

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 29.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

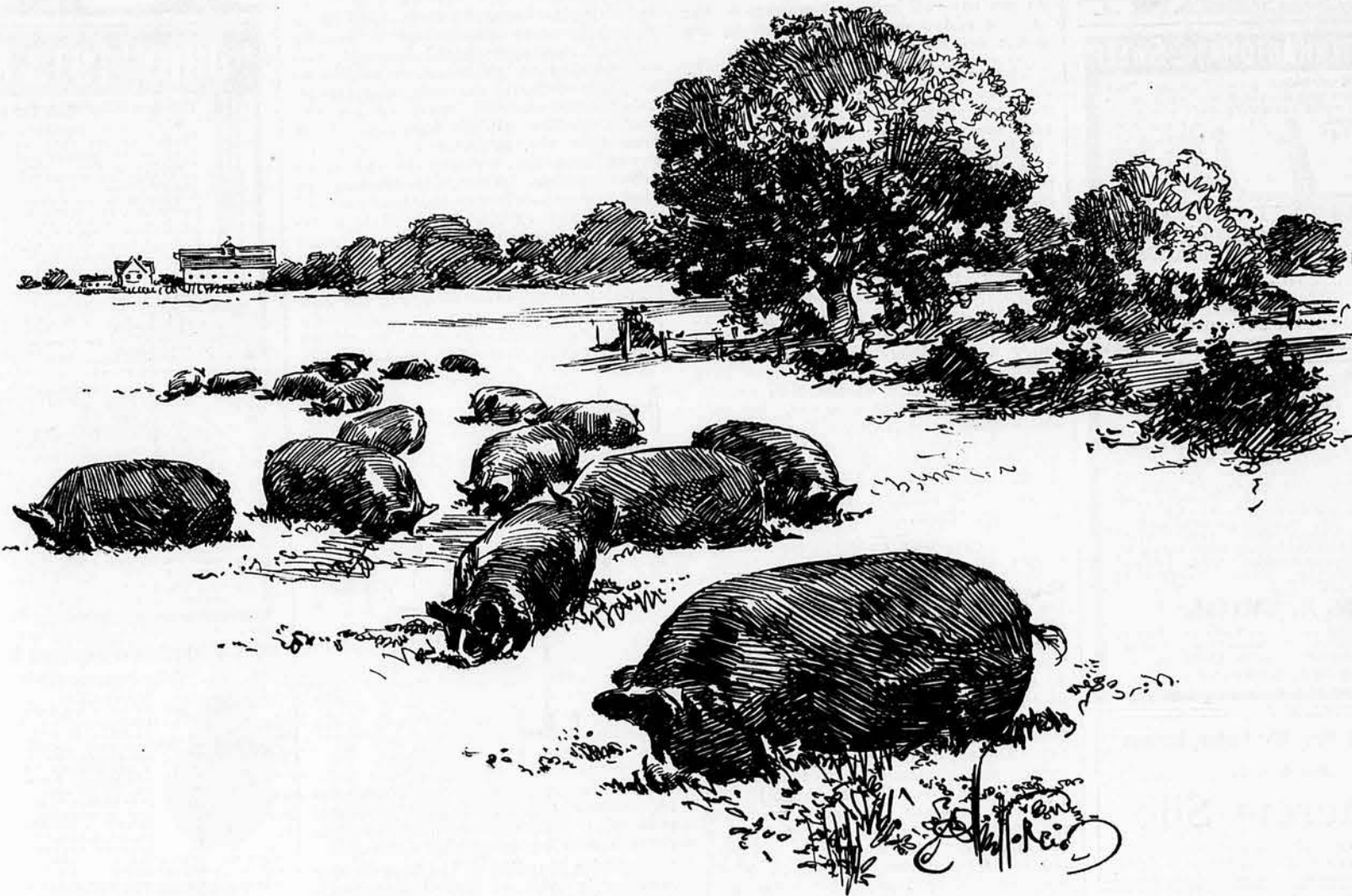
JULY 19, 1913.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**N**OT the mouldy old maxims, away out of date, but the porkers we raise, that are paying the freight. They roam through the pastures, red, white, spotted, black, and the wealth they are making fills many a sack. And still Opportunity knocks at our door—with the millions we ship, there's a market for more.

On seas of alfalfa, in shadow and sheen, float cargoes of feed through the billows of green; and again and again, on that marvelous tide, the ripples of richness flash, wondrous and wide. Alfalfa, sweet emblem of plenty and charm, may the wave of thy verdure flood every farm!

Time comes when each acre must yield without flaw. Production must double, is Nature's grim law. The cities will teem with vast millions that toil, and life, with its hopes, must depend on the soil. What methods more wise could the farmer combine, than raising alfalfa and fattening swine? —"Brad"



*"What Methods More Wise Could the Farmer Combine,  
Than Raising Alfalfa and Fattening Swine?"*



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# FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner  
Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

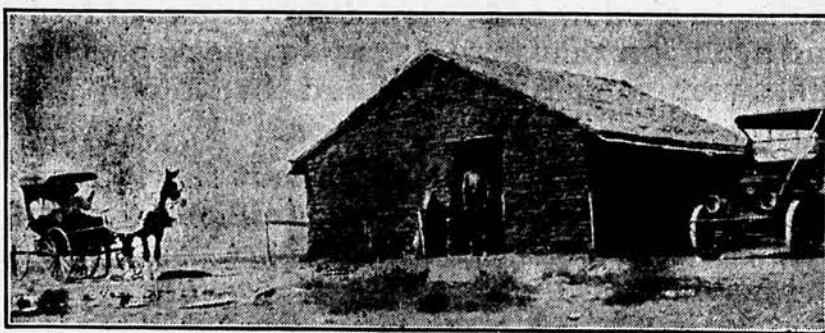
#### General Lubrication.

Much expense and annoyance is due to lack of keeping all parts of the automobile thoroughly lubricated. The automobile needs lubrication whether it is convenient or not for the operator so to do. Most cars are so well provided with grease cups that the matter of turning up of the same and keeping the machine thoroughly oiled is a small chore. The cups on the fast running parts should be turned up more frequently than those on the slow running parts. On the other hand, those parts exposed to the dust and grit of the road should be turned up frequently and the bearings kept well supplied with grease. The instruction book of every machine contains a chart showing the parts of the machine which need oil and states approximately how often oil should be applied. This matter of oiling should not be neglected. One other important point, of course, too, is that the right kind of oil and grease be used. There is as much difference in oil as there is in other things. Oils of the highest lubricating qualities should be used. While oiling do not overlook the brake connections. Usually such connections

Something needs attention. The man who has given his car a careful study will have a good idea where to look. He can tell by the cranking whether he is getting gas or not. If he is getting gas and the engine does not go, the sparking system is at fault and here the search for the trouble should be made. By looking over the wiring once a week the sparking system is kept in condition. The same general principles of understanding will apply to all other parts of the car when things go wrong. Keep every bearing well oiled and the bolts tight and trouble will be reduced to a minimum and garage and roadside repairs will be saved.

#### Rules of the Road.

Every day the common rules of the road are violated by the motorists. Such violation not only lays the motorist open to personal injury to himself but also to injury to others and damage to his own motor as well as damage to other motors or road vehicles. When passing another vehicle head on, it is the rule of the road to keep to the right, each turning to one side of the center of the road as shown in the left-



AUTO TRAVELERS STOP OVER NIGHT IN EASTERN COLORADO IN THE RAPIDLY PASSING SODDY.

do not have oil holes. A squeeze of the oil can and a drop of lubricant in the joints will help.

The summer and touring number of Reo Echo contains an article with novel diagrams showing how motor power may save muscle on the farm, on the road and in the shop, also one on how to convert old cars into portable power plants for threshers, lawn mowers, corn shellers, wood saws and other power-driven machines. "A Scenic Tour Through New Mexico, Arizona and California," by C. R. McNally, and "Touring in the Sierras," by Capt. P. J. Picherie, fairly bristle with daring and amusing touring anecdote. "The Drummer Riding the Goat of Commerce" will interest those who enjoy a good laugh. A dozen or more other live topics are touched upon that rivet the attention of the man or woman who believes in progress. By special arrangement KANSAS FARMER readers may procure a copy of this big and handsome brochure, free of charge, from R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West Sixty-second Street, New York, so long as the limited supply lasts.

#### Care and Adjustments.

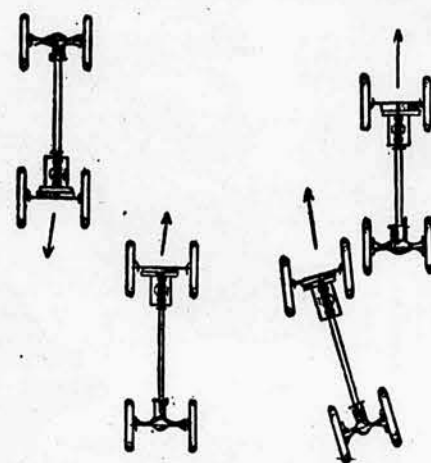
It is not unusual to hear the remark that such and such motorist has had extra good "luck" with his car. There are many car owners who have little or no trouble. The car is always trim and neat, the motor starts easily and runs as long as is required without exasperating break downs or road annoyances.

We think it a good plan to never tinker with the several parts of the car. The manufacturer properly put together and adjusted every part before it left his hands. We do think it well to spend as much time as is necessary each week, however, in looking over the car in a search for loose bolts and wiping off accumulated dirt or oil which may be hiding from view some part likely to get out of adjustment. Half of the ability to make an adjustment or repair is the ability to discover its necessity. A thorough study of the instruction book with an observation of the manner in which the several parts are assembled, will give the motorist a good thorough understanding of the car's construction.

When the engine refuses to start after a few turns of the crank, it is absolutely futile to keep on cranking.

hand figure above. If the vehicle to be passed is horse drawn and is heavily loaded, courtesy should prompt the automobilist to permit that vehicle to keep the center of the road even though this should involve traveling on the poorer portion of the highway. It is true that the motorist has as many rights upon the highway as the horse drawn vehicle. However, courtesy in road usage—whether on the part of the motorist or the driver of horses—will make traveling easier and more satisfactory to both.

In overtaking slower going vehicles traveling in the same direction, the rule of travel is to pass to the left as shown in the right-hand figure. The slower moving vehicle moving to the right-hand

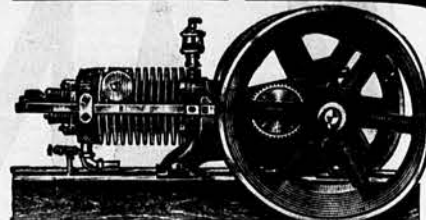


side of the road, giving the faster moving vehicle a chance to pass. If these two rules were strictly observed accidents would be materially reduced.

Excessive sounding of the horn on any occasion is evidence that the motorist is a novice. On good roads when the passing of a horse drawn vehicle is easy, it is best not to use the horn at all.

In some states there are laws according to which the automobile must come to a stop when the driver of a horse drawn vehicle holds up his hand. It is unwise to disregard this as well as any other law which is designed to make traveling safe and satisfactory. The drawing above is from the Overland instruction book.

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The Silo Filler With the Direct Drive

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**JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT,** Birmingham, N. Y.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.  
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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

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#### OUR GUARANTEE

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



#### GRASSHOPPERS STILL AT WORK.

It is evident that serious damage is being done by grasshoppers in Kansas. This is especially true in western counties. In spite of the fact that specific instructions have been given time and again on how to poison these pests, it seems that those most interested have failed to take advantage of these instructions and put them in operation. The Entomological department of the Experiment Station has given considerable attention to this matter of destroying grasshoppers. They have proven conclusively that they can be poisoned and at small cost. It requires concerted, systematic efforts, however, to accomplish these results. It would appear that the farmers themselves have not been sufficiently keen in applying these carefully worked out methods which have been described to them by the Experiment Station men. Various objections have been raised. In Ford County recently the county commissioners furnished the necessary materials and appointed a definite day for distributing the poison along the edges of all fields in the county. The experimental field work has demonstrated that this can be done for 25 cents an acre; using the Paris green bran mash preparation. Methods of preparing this mash have been given in recent issues, but for the benefit of those who perhaps have overlooked the matter we herewith give it again: Mix 20 pounds of bran dry with a pound of Paris green or arsenic. Squeeze the juice of three oranges or lemons into three and one-half gallons of water. Chop up the pulp and peel of the fruit and add to the water, wetting the bran and poison with this mixture. After stirring thoroughly the poison is ready to use. This amount is enough for five acres. It must be sown broadcast and not deposited in small piles. If this rule is carefully followed, there will be no danger to farm animals. A field of kafir on the farm of Senator Jewett Shouse, near Kinsley, was recently saved from grasshoppers by the use of this poison mixture. A representative of the Experiment Station with the foreman of the farm in looking over the field two days after the poison was applied, found as many as 200 dead grasshoppers in a space two feet square in many portions of the field. An average of the field made from a good many counts indicated 23 grasshoppers per square foot had been destroyed by this poisoning campaign. This number of grasshoppers would have totally destroyed the crop in a very short time.

It is best to apply the poison mixture early in the morning, since it is eaten most readily while still moist. More detailed instructions will be given by the entomologist at the Experiment Station upon request both as to the poisoning of the hoppers and as regards use of the hopper dozer and other methods of destroying pests. It is evident that systematic work in destroying them must be taken up pretty generally over the western counties or they will be a continuous menace each year to the growing crops.

#### EXPERIMENT STATION PROFIT.

Often fault is found with experiment stations and station farms because as a result of their work they do not return a profit in dollars and cents. We have heard—and so have you—this criticism directed against our own experiment stations. You have heard it said time and again that if the men who are conducting these experimental farms were turned loose in the world absolutely upon their own resources they could not make a living as farmers. This criticism is directed against these men because of the fact that it is well known that generally experiments are not profitable on a dollar and cents basis. It is interesting along this line to note the following from the report of Director Jordan of the New York Experiment Station, who discusses this thought:

"The station authorities are sometimes questioned as to the profits of the farm under scientific management.

The farm does not return a profit in dollars and cents, and if it did it would be a miserable failure.

"It is regarded very properly as a piece of apparatus to be used in agricultural investigations and when so used it not only returns no profits, but is a heavy bill of expense.

"For instance, \* \* \* the dairy herd here is a fine one and very productive, but it is constantly under experimental observation for such purposes as testing milking machines, determining the important factors in milk sanitation and making observations of other kinds. Now all this work cannot be done in a way which is essential to accurate experimentation without incurring several times the expense that would be necessary for mere commercial operations."

#### TOO MUCH HAULING.

A New York report gives some interesting facts relative to the expense of freight in the cost of beef. For instance, the steer comes originally from the range in Colorado or Texas as a feeder and is shipped to Kansas City. There he is sold to some one in western Kansas or Oklahoma where he is pastured during the summer. The animal is again shipped to Kansas City where he is bought by a feeder and shipped to a farm in Iowa, Missouri, or Kansas, put on full feed and finished. Then he is

ably about 1,360,000 bushels, or an average of about 12 bushels per acre. In some portions of Saline County wheat is practically a failure, but there are other portions where 40-bushel yields are being returned. While especially droughty spots may be largely responsible for this, it has been our observation that when conditions for wheat have been especially favorable in any community there have always been a few who have given the most careful preparation to the seed bed from start to finish, receiving fairly good yields. In a good wheat year the careless, slipshod methods in preparing the land seems to give as good results as where more labor has been used in preparing the ground. Adverse climatic conditions invariably show up the good farmer.

#### DETERIORATION IN WHEAT.

Seventy-five per cent of the damage to wheat in Kansas from the standpoint of quality of the grain is due to improper shocking and stacking in the field, according to L. A. Fitz, milling expert of the Kansas Experiment Station. It certainly is to be regretted that such losses occur. This simply means that a farmer may have produced up to harvesting time wheat which would grade No. 2 and bring the top market price, but due to the various factors which tend to reduce the grade, he is compelled

## More Wheat From Fewer Acres

KANSAS, the first state in the Union in total amount of wheat produced, stands thirty-second in average acre yield. The Kansas wheat raiser must admit that this statement gives us nothing to be especially proud of. The thirteen-bushel average for the state could easily be doubled, and possibly even trebled, if somewhat different methods of preparation could be followed by the wheat farmers of the state. Bulletin No. 185 from the Kansas Experiment Station, entitled "Preparing Land for Wheat," will be ready for distribution in a few days. This bulletin tells how wheat has been grown on the Experiment Station farm the past three years, using various methods of seed bed preparation. Nothing impossible or impractical has been tried out in these experiments. The article appearing on another page of this issue gives some of the most striking results of this series of experiments. These striking differences in yields amounting to variations as great as 35 bushels per acre were plainly not due to luck or favorable seasons. The big yields were due wholly to the kind of preparation given the ground before seeding.

The cost of preparing the right kind of a seed bed amounted to only \$4.85 per acre, which left a net profit over cost of preparation of \$30.88 per acre. The value of early plowing was shown most emphatically. Proper seed bed preparation for wheat requires time, and the time to begin is right now.—THE EDITOR.

shipped to Kansas City or some other packing center and sold. The meat is then shipped to the retail dealer. These several railroad trips cost money and the expense is each time added to the price of the steer and finally to the cost of the meat in the butcher shop and the consumer has the total freight bill to pay.

The stocker can be reared on the ranges of Texas or Colorado cheaper than it can be on the valuable land of the corn belt and the shipment of the steer from the range to the corn belt is a legitimate transaction. However, we are not taking due cognizance of the economies necessary either to supply the consumer with cheap meat or to result in the greatest profit in the feeding of cattle, when the steer is shipped about as stated above. Why not ship him directly from the range to the farm on which he is to be fed and finished?

We have lengthened to a ridiculous extent the route between the producer and consumer and it is the shortening of this route that will have the greatest and most immediate effect on lower prices to the consumer and increased profit to the legitimate hands in production.

In our Kansas crop report of July 12 wheat was reported as a failure in Saline County. More recent reports seem to indicate that taking the county as a whole the yield of wheat will be prob-

ably about 1,360,000 bushels, or an average of about 12 bushels per acre. In some portions of Saline County wheat is practically a failure, but there are other portions where 40-bushel yields are being returned. While especially droughty spots may be largely responsible for this, it has been our observation that when conditions for wheat have been especially favorable in any community there have always been a few who have given the most careful preparation to the seed bed from start to finish, receiving fairly good yields. In a good wheat year the careless, slipshod methods in preparing the land seems to give as good results as where more labor has been used in preparing the ground. Adverse climatic conditions invariably show up the good farmer.

The damage from rain is much more serious in Eastern Kansas than in the West, since oftentimes several showers may fall upon shocked wheat which has been improperly set up and where the shocks have been improperly capped. The old art of stacking bound grain seems to have become a lost art in these days, and serious damage from rain in the stack often results from poor stacking.

It may seem out of place to call attention to these matters just at the present time when the wheat is practically all shocked and stacked, but we would suggest that those who are handling their grain now take note of the various factors tending to produce deterioration in quality, especially noting those which might have been prevented by giving careful attention to such details of handling the crop as might have obviated the damage.

Here's the advice John Fields gives the cotton growers of Oklahoma: "Match each acre of cotton with one acre of kafir or milo. You will not need to spend your cotton money for feed next fall."

The grain ration of the horse at hard work should be reduced over Sunday or when the horse is laid off from work.

#### BALANCED FARMING.

We hope to see the time in Kansas when the establishing of a dairy herd will mean a better balanced system of general farm operations. Our experience on the farm and with farmers in general leads us to the statement that the farmer is not built on the plan of thinking of more than one or two things at a time. The agricultural press has long harped on the theory that every man who succeeds these days must be a specialist. We are confident that this is not so, generally speaking, in the case of the farmer. Very rarely do we find a farm conducted strictly as a dairy farm, which reaches a maximum of profit. Rarely do we find a farm conducted strictly as a hog farm, which is profitable.

The conduct of the farm for some one thing and depending upon that one thing, is rarely, if ever, as profitable as the farm well organized along the several different lines. For example, the exclusive dairy farm is organized along the line of giving the whole attention to the herd of dairy cows. Usually the calves are vealed or at least disposed of when young. If the skim milk is fed on the farm it is fed to a few pigs and little attention is given to the pigs other than that of feeding. On dozens upon dozens of dairy farms we have seen no pigs at all and only one or two calves and these were on the farm because they had not at that time been disposed of. On the same farms we found a considerable portion of the feed bought. On the same farms we found the horse power maintained on a low standard and usually the fields were poorly cultivated.

Our idea of dairying for the Kansas farmer is the milking of such good cows as the help available can take care of, and this care, including milking, should not require more than an hour or an hour and a half night and morning. With such a herd should be found a brood sow and at least one litter of pigs for each of the cows milked, and on that farm each cow's calf ought to be kept until it is at least one year old, assuming that the calves are kept for their value as beef or stockers and that the herd is not pure-bred and the calves not sold for breeding purposes. Then the land should be so farmed as to produce all of the feed these cows, calves and pigs can consume. Under these conditions the live stock will furnish a market for all the feed grown on the farm and through such market they will return the highest possible prices.

To be sure, along with this live stock should be a flock of chickens as large as can be handily kept, the horses required to do the work should be good ones, and a couple or three good colts per year could as easily be sold as not. It is along some such line as this that we believe the dairy fits into Kansas farm operations with the greatest profit to the farmer. If, on the other hand, the farmer is to get eight or ten cows and these are to have all of his attention, good work along other lines which he has done being allowed to become secondary, then we are doubtful of the advisability of establishing a farm dairy herd.

"The county farm agent must see everything, hear everything, and advise with caution," says an exchange. The county agent will in practically every county be able to support such advice as he gives, if it be good for his county, by the experience and success of some few farmers who have done the right thing in the right way. The county farm agent is not without a precedent. In not a single county in Kansas would such agent launch upon an open sea without a compass. His guides would be farmers here and there who have achieved success by the methods best adapted to the locality. If the farm agent does nothing more than to carry the news of these successes from one farm to another and induce farmers generally to employ such methods, he will have given value received to the community.



# SILAGE AS A HORSE FEED

*The Exact Status of Silage as Horse Feed Unsettled, Many Using it Successfully*

THE stomach of the horse is probably more susceptible to any changes in food than that of any other animal. It has been found in practice that heavy labor can be performed with less loss of weight where good, wholesome, dry feeds are used than where pasture, new hay or grain or other succulent foods are substituted. Particular feeders in many instances refuse to feed the new crop of grain and forage until after the first of October, fearing that any change of that sort earlier in the season is liable to produce digestive disorders. In the selection of feeds for horses, the greatest care should be used to obtain feeds that are free from mould or dust and have been allowed to reach the proper stage of maturity before being harvested and have dried out sufficiently to prevent "mow burning." Whenever an opportunity to choose timothy hay cut at different stages of growth is offered, the horseman prefers that in which the seeds have been allowed to ripen before cutting rather than that in which the seeds are in the milk or dough stage. The cattlemen, however, follows the opposite course and selects that which has been cut earliest in the season. These practices have grown up because of the fact that experience has proven that the horses have responded to them more readily than to those which are not followed.

The idle horse can and should be treated differently from the work horse, which permits the feeding of coarser and more bulky materials, although just as great care should be exercised to see that they are wholesome. Silage has been fed to horses in different sections of the country with varying degrees of success. When it first came into general use for feeding dairy cattle, the corn was cut at a very immature stage. This kind of silage, if fed to horses, resulted the same as feeding green corn, producing colic, scours, and other digestive disorders. In later years, silage has been fed successfully by many farmers, although in isolated cases it results disastrously, probably due to one of several causes. It may have been made from immature crops, resulting in a very acid or sour silage; from crops that were too mature at time of filling, resulting in mouldy silage because of failure to settle and exclude air; poor preservation, due either to the method of filling or to the silo not being airtight, to carelessness in feeding so that the material would start to decompose from one feed to another in parts of the silo, or to failure on the part of the feeder to use a sufficient amount of time in getting horses accustomed to a succulent feed after having been fed continuously on dry feed for a considerable period of time. Silage made from corn, kafir or sweet sorghum is very deficient in protein. When it is used extensively and not properly supplemented with alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or some other leguminous forage crop, a concentrated nitrogenous feed such as linseed meal or cottonseed meal should be used. If this is neglected, horses as well as cattle are certain to have digestive disturbances due to an insufficiency of protein as compared with other food nutrients.

Very little experimental work has been done by the various experiment stations in the feeding of horses largely because of the fact that the limited amount of money appropriated for experimental work will not permit of the purchase of a sufficient number of animals to overcome individual differences. This is not only true in regard to feeding such feeds as silage that occasionally results in permanent loss to the owner, but also true of those feeds which are more widely used. The Pennsylvania station fed a group of horses for market, one-third of which were fed silage in quantities sufficient to replace one-half of the hay normally used. This resulted in a smaller consumption of grain, less expensive gains and a finish equal to that secured when dry feeds were fed exclusively. There were seven horses in the silage lot, six of which ate their feed with a relish. The seventh did not take kindly to it. Each horse was started on five pounds per head daily, which was increased gradually to fifteen pounds at the end of the first week. A further increase was then made to twenty pounds per head daily, which was the maximum quantity fed. During the 84 days of the test the total

THE digestive system of the horse is so different from that of the ruminant animals that entirely different methods of feeding must be followed. The horse is much more subject to digestive disorders and a great deal more care must be used in selecting his feed. Undoubtedly the trained horseman who thoroughly understands the general principles of horse feeding can successfully make considerable use of silage. It must be kept in mind that as yet the feeding of silage to horses is in an experimental stage. The erection of a silo for the sole purpose of using the silage in horse feeding is undoubtedly not to be advised. The articles appearing on this page give the experiences and observations of several men who have had special opportunities to observe the use of silage as a horse feed.—G. C. WHEELER.

quantity of silage fed per horse varied from 1,040.3 pounds to 1,536 pounds. No evil results of any sort were noted because of its use during the period when it was used, which demonstrates that where proper precautions are taken in harvesting, storing and feeding silage, it will prove to be a wholesome feed in the hands of a careful man. Because of its nature, however, it would not be a safe feed in the hands of one who was in any way careless. As the total saving because of its use in horse feeding on the average farm is so slight, it is doubtful whether or not its general use should be advocated. Where horses are being grown or developed or carried through the winter in idleness, it would have a greater usefulness than where horses were at work. More study and investigation of its effect upon horses will result in approved methods free from danger being devised. As yet, however, the use of silage for horse feeding is in the experimental stage and those who make a large use of same should keep this fact in mind before giving it unqualified endorsement.—W. A. COCHEL.

## Silage for Horses and Mules.

Corn silage as a part ration for horses is not new, but has been used by farmers and breeders for many years. The need for an economic ration for horses is greater now than it has been in the past. High-priced forage and grain, with advanced land values, demand greater economy in feeding.

The question as to the use of corn silage for feeding horses can be best answered by reviewing some of the experiments and tests conducted along this line of work.

The Michigan Experiment Station has been feeding horses for many years on silage and favors its use, especially for horses not at heavy work. In a test made some years ago with seven teams of work horses, one horse of each team was fed hay and grain, while the other received small amounts of hay and grain with about 15 pounds of corn silage. These teams were doing moderate work.

The experiment lasted for twelve weeks and the following results were noted:

The silage-fed horses showed an average gain of five pounds per head. Besides the increase in body weight the drivers noted that the silage-fed horses worked fully as well and did not appear to be any softer than those not receiving silage. The silage-fed horses showed a better finish and sleeker coats.

Mr. Shaw of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, as has already been stated in KANSAS FARMER, has for several years been feeding horses and mules on silage. He reports splendid results and counts corn silage one of the best horse feeds he has ever tried. With the large numbers he has been feeding, his data is certainly valuable. He has been feeding from 30 to 40 head of colts and mares each year, besides a number of mules. His ration is made up of corn silage and alfalfa hay, the principal part being silage.

The horse-importing firm of Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley have for the past year been feeding to their fine imported draft stallions a ration of corn silage. They feed from six to twelve pounds per head per day, and have emptied one silo and are starting the second. Mr. Burkett, the foreman, has been caring for imported horses for over 20 years, and reports he has never fed a bunch of horses with better results. He has noted in particular the good gains and fine condition of the animals receiving silage. The horses have been entirely free from ailments of any kind, their coats are sleek and there is a freshness and finish to the animals which is better than he has ever seen. Many of these horses are extremely valuable, but the members of the firm count they are running no risk, provided they feed good silage, and certainly the cost of the ration is greatly reduced.

Among the thousands of silo owners in the United States it is safe to say that a great majority are using silage as a part ration for their horses. Many farmers in the East who have had silos for 25 or 30 years report most favorably on the use of this great feed. Especially do they recommend silage for

growing colts and mares with colt; and for horses during the winter months, when they work short hours.

It is self evident that horses doing heavy work need a condensed ration, especially when they have but a short time for feeding. For this reason large rations of silage to work horses are not recommended. As silage is a watery feed, bulky in nature and succulent like grass, it should be given as grass.

Considering the data already at hand, we can conclude that corn silage is an excellent ration for horses, economic in character and wholesome in use. By using good judgment, the horse feeder will make no error and will be better off financially if he adopts the silo.—JOHN BOWER.

## Corn Silage For Draft Horses.

Before erecting a silo at our importing stables, we spent some time in investigating the merits of corn silage as a horse ration. We found in this investigation quite a number of breeders and horse dealers who had used the silo with success for a number of years. Some others were not so favorable to its use but in such cases we found the experience lacking. As a result of the investigation we erected a stave silo adjacent to our barn, and in the fall of 1912 filled it with corn which was fairly well matured. This corn would perhaps yield 40 bushels per acre. The ears were in the dent and some of the bottom leaves had become dry. We took pains to pack the silage thoroughly while putting it in.

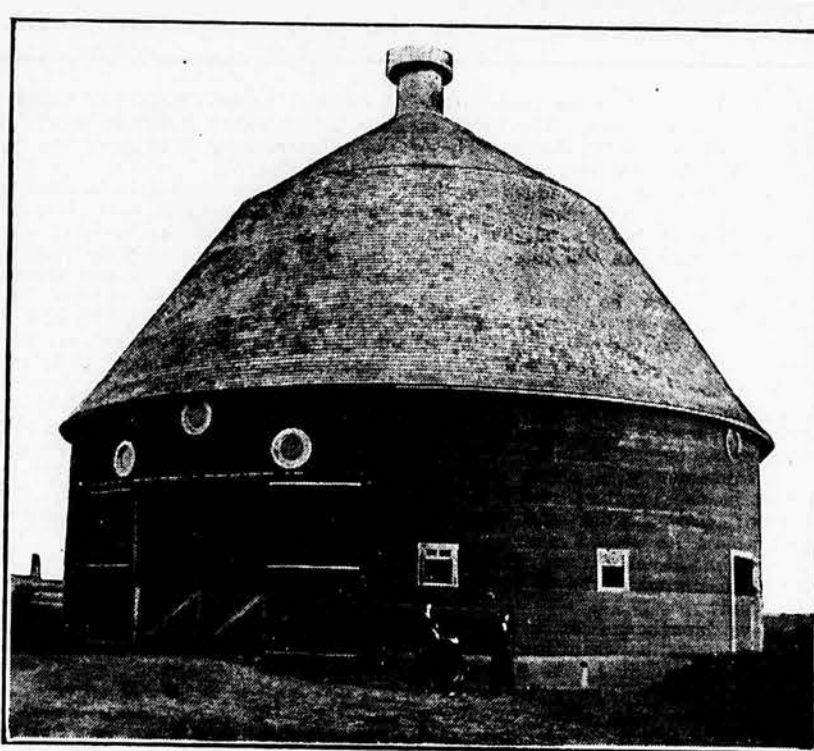
Our importation of draft horses, consisting of Percherons, Shires and Belgians, arrived in good condition and immediately we started them on a ration of corn silage. In a few days they were accustomed to the feed and seemed to relish it greatly. We then put them on a regular ration which was made up of 12 pounds of corn silage, 8 pounds of oats, 4 pounds of cut alfalfa, 4 pounds of bran and what good timothy hay they would eat up clean. This varies from 3 to 10 pounds per animal per day.

We weighed each horse separately every week during the test and at the end of sixty days computed the net gain of the entire lot. This we found to be 3 3-4 pounds per day per horse, which was the best gain we have ever been able to make on our horses. Harry Birkett, who has had charge of our stock for many years and who has had experience in caring for valuable draft stallions for twenty years, reports that he has never fed horses which did better than those receiving silage. Not a single horse was off feed or sick at any time during the test and in appearance they showed a better condition than any horses we have ever fed. Their digestion was perfect and in fact they seemed to be in the very best possible condition.

From our experience we are satisfied that corn silage, properly put up and preserved, is a most valuable feed for horses, both from an economic standpoint and also the results in gains, health and digestion. We shall aim in the future to feed all our horses a ration of silage at all times and believe we will save enough each year on the ration bill alone to more than pay for our silage investment.

We carried fifty head of imported stallions on this feed. This is the first year in the history of our business that our horses have not stocked when the weather was bad and we were unable to get them out and exercise them regularly. This is the first year in the history of our business that we have never had a veterinarian at our barns on account of colic. We lay these two facts to the use of silage. It seems to act on the horses just as green grass and keeps them in perfect condition. Their hair was sleeker in December than it usually is in March.—MARK W. WOODS, in Breeder's Gazette.

O. H. Simpson, owner and proprietor of the Willow Meadow Dairy Farm, near Dodge City, made KANSAS FARMER a call this week. Mr. Simpson is building up a fine herd of Holstein cattle and has a splendid registered male at its head. He has just completed a 14 x 40 cement silo. This dairy supplies high-class milk to Dodge City. All Mr. Simpson's training in farming and dairying has been secured by reading and studying agricultural publications and putting into practice their teachings. This dairy is paying financially.



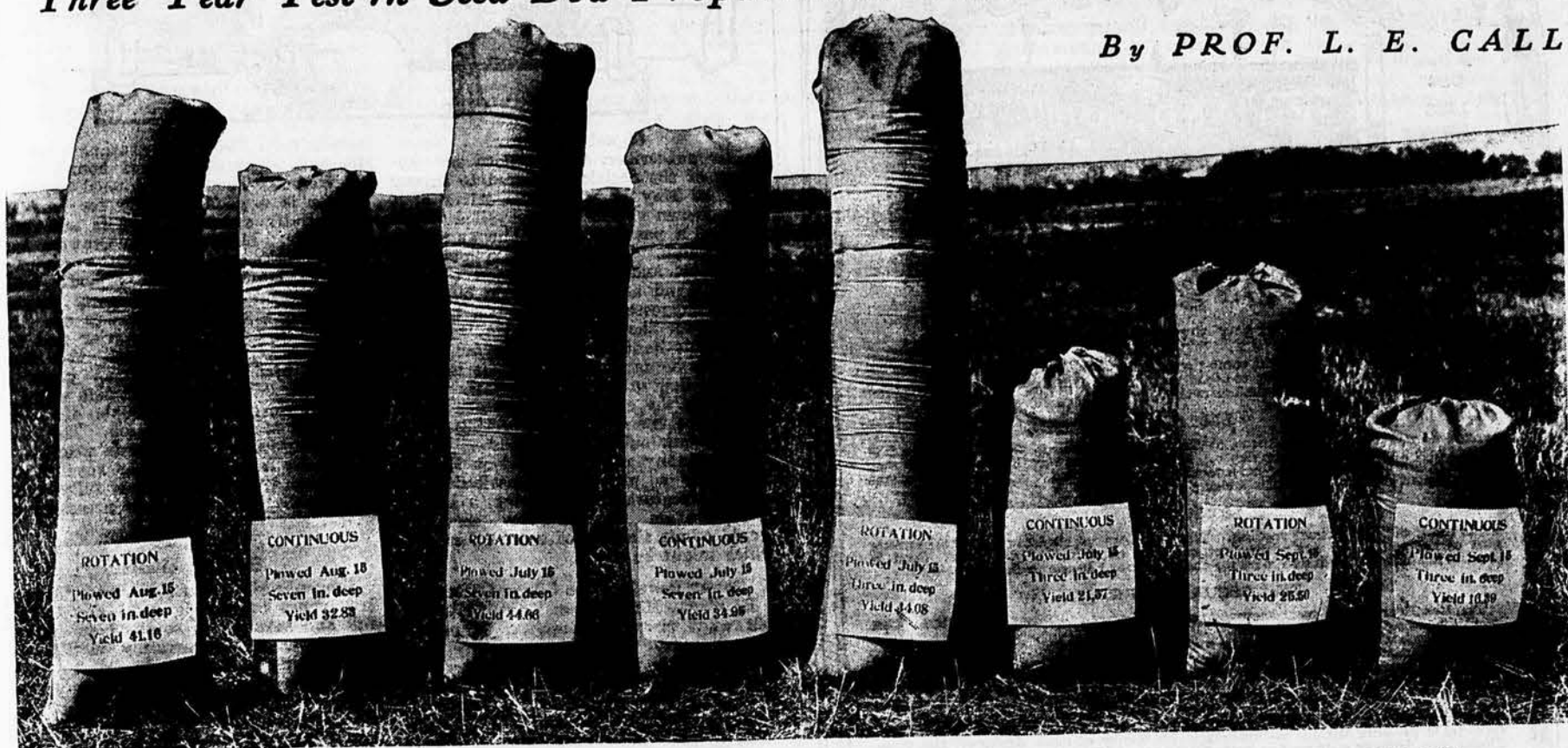
BARN OF THIS TYPE ARE NOT COMMON IN KANSAS.—THIS ONE WAS RECENTLY BUILT BY C. J. CREIGHTON, WASHINGTON COUNTY.—IT IS SIXTY FEET IN DIAMETER AND SIXTY FEET HIGH.



# PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT

Three Year Test in Seed Bed Preparation Show Remarkable Results

By PROF. L. E. CALL



CONTINUOUS CROPPING VERSUS ROTATION.—EACH SACK CONTAINS THE WHEAT PRODUCED UPON ONE-TENTH ACRE.—SIMILAR METHODS OF SEED-BED PREPARATION WERE USED BOTH ON LAND CONTINUOUSLY CROPPED TO WHEAT AND WHERE WHEAT WAS GROWN AFTER OATS IN ROTATION WITH CORN AND OATS.

**E**LEVEN methods of preparing land continuously cropped to wheat were compared and the following are the results for this year:

1. Land disked at planting, but not plowed, produced 9½ bushels of wheat per acre and returned \$5.51 after paying for the cost of preparing the ground.
2. Land plowed three inches deep September 15 (a common practice among farmers) and prepared for seed-

*Wheat Yields Varying From Nine and One-third Bushels to Forty Four and Two-thirds Bushels per Acre, Due Wholly to Different Methods of Preparing Land Before Seeding, is the Result of an Experiment at This Station This Year. This is The Third Year in Succession That Similar and Equally Striking Variations Have Occurred at This Station*

cost \$4.75 per acre to prepare, produced 29½ bushels of wheat and returned \$19.12 after paying for cost of preparation.

8. Land plowed July 15 (the right time), three inches deep (too shallow for best results), produced 21½ bushels of wheat per acre, leaving \$12.90 above cost of preparation.

9. Land plowed July 15, seven inches deep, produced 35 bushels per acre, the highest yield of the continuously cropped plots, cost \$4.85 to prepare the land and returned \$23.11 above cost of preparation.

10. Land listed July 15, five inches

inches deep, gave 41 bushels per acre, from which there was left \$29.37, after paying \$3.55 for cost of preparation.

3. Land plowed July 15, three inches deep, gave a yield of 44 bushels per acre, cost \$4.35 to prepare, leaving a net return of \$30.91.

4. Land plowed July 15, seven inches deep, produced 44½ bushels of wheat per acre, the highest yield in the experiment, cost \$4.85 per acre for preparation, and returned \$30.88 per acre over cost of production.

5. Land plowed July 15, twelve inches deep, with the Spalding deep tillage implement, cost \$8.10 per acre for

only possible to prepare an ideal seed bed when the preparation of the ground is started early in the summer.

Experiments were started at the Kansas Experiment Station several years ago to determine the value of different methods of preparing land for wheat. This work has been conducted during the last three years upon upland soil very low in fertility, land that had been previously cropped for many years to small grain, corn and sorghums, without the addition of manure or green manuring crops. The field was in wheat in 1910. A portion of this field was divided into plots in 1911, each plot receiving different seed bed treatment, wheat, where wheat was grown after oats in rotation with corn and oats, were compared, and gave these results: Eleven methods in all were used. In 1912 and 1913 the same methods of treatment were repeated upon each of the eleven plots. Another portion of the field was planted to corn in 1911, to oats in 1912, and to wheat in 1913. Five different methods of preparing the seed bed were used upon this area for the 1913 crop. The wheat was seeded upon all plots October 2. Bearded Fife wheat was sown with a disk drill, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. The table on this page shows the results of the various methods of treatment for the season of 1913 and an average of the three seasons, 1911 to 1913.

The plot disked and not plowed was double-disked twice just before seeding. The other plots were treated as indicated in the table. An effort was made to prepare the best seed bed possible with each method employed. Thus, all plots were harrowed immediately after they were plowed, except where otherwise indicated, and were worked thereafter as was necessary to maintain a soil mulch and to prepare a good seed bed. The table gives, in addition to yield per acre and method of treatment, the cost per acre for preparation, which was figured as follows: Five dollars per acre for plowing with the Spalding deep tillage plow; \$1.25 per acre for 3-inch plowing; \$1.75 per acre for 7-inch plowing; 75 cents per acre for 5-inch listing; 40 cents per acre for disk; 35 cents per acre for Acme harrowing; 25 cents per acre for harrowing; 40 cents per acre for seeding.

The cost of preparation includes all expenses involved in preparing the ground and seeding the wheat. The value of the crop was figured at the market price of wheat at the time the wheat was threshed. The market price at the time of threshing this season (1913) was 80 cents a bushel.

A delightful flavor may be given to tomatoes by passing the knife frequently over the freshly-cut surface of a large onion when slicing them.



PROF. L. E. CALL.

ing at a cost of \$2.40 per acre, produced 16½ bushels of wheat per acre, leaving \$10.71 after paying for cost of preparation.

3. Land plowed seven inches deep in September, at a cost of \$2.90 per acre to plow and prepare, made a yield of 17½ bushels and a return of \$11.14 over cost of preparation.

4. Land double disked July 15 to kill weeds and stop evaporation of moisture and plowed three inches deep September 15—cost for preparation \$3.60 per acre—produced 27½ bushels of wheat per acre, valued at \$18.42 above cost of preparation.

5. Land plowed August 15, seven inches deep, worked thereafter sufficiently to kill weeds and maintain a soil mulch, yielded 32½ bushels per acre—cost of preparation \$3.55—leaving \$22.71 over cost of preparation.

6. Land plowed August 15, seven inches deep, not worked until September 15, produced 28½ bushels of wheat per acre and gave a return of \$20.14 after deducting cost of preparation, which was \$2.90 per acre.

7. Land double disked July 15, plowed August 15, seven inches deep,

METHOD OF PREPARATION.	SEASON OF 1913				AVE. THREE YRS. 1911-1913			
	Yield per Acre in Bushels.	Cost per Acre for Preparation.	Value of Crop at 80 Cents per Bu.	Value of Crop Less Cost of Preparation.	Yield per Acre.	Cost per Acre for Preparation.	Value of Crop Less Cost of Preparation.	
Disked, not plowed .....	9.39	\$2.00	\$7.51	\$5.51	\$6.63	\$2.07	\$3.64	
Plowed Sept. 15, 3 inches deep.....	16.39	2.40	13.11	10.71	13.24	2.83	8.35	
Plowed Sept. 15, 7 inches deep.....	17.55	2.90	14.04	11.14	14.15	3.33	8.60	
Plowed Aug. 15, 7 inches deep.....	32.83	3.55	26.26	22.71	22.19	4.00	16.34	
Plowed Aug. 15, 7 inches deep, not worked till Sept. 15 .....	28.80	2.90	23.04	20.14	20.48	3.33	13.65	
Plowed July 15, 3 inches deep.....	21.57	4.35	17.25	12.90	20.77	4.85	12.25	
Plowed July 15, 7 inches deep.....	34.95	4.85	27.96	23.11	27.11	5.35	16.87	
Double disked July 15, plowed Sept. 15.....	27.53	3.60	22.02	18.42	19.71	3.93	12.37	
Double disked July 15, plowed Aug. 15, 7 inches deep .....	29.84	4.75	23.87	19.12	23.40	4.93	14.30	
Listed July 15, 5 inches deep; ridges split Aug. 15 .....	29.40	3.70	23.52	19.82	22.90	3.92	14.73	
Listed July 15, 5 inches deep, worked down.....	27.81	3.35	22.24	18.89	22.77	4.05	14.53	
WHEAT AFTER OATS IN ROTATION WITH CORN AND OATS.								
Plowed July 15, 3 inches deep.....	44.08	4.35	35.26	30.91	.....	.....	.....	
Plowed July 15, 7 inches deep.....	44.66	4.85	35.73	30.88	.....	.....	.....	
Plowed July 15, 12 inches deep.....	44.00	8.10	35.20	27.10	.....	.....	.....	
Plowed Aug. 15, 7 inches deep.....	41.16	3.55	32.92	29.37	.....	.....	.....	
Plowed Sept. 15, 3 inches deep.....	25.50	2.40	20.40	18.00	.....	.....	.....	

deep, worked down level within the following month, to avoid loss of moisture and firm the seed bed, produced 27½ bushels per acre—cost of preparation \$3.35—leaving \$18.89 over expense of preparation.

11. Land listed July 15, five inches deep, ridges split August 15 (double listing) gave a yield of 29½ bushels per acre, valued at \$19.82 above cost of preparation.

Five methods of preparing land for 1. Land plowed September 15, three inches deep, produced 25½ bushels per acre, valued at \$18 above cost of preparation.

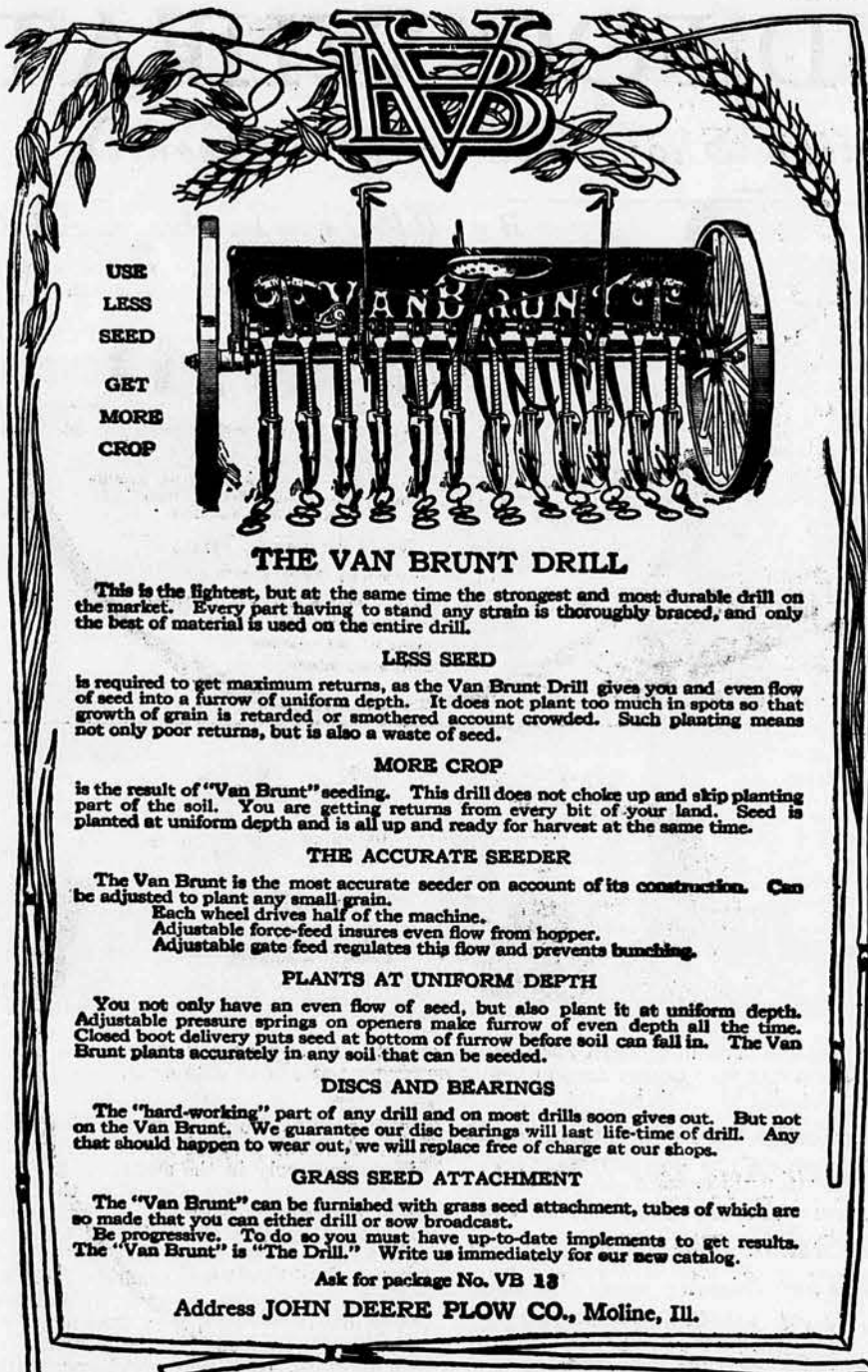
2. Land plowed August 15, seven

preparation and produced 44 bushels of wheat per acre. The crop when sold returned \$27.10 per acre above the cost of preparation.

#### PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT.

The preparation of the seed bed is the most important factor in growing a crop of wheat. An ideal seed bed for wheat is a firm, well-compacted soil supplied with ample moisture and available plant food. To prepare a firm seed bed, to store moisture and to liberate plant food requires time. It is not accomplished in a day, a week or a month; it is the result of many days of settling, some good packing rains and frequent cultivation of the soil. It is, therefore,





**USE  
LESS  
SEED  
GET  
MORE  
CROP**

**THE VAN BRUNT DRILL**

This is the lightest, but at the same time the strongest and most durable drill on the market. Every part having to stand any strain is thoroughly braced, and only the best of material is used on the entire drill.

**LESS SEED**

is required to get maximum returns, as the Van Brunt Drill gives you an even flow of seed into a furrow of uniform depth. It does not plant too much in spots so that growth of grain is retarded or smothered account crowded. Such planting means not only poor returns, but is also a waste of seed.

**MORE CROP**

is the result of "Van Brunt" seeding. This drill does not choke up and skip planting part of the soil. You are getting returns from every bit of your land. Seed is planted at uniform depth and is all up and ready for harvest at the same time.

**THE ACCURATE SEEDER**

The Van Brunt is the most accurate seeder on account of its construction. Can be adjusted to plant any small grain.  
Each wheel drives half of the machine.  
Adjustable force-feed insures even flow from hopper.  
Adjustable gate feed regulates this flow and prevents bunching.

**PLANTS AT UNIFORM DEPTH**

You not only have an even flow of seed, but also plant it at uniform depth. Adjustable pressure springs on openers make furrow of even depth all the time. Closed boot delivery puts seed at bottom of furrow before soil can fall in. The Van Brunt plants accurately in any soil that can be seeded.

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The "hard-working" part of any drill and on most drills soon gives out. But not on the Van Brunt. We guarantee our disc bearings will last life-time of drill. Any that should happen to wear out, we will replace free of charge at our shops.

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The "Van Brunt" can be furnished with grass seed attachment, tubes of which are so made that you can either drill or sow broadcast.  
Be progressive. To do so you must have up-to-date implements to get results. The "Van Brunt" is "The Drill." Write us immediately for our new catalog.

Ask for package No. VB 13  
Address JOHN DEERE FLOW CO., Moline, Ill.

## Better Pianos---Less Cost Easiest Terms



Parkville, Mo., May 30, 1913.  
Dear Sirs:—In the spring of 1912 my brother, C. E. Hughes of Kansas City, Mo., purchased an "Elburn" piano from you. It has always been satisfactory, and words cannot express the enjoyment we have had from it. Respectfully yours,  
MAURINE HUGHES,  
Parkville, Mo.

Every home needs a piano—every home gets one sooner or later. Naturally when you buy you want to buy at a rock bottom price. The Jenkins Music Co. is the oldest and largest piano establishment in the West. The foundation of our growth is A SQUARE DEAL TO EVERYONE. There is no gush—no hot air in our advertisements. We believe that many piano advertisements are an insult to your intelligence with their FREE offers and other deceptive statements. We presume you prefer to buy a piano in a square business-like way. We positively sell the best, most dependable pianos made—we positively provide the lowest prices in the U. S.

Steinway, Vose,  
Kurtzmann, Elburn

All pianos on comfortable monthly payments. Write for catalogue and prices. New pianos, \$125.00 and up. Used pianos as low as \$50.00. Guaranteed new player pianos, \$435.00 and up. Call and write.

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

# THE FARM



### Signal to Stop.

Our subscriber, T. H., does not approve of the decision referred to in our issue of May 17 where the driver of a horse-drawn vehicle simply yelled "Look out" at a passing automobile as a signal to stop. The law is very plain on this point and requires a man to hold up his hand as a signal. As our subscriber suggests, it may at times be very difficult for the driver of a restive team to use his hand for such purpose. The criticism he makes, however, is against the wording of the present law. It is true that the exercise of common sense should be used in interpreting such laws, as our subscriber suggests. When the testimony makes it evident that it would be a physical impossibility to give the required sign to stop, a liberal interpretation of the law certainly would admit the use of some other sign which might be given.

### Power Required for Silage Cutter.

E. W. C., Hutchinson, Kan., writes to ask what power is required to pull a 15-inch silage cutter and drive the blower 1,200 to 1,500 revolutions per minute. He asks if a 12-horsepower gasoline engine on the cutter and a 6-horsepower on the blower will be sufficient to give the best results. He also asks what size pulleys are required to give the desired speed. Ordinarily a 12-horsepower gasoline engine furnishes power enough to operate both cutter and blower of this size. In using a 15-inch cutter no attempt should be made to crowd the machine beyond its capacity. A little care in cutting the bands and laying the bundles carefully on the table will greatly increase the capacity of the cutter. In order to specify proper sizes of pulleys, information as to the size of engine pulley and speed at which it runs should be furnished to the company from whom the cutter is purchased. They will then make the necessary calculations and supply pulleys which will give the required speed.

### Destroying Chinch Bugs.

Our subscriber, J. E. J., of Harper County, writes us of his success in destroying the chinch bugs which were moving from his wheat fields to his corn in large numbers. While the bugs were condensed on the first six rows of the corn, he took a jug of kerosene and an ordinary oil can and squirted oil on the bugs as he would oil a machine. He used about a half day's time in killing the bugs on six rows 40 rods long. This method has been carefully tested out by the Experiment Station and is a thoroughly practical one if the bugs are so treated while they are on the first few rows. A hand spraying outfit is a much more convenient and economical way in applying the kerosene than that used by our subscriber. In our issue of May 24 an article on chinch bug control appeared in which the latest suggestions of the Experiment Station were given. This article suggested the use of a soap spray applied with a knapsack sprayer, this being much more economical than the use of kerosene. The use of the gasoline torch for burning the bugs under similar conditions was found to be practical.

### When to Cut Alfalfa for Seed.

Our subscriber, A. C. B., of Labette County, writes to inquire as to the proper time for harvesting an alfalfa crop which has been saved for seed. He also desires information on the best methods of handling the alfalfa seed crop. Alfalfa seed does not ripen uniformly. In an average season some of the seed will be over-ripe and shattering, while green and immature seed still remains on the plant. In harvesting such a crop it is necessary to strike a fair average. Opinions of farmers differ widely as to the exact stage of maturity at which it is best to cut for seed. The majority prefer to wait until two-thirds or three-fourths of the seed pods are brown, while some maintain that better results follow cutting the crop when but one-third of the seed pods are brown. These latter claim that the first seeds that ripen are the best in quality and prefer to cut a little early for that reason.

Many harvest the seed crop by simply cutting it with the mower and raking in

windrows. This is a rather wasteful method, as much seed is bound to be shattered. The old-fashioned self-rake reaper is a good machine for handling the alfalfa seed crop, but is not often available. Many western growers harvest alfalfa seed with the ordinary wheat binder, the method being to remove the binder part, leaving the packers on. The bunches are then dropped by the bundle-carrier and are conveniently bunched with the fork. Others bind and shock as grain is handled. When handled in this way the alfalfa must stand a couple of weeks before it is ready to thresh. The common practice whenever it is possible is to thresh from the field as soon as the seeds are dry and the straw fully cured. Oftentimes, however, it is necessary to stack.

### Seeding Alfalfa.

Our subscriber, J. S., Shawnee County, is desirous of seeding some alfalfa this fall and inquires as to the best method to follow. He is certainly justified in endeavoring to increase his alfalfa acreage. This plant will produce more than double the yield of clover. An average acre of alfalfa will yield 5,280 pounds of digestible material, whereas corn, which we often consider as one of the greatest feed-producing crops we have, produces on an average only about 2,800 pounds of digestible material per acre. The fact that this alfalfa crop is very rich in that expensive nutrient, protein, makes its value as a feed crop even greater than would at first appear. Every farm in Shawnee County should have a portion of its acreage given over to the growing of alfalfa. As a rule, fall seeding is the best method of getting a start. It should be planned for some time in advance. One of the demonstration suggestions which is being made by Mr. Ross, the demonstration agent of Leavenworth County, gives in condensed form a very satisfactory method of getting ready to secure a good field of alfalfa. It is as follows:

"Fall plow seven inches deep and leave in the rough over winter. Double disk as early as possible in the spring. Harrow. Sow to oats at the rate of three bushels to the acre on ground of ordinary fertility, as soon as the ground is in condition. Cut oats for hay in the early dough stage and plow three inches deep immediately. If this is impossible, disk the ground immediately. Disk as often as necessary to keep down weeds and preserve soil mulch, using not desirable. Early in August, when the ground is moist and in good condition, scatter on each acre about 250 pounds of soil from an old alfalfa or sweet clover field. Harrow and sow alfalfa immediately at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre, drilled three-fourths of an inch deep, or if sown broadcast, 15 pounds to the acre."

On fields where alfalfa has successfully been grown previously, the inoculation of the soil will probably not be necessary. There are many fields in Eastern Kansas, however, in which this inoculation is necessary in order to secure the best results. The presence of an abundance of lime is another very important factor in securing satisfactory results with alfalfa. A soil survey which has been made of one of the best alfalfa counties in the state shows that the soils of this county are absolutely saturated with lime. In all the natural alfalfa-growing regions the soil has been found to contain from five-tenths of one per cent to four per cent of carbonate of lime. Five-tenths of one per cent would mean that the top foot of an acre of soil would contain ten tons of this carbonate of lime. Where the lime is deficient, it is possible to bring it in from outside sources and add it to the soil.

A field test might easily be made to determine the effect of lime on alfalfa by applying to a strip in the field finely ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre immediately after plowing or disking. This strip should be arranged in such a way as to permit of its direct comparison with the remainder of the field which was left untreated.

Borax is one of the best exterminators of ants. Pantry shelves and cracks should be sprinkled well with it.



# Contour Farming in Kansas

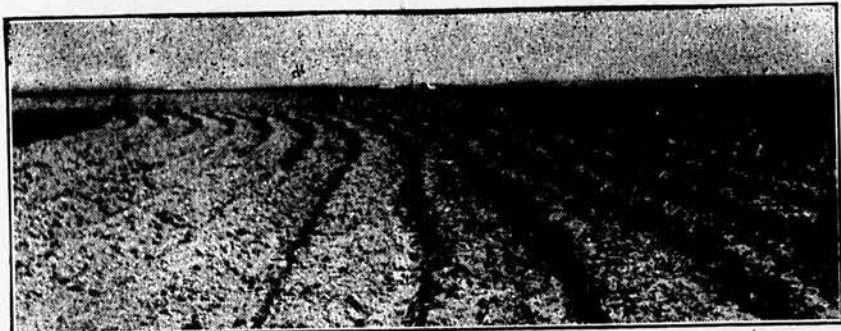
By EDWARD C. JOHNSON, K. S. A. C.

CONTOUR farming is the name given to a system of farming on rolling lands, which are contoured in more or less undulating ridges around the slopes in order to prevent excessive run-off and soil washing after torrential rains. It has been used for many years on the sandy, rolling lands of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, where soil washing is very troublesome, and is now being used in the best young orchards of Maryland and the Virginias. Until late years, however, contour farming was unknown in Kansas.

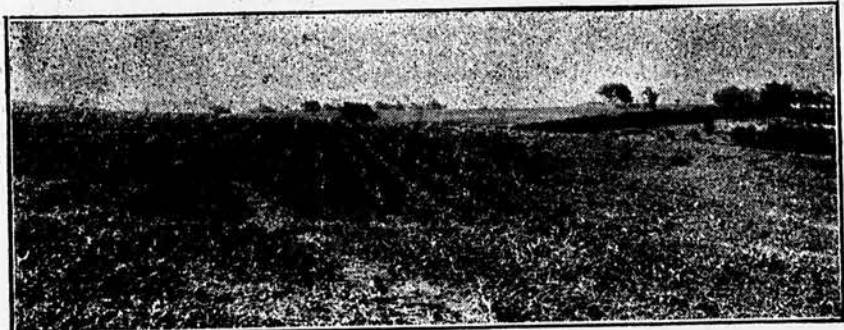
Adaptations of this system are now in use in this state in the Northeast section to prevent soil washing and in western Kansas to catch and hold water. In Leavenworth County Mr. J. M. Gilman, famous corn man and experimenter, has commenced to work his rolling fields on a contour plan. With an improvised level consisting of a 2x4, 14 feet long and a carpenter's level he has laid off base lines in his fields with a slope of one and one-half inches to every 14

feet. Any small irregular strips which may remain are then listed in short furrows parallel to one listed side or the other. When these are finished, listing is started on the next base line, etc., until the field is planted. Now when the rains come in torrents, as is often the case in Western Kansas, the water is caught in the furrows, which often are filled from rim to rim, so that clear belts of water may be seen stretching around the slopes. After ordinary showers there is no run-off whatever, while after a torrential rain, the run-off is reduced to a minimum, and the water soaks into the ground instead of being wasted uselessly. The additional moisture thus utilized often is sufficient to insure successful crops, where if run-off were allowed, failure would result. The Rundle brothers have had successful crops in seasons when their neighbors farming according to the usual methods have had little or nothing.

This system is also used when oats



THIS NORTON COUNTY FIELD IS LISTED TO CORN IN LEVEL FURROWS RUNNING AROUND THE SLOPES, THE OBJECT BEING TO CATCH AND HOLD ALL THE WATER THAT FALLS.—PHOTO BY EDW. C. JOHNSON.



IN THIS LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FIELD THE LAND HAS BEEN PLOWED ON CONTOURS RUNNING AROUND THE SLOPE SO THE DEAD FURROWS WILL FOLLOW EASY GRADES, THUS REDUCING TENDENCY TO WASH.

feet. These base lines are run at such a distance apart that the average drop from one to the other is 6 feet. This leaves the lines thirty to sixty feet apart. In plowing these lands Mr. Gilman throws the back furrows on the base lines and the dead furrows come midway between, thus ridging the land slightly. The same system of plowing will be followed from year to year until the fields are shaped into gently rolling contours or terraces, which will carry any excess of water and will prevent washing after the heaviest rains. Even this year, when the land has been plowed only once on this plan, soil washing has been effectively prevented. As the ridges are not abrupt, but gently rolling crops are planted on the land and handled without regard to the ridges.

In Western Kansas on the farm of F. J. and D. J. Rundle, Almena, Norton County, a still more interesting modification of contour farming is found. Here a system of contouring has been used for four years, not so much to prevent soil washing as to prevent useless waste of water by excessive run-off. In this region moisture is usually the limiting factor in crop production, and if every drop can be saved, much is gained. Four years ago, therefore, the Rundle Brothers devised a contour system to prevent waste of water. With the aid of a farm level, similar to a surveyors' level, but much less expensive, they laid out base lines around the slopes on their rolling fields, 50 to 100 feet apart, giving no slope to them whatever. In planting corn or sorghums they start the lister on a base line, listing parallel to this line until half the land is listed. The lister is then started on the next base line and continued on both sides of it and parallel to it until the listed furrows meet the listed por-

and wheat are grown, the land being ridged slightly along the base lines by an improvised grader or drag, made of planking, or by plowing back furrows along the base lines, leaving dead furrows midway between.

Contour farming could undoubtedly be utilized profitably in this state to a much greater extent than at present. In the northeast section there is much rolling land which is not cut up too badly to contour easily. Here contouring to prevent soil washing would be found practicable in many cases, not only where general farming is carried on, but also where young orchards are being planted.

In Western Kansas rolling lands or lands sloping slightly are also exceedingly plentiful. Here, where every drop of water that comes should be saved and utilized to the utmost, contour farming will be a wonderful help in water conservation.

## Lincoln's Social Adaptability.

On many occasions I saw Mr. Lincoln in the ordinary intercourse of life, writes Charles S. Zave in Sunset Magazine. It was noticeable how well he adapted his conversation and ways to the company and the surroundings. His readiness and willingness to accommodate himself to the people around him, his apparent desire to contribute his part toward rendering social intercourse enjoyable, always made him a welcome figure. In conversation he did not antagonize others, nor did he ever contend about trifles, and as to essentials he treated those differing from him with consideration.

If you wish to impart a delicate odor to the clothes put a small piece of orris root in the washing water.



## Wheat and Clover

Many farmers stick to wheat raising mainly because clover follows it in the rotation. But why not get the best possible out of both crops? No crop returns better profit for the right fertilizer than wheat. What is the right fertilizer? That depends on the soil and on what fertilizer you have used on it. The longer you have used phosphate the sooner it will pay you to balance it with

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If your dealer does not carry Potash, write us for prices, naming quantity needed, and ask for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers." It will show you how to save money and increase profits.

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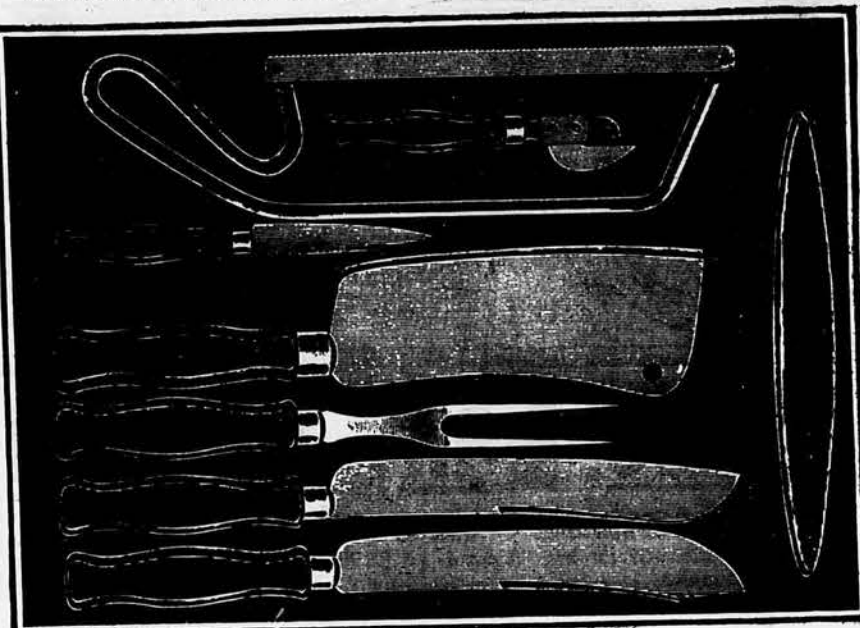
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## WHAT THE PARCEL POST WILL DO FOR YOU

THE PARCEL POST, which went into effect January 1, 1913, enables us to give our subscribers the benefit of some larger and better premiums than we have heretofore been able to use. We have just purchased from the manufacturers a large order of the Excelsior Kitchen Sets, illustrated herewith. The set consists of eight pieces, as follows:



- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Eight-inch Carving Knife.       | 1 Meat Saw                  |
| 1 Eight-inch Bread and Cake Knife | 1 Paring Knife              |
| 1 Meat Fork                       | 1 Can Opener                |
| 1 Kitchen Cleaver                 | 1 Aluminum Sharpening Stone |

Every article in this set is fully guaranteed to us by the manufacturers and we will make good any defective piece. They are made of the finest quality crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished. The handles are hard wood, rubberoid finish, with nickel plated ferrules. Each set packed in a neat pasteboard box.

**HERE IS OUR OFFER:** We will send this complete outfit by parcel post, prepaid, to any reader of KANSAS FARMER sending us three new yearly subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 each; or we will send it to any present subscriber sending \$1.00 for another year's subscription and 75 cents to partly cover cost of set and shipment.

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Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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Designed especially for gasoline engine power, Speed of engine and capacity of press easily maintained because compression stroke is slow and powerful, while return stroke is quick. Gives a steady use of power, and permits the use of a small engine. Has no fly wheel or back gears—they are unnecessary on this new press.

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Best at Portland, Ore.  
Races, June 9, 1913  
Excelsior won six heats and one second out of seven events. An Excelsior four-horsepower single, which had run 60,000 miles in daily service, made five miles in five minutes that—fastest time in its class.

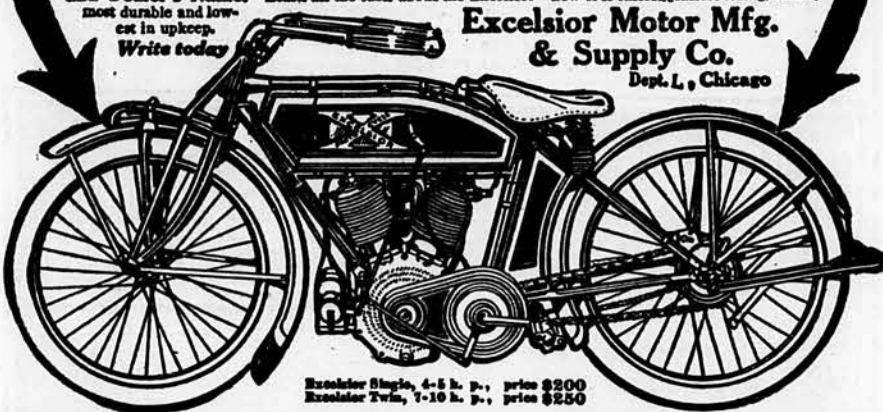
ing Kunkin Kunkin seat-post and spring fork make it easiest riding. Write for Illustrated Catalog and Dealer's Name. Learn all the facts about the Excelsior—how it is fastest, easiest riding, safest, most durable and lowest in upkeep.  
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Excelsior Single, 4-5 h. p., price \$200  
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## State Fair, Topeka

September 8th to 12th, 1913

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New Fire-proof Concrete Buildings for Stock and Exhibits.  
Four Grand Band Concerts Daily.  
New and Up-to-Date Free Attractions.  
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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

# DAIRY



Our subscriber, E. M., from Labette County, writes to inquire as to the weight of milk. One quart of average milk will weigh 2.15 pounds and a gallon 8.6 pounds.

Next winter the butter consuming public of the cities and industrial centers will undoubtedly complain of the high prices of butter. They will have forgotten—if they ever knew—that this butter was being bought the middle of May at prices ranging from 27 to 29 cents and being placed in the cold storages at that price. It must be kept in mind that only the very best butter produced throughout this section can be stored with satisfactory results. Added to the above figures will be the cost of freight, the cost of insurance while in storage, the cost of storage and the cost of handling, with possibly a profit of a cent a pound to the man who put up the money and took the risk. Then there will be another freight or express haul and the retailer will get his profit. These are the items which will go to make up the prices of the butter bought over the grocers' counters next winter. It is certain that those farmers who have cream to sell should feel encouraged in their dairy undertakings as a result of the present prices for butter fat, as well as those prices which have prevailed during the past seven or eight years. The editor well recalls having sold whole milk not longer than twelve or thirteen years ago at 10 cents per pound butter fat, hauling home the skimming station skim milk for the feeding of calves and pigs, which skim milk lacked much of being good feed. During those same times when butter fat in the winter reached 18 or 19 cents the price was regarded as good and when it hit 20 cents the price was big and the profits from the dairy herd looked very good indeed. The last seven or eight years 20 cents has been the summer price, during which season milk is produced cheapest, and 30 cents or more has been the winter price. If we were farming, we can assure you of one thing we would do, namely, have just all the good cows we could get. We would feed them just as well as we could with the best milk-producing feeds grown on the farm, and we would sell just as many pounds of butter fat as possible at the prevailing prices.

### Kansas Dairymen Goes to Oregon.

The Oregon Agricultural College has just called Roy R. Graves, a young Kansas man, to the chair of Dairy Husbandry. Mr. Graves has only been out of the Kansas Agricultural College four years. Although a city-bred boy he aspired to be a dairyman before he even started his agricultural college training. His ambition was to be a top-notch dairyman and he decided that a college education was necessary. He practically worked his way through college, spending his summer vacations in working in dairies and creameries. His first job was superintendent of the Kansas City Pure Milk Commission. He later spent some time with the Walker Gordon Pure Milk Laboratories and managed a dairy farm in Missouri for a time. One year's work in the Missouri Agricultural College gave him his master's degree in dairying, following which he immediately took up work in the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### Shortage of Dairy Products.

That a general reorganization of the live stock interests of America is going forward is apparent, but in the interim the people most at interest to have the reorganization perfected in a manner best suited to the advancement of dairying are slow to take hold, and there lies the danger. The breed men are the people who should be ever on the alert to press home any advantage the dairy cow may possess to assume the lead in any territory. This is being cared for by press and bulletin from the Cattle Club headquarters, but we fear that some of the breeders allow their personal interests to blind them to the good of the whole cause. Mr. Rawl gave a most interesting talk in June to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Association at their annual meeting in Syracuse, on community building and co-

operation that all can well afford to heed.

To start the ball rolling to develop state and locality interest, the National Dairy Show has this year arranged a program to be published later in which every day of the show will be assigned to developing—or "boosting," if you choose—a branch of the industry and a breed of dairy cattle. The whole machinery of the show, for instance, on Jersey day, will be devoted to advancing the Jersey cow, Jersey milk, butter, ice cream; likewise Guernsey day for Guernseys; Ayrshire day for Ayrshires, and Holstein day for Holsteins; also Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted and Dexters in their turn. This makes it incumbent on the admirers of any breed to get under their own breed and develop an interest and bring their neighbors and friends to see the display of their favorites in this great show. The National Dairy Show is the highest exponent of all things "Dairy" in the world, and all interested in the dairy cow coming into her own in America should shape their engagements to be on hand on their breed day.

### Hot Weather Feed.

Now that the hot weather is at hand it is again apparent to the live stock man that this is one of the most trying seasons of the year. This is especially true of the dairymen. Much has been said in this column regarding the use of silage as a means of tiding over this trying season. Proper feeding through this period of the year is going to become more and more important as our dairymen begin to develop high-producing herds. It is poor policy to get together a high-class milk herd and then be compelled to let this efficient machinery run idle as it were, from the lack of proper raw material to keep it going. A. L. Haecker, of Lincoln, Neb., has given a great deal of thought to the use of silage, and has the following observations to make regarding its use during this season of the year:

"Several years ago I had an opportunity to discover the great value of the summer silo with a herd of dairy cows. The season was extremely hot and dry and the pastures failed absolutely during July and August. The cattle were taken off from the pasture and were allowed the freedom of a small paddock. They received good corn silage twice daily with a ration of alfalfa hay and a small ration of grain given in amounts according to the needs of the animal. During that summer the herd made larger records than any summer previous and the cost of production was the very lowest.

"By turning part of the pasture land into corn ground and putting the corn in the silo, a large increase in good succulent food may be obtained. It has been demonstrated that land devoted to silage corn will supply six times more feed than if the same amount of land be kept in pasture. This is certainly worth considering if the land be high-priced and the seasons uncertain. In fact it is very difficult to figure a profit from pasture land which is valued at more than \$100 per acre unless the season be very favorable to grass.

"With a summer silo the number of cattle carried on the farm can be doubled without requiring the purchase of additional forage, for much of the pasture land can be used for corn and other crops.

"Keeping in mind that the cost of production is the key to success in all kinds of industry, the stock feeder should figure closely and he will do well to count the summer silo as one of the necessary equipments of his farm."

### Dairy Breed for Northwest Kansas.

Our subscriber, C. B., of Cheyenne County, writes to ask what kind of dairy cows are the best for use in Northwestern Kansas where he states feeds are not of the best. He wants cows that are good cream producers. Advising a dairyman what breed of cows to get is about as precarious a proposition as attempting to help a man select a wife. Personal likes and dislikes enter very strongly into this matter of selecting a breed of live stock.

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**WE ARE GIVING AWAY**  
**THIS BIG 42-INCH**  
**TELESCOPE**

Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.



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The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

**Our Great Offer.**

We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.50 to pay for one two-year subscription to Kansas Farmer, or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for \$1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address

**KANSAS FARMER,**  
Topeka, Kansas.



cows. Their milk carries a high per cent of butter fat and the globules are large, which causes the milk and cream to separate very readily. Holstein cattle are much larger and give larger quantities of milk, the per cent of fat being smaller. The Holsteins are big consumers of bulk feeds.

The Ayrshire dairy cattle are coming into favor in this country and by the dairy department of our experiment station are regarded in some ways especially desirable for the conditions of Western Kansas. This breed was developed under rather severe conditions in the southwestern part of Scotland. This fact probably makes them able to adapt themselves very readily to local conditions. They are not as large as the Holsteins, the cows ordinarily averaging about 1,000 pounds in weight. The colors range from spotted red and brown and white to nearly white. As a dairy cattle they are noted for a good uniform production of milk testing a little less than 4 per cent on an average with a high per cent of other solids. In general appearance the mature Ayrshire cow is smooth and well filled out, although of good dairy form. The Agricultural College of North Dakota has investigated this breed and regards them as well adapted to the conditions in the Northwest. Animals of this breed are scarce in Kansas. The nucleus of a fine herd is owned by the Agricultural College and males of the breed with splendid breeding back of them are occasionally for sale at this institution. A good male of the breed has been with a small herd of grade cows at the Dodge City branch station for the past two years, and it is to be hoped that some information as to their adaptability to Western Kansas conditions will soon be available from this station.

#### Cull Dairy Cattle Not Wanted in Kansas.

A good deal of publicity has been given through the newspapers to the recent shipment of a bunch of tuberculosis cattle to the state of Nebraska. These cattle were shipped by an Illinois dealer. Owing to the fact that the present demand for dairy cattle is causing a great many dealers to take up this line of business, it is of more than ordinary importance to the readers of KANSAS FARMER purchasing dairy cattle to be fully warned as to the dangers of buying cattle from unknown sources.

Making Kansas the dumping ground for a lot of worthless and discarded dairy cattle would be a serious menace to the future dairying interests of our state. The Holstein-Friesian Register has the following to say regarding this particular shipment of cattle:

"These cattle were offered at public sale after their arrival. They were accompanied by health certificates, but no notice of shipment was sent the Nebraska state veterinarian, as required by law, and when the shipments were accidentally discovered and the animals tested, a large per cent, in some cases one-half, reacted. This indicates either that the certificates were fraudulent or that the veterinarians were incompetent. At any rate regulations imposed for the good of the industry and to protect honest buyers were flagrantly violated and the loss generally fell on the buyer. In the report of the Nebraska official, the names of the persons connected with these shipments are freely given; and we wonder whether they consider the transactions profitable. It is true that money was secured for stock that was unfit for circulation, to say nothing of using it for milk and butter production; but how about their business credit? Who, in future, will dare to buy, at any price, live stock known to have passed through their hands? No one, unless it be unscrupulous dealers who aim at further crookedness and are looking for cheap offerings. The Register has no more patience with such business policies than it has respect for the morals of those who employ them. It is of course possible that the individuals whose names are published as making the fraudulent shipments are innocent offenders, and that they were deceived by the breeders who sold them the cattle. In that case it is their misfortune; and greater caution on their part in purchasing is called for. People who buy at public sales should insist on knowing where their purchases come from. They should be thoroughly posted as to the state and federal health laws (full information may always be secured from the officials) and refuse to buy unless such laws have been obeyed. Such insistence may cause a little unpleasantness upon occasion, but it will pay."

Turpentine mixed in black lead and rubbed over a greasy stove is effective for cleaning it.

## HOT WEATHER the Ideal Time to use a **DE LAVAL** CREAM SEPARATOR

**T**HERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of mid-summer.

The use of the separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter fat than is otherwise possible.



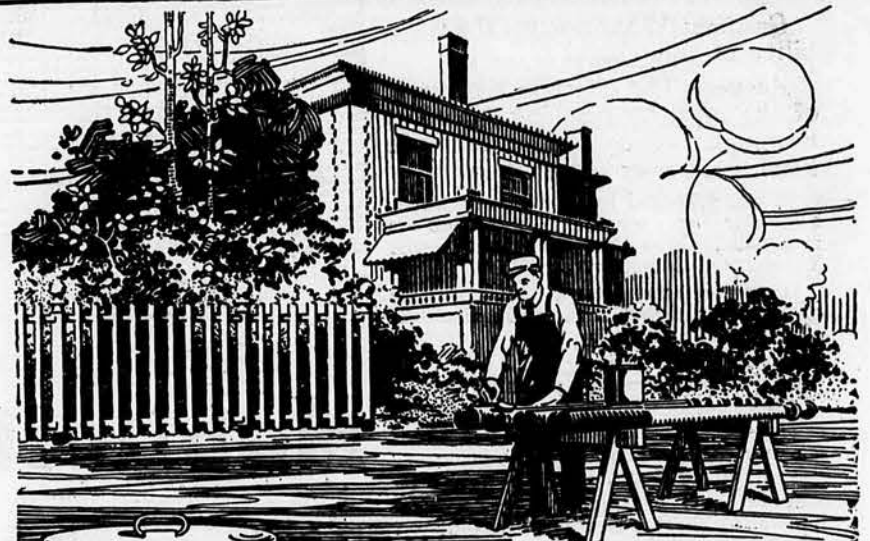
Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent AT ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



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**"C-A-Wood-Preserver"**  
*It Doubles the Life of Wood*

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Don't let your wood rot away—Preserve it. Such as shingles, etc. One coat on the inside of a chicken coop is guaranteed to rid it of fleas, lice, mites, etc., for three years. It is not expensive. Write for catalog and prices.

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The State of Kansas several months ago initiated the same type of work as the government is now taking up in cleaning up hog cholera in various districts in the state. The Agricultural College through its veterinary force is offering to co-operate with any county in the state desiring to absolutely eradicate cholera from its borders. Already several counties have taken advantage of this proposition. Hog cholera for a

Our subscriber will probably not go amiss by settling on any one of the three breeds referred to. Since he already has a pure-bred Oxford ram, it might be well for him to



**JAMES CARMEN MAKES A SPECIALTY OF PRODUCING GOOD HORSES ON HIS PHILLIPS COUNTY FARM.—SILAGE WAS SUCCESSFULLY FED THE PAST WINTER.**

**In a recent experiment at the Indiana Experiment Station the addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, and clover hay, reduced the cost \$1.83 for each 100 pounds of gain and increased total profits \$8.85 per steer. The addition of corn silage twice daily to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and clover hay, reduced the cost \$3.17 for each 100 pounds of gain and increased total profits \$11.19 per steer. The substitution of corn silage for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay reduced the cost \$4.35 for each 100 pounds of gain and increased the profits \$17.97 per steer.**



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## The GRANGE

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### NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.

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Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

### Suggested July Program for Women.

Song—Something appropriate to Woman's Day.  
Roll Call—A Toast to Woman.  
Paper—Woman's Influence in Civic Reforms.  
Paper—Woman in Business.  
Paper—Woman in the Professions.  
Paper—Woman as Friend.  
Paper—Woman as Wife and Mother.  
Paper—What Makes a House a Home?  
Recitation—Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.  
—A. B. H.

### A Toast to Woman.

Here is to Woman, whom God made to stand  
Up shoulder to shoulder with man.  
And when from all shackles she's long enough free,  
She'll show the whole world that she can.  
Not "the lesser man she," but the other half  
Of the race called humankind.  
They are each the complement of the other  
In body, soul and mind.—A. B. H.

Equity Grange No. 1411, Anderson County, is taking up a review of the forty-first Journal of Proceedings of the Kansas State Grange. June 28 a very interesting meeting was held. As a part of the literary program the Worthy Master read ex-State Master Black's excellent address and the lecturer read Master Reardon's report as state lecturer, after which the W. W. C. served Roman punch and cake.—A. B. H.

### Arkansas City Grange Meeting.

On Saturday, June 21, after a short business session, an hour was delightfully spent in open Grange. The lecturer, Mrs. Grace Abrams, had persuaded several competent Grangers and friends to assist her in the afternoon entertainment. After a piano solo there followed a spirited discussion on canning vegetables, led by Mrs. Aumann and Mrs. Adelia Baird. Mrs. Aumann is especially successful with canning garden peas. She finds the use of a steam cooker superior to any other method. Pack the shelled peas in glass jars, screw tops on lightly, place in steam cooker and steam for three hours. Let cool and next morning again place in cooker, and steam one hour. Repeat this two more mornings, screwing covers down more tightly. These will keep well. Mr. McAdam stated that an experienced canner explained the reason why housekeepers have trouble keeping cucumbers put up with ordinary vinegar. Pickle manufacturers always use 50 per cent vinegar, while that used ordinarily is 33 per cent.

A well prepared paper on "True Hospitality" was given by Mrs. Agnes Wilson. This was one of the best numbers on the program.

Mr. DeMott and Farmer Drake spoke briefly on "What can be done in order to secure forage crops." Mr. DeMott seems to think the silo will solve the forage question, as he says in his long experience in Kansas no year has yet been so droughty but that some forage has been grown. Farmer Drake says that sorghums, kafir and milo can yet be planted or sown, and, if frost is ordinarily late, will make abundant forage. The chinch bug situation was touched upon, but no new developments were reached and the situation remains the same—a bad one.

I am only one,  
But still I am one.  
I cannot do everything;  
But still I can do something;  
And because I cannot do everything  
I will not refuse to do the something  
that I can do.—EDW. EVERETT HALE.

It is much better when you wish to keep food hot for late comers to place the dish containing the articles of food in a pan of hot water than to place them in the oven, where they dry out so quickly.

# JOHN DEERE

## THE SAGLESS ELEVATOR

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John Deere—The Sagless Elevator, is the first portable elevator to have turnbuckles on the truss rods so that you can keep the elevator from sagging.

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The John Deere, for the sagless feature alone—even if it didn't have all those other things of advantage—is worth your careful consideration.

### The Sagless Feature

Four turnbuckles on the truss rods, together with extra strong section connections make the John Deere a really sagless elevator. Sections are triple-lapped, connected with fourteen bolts, banded with a heavy iron band and reinforced at the upper edge on the inside. That is one big advantage in having a John Deere—The Sagless Elevator.

### Screen Section

John Deere—The Sagless Elevator, separates and takes the shelled corn out when elevating ear corn. A screen, in the second section (that can be closed up when elevating shelled corn or small grain) does the work. Shelled corn that gets into the crib with ear corn fills up the air spaces and very often causes the corn to heat or mold.



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Besides containing complete descriptions of the John Deere—The Sagless Elevators, this book has ten blue print plans covering the construction of corn cribs and granaries, showing the style of elevator used with each crib. It also contains cost estimates and furnishes a source of valuable information whereby anyone can arrive at the comparative cost of the various styles of cribs and granaries. You can get it free if you will ask for book No. A 13.

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Therefore, as business grows, at least to a certain point, net profits are greater and the selling price can be reduced. Advertising; by creating a widespread demand all over the country, develops a business rapidly at a minimum of selling expense, and makes possible a lower price for an article of the same quality than it could be sold for by the manufacturer who does not advertise.

This is one reason why it is good policy to buy merchandise that is advertised in KANSAS FARMER in preference to unknown brands.

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The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid \$1 or \$1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2 1/2 inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2 1/2 inches long. This blade indispensable for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.

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# POULTRY

After the hens have quit laying, they do not need as much feed as before. Save your feed while they are resting, but give them all the green feed they will eat.

It is a good plan to spade up a part of the poultry yard during hot weather. If you do this the hens will not only be able to keep themselves cool, but will be able to keep themselves free from lice.

A really fresh egg is harder to get in July than in the middle of winter, for it takes only a few hours of the intolerable heat to spoil an egg. Gather the eggs as soon as laid and keep them in a cool place.

If any of the growing chicks are dumpish or look sickly, examine them carefully and see if they are not troubled with lice. A good dusting with insect powder is the remedy and a sprinkling of lice killer or kerosene and carbolic acid in the poultry house is the preventive.

While early hatched pullets will lay more eggs than hens, it is not good policy to discard all hens from the breeding yards, for the progeny of the hens will be larger and harder than the progeny of pullets. So keep some of your best hens for next season's matings and give them a good rest this summer. Let them have free range in the pastures and woods and feed them liberally with oats.

D. L. H., Logan County, Kansas, writes us regarding trouble he is having with his poultry, symptoms being cough, rattle in the throat and formation of yellow lumps in mouth and windpipe. From these meager symptoms we believe the fowls are affected with roup, a very serious disease since it is so extremely difficult to get rid of. He should secure a copy of farmers' bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture entitled "Important Diseases of Poultry."

As the chicks grow older they should have more room than in the small coops they were put in soon after they were hatched. Fowls are obliged to throw off much of the waste of the body through the lungs. They do not sweat in the sense that animals do, but instead breathe several times faster than sweating animals when heated. To keep in good health a hen requires nearly seven times the amount of fresh air, in proportion to size, than a horse does, therefore it is very essential that the chicks should not be crowded in small coops, for if they are not suffocated they are certainly injured in health by not having enough pure air to breathe.

The beginner in the poultry business should not be discouraged with a few failures the first season. Time and experience will soon make a good poultryman out of him. You cannot learn everything in a single season, neither can you get all the ins and outs of the business in a single year. Each season will bring its crops of experience, and with each successive year you will learn something of great value to you in the work. Discouragement has no place in the routine of the work. If things don't go as you hoped they would, take heart and go at it again with increased vigor. If your birds don't look as good to you as you think they should, go out and visit some of your neighbor's chickens. Possibly by looking over other birds you will discover that yours are as nice as the others. Take things as they come and keep up good courage and you will find success crowning your efforts before many years.

**Care of the Farm Egg.**  
Bulletin No. 160, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has the following to say concerning the care of the farm egg.

1. Eggs kept in the cyclone cave proved much better in quality than those kept under other conditions.
2. Taking the season as a whole, an unheated room in a dwelling house is not conducive to good quality in eggs.
3. During the hot summer months the conditions surrounding the weed nest, the nest in the straw stack, or under the corn crib, and the stolen nest, as well as the keeping of eggs in the

house, favor the production of spots, blood rings and rots.

4. The greatest deterioration in fertile eggs occurred in the experiments which included a certain amount of natural incubation, namely, in the nests for layers and the stolen nest experiments.

5. The straw stack experiment gave the greatest number of spots, both in fertile and infertile eggs, and also the highest percentage of rots in the latter class of eggs. It was the only test in which a large number of infertile eggs deteriorated to such an extent as to be unfit for food.

6. In fertile eggs the development of the embryo after twenty-four hours of incubation was of sufficient proportion to be recognized when held before the candle, and at the expiration of thirty-six hours the presence of blood was easily detected. In infertile eggs under the same conditions, a slight shrinkage of the contents was the only change which could be recognized by the eye.

7. Infertile eggs, regardless of where they may be kept, are much more resistant to deterioration than fertile eggs.

8. Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm. The basic factors responsible for this condition are the haphazard methods of poultry management on the farm.

9. If eggs are fresh when delivered to the buyer, it is impossible, with the present methods of transportation, for them to reach the packing houses without showing a slight deterioration in quality. The data at hand would indicate that this loss is about 12 per cent of the original value of the eggs.

10. The results of all the experimental work point to the fact that the production of the infertile egg is the greatest asset in the attempt to produce high quality market eggs during hot weather.

11. The authors believe that if the five simple rules given below are followed by egg producers generally, a high quality of product will be assured, and a very large part prevented of the loss now experienced in the value of the country's egg production.

Give the hens clean nests.  
Gather the eggs at least once daily.  
Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.  
Market eggs at least twice a week.  
Kill or sell all mature male birds as soon as hatching season closes.

## MOTORCYCLE CONTEST PRIZE WINNERS.

Joseph Muckenthaler, Jr., of Wabaunsee County, won the first grand prize, the \$275.00 Yale Motorcycle, in the State-wide Motorcycle Contest conducted by KANSAS FARMER and which closed June 28.

Kay Bacus of Lincoln County won the \$75 diamond ring, and Luther Bouska, Republic County, won the \$50 bicycle. Mr. Randolph C. Carter and Miss Nora L. Miller won the two scholarships.

It was a close race until the last two weeks of the contest. The winner of the first prize also received \$50 in gold for nominating the winner. The final standing in points of the five prize winners was as follows:

Joseph Muckenthaler, Jr. .... 613,750  
Kay Bacus ..... 419,050  
Luther Bouska ..... 127,250  
Nora L. Miller ..... 46,100  
Randolph G. Carter ..... 42,200

We present herewith a photograph of Joseph Muckenthaler, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Muckenthaler, of Wabaunsee County.

Joe is a hustler and has a large number of friends and some uncles and brothers who helped him to win. He lives on a farm and says he will have lots of use for the motorcycle, which he prizes very highly.

KANSAS FARMER desires to thank each and every contestant and for the fine spirit shown in competing for the prizes.

## Bargains in Land

80 A. Improved Valley Farm, 25 cult., on Ry. 118 a. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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Have some good ranches for smaller.

**ROOKS COUNTY KANSAS SNAP**  
160 acres, all fine land, 1 1/4 miles of Plico; well improved, 120 cult., ideal home and farm. Offered for 30 days at \$36.50 per acre, some terms.  
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**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**—640 acres, good wheat, corn and alfalfa land; two sets of improvements; in German settlement near church and school; near Carleton, Thayer Co., Neb. Price, \$100 per acre. Must be sold. Address **Wm. Gallant, Hebron, Neb.**

**DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS.**  
We have many fine creek and river bottom farms, also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list.  
**Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.**

**FARM FOR RENT.**  
360 acres good land in Eastern Kansas; 320 acres bottom land, balance upland; 3 miles from county seat; thoroughly tilled, good improvements, 4 good wells, 2 springs of fine water close to school. This is the best stock and grain farm in the county. Free wood. Good long time contract to right party. References required. Address **P. O. BOX 497, Hutchinson, Kan.**

**FOR QUICK SALE** we offer fine half section, choice Jewell County, Kansas, land. Large house, barn, hay shed and other necessary buildings; fine orchard; 40 acres of alfalfa; the best of soil and no better grain and stock farm to be had in the county. \$90 per acre. Reasonable terms. Write at once for photo. **The Brown Land & Loan Company, Superior, Neb.**

**BUY or Trade** with us—Exchange book free. **BERSEY AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.**

**BARGAIN**—200 Acres Fine Bottom Land, above overflow; virgin timber, near railroad. \$4,000, terms. Also handle exchanges everywhere. List free.  
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**FOR SALE FINE DAIRY FARM**  
160 a. highly imp., half mil. county seat town, 4,000 pop. Only milk route. Fully equipped. 40 a. alfalfa. Creek. Big money maker. Write for details.  
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**A Bargain For Cash.** If sold soon. Eighty acres close to Elk City, Kansas. Good 5-room house, barn and other outbuildings. Plenty of fruit and shade trees. Good water. Six acres alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, balance under cultivation. Price, \$5,000, with all the crop. One horse, 5 dozen chickens, and some machinery. Mortgage of \$1,000 which can stand. Possession in two weeks. This price holds until July 1.  
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640 Acres, well improved, six miles from good town; 160 acres pasture land, fenced hog tight; 60 acres separate pasture; 80 acres clover and timothy; 310 acres corn, wheat and oats; two good wells. Price, \$55.00 per acre half cash, balance time to suit purchaser at 6% interest. Write for particulars.  
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**SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**



# HOME CIRCLE



## BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

### Keep a-Climbing.

Keep a-climbing all the while up the craggy mountain; do not stop each little mile, all your griefs a-countin'. Leave your troubles way behind, keep your heart a-glowing, keep the sunlight in your mind, keep your feet a-going. Up the steep and winding way, never grow a-weary; hum a happy roundelay, chant a carol cheery; do not sigh for days long dead, weeping and repining; keep a-look-ing on ahead, where new hopes are shin-ing. Help a little as you go on your journey faring; wipe away the tears of woe, comfort the despairing; it will smooth the rocky road, make the toil seem lighter, it will ease the heavy load, make dark places brighter. Keep a-climbing toward the top—what's the use of wailing? Do not falter, do not stop—send the glooms a-trailing. Keep the throbbing heart of you happy as a foun-tain—there's a better, broader view way up on the mountain. Keep a-smiling as you climb—make the joy-harp jingle, sing a song or do a rhyme—make the glad air tingle; keep a-going up the track—keep your soul a-chiming; don't get weary and look back—just keep on a-climbing.

In every kind of cleaning or polishing it is essential to dust every crevice be-fore beginning.

Fly specks and dirt on mirror surfaces may be rubbed off with a cream made of whiting and alcohol.

If the floors of a closet are wiped with gasoline or benzine after being scrubbed it helps to keep off insects.

A woman who washes silk hosiery in cold water says that the stockings wear longer than if warm water is used for washing.

To scald milk in a pan or double boiler, stand in a pan of boiling water over the fire. When the milk begins to steam it is scalded.

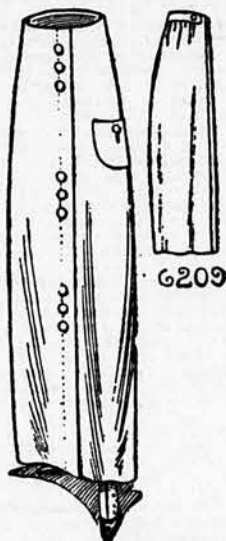
When sweeping a room, open all win-dows and sweep toward the center of the room. This keeps dust from wood-work and walls.

By placing a few lumps of loaf sugar in the oven nearest the fire when bak-ing pastry the top crusts will cook a lovely brown.

To clean white and light colored plumes that are only slightly soiled, gently rub them in a pan of equal parts of salt and flour.

### A Cleaning Fluid.

Shave a 10-cent bar of castile soap into one quart of boiling water. Dis-solve and cool. Then add one pint of ammonia and two pints of clear water. This may be used safely to remove spots from rugs, furniture, or any kind of fabrics.



No. 6209—Ladies' Three-Gored Skirt. This three-gore skirt is one of the best liked of the season's models. It may be made with high or normal waistline, has a few gathers at the back, but is plain in front and at the sides. The closing is in front. Such materials as linen, serge, or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. The pattern, No. 6209, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Care should be taken not to wash stockings in the same water that has been used for washing white clothes, as they are liable to be covered with lint if this precaution is not taken.

### Have Fat Hot.

To prevent frying fish from becoming greasy and sodden, have the fat in which it is to be fried almost boiling hot be-fore putting the fish in the pan, says the Louisville Herald. A blue smoke will be rising from the fat when it is in the proper condition.

### Potatoes Mealy.

To overcome difficulty in peeling pota-toes, wash them and put them in un-salted water to boil. When parboiled remove and peel—the skins come off easily, and then put them in boiling water seasoned with salt, and finish cooking them. This not only saves trouble and time, says the New Haven Journal Courier, but if quickly done adds to the mealy qualities of the potato.

### Learn to Swim.

Women are beginning to realize more and more the benefit of the exercise of swimming. Swimming is conceded by medical and physical culture authorities to be one of the most health-giving, grace-producing, beneficial exercises in which a girl can indulge. Every girl should learn to swim.

One reason why swimming, although the most artificial exercise we take, is one of the best is because it puts the body in an entirely different position from the normal one. It offers perfect relaxation to every part of the body and a change of movement for prac-tically all the muscles commonly used, while it brings into action some that are seldom taxed in ordinary daily activ-ities. In addition to this, swimming gives one courage and makes one more confident of one's self. Any exercise which will cultivate these qualities is well worth practicing and cannot fail to have an important bearing in the gen-eral cultivation of the moral as well as physical nature of the individual.

Besides being a good exercise, one never knows when swimming may come in handy; and if more people knew how to swim there would be fewer deaths from drowning. A swimmer never knows when he or she may be called upon to save or assist in saving the life of some one, and the rescue and resus-citation of a drowning person are fea-tures which every swimmer should learn.

The accomplishment of swimming is practically within the reach of all, for there are very few places where there is not a pool of some kind which is open at certain seasons of the year.

### Kodak Films Developed Free.

Send a roll of films to J. C. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan. They will be developed free for you, to show you his high grade work. Write for price list and sample of our work.—(Adv.)



No. 6217—A Novel Shirtwaist. This natty waist, tailored simply, has sleeves which extend to the neck edge and which are finished with a cuff. The back is plain and the front has two patch pockets and the closing band. The neck may be finished with a band or with a wide collar as shown. Linen, poplin or pongee silk can be used to make this shirtwaist. The pattern, No. 6217, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

## Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering

The wonderful expansion in all fields of activity has created a great demand for Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineers. You can save a full year's time at

## Highland Park College

Vigorous and thorough instruction by expert specialists. Get your B. S. degree and be working a year before graduates of other colleges. Three years of 48 weeks each. Splendid opportunity for practical work, better than at almost any other technical college. Our graduates are filling good positions in all parts of the country.

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**Mechanics Course**—For those who want to become machinists in the shortest time. Plenty of shop work, not much text-book study. Special attention to accuracy and speed.  
**Automobile Mechanics Course**—Arranged especially for those who want to secure a position in an automobile factory or to manage a garage. Students overhaul, repair, assemble and run cars. Very little text-book study.  
**Special Courses in Gas, Automobile and Traction Engineering**  
Each course may be finished in three months. Students work right in machine shops, trac-tion engine house and auto garage; repair and drive engines and automobiles. Gas Engine Course may be taken with either the Traction Engine or Auto Course without extra tuition. In all the Engineering Courses actual shop work is done by the students. Every aid is given to ambitious students with limited time and money. The tuition fees are small and living expenses low. The work done here is equal to that of the best Eastern colleges. For catalogue address  
**GEORGE P. MAGILL, President, Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.**

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Thousands needed on account of the Parcel Post and the extension of the civil service rules. Salaries, \$900 to \$1,800. Eight hours' work. Lifetime positions with annual vacations. Ages 18 to 45.

We coach applicants to pass examinations. You can win. Write at once, stating position desired, and we will send full particulars free.

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Postoffice Clerk (Male or female).  
Letter Carrier (Male).  
Rural Route Carrier (Male).  
Fourth Class Postmaster (Male or female).  
Customs and Revenue Clerk (Male).  
Ment Inspector (Male).  
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**GENERAL EXAMINATIONS**  
**ANNOUNCED JULY 15.**

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**SISTER DIRECTRESS, MOUNT CARMEL ACADEMY, WICHITA, KANSAS.**

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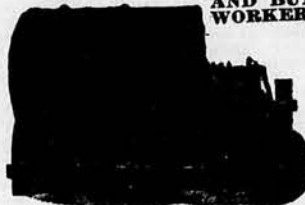
LOCATION—Accessible, wholesome, helpful.  
DEPARTMENTS—College, College Preparatory, Law, Music, Painting, Drawing, Expression; courses introductory to Engineering, Medicine, Domestic Science and Theology. College home for young women.  
Address **WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas.**

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Boarding school for girls, situated on the E. C.-St. Joe electric line. Special depart-ments—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Art, Expression, and Business Course. Large, beautifully located campus, modern building and equipment. Accredited by State University in Academic and Junior College courses. Ask for new catalog.  
**F. J. YORLEY, A. M. B. D., President.**

### GEARLESS CHURN AND BUTTER WORKER—All Sizes.



For Farm, Dairy and Creamery. Cream Separators and Engines. Write for free pamph-let to R. B. Disbrow, Dept. 29, Owatonna, Minn.

### DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, at-tracts and kills all flies. Most con-venient, 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 6 sent by express paid for \$1.

**HAROLD SOMER, 100 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

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**BUSINESS COLLEGE PLAN** brings a posi-tion and the training to hold it, no matter what your financial condition. Elegant cat-alog explaining this great plan free. Cen-tral Business College, 1219-21 Oak, Kansas City's Largest Business College. 22d year.

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## White Plymouth Rocks

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

**THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.**

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 13 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR** government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44-R, St. Louis.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TELLS** 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-899. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WANTED—MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS** ability to manage \$25,000 Kansas Corporation doing profitable business, backed by well known business men. No promoters wanted. Give references. Address K Co., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV-**ernment jobs. \$65 to \$100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-85, Rochester, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE.

**CASH AND MERCHANDISE TO TRADE** for good land. Quick deals. Clyde Mfg. Co., Clyde, Kan.

**FOR SALE—167 ACRES GOOD LAND,** two sets good improvements. Write Jacob Naugle, Redfield, Kan.

**BARGAIN—A NICE SMOOTH 80 ACRES** of tillable land, only 7 miles from Salina; \$3,200.00. Write for list. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kan.

**FOR SALE—240-ACRE IMPROVED** farm in Nowata County, Oklahoma; 2 miles to good town. Cheap. Terms if desired. S. F. Novotny, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**160 BLACK SOIL, GOOD NEW IM-**provements, good location. Exchange for 320 stock farm in Eastern Kansas. Must be good land. Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kan.

**GOOD LAND FOR \$7.20 PER ACRE.** You can grow two money crops and start the third each year. Write Peters' Farm Bureau, Berlin, Md., for free booklet, "Many Little Worlds of the Eastern Shore."

**DO YOU WANT A HOME IN A WELL-**watered, rich alluvial valley; three railroads and near big city—mild climate and natural dairy country; on terms of one-tenth cash, balance nine years. Write Humbird Lumber Co., Sandpoint, Idaho, about cut-over lands.

**BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA HOME AND** ranch. Have one of the finest fruit ranches in Southern California. 270 acres, 2 fine houses on same; 50 acres full bearing fruit; own our own water system and one of best in state. Price, \$70,000, or will exchange for improved or unimproved lands there or good income property or a good running stock of goods. Address Echo Ranch, Jamacha, Calif.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**ALFALFA FOR SALE—NON-IRRIGATED** alfalfa seed. Send for prices and samples. Rose Brothers' Seed House, 300 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

## VEHICLES.

**WAGONS, BUGGIES AND FARM IMPL-**ements at reduced prices; poles, shafts, wheels and supplies at half price. Write us your wants. Vehicle Hospital, 413 Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

## PATENTS

**SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL** About Patents, Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## DOGS.

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.** Sable and White stock farm. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE,** farm raised and good workers. M. B. Turkeys in season. L. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

## AUTOMOBILES.

**ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR AN** automobile? We can sell you good used cars cheaper than anyone in the West. Write for our list of bargains. Prices from \$200 to \$1,500. Mid West Sales Co., Dept. A, 1820-22 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**LEARN HOW TO RUN AN AUTO.** Audel's Answers on Automobiles will teach all about Carburetors, Ignition, Timing, Engine Troubles, Overhauling and Driving. A complete course of 500 pages with 375 diagrams highly endorsed by men who know. \$1.50 to any address. Money back if not pleased. Chas Clark Co., 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED—A POSITION ON FARM.** Trained in milk producing business, handling dairy cows, Berkshire hogs. Strictly temperate habits. Henry M. Walker, 2132 Callow Ave., Baltimore, Md.

## YOUNG MAN

**YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT** and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 350, Chicago.

## CATTLE.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING** Holstein bull. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

**WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL** calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**SOME CHOICE JERSEY BULLS THAT** must be sold quick. Two nearly ready for service. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

**ENTIRE HERD REGISTERED ANGUS—**Eight cows, one bull, some calves. Lyman Miller, Alamota, Kan.

**FOR SALE—32 HEAD HOLSTEINS,** Shorthorns and Jerseys, all bred from winter cows. Good young stock. Owned by dairymen going out of business. Sell all for \$60 a head. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

## BEE SUPPLIES.

**BEE SUPPLIES, ROOTS GOODS, SEND** for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**H. W. BOMGARDNER, FUNERAL DI-**rector. Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

**THE ANDERSON LOADER LOADS MA-**nure, cornstalks, stack bottoms, dirt, gravel, sand. No hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HOME CANNING PLANT** in good condition; capacity 250 to 1,000 cans per day. Everything is ready to go to work. H. A. Stine, Holton, Kan.

**FENCE POSTS—GENUINE RED CEDAR.** The most durable. Shipped in mixed cars with cedar shingles. Write for freight prices. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

**SUN-CURED GROUND ROCK PHOS-**phate, the cheapest source of phosphorus in a system of permanent agriculture, containing 250 pounds phosphorus to the ton, delivered in Eastern Kansas for \$8 to \$10 per ton in car loads of 22 1/2 tons each. Further particulars free. Central Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

## POULTRY.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN** Leghorns, \$1 for 15, \$4 for 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHANS—PEN, \$1.50 PER** 15, \$2.75 per 30; open range, \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed. D. W. Wolfe, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—SPECIAL SALE.** Big reduction in price of breeding stock of my prize winners at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Topeka and Des Moines. Eggs and baby chicks. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREED-**ing stock at all times. A few bargains in males and females from our 1913 breeding pens. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wyllie, Manhattan, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-**ing from our prize winners at Kansas State, Newton and Hutchinson shows, \$2 to \$5 per 15. Special discounts shown in our fine mailing list. Eggs, half price after May 15. Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, Wichita, Kan.

## FIELD NOTES

**Maple Leaf O. I. C. Hogs.** R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan., is offering a few choice O. I. C. spring pigs for sale. They are priced to sell quick. They are large, thrifty fellows, well grown out and from the best blood lines known to the breed. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**College Sells Polled Durham Bull.** The Animal Husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College has just sold to Mr. C. J. Woods an outstanding double-standard Polled Durham bull calf sired by Matchless Dale, a son of Avondale, that stands at the head of the college herd of Shorthorns. This is undoubtedly the best Polled Durham calf that we have ever produced on the college farm, and goes to Mr. Woods' place to head of herd of double-standard Polled Durham cattle at Chiles, Kan.

**Austin Smith Owns Son of Gold Metal.** One of the few living sons of the great boar Gold Metal is now owned by Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan. Mr. Smith calls this boar Goodenough. He was bought when a pig from his breeder, A. B. Garrison, and now in his three-year-old form weighs over 800 pounds, with legs like mile posts, and has that wide arched back and other points in which this great family usually excels. Mr. Smith has had the misfortune to lose the greater part of two crops of pigs sired by this boar, but last spring bought several immune sows from the herd of J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb. Among these sows was Utility, the sow producing the litter of six that sold as pigs in a fall sale for \$580. She has a fine litter now by Melbourne Jumbo, R. B. Davis's great boar. Another sow included in this purchase is an own daughter of old Gold Metal. She has a litter by the same boar, as also has a sow by Colossus and two by O. K. Price, a grandson of Price We Know, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair a few years ago. These sows are all very large and have been selected with considerable care by their previous owner and are now just in their prime. The pigs are large lengthy fellows with extra good coats. Mr. Smith is a splendid care-taker and his pigs show it. He offers line-bred Gold Metal gilts and about 20 choice spring boars. Whenever possible, visit Mr. Smith at his fine farm one mile north of Dwight.

## FIELD NOTES

### FIELD MEN.

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

### PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Holstein Friesians.**  
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

**Poland Chinas.**  
Aug. 21—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.  
Sept. 12—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.  
Oct. 4—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.  
Oct. 3—Cline & Nash, Iola, Kan.  
Oct. 9—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Oct. 11—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Oct. 11—D. S. Moore, Mercer, Mo. Sale at Linleville, Iowa.

Oct. 16—W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 16—Freeman & Russ, Kearney, Mo.  
Oct. 17—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.  
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.  
Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 21—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 23—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.  
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.  
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 24—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 24—A. B. Garrison & Sons, Summerfield, Kan.

Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.  
Oct. 25—Jerny Daniels, Gower, Mo.  
Oct. 28—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Lomax & Starrett, Leona, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.  
Nov. 3—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.  
Nov. 6—A. R. Reysend, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.  
Nov. 8—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.  
Nov. 12—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Nov. 14—W. E. Dubois, Agra, Kan.  
Nov. 15—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Jan. 23—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.  
Feb. 5—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.  
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 26—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. R. Reysend, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 13—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.  
Feb. 13—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orion, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.  
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

**Duroc Jerseys.**  
Aug. 29—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Oct. 23—J. A. Weisner, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Oct. 28—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 4—E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.  
Nov. 4—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Nov. 8—C. E. Jonagan, Albeys, Mo.  
Nov. 8—C. C. Thomas, Webber, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.

Nov. 10—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 28—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 28—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 5—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.  
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.  
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

**Chester White and O. I. C.**  
Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.  
Oct. 14—George E. Norman & Sons, New-town, Mo.  
Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.  
Nov. 6—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.  
Nov. 18—J. D. Billings, Grantville, Kan.

**Hamshires.**  
Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
March 6—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

J. N. George, Hopkins, Mo., has a lot of extra good O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. This is one of the good herds of this breed, and Mr. George will have a fall offering that will interest breeders wanting white hogs that are right in every way.

Dr. John Gildow & Son, Jamesport, Mo., will have a fine Poland China offering for fall trade—in fact one of the best of the season. They also have a great show herd again this year and will exhibit at all the leading fairs.

J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa, owner of one of Iowa's great herds of O. I. C. and Chester White hogs, is preparing for his annual fall sale with the best lot of pigs he has ever raised. They are growing fine and his offering will attract breeders wanting strictly high-class stock.

J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo., one of the oldest and best breeders in that state, claims October 15 as the date of his annual sale of O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. Mr. Harvey has an offering this year that will be second to none. His herd of spring pigs is one of the great lots the writer has seen this year.

W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo., claims October 16 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Garrett is one of the progressive and scientific breeders of big-type Poland Chinas engaged in the business at this time. He has one of the best herds of high quality big-type sows now in existence. They are daughters of A. Wonder, Max Dude, Thousand Pound Jumbo, Expander, and other noted sires. He has over 60 head of spring pigs that are second to none and has one litter of nine out of an A. Wonder

dam that is the best litter that the writer has seen this year. He will have a great offering October 16.

T. A. Wiles, the well known Jersey breeder of Maryville, Mo., has recently purchased a son of Golden Fern's Noble, the great prize winner, to head his herd. The youngster purchased by Mr. Wiles is not only great as to breeding, but is one of the best individuals now in service.

**Jersey Calf for Sale.**  
In their advertisement which appears this week Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders, Clay Center, Kan., offer a three-week-old Jersey bull sired by Kansas Oomeri and out of a Brown Bessie dam. The calf is a choice individual and must be sold right away. Low price for quick sale.

Lomax & Starrett, South St. Joseph, Mo., and Leona, Kan., owners of one of the extra good herds of big-type Poland Chinas, claim October 30 as the date of their annual fall sale to be held at Leona, Kan. Their offering will be one of the best of the season and will include some extra good tried sows, an outstanding lot of fall boars, and the tops of their extra fine lot of spring pigs. They also have one of the high-class Jersey herds in the West, and have recently added some extra fine cows from the Morris herd at New Cambria, Mo.

**Son of Big Orange for Sale.**  
In his advertisement which appears this week S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers to sell his yearling herd boar, A's Big Orange, by Big Orange and out of a noted Iowa sow. This is one of the best breeding boars available. He has the very best of feet and will make a wonderfully big hog. He is cholera immune and will be sold fully guaranteed as a breeder. Mr. Amcoats also offers two fall boars and 30 spring boars and about the same number of spring gilts, all bred by A's Big Orange. When writing, tell Mr. Amcoats where you saw the advertisement.

Everybody likes to have their fences, silos, barns, etc., last. They also wish to have them always looking in good condition. This has been a quandary to the average man. So when something that fills the bill along this line comes forth, it is welcomed by the farmer as a necessity. The C. A. Wood Preserver Co. of St. Louis, Mo., are advertising their product in Kansas Farmer. This is an imported article and has been thoroughly tried out as a preserver, and is worthy of being investigated by everybody interested. Write to the C. A. Wood Preserver Co. of St. Louis, Mo., and receive literature. Be sure and mention Kansas Farmer.

C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo., claims October 22 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Conover is one of Missouri's best breeders and his herd of big-type Poland Chinas is one of the best in the state. He has the kind with size and quality. He will have an extra good offering consisting of fall boars and gilts and the best lot of spring pigs he has ever raised. The entire offering was sired by Long King's Hadley, A. Wonder's Equal and a son of Long King's Hadley. The dams are an outstanding lot of sows by such boars as Mastodon Wonder, Selection Empire Chief, Missouri Metal, Pawnee Giant, and other great big-type boars. This will be a great offering for breeders.

One of the outstanding herds of Durocs in the corn belt is owned by Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonburg, Mo. They have a herd of sows made up exclusively of daughters of the greatest boars of the breed, including extra good ones by Second Climax, G. M.'s Col., Woolen's Advance, Buddy K 4th, and Beauty's Model Top. They have one of the best lots of spring pigs ever raised on the farm. A son of Tattar, also a son of Buddy K 4th, and some litters by Queen's Wonder, are included in this offering. They also own one of the strictly high-class herds of Angus cattle.

**Stryker Bros.' Poldans.**  
Please note the change of copy for the Stryker Bros. herd. The Stryker Bros., as well known as Poland China breeders, as they have made their annual trips to the big fall fairs and always come home with more ribbons than any other breeder. The writer called at the farm last week and looked over several show prospects. The Stryker Bros. have a wide reputation for developing the big medium Poland Chinas—the easy feeding kind. They now offer a choice lot of young stock for sale. If you need some new blood, write your wants to the Stryker Bros. They are reliable in every way and have good hogs to sell at reasonable prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Clear Creek Durocs.**  
This week we start advertising for the first time for J. R. Jackson, proprietor of the Clear Creek Duroc Jersey herd located at Kanopolis, Kan. Mr. Jackson has one of the good herds of the state and it is his ambition to make the herd still better. He is a man of good judgment and is far in advance of most farmers in his part of the state in knowledge pertaining to live stock. He has at the head of the herd at this time the good young boar, Clear Creek Col., a grandson of Carter's great Dreamland Col. The spring pigs are an unusually fine lot. They are sired by the splendid breeding boar, Clear Creek Wonder. Mr. Jackson owns a choice well-bred stock farm five miles from Kanopolis, where he lives and gives the Durocs his personal attention. He practices diversified farming, raising some wheat each year but making the breeding and caring of live stock his principal business. His card will appear regularly in Kansas Farmer and any of our readers will do well to place an order for a boar or gilt with this good breeder. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.**  
In his announcement which appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan., offers five choice 7ed Shorthorn bulls 15 and 16 months old. These bulls were sired by Armour Prince 6th, a ton bull before he was three years old. Mr. Cooper's herd was established something like 20 years ago with cows sired by Imp. Lord Haddo. Since that time he has used in the herd the very best bulls that could be found, among them being some of Silver Knight by Gallant Knight Collynie, and others just as good. The present bull is Good Light by Search Light. His dam, Good Maid, is by New Goods, the best son of the noted Choice Goods. Mr. Cooper owns 600 acres of fine land in Osborne County, and without overfeeding gives his cattle the best of care and feed. He personally sees that they have this care, and also makes it his business to see that no animal that is not worthy stays in the herd. Mr. Cooper is one of the best posted men on Shorthorn breeding to which the writer has ever talked. He loves the business and prices his stock so it is within the reach of every farmer. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.



## DUROC JERSEYS

## Tatarrax Herd Dueros

For Sale—12 head of tried sows and mature gilts, bred to Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Tat's Top, for September litters. Prices reasonable.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

**DUROC March Boars \$12** and up, by Model Again, Long Lad and Tatarrax Boy. E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

**CLEAR CREEK DUROCS**  
Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money.  
J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan.

**QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.**  
Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.  
E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.  
Route 4.

**CHOICE DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS**  
Sired by Dreamland Col. Some herd boar prospects. Selected and priced to move them quick. Also few fall gilts bred or open.  
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

**THIRTY EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED DUROC SOWS AND GILTS.**  
Extra good ones. Popular strains. Sired by Kansas Kruger and College Lad. Bred for August and September farrow to Isenbeg's Choice. Can ship over four roads.  
J. A. Wieshar, Dillon, Dickinson Co., Kan.

**TEN DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS**  
Good individuals and ready for hard service. Low price of \$25 each because I am short of room. First choice with first check. Descriptions guaranteed.  
DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

**BIG-TYPE DUROCS.**  
Monarch, Colonel Wonder and Buddy strains. Plenty of fall gilts, open or bred. Fall sale, October 17.  
MOSER & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas.

**GRIFFITH DUROCS.**  
March and April pigs \$15.00 each. Large, growthy, sired by Goldfinch Jr. 2d, dam by Goldie S. Write at once or come and see my herd.  
H. T. GRIFFITH, Reading, Kan.

**IMMUNE DUROCS**—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.  
P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

## OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, prolific, well covered.  
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

**PARADISE DELL SHEEP RANCH**  
The home of registered Hampshire sheep, Hampshire hogs, and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Stock for sale at all times. Twenty choice spring rams for sale. Five miles southwest of Waldo and 14 miles from Russell. Visitors welcome.  
E. S. TALLAFERRO, Russell, Kansas.

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

**WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.**  
Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.  
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

## MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

## O. I. C. PIGS. HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

## FIELD NOTES

**Holsteins at Council Grove.**  
Edmunds & Young, breeders and dealers in Holstein cattle, start their card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Edmunds, the senior member of the firm, is a native of New York State, and his acquaintance with men and conditions in that state made it possible for him to buy the very best producing stock at a reasonable figure, considering the care with which the selections were made. Mr. Edmunds also owns the Independent Creamery located at Council Grove, which is one of the most up-to-date creameries in the Middle West. His idea in buying Holsteins was to get high-grade dairy cows in the locality that would be persistent milkers and thus make it possible to have the creamery supplied with butter fat. The dairy equipment is located on a small farm adjoining the fair grounds, and is one of the most complete for 65 found in the state. There is room for 65 full-grown cows, with modern swinging stanchions, cement floor, and carriers for feed. On either side is a large silo with capacity for 130 tons. These silos are what is known as the home-made hoop silo and are very cheap and easily constructed. They are used largely in the East, but so far as known these are the only ones in Kansas. For any information about them, write to these gentlemen. They have nothing to sell, but will gladly give the information to anyone. There is at this time about 75 Holsteins for sale, consisting of cows in milk, bred heifers and choice young bulls. Write to these gentlemen and don't fail to visit them when possible.

**Crystal Herd O. I. C's.**  
The attention of breeders is called to the card of Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Mo., owner of the famous Crystal herd of O. I. C. swine. This is one of the best O. I. C. herds in the West, and Mr. Wilcox has the best offering in the history of the herd this year. The spring pigs are one of the outstanding good lots the writer has seen this year, and at present will weigh around 125 pounds, and when it comes to quality, they have all that could be desired. Mr. Wilcox has a number of herd header prospects. Among them is one out of his great sow, Col. Helen, that is a prospect for an out

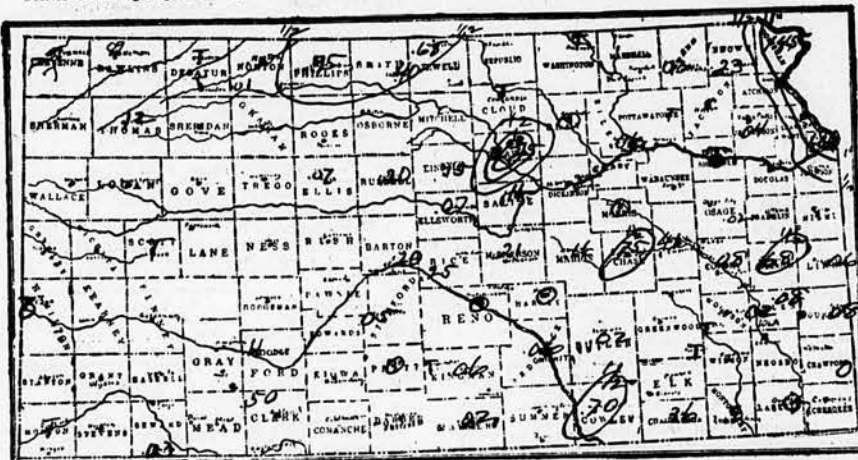
and out good one. This pig is a full brother to King Dan, now at the head of Normandale herd, owned by Mr. Norman at Newtown, Mo. Many of the spring litters are by Mr. Wilcox's great herd boar, Frost's Buster. He is one of the best sires of the breed now in service. Mr. Wilcox has a great herd of sows that represent the best blood lines of the breed, and O. I. C. breeders will find his offering this year one of the best. He guarantees description of stock and is always pleased to show his herd. He is one of the reliable breeders and makes every guarantee good, and breeders purchasing on mail orders will get a square deal. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The writer recently visited A. R. Reystead at his farm near Mankato, Kan., and found the best lot of Poland Chinas ever seen on the farm. There are in the neighborhood of 100 spring pigs immune from cholera and all doing well. These pigs are by the three herd boars and all of them were bred on the farm. The boars are Big Look, by Chief Grand Look; Faultless Monarch, by Mogul's Monarch, and Reystead's Jumbo, by Choice Goods. They are all of one type, large and smooth and good breeders. The sows in the herd represent a great variety of breeding, having been selected at big prices from the best herds of several states. Among them are daughters of O. K. Hutch, former herd boar; Gold Metal, Smith's Big Hadley, Jumbo Jr., Hays Model, Bell Metal Nebraska Boy, etc. Mr. Reystead will hold two sales this season; a fall sale November 6 and a bred sow sale February 28. There is no better blood lines than is contained in this herd, and there is no better man than Bob Reystead. Remember him when thinking of buying a herd boar this fall or a bred sow later. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Colonel Brady, Auctioneer.**  
L. R. Brady, whose auctioneer card appears regularly in this paper, is one of the successful auctioneers of the West. Colonel Brady is a thorough stockman and has a wide acquaintance among the best stockmen in America. He keeps in close touch with everything pertaining to live stock and conditions that affect the breeding of all kinds of farm animals. He is perhaps the only auctioneer in the country who keeps a card index of every breeder, together with the kind of stock he breeds. Mr. Brady is a genius when it comes to formulating plans for the selling of live stock or anything else at auction. His market day sales, held twice a month at Manhattan, are among the most successful sales of their kind held anywhere. The plans of these market day sales, many respects are original with the Colonel. Mr. Brady is a member of the firm of Arnold & Brady, breeders of and dealers in Holstein cattle. They have already made several trips to the best dairy sections of the United States for the purpose not only of buying cattle, but in order to study dairy conditions. He is authority for the statement that Kansas should be the best dairy state in the Union. Brady is for the live stock industry in its every phase. He seems to have been born for the purpose of furthering this most important industry, and is giving the best that is in him in doing the work he loves so well. Remember Brady when you make your sale date.

## KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 12

Rain Chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



## UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

A change will be noted in the map. The rainfall in inches is plainly inserted for each station and all shading omitted.

Anderson—Corn doing fine. Rain needed. Bugs bad.  
Barber—Corn burned some during week.  
Barton—Dry and hot. Threshing on but yield poor.  
Allen—Weather conditions favorable. Rain needed. Light showers during latter part of week. Crops good.  
Bourbon—Dry and hot winds. Hay good, prospects for corn fine.  
Brown—Cooler. Some rain. Threshing on, quality good.  
Butler—Hot and dry. Corn tasseling and rain needed badly.  
Chase—Corn looks fine. Some tasseling. Chautauque—Dry and hot. Corn needs rain badly.  
Concordia—Threshing on. Yield, 20 bushels. Rain needed.  
Coffey—Corn needs rain. Bugs doing some damage.  
Cowley—Rain needed.  
Crawford—Corn needs rain. Chinch bugs bad. Oat and wheat yield light. Prairie hay needs rain.  
Decatur—Corn growing. Grasshoppers bad. Rain needed. Yield of wheat light.  
Doniphan—Conditions favorable. Crops doing well.  
Ellis—Hot winds sixth, seventh and eighth.  
Ellsworth—Pastures and corn in need of rain.  
Ford—Everything needs rain badly. Crops suffering.  
Greenwood—Second crop of alfalfa light. Rain needed.  
Hamilton—Rain needed badly. Grasshoppers and other bugs thick. Will take second crop of alfalfa.  
Harper—Unprecedented drought, worse than ever before.  
Jefferson—Crops suffering for rain. Wheat turning out well. Stock water falling and fruit falling off.  
Jewell—Crop looks fine. Corn extra good. Early potatoes good.  
Kingman—Corn needs rain. Pastures dried up. Wheat yield in bottoms, 20 bushels to

acre.  
Labette—Hot dry week. Considerable damage to corn by hot winds.  
Lincoln—Subsoil dry. Crops all stopped growing.  
Linn—Hot and dry. Corn doing well but rain needed.  
Lyon—Corn and alfalfa fine. Feed prospect good.  
McPherson—Hot weather hard on corn. Corn tasseling.  
Marion—Very hot. Part of county had rains, but most parts dry.  
Morris—Corn and pastures need rain. Good rains south.  
Morton—Windy and dry. Grasshoppers bad. Grass yellow but stock doing well.  
Nemaha—Wheat yield, 25 bushels per acre. Corn needs rain.  
Norton—Corn looks fine. Rain needed.  
Ottawa—Wheat yields, 12 to 40 bushels per acre. Local rains.  
Phillips—Very hot. Quality of wheat good.  
Pottawatomie—Pastures getting short. Corn stands dry weather well.  
Pratt—Rain needed badly. Hot.  
Rawlins—Hot and dry. Corn looks well but needs rain.  
Reno—Hot and dry. Garden stuff hurt. Rain needed.  
Rice—Very dry. Corn is burning.  
Russell—Hot winds. Crops all suffering for rain. Grasshoppers bad.  
Scott—Southwest hot wind. Sky clear. Heat terrible. Grasshoppers bad.  
Sedgewick—Crops, including fruit, suffering from winds and need of rain.  
Seward—Wheat light. Spring crop no good unless it rains soon.  
Smith—Corn needs rain. Good wheat and oats crop. Ground dry.  
Thomas—Dry, hot winds. Grasshoppers bad. Rain needed.  
Washington—Corn not suffering, but rain would do wonders.  
Woodson—Corn looks well but beginning to need rain. Hot winds.  
Wyandotte—Disastrous hail storms in this immediate vicinity the eleventh.

## EUREKA STOCK FARM DUROCS.

A number of outstanding fall boars sired by Wonder Chief 120029, Fond Defender 104735, and King of Ore 91957. High-class herd headers in this lot, and they are priced right. Description guaranteed.  
EDW. FUHRMAN & SONS, Oregon, Mo.

## CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right.  
DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

## HORSES AND MULES

## FISHER &amp; WALKER



Of Evansville, Ind., importers and breeders of Percheron horses, also standard-bred horses and Kentucky and Tennessee jacks. All young and first-class in every detail. Prices right and your own terms on payments. Stock sold with a gilt-edge guarantee that every one is as represented. Reference, Bankers National Bank, Evansville, Ind. Branch barn at Ellsworth, Kan.  
J. A. COWLES, Manager, Ellsworth, Kan.



## JACKS AND JENNETS

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to males and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.  
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

## PERCHERONS

At Breeder's Prices. Eleven home-grown 3-year stallions, exact wt. 1,740 to 2,060 pounds. Broke to work, sound and with bone to spare. July 19th, these and youngsters for sale. The biggest Percherons pay you best. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph.  
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa

**HOMEBRED STALLIONS** \$275 to \$650. Imported stallions \$700 to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference, any Banker in Creston.  
FRANK L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.**  
Registered stock, spotted and solid colored ponies for sale. Reasonable prices.  
W. M. FULCOMER, Belleville, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**10 SHORTHORN 10 BULLS**  
Sired by DOUBLE CHAMPION AND WHITE MYSTERY, OUT OF MY BEST COWS, PRICED REASONABLE.  
ED GREEN, HOWARD, KAN.

## Scotch Bull For Sale

Collynie Goods 333265, dark red, calved April 8, 1909; weight 2,100; kind and gentle; sure and a good breeder. Price, \$250, or will trade for one of equal merit.  
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS.**  
Five Choice Red Bulls, 15 and 16 months old, sired by a ton bull, out of richly-bred cows. Write for description. A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kansas.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. Eighty head to select from. Cows in milk, bred heifers, heifer calves, and the finest lot of young bulls ever on the farm. All ages. Six or eight now ready for service out of cows with official tests up to 512 pounds of butter with first calf, sons of Imp. Oakland Sultan, Gambos Knight, and a son of Golden Fern's Lad. Tuberculin tested and fully guaranteed.  
R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

**Jersey Bull** Three weeks old; drinks individual. Sired by Guinon's Eminent out of a Brown Bessie dam. Will make great bull. Must be sold right away. Low price.  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEYS AND POLANDS**  
Best strains and individuality. Fed and handled intelligently. Stock for sale always.  
O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

**WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.**  
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages.  
H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**JERSEYS MUST BE SOLD SOON.**  
Fifty cows, heifers and young bulls, all registered. If this fine lot of cattle is not sold within a short time I will call a public sale. Watch for announcement.  
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.

**JERSEYS FOR PROFIT**  
AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 324 W. 23d St., New York.

## POLAND CHINAS

**STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.**  
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also Hereford cattle and standard-bred horses for sale.  
STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## Long King's Equal and A Wonder Jumbo

One hundred and seventy-five pigs sired by the above-named boars and out of A Wonder, Long King's Equal, and my famous Jumbo sows. We are headquarters for herd boars. Will also sell a few bred sows. Breeders will find the largest and best big-type Poland in this herd. Come and see them and you will be convinced. If unable to come, write me and I will do my best to please you. "Satisfied Customers" is my motto. All go at private sale. No fall sale.

JOHN B. LAWSON, Clarinda, Iowa.

## WRAY &amp; SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

## ENOS OFFERS 20 BIG, SMOOTH, BRED GILTS.

July and August gilts by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder dams by Nox All Hadley, bred for August and September farrow to the noted Orphan Chief. Blood lines and quality to spare. \$35 to \$40. Only good ones shipped.

A. R. ENOS, Romona, Kansas.

## BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

Both sexes, February and March farrow. Fifty-five head, tops from 100 head, sired by Ross Hadley and Hadley C. out of extra big sows of Expansive, Price We Know, King Mastodon and Mogul breeding. Can furnish pairs not related. Well grown out on alfalfa pasture and of the best big-type breeding. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Jackson County, Kansas.

## CLINE'S POLAND CHINAS.

Herd headed by Tecumseh Hadley, sired by Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at American Royal, 1911, and Long King's Equal 2d by Long King. Two herd boars with size and quality. My fall sale of boars and gilts October 3, 1913. Write for catalog.

J. R. CLINE, Iola, Kansas.

## 225 REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS FOR SALE.

Thirty-two sows bred for summer and fall; 20 fall gilts, bred or open; six fall boars, tops from fall crop; 13 spring pigs. Both big and medium type. Sell at reasonable prices with big discounts on several head. J. D. WILLIAMS, Zeandale, Kan. Ten miles east of Manhattan.

Gritter's Surprise Fall Boars For Sale. Two good ones sired by Gritter's Surprise by Long Surprise. Dam of these boars is a Lady Wonder sow of the large Iowa type. They are immune from cholera and priced right. Also a few bred gilts for sale.

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

## H. G. Nash's Big Boned Poland

Have a large bunch of spring pigs sired by the noted boars, Gold Medal and Hadley's Model, out of big roomy sows. Public sale October 3. Send for catalog.

H. G. NASH, Iola, Kansas.

## BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

## GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted \$530 litter; Colossus, O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.

AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

## BARGAIN IN HERD BOAR.

First Quality, by Blue Valley's Quality. Dam, Blue Valley Ex. by Exception. Three years old and a splendid breeder. Can't use him any longer and will sell him at \$75. Fully guaranteed.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

## ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

Forty head of choice fall boars and fall gilts, bred or open, and 65 spring pigs, all sired by Cavett's Mastiff, one of the best boars now in service. Only the best of individuals offered. Inspection invited.

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

## Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Ex. What's Ex. and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale.

E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

## TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 3-year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

## TEN BIG FALL POLAND BOARS.

Four by Mogul's Monarch. Two by Long King, son of Long King's Equal. Two by Gephart.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

## Hartman Has Choice Big Fall Boars.

Eighteen summer and fall Poland China boars, by Blue Valley Jr. and Hartman's Hadley by Nox All Hadley. Length and breadth right. Prices reasonable for quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS—15 fall boars and 10 fall gilts sired by the champion boar at American Royal, 1911, priced to sell reasonable. G. M. Carnutt, Montserrat, Mo.

## POLAND CHINAS—Choice pigs, both sexes, sired by Guy's Expansion 2d. Cheap for quick sale. L. H. Grote, Morganville, Ks.

## THIRTY POLAND PIGS

Either sex. Good individuals, \$15 each. Pairs also. C. S. Carruthers, Salina, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

350 big-type Mulefoot hogs of all ages for sale, from champion herd of America. JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.

## WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 935 pounds 10 ounces butter.

Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day. Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gamboe Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 55 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairymen ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

85 HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Ranging in age from 1 to 3 years, nicely marked, good size and a part of them bred to freshen this fall. Also registered males old enough for service, and a carload of young cows of good size showing plenty of breeding and milk form, bred to calve in August and September. All tuberculin tested. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison County, New York.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS. Highest A. R. O. backing. The entire herd, including heifers, average nearly 20 pounds each, 7 days. More cows above 20 pounds than all other Kansas herds combined. Best stock obtainable head herd. Address F. J. SEARLE, Okaloosa, Kan.

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