase in interest in sheep as a farm animal. It may be that the sheep will again be taken up on the farms and become a part of the live stock equipment. With the wide shortage which exists and the increasing demand for meat products of all kinds the live stock farmer may well consider the possibilities offered through the handling of a small flock of sheep. While the production of mutton will be the most important consideration, conditions in the wool market have been most encouraging. In spite of the reduction of the tariff on foreign wool the price has held up remarkably well. It would appear that the consumption of wool has almost caught up with the production, or at any rate there is no great surplus of wool available at the present time. As a by-product the wool is worthy of consideration and should not be forgotten in connection with the handling of the farm flocks.

Dairying vs. Beef Production.

During ten days in the early part of July a Rural Leaders' Conference has been in session at the Agricultural College. In one of the addresses made before those in attendance, by Prof. W. A. Cochel, the respective advantages and disadvantages of dairying and beef production were presented. According to Professor Cochel, where work is done on a small scale dairying is really more profitable than beef production. One man can do practically all the work necessary to care for 100 beef cattle, but ten dairy cattle, representing a much smaller investment of capital, will keep him busy.

Most of the dairying of the country is done by comparatively young men, those engaged in it ranging in age from 25 to 50 years. Very few beef breeders or producers are less than 40 years of age. Many bachelors are found making a success of beef production, but practically all successful dairymen are men with families. As Professor Cochel pointed out, a bachelor would be at a decided disadvantage in trying to run a dairy farm in competition with a man having a large family.

One of the advantages of the small farm devoted to dairying is that it furnishes remunerative occupation for every member of the family. In the case of beef production, one man is able to personally supervise a much larger investment.

According to the speaker, most dairymen look forward to the time when they can retire from active work and enjoy the profits they have made, while the successful grower and producer of beef cattle is continually planning for the time when he can feed an extra carload or two. The principal reason for this is that profitable as it may be, the business of dairying ties a man most closely by the steady routine of work that must be followed, and as a result he is unable to mix with his fellows as freely as the man engaged in beef production.

June Cow Testing Report.

The following gives the owners of cows which have produced more than 35 pounds of butter fat during the 30 days ending May 31 in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association. H stands for Holstein, J for Jersey, S for Shorthorn, P A for Polled Angus, and G for Guernsey:

	Lbs. Milk.	Pct. Fat.	Lbs. Bt.
Engle & Son, H.....	1,842	4.0	73.7
Engle & Son, H.....	1,158	3.9	45.2
Engle & Son, H.....	1,486	3.5	52.0
Engle & Son, H.....	1,428	2.8	37.1
Engle & Son, H.....	1,088	4.1	44.5
Engle & Son, H.....	1,628	4.0	65.0
Engle & Son, H.....	1,161	4.0	46.4
Engle & Son, H.....	1,026	3.8	39.0
Engle & Son, H.....	987	3.8	37.5
Engle & Son, H.....	1,053	4.0	42.1
R. E. Hershey, J.....	804	5.0	40.2
R. E. Hershey, H.....	795	4.7	37.4
R. E. Hershey, H.....	1,038	4.4	45.7
R. E. Hershey, H.....	1,038	3.8	36.3
S. Goldsmith, J.....	765	5.2	40.0
S. Goldsmith, J.....	951	4.6	43.7
S. Goldsmith, J.....	702	5.4	37.9
S. Goldsmith, J.....	828	6.2	51.3
Sterling & E., J.....	756	4.9	37.0
Sterling & E., J.....	699	5.5	38.4
Sterling & E., J.....	990	4.8	47.5
Sterling & E., J.....	810	5.8	47.0
Sterling & E., J.....	894	4.4	39.3
Sterling & E., J.....	888	4.4	39.1
Sterling & E., J.....	723	5.1	36.9
Sterling & E., J.....	1,012	3.9	39.5
J. S. Reed, H.....	1,158	4.4	50.9
J. S. Reed, J.....	732	4.8	35.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	2,121	3.6	76.3
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	2,070	3.2	66.2
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,641	3.4	55.8
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,877	4.0	67.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,335	3.0	40.0
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,244	3.2	37.2
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	999	3.8	38.0
John Leshner, S.....	906	4.0	36.2
John Leshner, S.....	762	4.6	35.0
John Leshner, S.....	807	4.6	37.1
John Leshner, S.....	1,113	4.4	48.0
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	1,092	3.6	39.3
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	1,155	3.1	35.8

Acme Stock Farm, H.....	1,044	4.6	48.0
J. S. Reed, H.....	1,170	3.2	37.4
J. S. Reed, P A.....	1,164	4.0	46.6
J. S. Reed, H.....	1,197	4.0	47.9
Dave Engle, H.....	1,470	4.6	67.6
Dave Engle, H.....	996	4.0	39.8
Dave Engle, H.....	996	3.8	37.8
Dave Engle, H.....	1,335	3.0	40.0
L. L. Engle, H.....	1,113	3.2	35.6
L. L. Engle, H.....	1,068	3.6	38.4
Dave Sheets, S.....	909	4.0	36.4
Dave Sheets, S.....	987	3.6	35.5
O. L. Thistler, G.....	1,254	3.4	42.6
O. L. Thistler, G.....	1,041	4.0	41.6
O. L. Thistler, G.....	1,248	3.2	40.1
O. L. Thistler, G.....	1,044	4.0	41.8
George Lenhart, H.....	1,338	3.0	40.1
George Lenhart, H.....	993	3.6	35.7
George Lenhart, H.....	1,377	3.0	41.3
George Lenhart, H.....	1,295	3.6	50.2
George Lenhart, H.....	1,269	3.0	38.1
George Lenhart, H.....	1,173	3.0	35.2

Silos increase in direct proportion to the increase in the price of land. There is a reason for this. Three acres of pasture are about the average in farming communities for one dairy cow, but three acres, in an average year, in the corn belt, will return about 30 tons of corn silage. This is silage enough for five or six dairy cows for a year, when it is properly supplemented. The advantage of the silo in this case is apparent. In some older dairy countries where the price of land has become very high, the pasture has almost disappeared.

75¢ FOR WHEAT

WRITE TODAY for valuable circular giving opinion of Henry Lasson, Pres. Southwestern Millers' League, and other experts on storing of wheat, and why wheat prices should go to 75c or \$1.00.



BUTLER METAL GRAIN BIN

Corrugated, can't cave in, rat-proof, fire-proof, large door and shoveling board. Keeps grain perfectly. The saving from rats and insurance will soon pay for a Butler Bin. Ask for prices and descriptive booklet.

BUTLER MFG. CO.

1209 West Tenth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

CORN HARVESTER

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Either 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stacker and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—it will pay you.

F. WYATT MFG. CO.,

906 N. Fifth St. Salina, Kansas.

1,000 Bushel Metal Grain Bin \$88.88

— FREIGHT PREPAID —

500 BUSHEL \$66.66

Just Think of It A 1000 bushel Columbian Metal Grain Bin for only \$88.88.

A chance to store your wheat for less than 9c a bushel. Never before were such prices made on metal granaries—never before have you had such an opportunity to get such a grain bin. An advance of less than 10c a bushel on the price of wheat will pay for your grain bin the first year and the next year and all the years afterwards that you will be able to use it, it will cost you nothing. Don't rush your grain to market as soon as it is threshed. There is no surer way to reduce the price of wheat. Get a Columbian Metal Granary, store your grain into it and hold it until later when all of the authorities say the price will be higher.

The Columbian Metal Granary

is rat proof—rain proof—moisture proof—wind proof—fire proof—dust proof—and will keep your grain in perfect condition. It is easy to erect and can be put up in a very short time without any extra help. We furnish all the necessary tools, bolts, etc., and our instructions are so complete that anybody can erect it. You can put it up out in the field and thresh directly into it, doing away with the hauling expense and the services of many men and teams. When it is empty it can be moved up into the barn lot and used as a store house.

Special 30-Day Prices.

The prices quoted in this advertisement are for 30 days only and are made to get our product introduced in your section. Such prices as \$88.88 for a 1000 bushel granary or \$66.66 for a 500 bushel granary was never heard of. We have slashed our prices right in two, as we know how badly storage room for grain is needed. You don't even have to send us a cent of money with your order, just fill in the attached coupon, tell us to what bank to send the Bill of Lading with sight draft attached and we will ship you a granary the same day the order is received. If you are in a big hurry wire us and we will ship it immediately. The enormous capacity of our plant enables us to build a bin every four minutes. This is your protection against a delay in shipment, and remember, these prices are delivered to your own station in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma or Iowa.

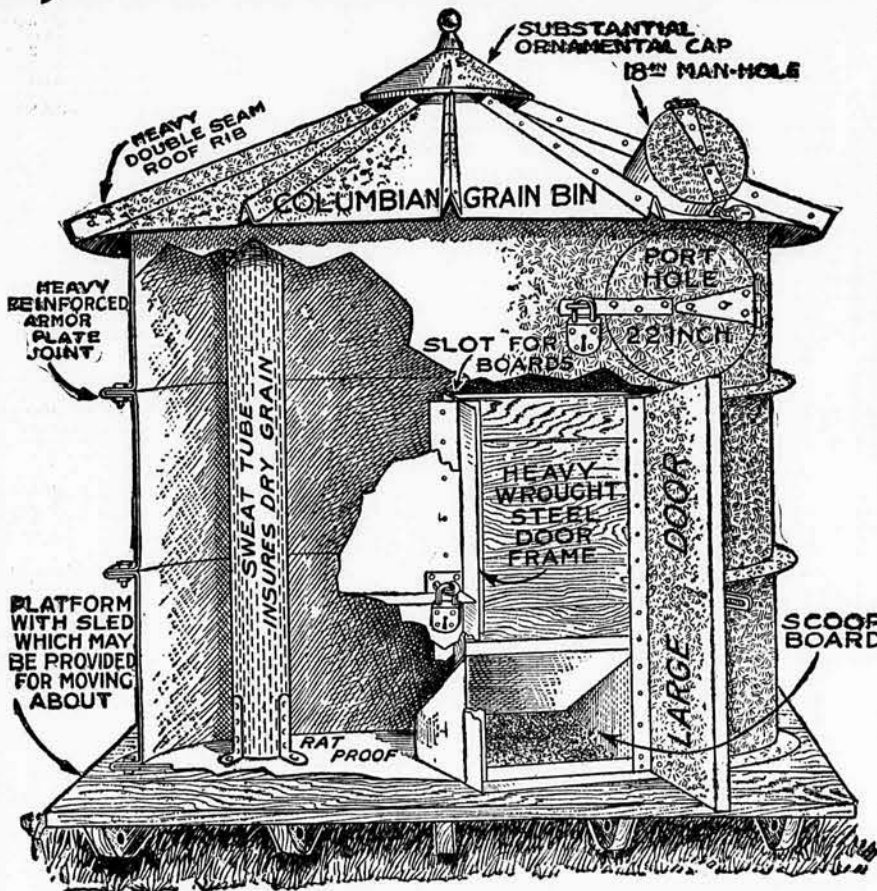
Note We are also builders of the Columbian Metal Silo, and can build one every 30 minutes. This insures your getting a silo when you want it. If you are interested in a silo write today for our big "Columbian Metal Silo Book."

USE THIS COUPON!

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
1601 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me one Style "A" Metal Granary of _____ bushels capacity.

NAME.....
STATION.....
P. O.....
Send Draft to _____ Bank of _____



Will Last For Years. There is nothing about a Columbian Metal Granary to wear out. It is built of the finest galvanized steel. It can be used for years and years on any part of your farm by erecting it on a wood platform so it can be easily moved. We do not furnish the platform shown in the cut, but you can easily build one.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

1601 West 12th Street,

Kansas City, Missouri

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word 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.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Age 21 to 50. Good salary. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

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

RAILWAY MAIL CLERK-CARRIERS, and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH SMALL family, a position on a farm to do all kinds of farm work. Address W. L. Dickson, Concordia, Kan.

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

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.

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.

THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT LIFE jobs now open to men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. No layoffs. Summer vacations with full pay. Common education sufficient. Full directions how to get position—free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. J-82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

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.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 320 acres of wheat land in Ness County, or would rent to right party. Fred Cramm, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—MODERN EIGHT-ROOM house and barn, 3 lots, fruit trees and garden. Mrs. A. E. Jones, 1162 Washburn Ave., Topeka, Kan.

EIGHTY-ACRE FRUIT AND DAIRY farm, three miles from State house, Topeka, half from street car line. W. R. Hazen, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A., FOUR MILES FROM town in Saline County, for \$7,200. G. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—3,440 ACRES; 2,400 IRRIGATED. \$25 per acre, one-fourth down. 500 cattle, 80 horses at market price. H. P. Franklin, Melville, Montana.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties. Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, 6 houses, 2 orchards, barn and wells; 400 acres corn and cotton, 5 miles good town, all fenced; encumbered \$9,000; 5 years 6 per cent. Write or call. Sigmon Bros., Stigler, Okla.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM 2 MILES south of Spearville; 8-room house, good cellar, 12-acre grove, barn for 16 head of horses, granary for 4,000 bushels grain. Price, \$45 an acre, if sold in 30 or 60 days. Known as the old Quick farm, Spearville, Kan. John Cassady.

480 ACRES, 4 MILES WEST NEOSHO, county seat Newton County, Missouri. All fenced and cross fenced; highly improved; extra fine farm. Will sell at sacrifice price if deal is closed in 30 days. Full particulars apply to H. G. Musgrove, Aubrey, Texas, owner.

120 ACRES; WELL IMP. FARM, GOOD land, near town in Marshall Co., Kansas. One-fourth cash, bal. on time. 800 a. imp. farm and ranch well watered, part alfalfa land, only half day's run from Lincoln. Valley land. A snap. Write for full description and price. John A. McCormack, 202 West 22nd St., University Place, Neb.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 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.

TEXAS FARMS ON TEN YEARS' TIME.—Productive lands located convenient to railroad station in famous East Texas cotton, corn and fruit belt. Mild two-crop climate. Ample rainfall, never failing supply of pure water. Potatoes, peaches, grapes, strawberries and all kinds of fruit and vegetables that bring enormous profits. Excellent hog, dairy and poultry country. Most liberal opportunity for men of small means to get a start on his own land with ten years to pay for it. Price, \$25 per acre. Write at once for map and information to Geo. L. Wilson, Owner, 635 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

REAL ESTATE.

RANCH—A SNAP FOR SALE—10,000 acres. Good grass; number of springs; fine valleys; all fenced, no other improvements. Located in the Panhandle of Texas, the home of fine cattle. A very cheap price has been put on this ranch, which will turn it quickly. The cash payment will be \$15,000. No trade considered. Write at once for price and full particulars. J. Walter Day, Plainview, Texas.

I, A WELL KNOWN ORANGE GROWER of Osceola County, Fla., have some desirable orange groves for sale. Prices range from \$2,500 to \$9,000 on quick sales. I am no real estate agent and am offering for sale my own property. Have been in the business for thirty years. For further particulars etc., write Mr. J. S. Bronson, Kissimmee, Fla.

CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

CARLOAD OF TWO-YEAR-OLD HIGH grade Jersey heifers. Geo. Ald, Gallatin, Mo.

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FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls, cows and heifers, also some high-grade cows and heifers. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenths pure; \$17.50; crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE GUERNSEY BULLS—WE HAVE an extra fine registered bull eight months old for sale, \$100. Also a nice grade bull calf six weeks old, \$25. Gebhardt Bros., Palmyra, Mo.

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.

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SUDAN GRASS SEED—I HAVE FOR sale, early delivery, strictly high grade Sudan grass seed at \$1 per pound. If you are interested, write quick, as the supply this year will be limited. Chas. A. Felker, College Station, Texas.

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, CHEAP. G. D. Willem, Inman, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS FOR SALE—C. H. Paul, Sterling, Kan.

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

THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH COLLIES—Finest markings, O. K. every way. D. Wakefield, Brookville, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICE COLLIE PUPPY, \$5.00 Fine Poland China pigs. Exchange male pig for one as good. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH FOX TERRIER puppies, all well marked; good ratters and invaluable about the poultry yard. Mrs. H. E. Fairchild, Endicott, Neb.

RABBIT, FOX, COON, OPOSSUM, SKUNK, Deer, Bear Hounds; Setters, Pointers, Newfoundland, Pet Dogs; Mexican Parrots, Guinea Pigs. Forty-page catalog, 10c list free. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

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WANTED—POSITION TO OPERATE traction plow. Experienced with steam and gas. Perry Newton, Carlyle, Kan.

WANTED—JOB ON FARM BY YOUNG married man. Also wife to work in house. Will work by month or year and go anywhere. Will F. Power, Kirwin, Kan.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY breed. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, 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.

FAWN AND WHITE, ALSO PURE White Indian Runners, Pekin Ducks, White Guineas, Geese, Chickens. Stock only. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM Ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

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

HOME CIRCLE

If you are bothered with the little red ants and don't like to use poison, try camphor gum. This is said to work wonders in exterminating them. All that is necessary is to lay a piece of the gum wherever they are troublesome. They don't like the odor and will leave. The odor will not effect the taste of food.

To renovate dark serge, sponge it thoroughly with vinegar as hot as the hands can stand, then press in the usual way. Press it on the right side under several thicknesses of cloth. If heavy unbleached muslin is used, two thicknesses will be sufficient, otherwise more should be used. The garments should look like new and there will be no odor of vinegar remaining.

It is always something of a task to sew a lace edge onto a circular centerpiece so that there isn't too much fullness on the inner edge or so that it doesn't draw on the outer edge. This difficulty can be overcome by shrinking the inside edge of the lace. To do this roll the lace edge up just as tightly as you can and tie it with a string or thread to keep it from unrolling. Then wet thoroughly the edge of the lace which is to be sewed onto the centerpiece and let it stay rolled until it is perfectly dry. You will then find that the edge has shrunk so that sewing it on is an easy task.

A group of housekeepers were discussing various dishes and their preparation and cooking. One said that she always put her cakes into a cold oven to start baking. She explained that when her cake was all mixed she slipped it into the oven and then lighted the fire under it, and by the time the oven was hot the cake was warmed clear through to the middle and in this way it cooked all the way through instead of only on the outside and the danger of its being burnt on the outside or falling in the middle was reduced to the minimum. It takes a cake just a little longer to cook when started in this way. This should be an especially good way to bake ginger cake or bread.

The cedar boxes and bags which are so generally advertised nowadays are supposed to be moth-proof. A box which will answer the same purpose may be made at home without a great deal of trouble or much expense. Get a pine box of the desired size and have it as free from cracks as possible. But if this is impossible, putty up the cracks. Have the lid on hinges to make it more convenient. Get a good sized bottle of cedar oil from your druggist and paint the inside of the box with it. Apply the oil generously so that it will soak well into the wood and all the crevices. When this is perfectly dry, line the box with cambric, and cover the outside with any preferred material. The cedar oil will retain its odor for a long time and is as effective as the cedar wood itself.

Banana Sandwich.

Chop up fine four bananas with one cupful of English walnuts, mix with enough mayonnaise dressing to make a thick paste, then spread between thin slices of bread or crackers.

Old as the Everlasting Hills.

The man who was taking the census in a certain district stopped at the home of Miss Green, a lady of rather uncertain age. The latter came to the door herself, and when he asked her age she refused to tell him. He insisted, however, saying that he was under orders and could not go until she had told him. Finally she sharply inquired whether the Hill twins next door had told him their age. He answered "Yes."

"Well," she returned, "my age is the same as theirs," and slammed the door in his face. Turning away, he made this entry in his book:

"Miss Green—old as the Hills."—The Delineator.

Salad Oil from Nuts.

Hickory-nut butter and hickory-nut oil for salads are proposed by two investigators at the University of Kansas. These scientists have found that hickory nuts will give comparatively large quantities of oil that has a very pleasant flavor and a high food value. It is not necessary to use the fine shellbark or shagbark hickories, for pignuts give practically the same results as the finer grades, and pignuts usually go to waste. From a bushel of nuts one gallon and a half of oil is obtained. This can be used either as a salad oil, like olive oil, or for other food uses. A possible devel-

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MY PURE-BRED POLAND CHINA spring pigs are ready for shipment. Boars, \$15 and \$20; sows, \$20 and \$25. The Kenkel Farm, Little Falls, Minn.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Eggs for hatching from pure-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILCO FORMS, 18-FOOT. CHARLES A. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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THE STRAY LIST

MAX VAN HALL, COUNTY CLERK, Hamilton County. Two (2) one-year-old horse colts, color bay, good size and flesh, branded O.I.T. on left shoulder low down; black mane and tail. Appraised value, \$25 each. One (1) bay mare, 2 or 3 years old, weight about 900 lbs., branded on left shoulder low down Q.L. (the Q is upside down); black mane and tail. Appraised value \$50. Were taken up on the 25th day of June, 1914, by W. H. Brown, whose residence is Syracuse in said county.

HORSES AND MULES

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, FROM herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE, TWO and three years old. For particulars write J. E. Cramer, Sarcosie, Mo.

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HONEY FOR SALE—GUARANTEED strictly pure extracted honey for sale in 60-pound cans. The Arkansas Valley Apiculture, Cheek & Wallinger, Props., Las Animas, Colo.

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KEROSENE, \$3.75; GASOLINE, \$6.35; Crude Oil, \$5.00 per 52-gallon barrel. \$1.50 rebate allowed for the empties returned prepaid to Coffeyville, Kan. Automobile Oil, 24c; Steam Cylinder, 24c; Castor Machine, 19c; Graphite Harvester, 15c per gallon, etc. Axle Grease, \$1.00; Transmission, \$1.75; Cup, \$1.75 per 25-pound pail. Prompt shipments, satisfaction or money back. Try us if you never have. Neosho Valley Oil Co., Station B, Kansas City, Mo.

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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He deserves and will appreciate the support of all men and women interested in farm development whether residents of the irrigation district or not.

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

opment is the hardening of the oil by the new process called hydrogenating, making hickory-nut butter.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Twentieth Century Small Boy.

There were two children in the family, a boy of sixteen and a girl of fourteen. About this time another baby came along. With that circumspection so commonly found, the parents took the greatest pains that the children should not know anything about the impending event, and, when the time approached, the girl was sent on a vacation to some relatives in another city.

At last the great event took place, and the father came and said to the boy:

"Johnny, you have a new baby brother."

The boy said nothing. The father sat down at his desk, and in a few minutes handed the boy a telegram. "Take that to the telegraph office," he said, "and send it to sister. Here is a dollar to pay the charges."

The boy came back after a while and handed the father some change.

"What!" exclaimed the father. "That telegram cost more than thirty-five cents, didn't it?"

"Oh, yes," the boy replied, "the one you wrote would have cost more. I sent one of my own."

"You did?" the father said; "and what did you say?"

"Oh," the lad replied, "I just wired sister: 'I win; it's a boy.'"—The Delineator.

Farm Women's Clubs.

Twelve hundred women in this state—members of 54 auxiliaries of farmers' institutes—meet every month to discuss and promote movements for community betterment. The first object is to increase the efficiency of the home, and this includes consideration of many influences outside of their kitchens and front yards. Suggestive programs are sent out each month from the home economics department of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College.

The women of Paola and the surrounding territory demonstrated their work at the annual farmers' institute recently. A good program was given. In addition to music, there were talks on the improvement of home life in the country, home sanitation, home decoration and furnishing, and on the judging of home products. Then there were contests—live ones—the kind that puzzle the judges. Sewing, fancy work, baking products and jellies were entered. One contest was to demonstrate the preparation and serving of a meal. Country girls and domestic science girls from the high school were competitors.

A class of ten country girls who have taken a course in cooking in the girls' club work of the extension division of the college, baked biscuits and served them with coffee to the guests. The girls who won in the contests will come to Manhattan the last week in December, with their expenses paid.

A Rare Chance.

Mother—"Yet, my dear. I know that he is very much older than you are. He is one of the old-fashioned gentlemen, the only one of the old stock left unmarried, and I advise you to take him."

Daughter—"But why? He is not even rich."

Mother—"Wealth does not bring happiness, my daughter. Like his father before him, he will do his own marketing; and, if the steak is tough, you can growl at him instead of him at you."—Exchange.

The Waywardness of Jackie.

The telephone bell jingled merrily in the officers' room at Central Station the other night, and a feminine voice replied to a corporal's "Hello."

"Is dis der poleese station?"

"Yes, madam."

"Vell, I want you to find my poy Jackie and send him home."

"What has Jackie done?"

"Nuddings. But he won't stay home at nights. He just runs around and runs around. And sometimes he don't got home till nearly ten o'clock."

Smothering a desire to laugh, the corporal asked:

"How old is Jackie?"

"He vuz thirty-two his last birthday."

"Madam," gently replied the officer, "you had better let Jackie alone. He probably has got a girl."—Louisville Times.

Films Developed Free.

First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price. J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.—(Adv.)

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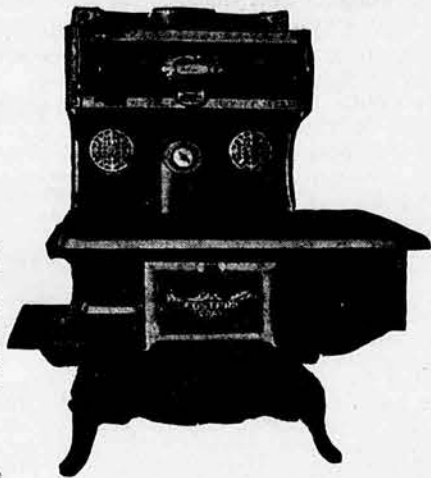
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That with only eight pounds of soft coal, and in forty minutes from lighting match, FOSTER'S OPAL will bake two pans of biscuits, one after the other, cook a large meal and heat twelve quarts of water in reservoir.

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Coaxing nature to open up her vast store houses of soil wealth, is largely a matter of deep, seasonable plowing. Just below the shallow depth of the average horse turned furrows is a bountiful supply of crop fertility that yields to the persuasion of a Hart-Parr Power Outfit.

With a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Self and Hand Lift Plow you can easily plow 6 to 8 inches deep and do it just when conditions are right. This power plowing outfit is ready when you are ready. And it hangs to the job from start to finish, working long hours and overtime, if necessary, without rest.

After plowing, you can use this same tractor for every kind of field and belt work and do it all on CHEAPEST KEROSENE. It cuts the cost of all farm work requiring reliable power, to the lowest notch. Dollar for dollar, it returns a bigger profit on the money invested in it than any other kind of power, animal or mechanical.

The initial cost is comparatively small and the cost for up-keep and repairs is remarkably low.

The Hart-Parr Power Plow, too, has many desirable features found in no other. It saves the plowman's wages and board. You operate it right from



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the engine platform and pocket an additional profit.

Our catalog and literature on Hart-Parr power farming machinery contain a lot of profitable ideas for the farmer who is making money but wants to make more, or the farmer who is barely breaking even and wants to show a profit on the credit side of his ledger. Write for this literature today.

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CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC BALLOT AUGUST 4 AND VOTE FOR MAJOR W. L. BROWN (IRON JAW) Candidate For U. S. Senator



Kansas is the Greatest Agricultural State in the Union. She has two United States Senators and eight Congressmen, four newspaper men and six lawyers. Except myself, every candidate of every party for United States Senator is a professional man.

Every dollar I have in the world, outside of a little home in Kingman, is invested in Kansas farms and live stock. Have been a pioneer in four Kansas counties, lived in a sod house, lost crops by hot winds and drouths, and speak the Kansas language and believe that I know what the farmer wants in the way of legislation.

As to my qualifications, I have been a member of the Kansas Legislature for three terms and speaker of the house. Am author of the non-political judiciary bill, state aid to county high schools and white slave law.

Whether in public life I have made good or not I leave to OTHERS to say. Nine out of ten citizens of Kansas live directly or indirectly on the results of agriculture, prosper when it wins and suffer when it fails. To this class I submit my candidacy and leave the Democrats of Kansas to say whether this great, agricultural state is entitled to one representative out of ten and whether the plea of the enemy that the Kansas farmer has been ruined by the tariff, and whether a man who has spent the best years of his life on the farm is qualified, as well as a professional man, to present the facts from a Democratic standpoint and lead the fight this fall. With your verdict I will be satisfied and make my sixth state campaign at my own expense, supporting the whole of our ticket from United States Senator to road overseer, whether I am your nominee or not. Respectfully submitted,

W. L. BROWN.

Have raised or been interested in Kansas crops since 1876. Believe I know what legislation the farmers, business men and laboring men want. And I hereby pledge myself to stay with and by the class where I was born, raised and shall die.

Advertisement

POULTRY



Don't forget to replenish the watering trough for the fowls. They will appreciate a nice cool drink as much as yourself.

The weather for the growing chicks has been all that was desirable and there ought to be a great number of them.

The beef barons say that the price of beef will be still higher. Goodness knows it is high enough now, and the way to keep the price down is to eat less beef and more chicken. The latter is both cheaper and better.

Do not fear that the poultry business will be overcrowded. While there are many people who will take up the work in order to have fresh eggs and poultry for their own table, this will not affect in any material way the open market, nor reduce the price of eggs or dressed poultry.

While you are cleaning up, don't forget the nest boxes. No portion of the henhouse fosters more vermin than the nests and now that the hens are through using them is a fine time to clean them. Remove every particle of the straw and burn it up, replacing with nice fresh-cut straw or hay. If the nest is removable, take it outdoors and burn it over with kerosene. Saturate it well with coal oil and carbolic acid.

The premium list of the Kansas State Fair, to be held September 14 to 18 at Topeka, is now ready for distribution, and a copy will be mailed to anyone applying for same to the secretary, G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan. The premiums offered on poultry are extremely liberal, with a small entry fee. Poultrymen from all over the state should enter their birds for exhibition at this great fair.

If you are selling dressed poultry, be careful not to break the skin, as this greatly mars the appearance. The fowls can be made to look plump, after being picked, by first dipping them in water almost boiling, and then in cold water. They should be hung in a cool place and allowed to remain for several hours before being packed for shipment. If packed with the animal heat in them they are almost certain to spoil.

During the hot, sizzling days of summer the tendency is to do as little work as possible and the chickens are quite often neglected. During this trying weather they need special care. Care that their houses are kept free from lice and mites, care that they have plenty of fresh cool water, care that they have sufficient nourishing food, and care that they have some kind of shade during the hottest part of the day.

The fall fairs will soon be drawing the attention of breeders. If you have a few birds that look good to you, wash them and enter them for your local fair, then take them to the state fair. It will give you some advertising, even if you don't win the blue ribbon, and will also give you an idea of what you are doing with poultry. If you are not breeding the best, according to the judges and the standard, the sooner you know it the better for your future business. If the other fellow has better birds than you, you ought to know the reason why, and go after him at another fair. It is a good education in poultry matters for everyone who exhibits birds or who even attends the fair and studies the specimens there exhibited.

Dry mash feeding, or in fact any mash feeding, has its drawbacks in the fact that some of the food is wasted by being pulled out on the ground. There are some things which the birds like better than others, and if they are not very hungry they will endeavor to pick out the things that they like in preference to the general feed, scattering the latter on the ground, and thereby wasting a lot of it. The best way to overcome this is to have the feed only half way up in the troughs or hoppers from which they draw their supplies. If they have to reach down for the food and pick it up right there, they cannot pick or pull the rest of the feed from the hopper. A good, deep hopper is what you need, and

you will find it a great saving of feed to you.

The early pullets should receive the best of care if you are looking to them for early egg production. There is no question but what fall and winter prices will be high for eggs this year. If you have a fine lot of pullets to give you the eggs, you will find that the returns will be great. Give them the best of care and the best of food and get them in condition so that they will begin to lay as early as possible, for if you can get them to laying before cold weather sets in, the chances are that you can keep them laying all through the winter. And that is the time when you can get top-notch prices for eggs.

It has often been said that it is not best to raise chickens on the same ground every year. This may be good advice where one has unlimited room and where the houses are movable, but it is out of the question where the land is limited or where the poultry houses are of a solid and substantial nature. But it is not a hard task to keep the plot of ground where the chickens run in the pink of condition by the right management. The runways should be well spaded, or plowed if large enough, two or three times during the year. Sow oats or rye in the yards. This takes the richness out of the ground and furnishes green feed for the chickens. If you wish to make sure of an uncontaminated plot, scatter some slaked lime before the spading or plowing is commenced. This will purify the ground, though the mere turning over of the soil will generally do all the purifying that is necessary.

The farm women of Oklahoma have organized a co-operative egg association that has for its object the increasing of profits to poultry raisers by means of co-operation. They abide by the following rules, which could be profitably followed by any poultry breeder. Keep clean nest material to insure clean eggs; all eggs must be stamped and graded as to size and color; eggs must be gathered twice a day in summer. The time of delivery is decided by the executive committee. Distance to city market will determine market days. Time of arrival of eggs to be so arranged that no eggs are delivered in the city to be held in express offices over Saturday and Sunday. Members must keep males separate from hens from May 10 to November 1, so that eggs will be strictly infertile. Eggs must be delivered to egg depot in egg containers so as to insure against breakage, and must not be exposed to hot sun or dust. Care must be taken not to jar the eggs if delivered in farm wagons. The association stands for quality of product first of all.

After the hens are through laying, they should be induced to molt their feathers as soon as possible, for if they are allowed to linger through the summer without shedding their feathers, the molt will not be over before cold weather strikes them, whereas if they molt early, their new feathers will come before fall and the chances are that they will be laying before winter sets in. If it is desired to exhibit old birds at the fairs, which generally occur in September and October, an early molt is absolutely necessary or the fowls will be bare of plumage and not fit to be seen at any exhibition. That an early molt can be accelerated has been proven by many breeders. The plan is to feed the fowls very sparingly, in fact half starve them for a few weeks, till their feathers begin to drop. Instead of feeding them the stimulating kinds of food, such as wheat, corn and oats, feed them lots of laxative food, such as hemp, linseed meal and cottonseed meal. After the molt is well under way, then is the time to change the feed into the stimulating kind again and feed them lots of meat and ground bone, so as to make the new feathers grow as rapidly as possible. Sunflower seed is a very good thing to feed at this time, for besides being very nutritious and appetizing, it gives a glossy effect to the new plumage. If you wish your birds to win at the fall fairs, it is none too early to prepare them for the race.

Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Nine dollars (\$9.00) pays for your name and address in this list, and Kansas Farmer for one year.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

ANGUS CATTLE.

R. Blickensdorfer, Lebanon, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.

C. J. Moreck, Storden, Minn.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

SHORTHORNS.

G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Wm. Griffioen, Mitchellville, Iowa.
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.
Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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 herd 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.



TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

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.

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

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

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

Red Polled headed by the last son of Cremona. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Johnston's Sale of Big Poland Chinas.
In this issue we wish to call our readers' attention to the Poland China sale of Roy Johnston at South Mound, Kan., on Thursday, August 20. The quarter page ad appears in this issue. The catalogs are ready to mail out and Roy Johnston's hog sale catalogs are always interesting to read. Mr. Johnston was among the first to introduce in Kansas the large Poland Chinas. While he believes in plenty of size, he is a stickler for quality, and with size and quality combined into a large useful Poland, you have a profitable hog both for the farmer and the breeder. The blood lines represented in this sale are Blain's Wonder, Orphan Chief, Big Lige, Dan Hadley, O. K. Lad by Pawnee Lad, and other great sires of strictly big-type breeding. Send for catalog, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Jersey Hog Sale.
In this issue will be found the sale announcement of W. T. Hutchison, of Cleveland, Mo. Mr. Hutchison is selling 50 head of bred sows and gilts that are the best ever sold from this farm, and we believe the best lot that will be sold in Missouri this year. They are sired by Queen's Wonder, Drexel Pride, Col. Gano, Drexel Pride 2d, Wonder Chief, Beauty's Model Top and Pilot Instructor, and are bred to the great Iowa Model Top, W. H. Valley Chief, Drexel Wonder and W. H. Crimson Col. The catalogs are ready to mail out. They are brim full of Duroc information. Read the ad in this issue and send for catalog today, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the advertisement of T. R. Maurer of Ashland, Ohio. Mr. Maurer is offering 30 head of nicely marked high-grade Holstein heifers due to freshen in September and October; also a select lot of 40 head of large fancy marked light colored heifers and 20 head of registered and high-grade Guernsey heifers one and two years old. Write for prices and full description of this offering. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of Thayer's Self-Supporting Folding Sectional Silo Roof. Thayer claims that this roof has solved the silo roof problem for silo users, claiming that it increases the capacity of the silo four to six feet at one filling. Mr. Thayer has issued a very attractive little booklet explaining his proposition in full, which will be sent to anyone for the asking. Kindly address Mr. H. M. Thayer, Woodhull, Ill., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

L. L. Diesem, candidate for member of Board of Irrigation, subject to Republican primary. Garden City, Kansas. Vote for the man with twenty-nine years' experience in pumping water for irrigation in Kansas, and has made a success.—(Adv.)

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

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. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Hogs for Sale

Tried sows and gilts of very best breeding and individuality, bred for fall farrow. Prices right. WM. INGE & COMPANY, Independence, Kansas.

SPRINGDALE FARM HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire pigs, both sexes, May and April farrow, nicely belted. Buy them young and make money in the growth. Save on express. Priced right. Your patronage solicited.
S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

BRED Gilts, serviceable

boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.
S. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.



DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Buy one of our spring boars now and get him used to your herd. Some choice individuals by Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col., and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tipsey Col. Come and see our herd.

BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

Duroc Jerseys

May pigs, both sexes.....\$10.00
Bred gilts, ... 25.00
Tried sows reasonable.
H. R. PARDEE -:- MERRIAM, KANSAS.

Boars---Good Boars---Durocs

Of September and October farrow last. Open gilts; bred sows; spring pigs either sex; most popular blood lines.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

Tattarrax and Ohio Chief

Tried sows and fall gilts bred for fall farrow to sons of B. & C.'s Colonel and G. M.'s Tat Colonel. Eligible to registry. Write for prices.
JOHN BARTHOLO, JR., Partridge, Kan.

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.

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. E. SMITH, Newton, Kansas.

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.

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.

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 GUANTEES.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINAS.

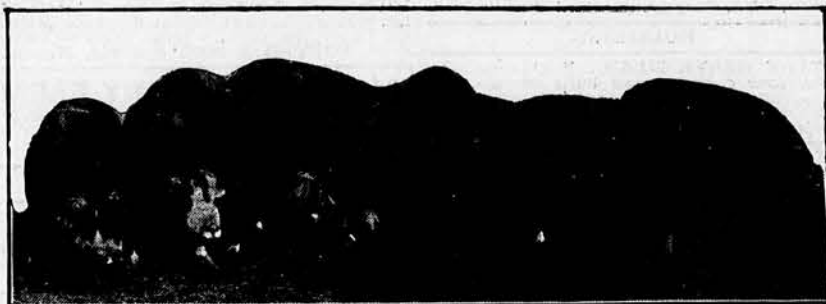
Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big-type breeding. Priced reasonable.

ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas.

*You are Invited
to attend my next
Annual Poland China Sale*

**At Farm, South Mound
Kan., Thursday, Aug. 20**

35 Head Big Stretchy Fall Yearlings 35
Bred for early September farrow



**Five Extra Good Tried Sows
Five Fall Boars, Ready For Service**

Some are by O. K. Lad by Pawnee Lad. I never sold a better offering. They are large and smooth and all safe for early September farrow. They are not fat, but in good, thrifty growing condition.

If you want some big, smooth Poland Chinas, this will be the place to get them. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering. Remember the date is Thursday, August 20, 1914. Sale is at farm near South Mound and Parsons, Kansas. Please write me for catalog today.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kans.

*Come to my Annual
Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale*

**At Cleveland, Missouri,
Thursday, Aug. 20, 1914**

**50 HEAD OF LARGE SOWS
AND YEARLINGS 50**

24 Head are bred to Iowa Model Top.
17 Head are bred to W. H. Valley Chief.
4 Head are bred to Drexel Wonder.
5 Head are bred to W. H. Crimson Col.
All bred for early September litters.

17 Head sired by Queen's Wonder.
12 Head sired by Drexel Pride.
11 Head sired by Col. Gano Again.
7 Head sired by Drexel Pride 2d.
1 by Wonder Chief.
1 by Beauty's Model Top.
1 by Pilot Instructor.

My catalogs are ready to mail. Please send for one and come to my sale. This is positively the best offering I ever sold, and one of the very best bred lots that will be sold in Missouri this year. Come and get some of this blood. You can make no mistake. O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, will attend this sale and will buy for you if you can not attend. I invite all lovers of Durocs to come and spend a day with me whether they wish to buy or not. Send for catalog today.

W. T. Hutchison, Cleveland, Mo.

30 Miles South of Kansas City, on K. C. S. Railway.



Bruce Saunders
President

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF
JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Devere Rafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

"BLACK DUSTER" 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.

SEGRIST & 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. swine 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.

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

HORSES AND MULES

It is a big saving for you to buy at this time of year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense size like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph. **FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.**



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 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.

Black REGISTERED Jack

For Sale. 15% hands high, six years old, a good breeder. Also Duroc Jersey hogs. **LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kansas.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS



Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. **H. E. CONROY,** Nortonville, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadland 383260, out of Anxiety and Loretta bred dams. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.**

Star Breeding Farm. For Sale—Hereford bulls, yearlings and twos; singly or carload. **SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.**

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

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.**

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.

DUTCH BELTED BULL CALVES. Best Dairy Breeding. **JAMES CLEMENS, Kansasville, Wis.**

HERFORDS.

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

Butter Production—Milk Capacity. Bred in young Jersey bulls I am offering for sale. Guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Send for pedigrees and descriptions. Visitors welcome. **R. A. Gilliland, Route 1, Mayetta, Kansas.**

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

Spring Hill Dairy Farm Bull Calves by sons of Gamboe Oxford Princess, 2 lbs. 6 1/4 oz. butter; Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females. **J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kansas.**

MAPLE LAWN DAIRY FARM Fontaine's Valentine heads our herd. Unregistered cows for sale. **W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan.**

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. Clemenson, Holton, Kan.**

HORSES AND MULES.



POLAND CHINAS

Moore & Son's Poland

Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a splendid big-type boar of the great Tecumseh family, 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. Will breed a few select sows to this great sire, very reasonably. **F. E. MOORE, Gardner, Kansas.**

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.**

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS. My spring pigs are ready to ship. Now is the time to buy dandy boars, \$20; the best, \$25; sow pigs, \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few boars ready for service. Write me your wants before you buy elsewhere. Also Jersey bulls and bred heifers for sale. **THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 miles south of St. Louis.)**

POLAND CHINA BOARS. For Sale—Four extra good fall yearling boars sired by D. Wonder by B. Wonder by Blain's Wonder and out of our best sows. They have size and quality and are priced right. First order gets choice. Write us. **SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.**

WEDD'S BIG POLANDS. 150 Spring Pigs, by Wedd's Long King, our 1,000-lb. son of Long King's Equal; Wedd's Expansion by Old Expansion; Mo. Metal and Long Price. From high-class sows. Four good, big, stretchy boars. **GEO. WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS. A few extra good fall boars sired by Miami Chief. The best we ever raised. They will please anyone wanting a first-class herd boar. Come and see them. You can make no mistake. **P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

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. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.**

A ORANGE AGAIN

Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars, also 30 spring boars. Prices right. **HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.**

LYNN GROVE SPOTTED POLANDS. Choice bred gilts, outstanding boars, spring pigs by Spotted Boy, Cainesville Boy, Billy Sunday and Lucky Judge, Brandywine, Clipper, Goodenough, Budwiser, Lineville Chief and Clifton breeding. **J. O. RILEY & SON, Cainesville, Mo.**

POLAND CHINAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE. Five fall boars, spring pigs, both sexes. Prices reasonable. **R. L. MOUNT, Polo, Missouri.**

Faulkner's SPOTTED POLANDS Famous **ASK FOR CATALOG OF OUR AUGUST 5th SALE OF BRED SOWS, BOARS AND GILTS.** **H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamestown, Mo.**

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.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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