

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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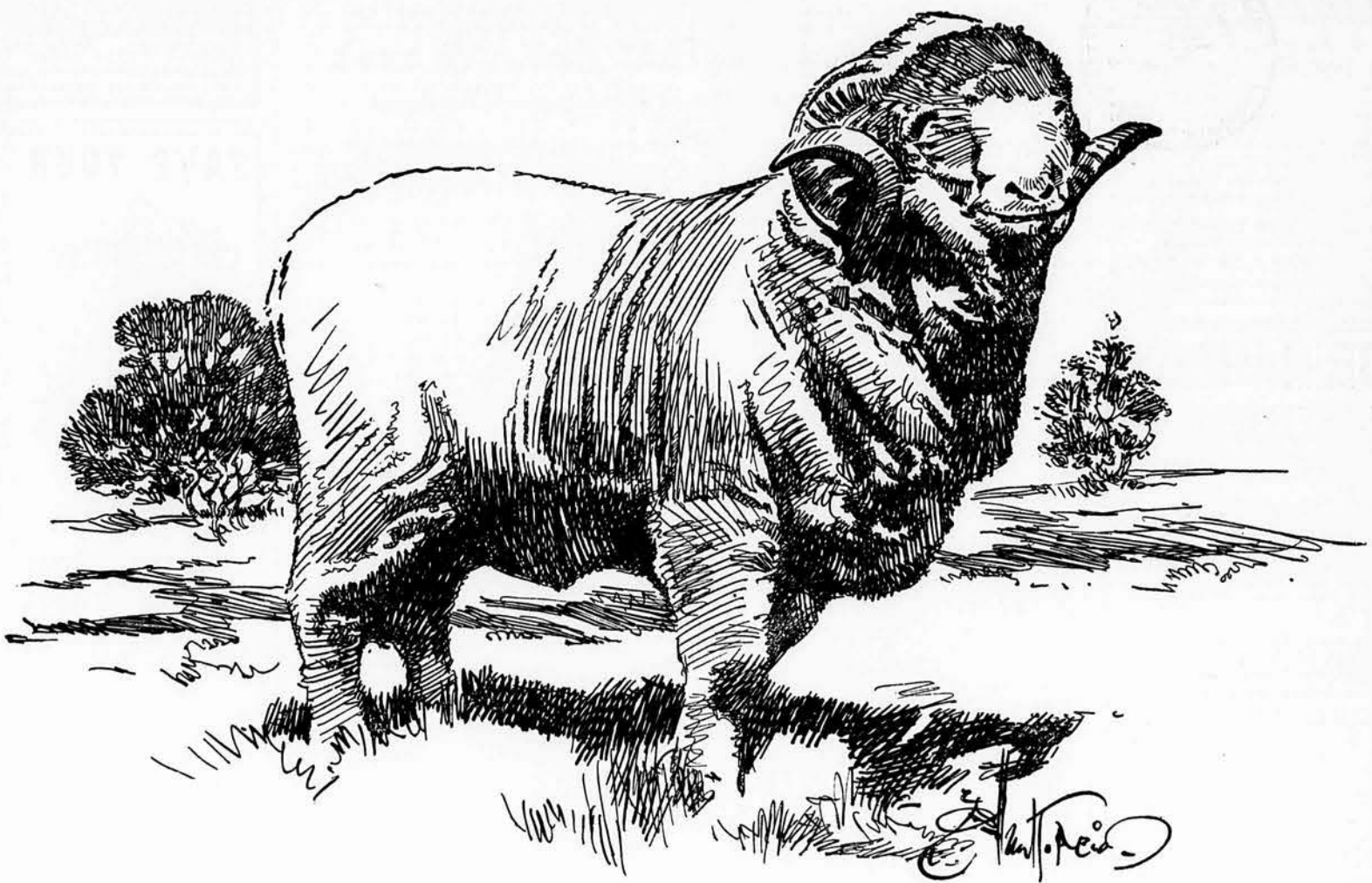
SHEEP were the first animals domesticated by man. They are pre-eminently adapted to grazing purposes. This has led to the belief that sheep belong only to rough, frontier country. English farmers have demonstrated the fallacy of this belief by making sheep the most profitable farm animals under intensive farming conditions. The sheep, like the dairy cow, gives two returns annually. The fleece easily pays for the cost of feed and care for a whole year. The product in lambs becomes clear gain. The increase may be as high as 150 per cent and no meat can be placed on the market with so little grain as mutton.

In figuring the returns from sheep, the lambs and wool are not the only legitimate source of profit. Sheep are continuously at war with weeds of all kinds. Only when they lie down together—with the weeds inside—is there peace. It is impossible to place a money value on this service which they render.

Cattle pastures are becoming more weedy each year. Such pastures judiciously grazed by sheep would soon, not only support the sheep, but additional cattle as well.

Wherever sheep graze, the land becomes more fertile and productive. Truly "the sheep has a golden hoof".

—G. C. W.



*"The Sheep Has a Golden Hoof"—Wherever it Grazes
The Land Becomes More Fertile and Productive*

JOHN DEERE

Wheel
Plows
With Quick
Detachable
Shares



Unscrew One Nut—That's All

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

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

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

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

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

"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."

Describes the John Deere full line of farm implements. It should be on every farm. Tells how to adjust important tools.

Ask for package P-13 Address your letter to

JOHN DEERE

PUBLICITY DEPT. MOLINE, ILL.

Kalamazoo SILOS

"Best by Every Test"

The "KALAMAZOO" is the silo for you! It answers every question—meets every demand that can be made in use. Your choice of Tile Block or seven kinds of wood. Thousands of satisfied users praise its perfect construction. Special improvements, found in no other silo, make the "KALAMAZOO" the one you need. Investigate now!

Write for Catalog

Send for Free Catalog and Special Offer today.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Branches: Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Settle the Silo Question Right



GREAT FOR WHEAT.

Levels the surface and packs the sub-surface.

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

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

Ask for catalog and special offer.

BLADE HARROW CO., Lawrence, Ks.

WE BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Walls 6 inches thick and properly reinforced; doors and chute to suit your taste and pocket book; reliable work and reasonable prices. We have twenty outfits and still need about fifty contracts to fill out season. Write us now.

Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

FIR LUMBER

Quality Guaranteed. Direct from our Mills to you. Large saving. Pay when car is unloaded and checked. Ask for Lumber and Millwork Catalog.

KEYSTONE LUMBER CO., TACOMA, WASH.

HOW ABOUT A SILO?

WITHIN the past few weeks we have commented upon the feeling among farmers that there is no need of constructing silos because of the great abundance of roughage available in this state this year. In commenting upon this thought as presented in KANSAS FARMER, H. T. Nielsen, District Agricultural Agent in Northwest Kansas, says that this feeling is much more general than we have indicated, and to show that he has felt the same disposition, submits the following, which is an article he has supplied to the papers of his district:

"This is a good time to get busy and put in a silo, and thus be in shape to take care of the abundance of feed which it now seems certain we are going to have this fall. Those who tried the silo for the first time last year are unanimous in the opinion that it is the very best way there is to store feed, as it is put where it is convenient to get, and you don't have to go to the field in all kinds of weather in winter.

"There are just dozens of the people who constructed silos last year who are providing more silo space this year, either by means of additional silos or by enlarging the ones they built last year. This is a good sign that they are a satisfactory method of saving the feed. I have yet to find a man in Northwest Kansas who has tried the silo, and is not at the same time loud in his praises of it, all declaring they wouldn't think of trying to get along without one on the place. And most of them want more than one so as to be sure they will not be caught short of feed at any time.

"A very successful farmer of about thirty years' standing in Norton County said to me a few days ago: 'Next year may be a bad one, and wouldn't it just make a lot of difference in the appearance and feeling of the farmers if each one had a silo full of good silage that they could draw on?' That is just the point, and this man expressed it better than I could. There is a tendency for the farmers to feel that as there is apparently going to be a great abundance of feed this fall, why there is no use in building silos to store it in as there will be much more than enough anyway. In fact many farmers have said just that to me. But let us not forget that the past seven years have not been very abundant crop years and that there is a

chance of our having more like them. The thing to do is to follow the practice of Joseph in Egypt of old; store up of the great abundance in the fat years against the shortage in the lean years.

"It has been said so often that likely everybody is tired of hearing it, that any other business as wasteful as farming would soon be in bankruptcy, and 'there is more truth than poetry' in the assertion. Let us begin now to remedy this feature. There is no known better way of storing the kind of feed we grow in this part of Kansas than to put it into a silo. There is practically no waste and live stock do better on the feed in this way than in any other, which means it is the cheapest way of doing the work.

"The kind of silo is not so important. The pit silo is the cheapest to construct and gives every bit as good results as the much more expensive kinds."

The roughage supply throughout Kansas this year will be in excess of that of 1912, which was a big roughage year. We believe that the amount of roughage in the western third of the state will this year exceed that of the 1912 production. There will be much more roughage in that section than can be consumed by the live stock now in the territory. This roughage, if saved, will have a cash value which the farmers of Western Kansas cannot afford to lose. Even though they cannot themselves feed it this winter, it is wholly within the range of possibility that they may be able to secure cattle for wintering. This roughage, or much of it at least, can be stored as dry roughage, but the better way to save it will be to convert it into silage, in which condition it can be held for two or three or more years, and which will at all times sell for real money. The addition of a silo to the farm equipment will increase the value of that farm and from this standpoint alone the silo is worth constructing. It is essential to the western farmer particularly that he accumulate a reserve supply of feed. Ordinarily this accumulation would follow the stocking up of the farm with live stock, but since on many farms the feed supply will precede the increase in live stock population it is not inconsistent to start the cart before the horse. Furthermore, if a farmer has the necessary feed in sight it is all the easier for him to secure the wherewithal to purchase a few milk cows or a few head of stock cattle.

Land Preparation For Wheat

H. W. BAINER, Agricultural Demonstrator in Southwest

THERE are several good methods of land preparation for wheat, the choice depending largely on work given the ground during the past year. The disk is one of the best and at the same time one of the most abused implements on the wheat farm. To continually prepare land for wheat with a disk, year after year, is to insure crop failure. The use of a disk for the entire seed bed preparation, not only last year, but this year, and again next year, works all of the vegetable matter out and puts the soil in condition to blow. This process also makes too shallow a seed bed, with insufficient space for roots and conservation of moisture.

RIGHT USE OF DISK.

It is always advisable, where wheat is to follow wheat, or some other small grain crop, to disk the stubble immediately after the binder, unless it is possible to plow or list at that time instead. To disk the stubble just as soon as the crop is removed kills weeds, saves moisture and keeps the ground in condition to plow or list later. Wheat land prepared deeply last year, on which another crop of wheat is to be sown this year, under average conditions, will not need deep preparation again this year, and in many instances can be well prepared by the use of the disk only.

Deep July and early August plowing, properly cared for until planting time, will insure a better yield than that plowed deeply at a later date. Wheat requires a firm seed bed, therefore later plowing must necessarily be done shallower. Plowing done as late as September 1, even though shallower than that done towards the close of July or the first of August, will only by rarest favorable conditions make as large a yield as that prepared earlier and deeper. It will pay to pack all wheat land, whether plowed deeply or shallowly, and this may be best accomplished with a sub-surface packer or a disk harrow,

with the blades set straight. All summer plowing should be harrowed with a common harrow, immediately after the plow.

While the employment of the lister in preparation of land for wheat looks like a haphazard method, yet results where conditions were in all things similar have proven it to be practically equal to plowing. In some of the wheat districts the lister is used almost entirely in preparing land. Like plowing early, deep listing produces better results than later and shallower work. When this method of preparation is used it is better to single-list the field as early as possible, relisting or breaking out the middles as soon thereafter as time will permit. The field should then be leveled, as long as possible before seeding. This leveling may be accomplished with a cultivator or disk harrow, or perhaps better with both of them. By leveling the field some time in advance of sowing time, the loose ground placed in the furrows will have time to settle.

Volunteer wheat should not be allowed to grow on land that is to be sown to wheat later. This volunteer growth is one of the best breeding places for wheat destroying insects, likely to attack the crop to be sown later.

The lawns in Washington are overrun with the army worm. Thus the insect is no respecter of persons or localities. The Federal Department of Agriculture is recommending the use of the poison bran mash made after the same formula as recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College. For lawns, however, the department is suggesting the application of a spray of one pound arsenate of lead dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water. It must be remembered that this spray is a deadly poison to men and animals as well as to army worms and therefore is not adapted to the protection of field crops against these insects.



Why Bain Wagons Are Better

BAIN Wagons are built for the farmer who demands exceptional wagon quality. They're built to stand up under the jolts and jars of rough and rutty roads—to endure the strains that wrench and wrack the life out of ordinary wagons.

Greatest strength and durability are built into every wheel and axle, box and bolster, tongue and reach. Toughest oak and hickory are used—and there is no skimping of material. Gearing is heavily braced and ironed—not a single point is overlooked to make The Bain the strongest, longest-wearing wagon that can be made.

Every Bain is backed by our strong warranty. Ask your dealer about The Bain. Or write for our illustrated catalog.

THE BAIN WAGON CO.

203 Main St.

KENOSHA, WIS.



Now! These New Engine Prices

Direct from Factory to User	2 H-P. \$34.95
	4 H-P. 63.75
	6 H-P. 93.35
	8 H-P. 139.65
	12 H-P. 219.90
	16 H-P. 298.80
	22 H-P. 399.65

WITTE Engines

Kerosene, Gasoline and Gas

Stationary, (skidded or on iron base), and Mounted Styles. Standard the world over for 27 years. Better today than ever. Why pay double price for a good engine, or take a poor or doubtful one for any price, when the WITTE costs so little and saves all risk?

60 Days' Free Trial

5-Year Guaranty

Direct from Factory to Users, for cash or on easy terms, at prices hitherto unheard of, for engines of these merits: Long-wearing, semi-vertical, separable cylinders, and four-ring pistons; all vertical valves; automobile ignition; spark shift for easy starting; variable speed; and others, without which no engine can now be high-grade. I am simply sharing my manufacturing advantages with engine buyer-users—asking only one small factory profit.

New Book Free

The most easy-to-understand engine book in the business. Gives the "inside" of engine selling as well as manufacturing. Shows my liberal selling plans with complete price list. Write me your full address for my prompt reply.

Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co.

1601 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN



Use Equity Metal Grain Bins. Guaranteed never to burst open. Both bin and roof re-inforced with angle irons. Strongest built and most easily put up bin on the market today. Made with perfectly water-tight bottom.

Equipped with U. S. patented Equity Drying and Ventilating System.

WILL DRY YOUR DAMP GRAIN

KANSAS METAL GRANARY CO.,

442 No. Wichita. Wichita, Kan.

SOLID WALL CONCRETE SILO

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

NEVIUS SILO COMPANY,

Chiles, Kansas.

\$35

For a Galvanized Windmill and Tower Complete. Guaranteed Five Years. The best that money and skilled labor can produce.

We make all sizes of mills and towers. Write for catalog.

SHUFF & IRVING,

Successors to The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CORN HARVESTER

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

F. WYATT MFG. CO.,

906 N. Fifth St. Salina, Kansas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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



KANSAS FARMER

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

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

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—604 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



THE BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The breeders of pure-bred live stock often ask for advice as to the best methods to follow in order to secure results from their advertising. It is a recognized fact that judicious advertising is absolutely essential to success in selling live stock, as in the selling of anything else.

The breeder's herd easily constitutes 50 per cent of his success, but the other 50 per cent is the proper use of publicity through the press. The use of the press in this connection should never be underestimated as a factor in putting the seller in touch with his customers. No matter how good a herd a breeder may have, he must have buyers before he can make successful sales. How to secure these buyers is the problem for the breeder of pure-bred live stock to work out. Until he has satisfactorily solved it, his skill as a breeder and feeder counts for little.

The first consideration in an advertising campaign is to select the publications going to the class of readers who are likely to become buyers of the kind of stock you have for sale. If not able to use several papers, it is far better to make a careful selection of one and then stay with it until you have made a large per cent of its circulation your own. This cannot be accomplished by occasional, spasmodic advertising. You must get into the paper chosen as most fitting to your needs and then stay with it if you are to get results. There are many advertising matters open to question, but there is no question among advertising men as to the truth of the principle just stated.

The name of a breeder or breeding firm appearing constantly in a publication tends to build up a sort of familiarity with him on the part of the buying public. Buyers are far more apt to write to a breeder who has established himself in this manner than to a new and unknown whose name they have perhaps seen for the first time. Practically every breeder who has attained any prominence in the business has handled his advertising in this manner. The one who has established himself in such fashion cannot afford to drop out for any considerable time, as the public will soon forget him. The size of the space used and the number of periodicals in which it appears depend largely upon the circumstances of the breeder and the size and scope of his operations.

KANSAS FARMER is now running a form of live stock advertising in its Breeders' Directory which furnishes exceptional opportunities to many breeders of live stock to follow out this cardinal principle of successful advertising. While many of our successful breeders make a practice of carrying regularly small cards varying from three lines up to one-half inch, there are numbers of breeders of pure-bred stock having most excellent animals to sell at various times through the year, who have not felt that they could afford to keep a card going in the paper constantly. This class of breeders has been considerably handicapped when attempting to sell such surplus as they might have, by means of display advertising carried for only a comparatively short time in the periodical selected. These breeders are, as it were, complete strangers to the buying public reached by the periodical and consequently their advertising does not attract the attention it would if they were better known. To these the Breeders' Directory offers the opportunity to get out of the "stranger" class and gradually make themselves familiar as breeders, to the readers of the paper who will see their names from week to week through the year listed under the head of the particular class of live stock they are breeding. A Breeder's Directory such is now running in Kansas Farmer, can be of great benefit in an advertising way, especially to the younger breeders who may not be able to use more extensive space in establishing themselves with the reading public as breeders of pure bred stock. It probably will not appeal to breeders who have already become fairly well established and who

feel able to use larger space in keeping themselves before the public.

In addition to this necessity for continuous publicity, every breeder of live stock from experience that there are certain times of the year when the kind of stock he breeds is especially in demand. He so arranges his breeding operations as to be in a condition to have the greater part of his surplus stock available at the time this special demand exists. The use of larger space is always an advantage at such time since it is necessary and desirable to be able to introduce into the advertising matter descriptions of animals and lines of breeding.

That plan of advertising which permits the breeder to use his advertising space in the most flexible manner possible is that which should appeal to him. We would commend this Breeder's Directory to our readers interested in the sale of pure bred live stock as a most economical means of keeping their names as breeders before the public.

Kansas farmers who have a surplus of alfalfa or other good hay will be able to market it this fall and winter at prices higher, we think, than have generally heretofore prevailed, although we do not expect to see prices as high as last year. The hay crop in Missouri and Illinois, in particular, is extremely light this season and we are receiving many inquiries from these states for the addresses of farmers who have hay to sell and who will ship direct to the consuming farmer. It is not amiss to say at this point that the man who has hay to sell can find buyers for that hay at little expense by inserting an advertisement in KANSAS FARMER's classified columns. Such advertising costs four cents a word per week, but no advertisement for less than 60 cents is accepted. There is every indication that Kansas can sell hay this year. This is true without a doubt if the roughage already made is given proper care. This roughage should be harvested and stored in such way that it will keep. Even though the hay of the farm is not sold, it will prove a waste of money to allow the roughage to remain in the field and in such condition that its full value for feed will not be realized upon.

Growers who can sell alfalfa, clover or prairie hay of good quality in carload lots, are solicited to send their names and the approximate number of cars of hay they can ship, to Extension Division of Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, that such information may be conveyed to the farmers of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana who are desirous of purchasing because of the short hay crop this year in those states.

Heavy loss has come to many farmers of Kansas this season because of their failure to stack wheat. This loss when viewed from a state-wide standpoint, has been small and scarcely worth mentioning, but the man in the Kaw and Cottonwood valleys in the eastern section of Kansas who left his wheat in the shock because he expected to thresh immediately after harvest and which wheat was exposed to the rains of the middle of July and which is still in the shock, has experienced a loss in quality of wheat which he can ill afford. Wheat is usually left in the shock on the theory that it can be threshed soon after the completion of harvest, but the crop of this year has imposed upon the thrasher a job far out of proportion to that of any previous year in the history of the state, and this, together with the rains of a couple of weeks ago, is responsible for the threshing delay. It requires about two days this year to knock out an ordinary day's threshing of wheat. This, because of the heavy straw, and this fact together with the increased acreage accounts for the comparatively slow progress in threshing and the consequent unusual exposure to the elements. One good rain on wheat in the shock will delay threshing longer than most people believe. Wheat thoroughly wet is difficult to dry out. When wheat

yielding 25 to 35 bushels per acre is reduced in price as much as 10 cents a bushel on account of shriveling, bleaching, or sprouting, as has occurred in some limited sections in Kansas this year, it is apparent that money can be made by stacking. At any rate, a wheat crop is not in fact harvested until it is stacked, and wheat ought to be grown on such basis as will make stacking possible.

FARMERS' DAY AT TOPEKA FAIR.

The Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka has arranged for Farmers' Day on Wednesday, September 16, this being a special day for farmers, Granges, farmers' institutes, farmers' co-operative unions, and other farmers' clubs. The Kansas State Grange and Farmers' Union were asked to select the speakers to represent its organization on this day, and A. P. Reardon, State President, and Alfred Docking, State Lecturer, have been selected to represent the Grange, and will on that day address farmers and those interested in agriculture in the stock judging pavilion which has a seating capacity of some 5,000 people. The Association reports that a considerable number of Grange agricultural displays will be made and these have been brought out by the special prizes offered therefor. This promises to be a history-making day for farmers' organizations in this state and every farmer can well afford to hear these addresses and attend the biggest fair in Kansas on this date.

Reports are common to the effect that because of lack of storage facilities farmers are piling wheat on the ground. We do not believe that this condition prevails to the extent reported by the newspapers. At any rate, the unloading of wheat on the ground is a short-sighted and poor business policy and there is no justification for it. When a 1,000-bushel metal grain bin can be had by freight prepaid for a little less than \$90, the inadvisability of throwing wheat on the ground is apparent, and particularly so when the metal grain bin is a permanent structure and can be used for many harvests and in fact for other purposes than for wheat storage. When we have a wheat crop which does not come, unfortunately, with the regularity expected by many farmers, let us so handle and use that wheat as to receive the largest possible income and benefits.

Ordinarily hot weather puts a damper on the enthusiasm of the average college or high school student, but not so with the young men and women of Kansas who are enrolled in the correspondence course of the Kansas Agricultural College. There are more farmers and farmers' wives, with their sons and daughters, enrolled in the correspondence course now than during the preceding seven or eight months of cooler weather. The editor of KANSAS FARMER is in love with the correspondence course offered by the above institution. This course makes it possible for any person within the state to follow a systematic course of reading in one or more of a half hundred different lines and so gives opportunity for the individual who does not have the chance to go away from home to school to learn much in any line of activity he or she may elect. If you want information relative to this correspondence work, write John C. Werner, Director of Instruction by Correspondence, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kansas.

A call has been issued by the Farmers' Society of Equity for a meeting to be held in Kansas City, August 17 to 19, for devising some plan by which the farmer can get \$1 a bushel for his wheat. The object of the meeting is worthy and we hope for a large attendance. Dollar wheat appears at this time a possibility for a considerable percentage of this year's Kansas crop provided such wheat can be held. One of the means for receiving good prices for wheat each year is to devise a plan by which the wheat can be held. There has been only one year in the past ten in which wheat has not sold for a dollar a bushel.

HOG SHIPPING RULES.

Breeders of pure-bred hogs in Kansas can now ship their breeding animals within the borders of the state without being compelled to vaccinate. A great many breeders are systematically immunizing their hogs against cholera before offering them for sale and more will likely take it up each year as it becomes possible to more safely take the risk. There are still many breeders, however, who feel that it is an injustice to compel vaccination by law.

The new regulations which are printed in full in another part of the paper, permit breeders in the latter class to ship their hogs provided they comply strictly with the first section of the rules which virtually imply that the breeder making the shipment guarantees that the hogs are not diseased with either cholera or swine plague and that they have not been exposed to the contagion of either disease. This is putting it right square up to the breeder personally to use his best efforts to see that no cholera is disseminated through the state as the result of a shipment of pure-bred breeding hogs.

Nothing is said in the rules as to how a breeder is to establish the fact that the animals are free from disease and that they have not been exposed to contagion. Since a heavy penalty is attached by law to the violation of any of the rules laid down by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, an outbreak of cholera which could be traced to the shipment of a pure-bred breeder would undoubtedly be taken as evidence that he had violated the rule and as a result had made himself liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000. This is the penalty laid down in the law for violating or attempting to violate or disregard any of the rules, regulations or orders of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner.

The hog men have now secured the concession which they asked of the commissioner and it is up to them to demonstrate that they are thoroughly worthy of the confidence placed in them in making this liberal ruling.

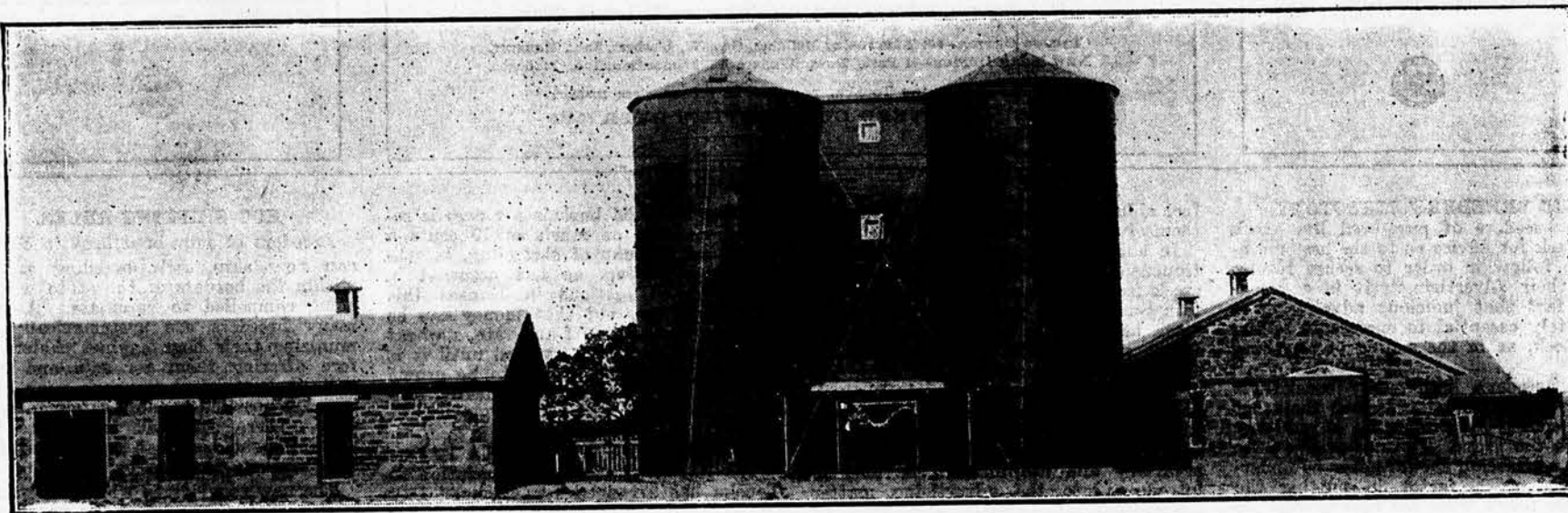
The breeder from outside the state must still vaccinate, but may use the serum-alone treatment if he so desires. The animals must be shipped into Kansas under quarantine, however, and must be kept under quarantine for twenty-one days after arrival. Practically all breeders of pure-bred hogs quarantine strange hogs so that this latter requirement is not imposing any extra burden.

Breeders of hogs should familiarize themselves with these rules so that they may know exactly what is necessary for them to do in connection with shipping hogs for breeding purposes.

The branch agricultural experiment station at Colby is being established as rapidly as time and money will permit. The station is in good hands under the management of Superintendent Clark, who is a live, hustling, practical farmer. He is making as good a showing as could have been expected on a farm upon which preparations were begun this last spring. Corn, kafir, milo and feterita have been planted on the farm under a wide range of varying conditions, with the idea of ascertaining those conditions which promise the best results for that section, and a party with whom we talked recently was particularly enthusiastic over the prospect for corn on the station farm. The irrigation plant for the farm is near completed. When this is ready for business this farm will be in good position to try out irrigation by pumping from a considerable depth. The farm has a pit silo to supply feed for the farm live stock and there is now enough roughage made on the farm to fill a half dozen or more silos such as the one constructed. If this station does nothing more than to demonstrate that for a five or ten-year period roughage crops can be grown with sufficient regularity to permit keeping on hand on the farm a full silo or two, it will have been worth all it cost.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



SILOS ON FORT LARNED RANCH, NEAR LARNED, KANSAS, OWNED BY E. E. FRIZELL, AND WHICH SILOS WERE IN 1913 FILLED WITH SUGAR BEET TOPS AND WHICH EXPERIENCE IS ELSEWHERE REPORTED. THE BUILDINGS WERE BUILT BY UNCLE SAM FOR THE USE OF HIS "BOYS" IN THE DAYS WHEN THE INDIANS REQUIRED SOME WATCHING.

IN response to our inquiry for reports relative to the behavior of feterita this year, we have a letter from J. W. B., Jewell County, who writes that he is this season making some interesting tests with this sorghum. Each test is made on a considerable acreage. A review of the several plantings is as follows:

Plat 1, on alfalfa ground plowed eight inches deep on March 18, planted to feterita on April 5 following disking, harrowed after seeding. The plants started quickly and made rapid growth. By July 20 the early heads were ripe and the stalks averaged about eight feet high and cut about 20 tons green stuff per acre. Harvesting was begun on July 20 and the forage was shocked for feeding to cows in pasture.

Plat 2 was planted thick in the row with lister on April 25. On July 24 early seed heads were well filled and the plants averaged seven feet in height. This will be cut for silage about August 7 and will make about twelve tons of silage per acre.

Plat 3 was listed thin on May 15 for seed. This planting stood until it seemed almost as thick in the row as the thicker planting. The heads on July 24 were just making their appearance. The stalks were large and vigorous and green and fresh after a month of dry weather. Corn and cane and kafir planted at the same time on the same ground shows the effect of lack of moisture.

The three plats above described were planted from carefully selected seed heads and contain several acres each.

A fourth plat of six acres was planted with seed that was bought and it is our subscriber's belief that not one grain in a thousand germinated. This planting was made on June 1. The stand is very poor and proved a great disappointment. Our subscriber writes: "Quite a lot of poor seed was planted here and on that account the results are very disappointing. I am sure that some seed that was sown for feterita was broom corn. Threshed feterita and kafir should never be used for seed. Seed should be carefully selected and held in the head until planting time. If this is done there will not be so much trouble in getting a stand."

Do Not Sow Alfalfa in Orchard.

J. A. C., Jackson County, has a young orchard of ten acres planted to apple and cherry trees. The ground is very fertile and would grow good alfalfa. He is desirous of knowing if it will injure the trees to seed the ground to alfalfa.

It would not be wise to sow alfalfa in this or any other orchard. The alfalfa plant is deep-rooting and makes a tremendous demand upon the soil for moisture. The trees need all the moisture which may be accumulated in the soil in which they are planted. When trees are young a considerable space between the rows may be profitably devoted to crops which draw lightly upon the soil moisture. Such crops may be corn or cowpeas. When the orchard has become grown there will be no chance for the successful production of even these crops and they should not be planted. The best orchard practice, we believe, is that

of keeping free from growing crops or weeds by thorough cultivation. The seeding of the orchard to rye or wheat in the fall furnishing pasturage for the calves and chickens, will not prove objectionable. However, early in the spring such crops should be plowed under.

To Clean Outlet Pipe.

Subscriber Mrs. J. T. B., Dickinson County, asks how she can remove the obstruction to the free outlet of waste water from wash stand, bath tub or kitchen sink which is caused by the gradual accumulation of refuse material.

A simple and effective method of cleaning the outlet pipe is: Following the last use of the sink, wash stand or bath tub for the day, pour into the pipe enough dissolved concentrated lye to fill the trap or bent portion of the pipe which is just below the outlet. The amount of liquid lye required will range from two to four pints. During the night the lye will convert the fat or grease accumulated into a soft mass—in fact soft soap—and the first flushing of water the following morning will leave the pipe quite clean.

Harvesting Cane for Forage.

R. T. B., Dickinson County, planted red amber cane thick in rows early this spring. It is now in bloom and he inquires when it should be cut to make the best quality of dry forage and if it can be cut with a grain binder. The hay will average about four and a half feet high and is fine—that is, not coarse.

This crop will produce the largest amount of feeding nutrients and will also yield the greatest tonnage if cut when the seed is just past the dough stage. The reader's attention is called to the article under the farm department heading. The most convenient way to handle this crop will be to cut it with a grain binder and if the crop is not too heavy a binder will cut two rows at one swath. The binder should be adjusted to make the smallest possible bundle. The forage should be set up in shocks two bundles wide. That is, in pairs of two bundles opposite each other, each pair taking the form of the inverted letter "V." Shocks should be set north and south in the direction of the prevailing winds. The wind will blow through the V-shape opening and the air will circulate around each bundle so that in favorable weather the bundles will cure perfectly. After the forage has cured the bundles should be stacked for winter storage. While the bundles are on the wagon they should be hauled near the feed lot. Whether stacking is done or not, the bundles should be set together into larger shocks for winter.

We have known this method of harvesting to prove highly satisfactory in Dickinson County in seasons when the weather conditions were such as would permit proper curing. This method is not successful in wet weather because of the unfavorable conditions for curing.

We know of many farmers who permit kafir and cane to stand until they are ripe in order that they may harvest with a grain binder. We have known these same farmers to allow the crop to stand until it has a touch of frost

before cutting and which makes curing in the bundle more certain. These men claimed good feeding results, but it is certain that the ripe plant is not as good as if cut earlier, but in binding it is important that the crop be in such condition and so handled that the center of the bundle will cure thoroughly.

If Subscriber does not feel warranted in handling his crop in this way, then the next best plan is that of harvesting with a mower, allowing the forage to cure on the ground and then placing the same in large cocks—not smaller than a ton—or cocks which will make at least two ordinary hayrack loads.

Likes Row Planting of Sorghums.

W. C. B., Wallace County, writes that he is pleased that KANSAS FARMER gave him the suggestion to plant kafir and cane in rows. The forage he planted in this manner has already made a crop. He estimates that his upland yield will be two and a half to three tons of dry forage per acre, but since he will place this in the silo he is expecting double that amount of silage. The row-drilled crops are now past blooming and he expects that within two weeks the same will be safely stored in his silo and that this alone will winter his stock. The drilled cane which was sown at the rate of two and a half to three pecks per acre is about half as tall as that drilled in rows and has been at a standstill the past couple of weeks, although the row-drilled crops have been growing right along. He still has confidence in the ability of the sowed cane to make a crop, but is elated at the showing made by the early sown, drilled-in-row crops, and will in the future employ this method because of its apparent greater crop assurance.

Dodder in Alfalfa Field.

R. W. C., Sumner County, says that patches in his alfalfa field have a decided yellowish color and upon close examination observes that this is due to a yellowish vine which seems to be killing the alfalfa. He desires to know what this vine is and how it may be eradicated.

The patches described are affected by dodder, a plant the stems of which are slender, thread-like and yellowish in color and which twine about the alfalfa plant and kill it. Dodder is a parasitic seed plant. The seeds germinate in the ground. The young dodder plant attaches itself to other plants. Soon the stems connecting the dodder to the soil break away, leaving it entirely attached to the plant, from which it secures all of its nourishment. The result, of course, is that it eventually destroys the plant upon which it feeds.

If comparatively small patches only are affected, these should be mowed, leaving the mowed stuff on the ground and so soon as dry enough it should be burned. This will usually destroy the dodder. If, however, the field is quite generally affected, the best plan is to plow up the field and plant to cultivated crops for a couple of years.

It is the part of wisdom to avoid the introduction of dodder seed with alfalfa seed. The seed of dodder can be de-

tected in the seed of alfalfa, although this is not easily done by those who are unfamiliar with the appearance of the seed of dodder. It should be remembered, though, that samples of seed may be submitted to the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College and a report from which institution will reveal the names and percentages of foreign seed.

People who sell alfalfa seed should not sell from a dodder-infested field. The dodder seed can be removed; but usually this is not done and thus the pest is spread and great damage results.

Grinding Alfalfa on the Farm.

H. C. W., Lyon County, asks if it will pay the farmer to grind alfalfa for feeding.

The farmer cannot grind alfalfa profitably. The cattle, horses and hogs can grind it much more cheaply. Alfalfa grinding machinery requires a considerable investment—an investment which is not practical for the average farm. It has not been shown that alfalfa meal is more digestible than is the hay. However, it is certain that there is a greater wastage in feeding coarse alfalfa hay than in feeding the meal from the same. The saving of the wastage will not pay the expense of grinding. Alfalfa meal is useful and in fact valuable in the preparation of numerous mixed feeds.

Charge for Cutting Silage.

We are just in receipt of a letter from H. A. P., one of our Barton County readers, in which he tells us he has purchased a silage cutter and that some of his neighbors expect him to cut their silage for them. He is in doubt as to what would be a fair charge to make for the use of the cutter. This subject has been given some attention in KANSAS FARMER about this season of the year for several years back. Most of the information we have secured on the subject has been where both engine and cutter were included. An engineer and a man to run the cutter also were furnished. On the basis of the information we have secured during these past few years it would seem that the charge for cutting silage should be about thirty to thirty-five cents per ton. We have had reports from a number of men operating engines and cutters who have filled silos on this basis. Our present correspondent makes no mention of operating an engine in connection with the cutter. If he does not expect to furnish the power the charge for cutter alone would depend upon what an engine is estimated to be worth for furnishing the power necessary to operate the cutter. In Shawnee County steam engines for running silage cutters have been hired at the rate of \$7.50 per day, the engine owner furnishing the engineer, and the farmer for whom the cutting was being done furnishing the coal and water. We have learned of some instances where engines have been hired for \$5 per day.

Undoubtedly a good many of our readers have had experience along this line since last year and it would be a favor to others of our subscribers to have reports as to the results of experience in filling silos.

THE TRADE IN WHEAT

Conditions Which Control Wheat Prices Indicate Holding Profitable

REWARDS are coming to the wheat growers of Kansas and other states who have been holding their crops for better prices. Most market factors point that way, at least.

While the highest estimates on the production of wheat in the United States are being realized, world developments since the beginning of the Kansas crop movement have been favorable for upturn in prices. First among these developments is the increasing evidence of a short output of wheat in Europe, Canada and most other foreign exporters of the bread cereal. The European war situation is another factor of momentous importance, as indicated by the 9-cent spurt in wheat prices at Kansas City the day Austria declared war against Serbia. If the gravest predictions of a general war in Europe are confirmed, the struggle, of course, would be the largest single bullish price factor. Among the other influences are the unfavorable conditions for corn in July, which reduced the probable crop of that cereal this year materially in many sections.

With a wheat crop in excess of 925 million bushels probably in the United States this year, the country will have an exportable surplus of 300 million bushels. Official figures of the United States department of agriculture place the export of wheat and flour from this country during the crop year ending June 30, 1914, at 145,111,966 bushels, compared with 145,534,936 bushels in the 1912-13 crop year. The demand for this year's record surplus is the great price-determining factor, hence it is well to give close attention to the foreign prospects. It is essential that American wheat sellers watch not only the outturn of the harvests in Europe and other producing countries, but also the economic conditions that always influence foreign consumption.

EARLY EXPORT DEMAND BENEFICIAL.

Export sales of wheat and flour on the new crop are already in excess of 60,000,000 bushels in the United States. More than 40,000,000 bushels of this total has been sold for shipment from Kansas and Oklahoma through the Gulf ports. Some of this wheat was sold at prices 5 to 8 cents a bushel above present quotations, indicating that some Europeans have been more bullish than Americans on prices. The very fact that sales of 60,000,000 bushels have already been made is an important sustaining influence on prices, as the possession of that much American grain by foreigners will tend to make them friendly to the market. While the foreigners have undoubtedly hedged most of their purchases in speculative centers, they will be more inclined to support advancing prices after having purchased freely here. The export demand on the new crop to date has been better than most wheat traders expected, which is evidenced by the fact that prices of futures at Kansas City have been relatively lower than the cash grain recently.

One wheat trade operator who is friendly to the bullish side of the wheat market declared to the writer the other day that the United States is the only large producer with a big crop this year. Russia, which claimed a crop of 977,240,000 bushels in 1913, is credited with a shortage of 152,240,000 bushels in her spring wheat production. While Russia has been normally the biggest wheat producer the last few years, the United States will therefore rise to that place in 1914. The grain trade expects only 825,000,000 bushels of wheat in Russia this year. The 977,240,000-bushel crop in 1913 was the banner one in wheat for the czar's empire. Just a few days ago the Hungarian government issued an official estimate placing its wheat crop at 125,464,000 bushels, against 152,960,000 bushels in 1913. This is a shortage of more than 27,000,000 bushels alone. Austria's crop is probably proportionately lighter. Last year Austria harvested 59,616,000 bushels. Italy had 214,736,000 bushels last year, and it is believed her 1914 output will be short 35,000,000 bushels. Serbia, which had a crop of 12,800,000 bushels in 1913, Bulgaria, with 69,730,000 bushels in 1913, and Roumania, with 82,582,000 bushels in 1913, are all believed to be short this year. Great Britain will have a crop about the same as last year, 56,688,000 bushels; Germany, which had 171,728,000 bushels in 1913, will have about the same yield, while France, which produced 321,571,000 bushels in 1913, has a

reduced crop this season. Spain has a sharp reduction; last year her crop was 112 million bushels.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The producers of Northern Africa, Algeria and Tunis, which had 36,832,000 bushels and 5,600,000 bushels, respectively, in 1913, have been suffering from drouths this year.

During the past year the crops of Argentine, India and Australia fell off 105 million bushels, the yields of these countries combined amounting to 702,000,000 bushels. The importing countries of the world are still feeling the effect of this deficiency.

Turning to Canada, the situation is also encouraging for the United States growers. The Canadian crop is estimated at 190 million to 200 million bushels this year, against 231,720,000 bushels in 1913.

It is too early to estimate the world's wheat output for 1914, but the current trade estimates point to much less than the record production in 1913, which was 4,126,000 bushels. There is a possibility that the yield may be no more than in 1912, if as much. The 1912 crop was 3,759 million bushels; that of 1911, 3,456 million bushels; 1910, 3,575 million bushels.

So far as the American situation is concerned, there is still one uncertainty which looms large. That is the extent of the spring wheat crop in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. These three states had 179 million bushels in 1913 and 263 million bushels in 1912. Black rust, excessive heat and other unfavorable conditions have reduced the estimate on the spring wheat crop of the three northwestern states in 1914 to 185 million bushels. The winter wheat crop is now placed at 645 million bushels, including about 175 million bushels for Kansas alone, although some estimates on the Sunflower state crop are up to 184 million bushels.

At 55 to 65 cents per bushel, which are the lowest prices paid for wheat on

ted. The wheat trade of America and of other countries that buy here is not ready to absorb the wonderful crop of the United States winter wheat belt in a short period. And the more grain pressed on markets hurriedly, the more determined the buyers are to force declines and take advantage of the temporarily bearish conditions which excessive offerings create.

CORN CROP WILL EFFECT PRICES.

The near future will soon tell what effect the corn outturn will have on wheat prices. Continued dry weather would so reduce the corn crop that any recession in wheat under 65 or 70 cents a bushel on farms would tend to bring about heavy feeding of the bread cereal to live stock. This would decrease the amount of wheat put into commercial channels and naturally have a bullish influence on the price of the grain.

As has been pointed out in KANSAS FARMER, no one can tell with any definiteness what the future will bring in wheat prices, but the situation is certainly not lacking in features which should encourage farmers of Kansas and other states to expect returns yielding generous profits. In only one year of the last ten has wheat failed to reach a top of \$1 or more at Chicago.

When wheat in parts of Kansas dropped to a level under 60 cents early in July, more dissatisfaction was apparent among farmers over the price of the grain than in a long time. This was not surprising, considering that it was about the lowest level in a decade. It was encouraging, too, as it exhibited a firm attitude on the part of producers and a determination to obtain profitable prices for the labor and uneasiness of a year in producing the great crop. The dissatisfaction aroused protest and finally led to a commendable desire for more detailed information of marketing methods. The marketing methods were even made the subject of a resolution by a Kansas congressman calling for federal investigation of Kansas farm

plan consists of the "to arrive" rule, adopted by the Kansas City Board of Trade last April. This rule requires that all bids on wheat by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade for direct shipment to the Kansas City market be made public with the secretary of the exchange and that the buyers charge one-half cent a bushel to cover incidental expenses incurred in financing and handling such grain. Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade say the rule was adopted to give the general trade publicity on the operation of its wheat houses. However, practically every day since the new rule was adopted has witnessed one common price for the purchase of wheat for delivery at Kansas City at each stated period. Formerly the bids of the big houses which made a practice of buying direct at country points varied and were kept secret.

Thus, some competition seems to have disappeared in the buying of wheat for direct shipment to Kansas City. But it must not be inferred from this that the producer has been the loser altogether. Before the "to arrive" rule was put into effect, the members of the Kansas City Board of Trade who were instrumental in its adoption, declare that some of the large elevator houses at Kansas City actually bid one-half cent to one cent more for wheat at country points for direct shipment to their market than they would pay on the floor of the Board of Trade itself. Why? Some grain men answer that the object of the large houses was to depress the open market prices and thereby discourage shipments for sale on commission. With this accomplished, the large houses with abundant capital would then be able to make bids later at their own terms.

In buying for direct shipment to the Kansas City market before the new "to arrive" rule went into effect, Kansas City grain houses could point to country shippers that by selling to them instead of shipping on consignment, they would save one cent a bushel commission—an important "talking" point. The small Kansas City commission dealers, who predominate, felt the loss of business from this argument and also from the discrimination in bidding by the large houses at times, hence their support of the new "to arrive" rule. While the one-half cent charge on every bushel bought direct from the country is supposed to be for "expenses incurred in financing and handling," there is a feeling that it was adopted partly with the hope that it would serve to discourage direct selling at country points and increase shipments for sale on commission on the open market at Kansas City.

It is patent that the more extensive the open market transactions at Kansas City, the greater the possibility that prices there will reflect true conditions in the trade. Hence, the new rule of the Board of Trade may be a benefit to wheat producers and their middlemen, the country elevator operators, at times, at least, although some students of commerce may look upon it as undesirable from the standpoint of farmers and country elevator operators in a position to market wheat intelligently.

The "to arrive" rule involves many points. It merits attention and study among wheat handlers. More important just now, however, are the market factors in the highly complex wheat trade of the world. With her crop of 175 million bushels, every rise of a few cents in the price of the cereal means millions to Kansas alone. The crop is remarkably large, but there is no excuse for unintelligent, careless marketing. Growers deserve the greatest possible returns, and should not leave anything undone to obtain such returns.

Why Be Neighborly?

More than 2,000 years ago Cato wrote, "Be a good neighbor. Do not roughly give offense to your own people. If any misfortune should overtake you—which God forbid!—they protect you with kindly interest." The neighbor must do for the farmer what police, hospitals and charities do for those in the city. In any community the good will of a neighbor is of great value, and the bond of sympathy is made stronger and stronger as time goes on. The help of one's neighbor is of economic value, and a man may save many dollars by lending a hand to his neighbor when it is convenient, and by accepting the same aid in return.

AS has been pointed out in Kansas Farmer, no one can tell with any definiteness what the future will bring in wheat prices, but the situation is certainly not lacking in features which should encourage farmers of Kansas and other states to expect returns yielding generous profits. In only one year of the last ten has wheat failed to reach a top of one dollar or more at Chicago.

farms of the Southwest this season, it is the cheapest feed in the world. In fact, it would be the cheapest at prices 10 to 15 cents per bushel higher than the bottom of the season. The world appreciates this. And in the event of a general war in Europe, wheat would be cheap at between 90 cents and \$1 a bushel in the Middle West. But without a prolonged war, it still seems that there is basis for hoping for better prices on farms than those which were paid farmers for the bulk of the first 1914 marketings in Kansas and Oklahoma.

CANADA COMPETITION IN LIVERPOOL.

Without a serious war in Europe, there is one bearish factor which should not be ignored—the effect of the first rush of spring wheat from the northwestern states of the United States and from Canada. The Canadian wheat cannot come to the United States on account of the reciprocal clause in the Underwood tariff, which forces the Dominion to pay a duty of 10 cents per bushel, which is prohibitive, but Canada can and does compete against the United States with her wheat in Europe, Liverpool particularly. When the spring wheat movement is at its height in September and the first half of October, American markets may be depressed severely for a time unless the harvest proves to be lighter than now expected. But it should be remembered that the spring wheat growers of North America have less wheat this year, so their weight on American prices may not be as great as in other years.

Winter wheat states have only begun to market their enormous crop. Fortunately, the producers in Kansas City's territory have not been selling wheat as freely as expected. Still, receipts at Kansas City and at the Gulf ports have been of record proportions, but hardly commensurate with the crop of this year. That this has had a strengthening effect on prices is everywhere admit-

prices and Kansas City market prices.

WHAT ABOUT LOCAL BUYING MARGINS?

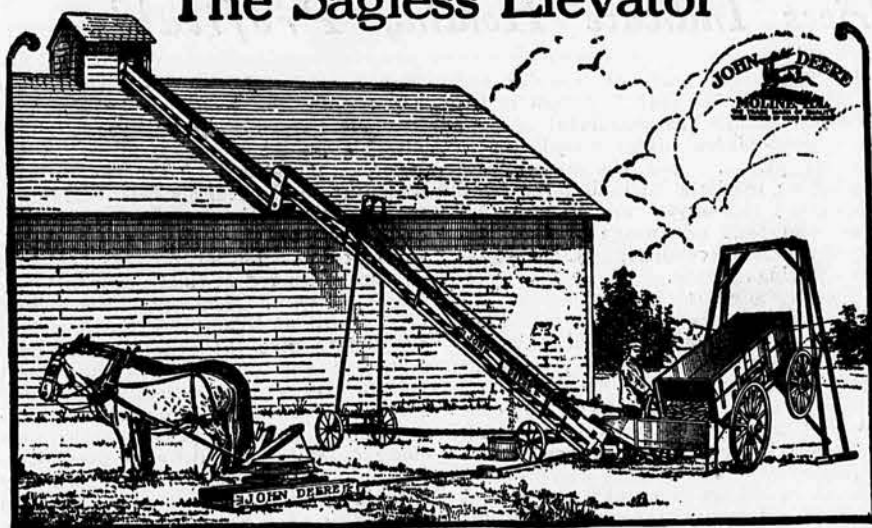
In a discussion of wheat price prospects in KANSAS FARMER in June, attention was called to the necessity that all farmers give close attention to the margins between prices at their shipping points and at primary centers like Kansas City and Wichita. It is only human for the buyer to take advantage of the seller at most opportunities, and it is not to be doubted that millers and country elevator operators in various portions of Kansas and other states with big wheat crops have been buying the grain at unduly wide margins under country points. The charge has been made that wheat sold for export at one time at Kansas City for 85 cents per bushel, while the price on Kansas farms was only 63 cents. There is no record of such a wide discrepancy on new wheat, but it may be that the sale referred to at Kansas City was old wheat, which commanded a very large premium over new wheat at the opening of the crop moving season because of its superiority for milling purposes.

Whether the grain trade will finally eliminate the forcing of undue margins under primary prices in buying of farmers at local points is questionable. This evil is not as prevalent as some years ago, farmers being better informed on trade conditions. Perhaps the eagerness of farmers to make sure that prices are not artificially affected will gradually bring about the payment of fair prices, compared with primary quotations, at all local points.

UNIFORM QUOTATION AT PRIMARY POINTS.

A new plan of the Kansas City Board of Trade in the purchase of wheat by its members for shipment to the Kansas City market, in the opinion of some observers of southwestern wheat trade conditions, may be responsible in part for the undue margins under primary prices at some local points. This new

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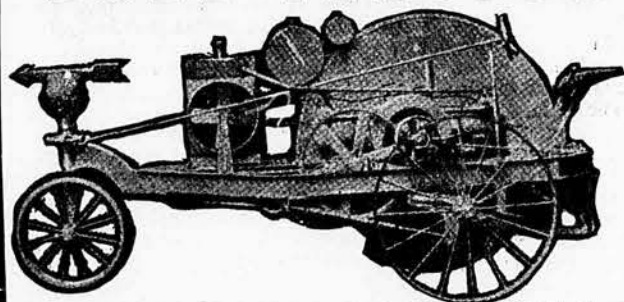
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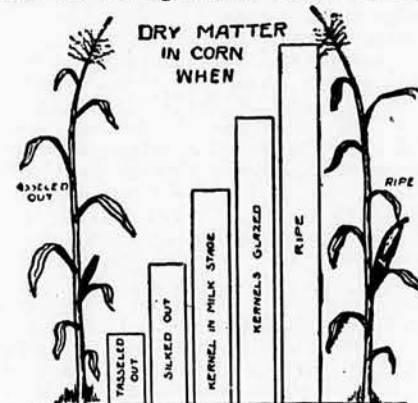


In this year, 1914, Kansas has at this writing produced a large crop of roughage. In some sections this is already made, while in others the corn, kafir and cane are so far advanced that even unfavorable conditions from this time on cannot prevent an abundance of roughage. The year 1912 will be remembered as a year of abundant roughage production. In that year there was more roughage than farmers could use and many were at a loss to know what to do with it, with the result that much was uncut and much that was harvested was so indifferently taken care of that it spoiled during the winter and the following spring. The year 1913 was a year of short roughage and thousands of farmers would have been glad to have bought the roughage they wasted the preceding year at good prices had it been obtainable. The lesson to be learned from the experiences of 1912 and 1913 is that when roughage is produced it is worth saving in such way that it can be held in reserve for another year's use. The outlook is for more roughage in Kansas this year than can be consumed during the feeding season by the stock now on hand, but because there is not sufficient live stock available to consume it is no reason that it should be wasted and so we urge upon those who have abundant roughage the necessity of saving it so that it may be used next year if necessary. The idea of depending upon each year to produce the feed necessary for that year is a short-sighted policy. It is not good business. The farmer should hold in reserve such as he needs if it be possible for him to do so, those things which are essential to his business and to protect him against a year of short crops. The suggestion may appear theoretical or not practical, but experience has proven that it is possible to produce in Kansas during a ten-year period all of the feed for the live stock which any farm does or can carry, but to make this possible it is necessary that in the year of plenty provision be made for the short year.

We are already beginning to receive inquiries as to when in the life of the plant is the best time to put up silage. The storing of silage promises to come on earlier this year than normally throughout the state. This because it is likely that in some sections corn will suffer from dry weather and it is the desire of the farmer to place this corn in the silo at the time when it will make the best feed. Many silos will be filled with early planted kafir or cane which was drilled thickly in rows and which by the middle of August will be ready for the silo. The acreage of row planted kafir and cane throughout Kansas has never before been so large as this year. This method of planting is largely due, we think, to the persistent urging of row planting as the surest means of producing roughage. This, together with the fact that the silage of kafir and cane has beyond question been established as the equal of corn silage in feeding value, also because these sorghums under equal conditions will for a large portion of the state exceed corn in acre yield, is responsible also for an increased acreage. The row planted has this year forged ahead of that sown thick with the grain drill and so a considerable acreage of these sorghum crops is ready for harvesting earlier than usual. It is worthy of note that the row planted and cultivated sorghums have made such a uniformly good showing this year as compared with that planted by other methods. The same relative showing would have been made by the two methods of seeding had the weather been much drier, and so we are encouraged as to the manner in which farmers are viewing the row planting of sorghums. It is regarded as a good omen, also, that subscribers should inquire as to the best time of cutting for silage. Inquiry on this point, however, is not more important than if the crop is to be harvested and the forage cured outside the silo. There is a wide variation in the amount of food nutrients contained in roughage plants at the various stages of growth. Later on this difference will be explained. It is to be remembered, however, that it is not always practical to harvest crops at the time when they are most valuable. The growing conditions

have much to do with the time of harvesting. If the crop is immature and is drying up and the prospects are that it will not be saved by timely rains, then it should be harvested. The silo will save this immature crop in best condition. If the crop be harvested for dry forage then the immature plant must be so cared for as to protect it from the elements, else as in the early fall of 1913 the immature crop exposed to rain will rapidly spoil and the loss of feed result.

The feeding value of the silage of any crop depends upon the time of cutting. In general, crops should be cut for silage as near maturity as possible in advance of the hardening of the grain and stalk and consequent disappearance of the juices necessary to preserve them in the silo. However, adverse weather conditions will many times preclude the possibility of siloing the crop at the right time. This, because of dry weather and hot winds which result in the drying up of the crop before the maturity of either stalk or grain. It is under these latter conditions that the silo possesses one of its greatest advantages. It is well understood that the immature cutting of corn, kafir, cane, or even hay, results, in curing, in the shrinking of the forage and in a light harvest. The forage cut in this condition keeps poorly and if exposed to the weather rapidly depreciates in feeding value and often by spring the rick has been reduced to a rotten mass. The same crop siloed—while not possessing the feeding value of the mature plant—is nevertheless saved in the very best possible condition with the highest possible feeding value obtainable and the tonnage taken out of the silo



SHOWING THE DRY MATTER IN CORN IN THE SEVERAL STAGES OF GROWTH.—IN THE "GLAZED" PERIOD CORN SHOULD BE SILOED WHEN POSSIBLE.—KAFFIR OF CANE SHOULD BE CUT WHEN RIPE.

is equal to not less than 90 per cent of the tonnage placed in the silo. Therefore, the siloing of immature crops is the best means of taking care of such crops and the silo stands ready to preserve these crops in that condition when the emergency makes it necessary to cut the crop either to save it from adverse weather conditions or from the ravages of insect pests.

Mature silage possesses a higher feeding value than immature silage. Mature silage, as a rule, is relished by live stock to a greater degree than is immature silage. The latter is likely to become very sour, and this is especially true in the case of siloing either cane or kafir. The time of cutting cane and kafir is all important in making good silage from these crops. This is the conclusion by Professor Reed of the Kansas Experiment Station, as a result of trials last winter and the winter before and reported in detail in past issues of KANSAS FARMER. As a result of these trials it is shown that these crops should be practically mature. That is, that the seed should be mature. It must be remembered that at this stage in the growth of kafir and cane the stalk is so well filled with sap that it will make the best silage and that if these crops are siloed in advance of this stage they will make sour silage. The experience at the station indicates, however, that these crops should be siloed before frost, if possible, but it is advisable to let the crop stand until after a light frost instead of putting it up too green. In these same trials it was shown that a considerable amount of the cane and

kafir seed passed through the animals undigested.

This fact taken into consideration in the milk yield and the body weight of the dairy cows undergoing the test, suggests that the nutritive value of these crops as silage is to a certain extent limited to the nutritive value of the stalks and leaves. The net result is to the effect that the stalks and leaves are highly nutritious, that the greatest amount of nutrition exists in the stalk and leaf at the maturity of the seed and that the loss of the seed through the inability of the animal to digest it is not at all objectionable. This, however, points to the fact that in producing cane and kafir crops for silage that the production of forage heavily seeded is not essential. The importance of this is that for silage the crops may be planted thick, increasing the acre tonnage to the limit and under which conditions the production of seed is reduced to the minimum. In other words, the indications are that to grow cane and kafir for silage to the best advantage, they should be planted for forage crops and not for grain.

The above conditions with reference to cane and kafir do not in the main hold good in the case of corn. This crop has in the United States been siloed in a considerable way for at least fifty years and has been regarded as the premier silage crop. The trials to which reference is made above show that as a silage crop for Kansas, in general, corn must take the third place. This, because cane and kafir are more certain of production than corn. This is an important consideration to the live stock farmer. The cutting of corn for silage should for best results be done at an earlier stage in the maturity of the crop than in the case of cane or kafir. It is considered that the right time to cut corn is when the kernels are glazed and begin to dent. Cut at this time, there is little of the corn which is not digested by the animal. If the corn is cut later there will not be sufficient juices to properly preserve it and the silage will be dry and very likely moldy. Corn does not at any stage of its growth possess juices to the same extent as does either kafir or cane. This is the condition which makes necessary the earlier cutting of corn. However, to silo ripe corn would result in waste of the grain because of the more difficult digestibility of the grain. While we have seen no figures on the per cent of digestible nutrients of the cornstalk as compared with cane and kafir, we are inclined to the belief that the latter possess a higher nutritive value in the stalk than in the case of corn, and on the other hand, it is certain that the grain of corn possesses a higher nutritive value than the grain of cane or kafir. Thus, the deduction is that in the case of corn silage the animal obtains a larger per cent of its nutrition through the grain in the corn than it does through the grain in kafir and cane.

The value of all feeds depends upon the amount of dry matter contained in those feeds. This dry matter is composed of the several constituents required by the animal body. To be sure, the digestible palatability and succulence—each of which is important and exists in a greater or lesser degree in all feeds—are other determining factors. Accurate data has been worked out on the feeding value of the corn plant and the different stages of its growth. The feeding value increases from the time the corn is tasseled until ripe. At tasseling time the corn plant has its full growth and the changes in the plant take place on the inside and the stalk begins to fill up with material for animal food. It has been well established that there is as much dry matter in an acre of corn when ripe as in five acres when fully tasseled. When glazed, there is as much dry matter in one acre as in four when just fully tasseled. From this it is easy to see that if the corn is cut early it does not possess the same feeding value as if cut later. The same figures in general hold good in kafir and cane. The picture in these columns nicely illustrates the above statements. The figures below showing the proportions of the several constituents required by the animal body and figured accurately in the case of corn, will prove valuable in consideration of other plants cut either for silage or for feed as hay and fodder.

	Pounds Dry	Albu-	Car-	
	mat-	min-	bohy-	
	ter.	olds.	drates.	
Corn.				
Full tasseled	18,045	1,619	239.77	1,168.10
Full silked	25,745	3,378	436.76	2,272.19
Kernels in milk	32,000	4,643	478.69	3,703.26
Kernels glazed	32,295	7,202	643.86	6,095.67
Kernels ripe	28,460	7,918	677.78	6,561.64

Balancing Wheat Ration.

An inquiry just came from F. P. L., of Harvey County, regarding the use of shorts in a hog ration composed mainly

of wheat. The ration mentioned was composed of 70 pounds of wheat, 25 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage. The principal reason for feeding wheat under present conditions is that a bushel of wheat is worth less money on the market than a bushel of corn. In total nutrients wheat is somewhat superior to corn and the problem of properly balancing is somewhat different. The nutritive ratio of wheat alone is 1 to 7.2, while that of corn is 1 to 9.7. A larger amount of additional protein must be supplied to the corn ration to properly supplement its deficiency in this particular nutrient. A mixture composed of 70 pounds of wheat and 25 pounds of shorts would have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.7. The same amount of corn with 25 pounds of shorts would have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 7.7. Simply as a source of additional protein, shorts is not as cheap as tankage.

In feeding wheat on the farm it is necessary to grind it to get the best results, but it should not be ground too fine. Its tendency to form a sticky, gummy mass while being masticated by animals is an objection, and the most important point in feeding wheat is to overcome this tendency. The addition of a small amount of shorts will help in this direction, as will also the addition of a little corn meal or a small quantity of ground oats. Since the wheat contains relatively more protein than corn, a smaller quantity of the highly nitrogenous supplement, such as tankage, is necessary than where corn is fed.

Grain Sorghums for Colorado.

P. A. J., Limon, Colo., asks to what extent we consider the grain sorghums adapted to Eastern Colorado.

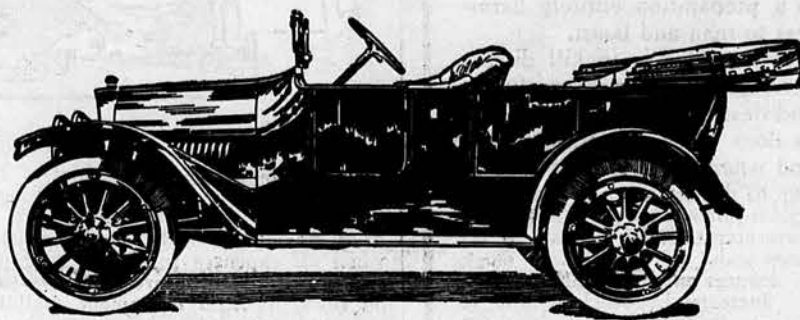
It is our belief, substantiated by the belief of reliable authorities who are familiar with the situation and by our own observation on farms in that section and on which grain sorghums are grown, that milo should have the same place as a feed grain and forage crop on the plains extending from the Rocky Mountains on the west to the 100th meridian in Kansas, that corn occupies in the agriculture of Iowa and Illinois. Acclimated milo matures in Colorado east of the mountains from the south to the north line of the state. However, the high altitude in Elbert and El Paso counties makes the growing season too cool and short for milo maturity in other than exceptional seasons. The early maturity of feterita commends that sorghum to the farmers of these counties and should be given a trial. Kafir in Colorado is sure of maturity only in Baca County, which is the southeastern county of the state. However, it usually matures seed in all of the Arkansas Valley in Colorado. Kafir supplies forage in good yields for hay and silage throughout Eastern Colorado. Cane produces as well for both forage and silage. For these uses kafir and cane should be drilled in rows.

The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station holds that milo will yield more grain per acre than corn in most of the Eastern Colorado plains. The corn to which reference is made is a native variety which matures early, is a dwarf plant rarely growing higher than four feet and ears shoot fifteen to eighteen inches above the ground. This corn yields from nothing some years to as much as thirty bushels in most favorable seasons. In dry seasons the yield is not only light but the corn is wormy and poor feed. This corn is the only competition milo has on the Eastern Colorado slope. Many Colorado farmers use the forage of milo for both dry forage and silage. It is certain that the early maturing and low moisture requirements of milo and of feterita make these better adapted for grain feed in Colorado than is corn. Kafir and cane for forage will also outyield corn. This subject with reference to Eastern Colorado, Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, is thoroughly discussed in "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," a book just issued by KANSAS FARMER and written by the editor of this paper.

A field of corn that will yield from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre will make anywhere from eight to ten tons of silage per acre, as it comes from the silo. A silo 16 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold about 130 tons of silage. This would take about 15 acres of corn to fill. Can you imagine any other way of getting 130 tons of green, succulent feed at such a small outlay of expense? Of course there is the expense of putting up the silo, which must be taken into consideration, but many of our practical and experienced feeders figure that the saving by virtue of the silo is about \$1.50 per ton, or, in other words, practically enough to pay, in a single season, the cost of constructing the silo, in many instances.

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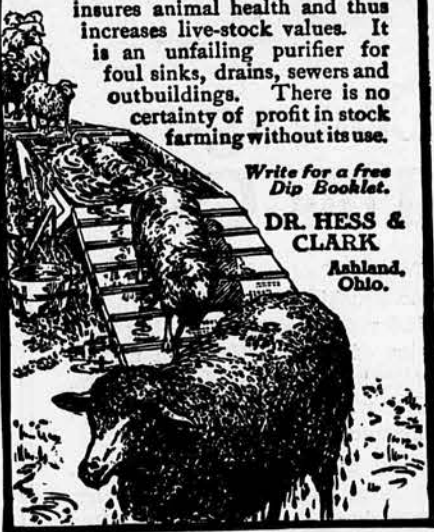
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DAIRY



At the Hays and Dodge Branch Agricultural Experiment Stations, Professor Reed, of the Dairy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, is making an effort to demonstrate whether or not dairy farming can be made profitable when all expenses for labor in milking and growing feed, interest on investment on cows, in farm equipment, buildings, etc., are charged against the income. The work has not progressed to such point as yet to make any figures worthy of consideration in connection with the final results of either project. It is certain, however, in the opinion of this editor, that these undertakings will be made profitable. Such undertakings have in the past yielded satisfactory profits and there are scattered throughout all the states of the Union farms on which dairying is the leading industry and which are making money for their owners. There is a sufficient number of good bookkeeping farmers engaged in dairying as the main issue to have definitely determined that farm dairying is profitable, but the manner in which such men conduct their business and the figures resulting therefrom are not obtainable by the press in such detail as will permit the use of such data by the public and in such way as to serve as a guide for the man who desires to engage in dairying as the principal industry of his farm. After the Dodge and Hays projects have been conducted for a sufficiently long period to have been put on a working basis, every detail of the accounts and methods will be available for the public use and in this particular these projects will be of inestimable value to Kansas farmers.

Each dairy is being conducted on a thoroughly practical basis. There is nothing in connection with the work done which can be considered when viewed from any standpoint, as "fancy" dairying. The class of cows used is such as can be obtained by any farmer who owns his land and who for ten years past has achieved reasonable prosperity. The herds, of course, it is expected will be improved from the standpoint of butter fat production and in breeding, from year to year, but this will be done by a grading up plan which can be pursued by any farmer who has the means to purchase a good dairy sire. The farms will produce feed from such crops as are adapted to their respective soils and climate. Each project being located in the western section of the state will necessarily be dependent upon such roughages and grains as can be grown in the section in which they are located and besides establishing the profitability of dairying will also aid in determining whether or not the grains and roughages produced in the western third of Kansas can be grown with sufficient certainty and of such quality as to make a suitable ration for milk production. If it is shown that such roughages and grains cannot be combined into a profitable ration it will be shown how these may be exchanged for other feeds which will make a satisfactory ration and in what respect and on what basis it is necessary to make an exchange of feeds and also at what profit. These projects will therefore determine something more than the profitability of dairying, because they will have opportunity to demonstrate the crop certainty which is necessary in the profitable and successful maintenance of live stock. If, as a result of such cropping methods, milk cows can be maintained, then it is certain that the same cropping methods will maintain stock cattle and other classes of live stock.

While these dairy farms are located in Western Kansas, they will, nevertheless, teach such lessons as are to be learned for the Eastern Kansas farmer, except, of course, that in the alfalfa growing sections the same methods as are employed in the West should result in larger and more economical dairy production, but the fact is that to demonstrate profitable dairying for one section of Kansas as a result of certain methods, is to demonstrate for the entire state. To the mind of this editor these projects seem fully as important as any undertaken in the past by the Kansas Experiment Station. It is to be borne in mind that the Kansas station is, we believe,

engaged in working out more of the practical problems which lie close to the heart of the Kansas farmer than ever before in its history, and it is our candid judgment that the Kansas station is doing more in this respect for Kansas people than the stations of other states are doing for their people. The importance of these projects is apparent. There has been in the past a great deal of loose talk relative to the profitability of dairying. As before stated, that it is a profitable business when properly managed, cannot be denied, but so far as we know there are no dairy farms in Kansas which can be set up as examples of the best method which the average farmer can pursue and if he followed such methods know just exactly what he might expect in the way of financial return. The milking of a few cows on any farm cannot help but be worth while. This has been demonstrated by the thousands of farmers who year after year milk cows and sell cream. On most farms, however, the milking of cows is not looked upon so much as a matter of profit as a matter of expediency. The feeling of a need for a monthly cash income resulting from the sale of milk or cream is the inspiration for most of the dairying done in Kansas. It is known that the milk or cream can be sold and the calves so reared that they will sell for as much money at eight to ten months of age as calves which have followed the cows, and the milk sold has been converted into cash as it was delivered to town and the calves compelled to consume as a substitute for the milk, feed which was not marketable. Those farmers who seek to establish dairying as the main industry on the farm and who as a result are compelled to curtail in a measure, at least, other operations, have no guide resulting from example as to what they can expect in return from such operations. The Hays and Dodge projects will establish the relation of dairying as the main farm industry to other industries of the farm, and for this reason will be important.

While visiting the Hays dairy some few weeks since, a farmer whom we met advised that it was rumored that the Board of Administration responsible for the conduct of the Kansas Agricultural College did not think highly of the Hays undertaking and that there was some talk of moving the buildings from the dairy farm onto the grounds of the Hays Normal and conducting the dairy as a source of milk supply for the students' dining room there maintained. This dining room needs milk and butter, but to obtain it the Hays dairy farm which is organized and planned as above stated should in no wise be interfered with and we do not think it is the purpose of the Board of Administration to make any such interference. The value of the Hays project, as above indicated, is of too great importance to the farmers of Kansas, and to Western Kansas in particular, to be permitted to fall by the wayside. The cream from the institution is being shipped to the college creamery at Manhattan and there made into butter. This is a strictly commercial transaction and one which is comparable with the conditions under which the farmers of Kansas must ship and sell cream. So the output of the Hays dairy is on a par with the output of the average Kansas farm, and if the results of the Hays institution are to be of practical value it must be operated on a practical basis conforming as nearly as is possible to the condition of the farmer who would produce milk and cream and who must sell it through the available commercial channels. To sell the milk from this dairy on a quart basis at the prices ordinarily charged for milk for domestic consumption, would not prove a test of the money-making possibilities of the average farm dairy. Kansas needs just such a farm operated as are the Hays and Dodge dairy farms, which, by the way, are separate and distinct from the operations of any other part of the branch experiment stations, to establish the profitability of farm dairying, and this is notice to the "powers that be" that KANSAS FARMER will register a complaint in case the Hays dairy is disturbed. The project is so important and so far-reaching in its ef-



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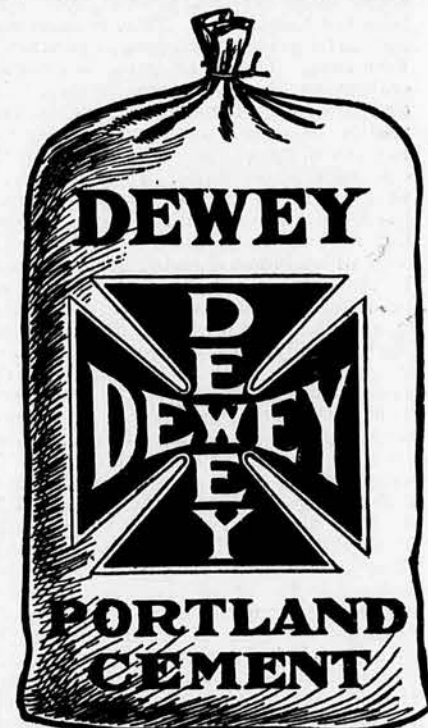
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fect that it should have all of the encouragement and moral support it is possible to give until such time as the undertaking has fulfilled its mission. However, if successful, these two institutions should be maintained as object lessons, as demonstrations showing how the thing was and can be done.

These farms are equipped with buildings of moderate cost but which are convenient and comfortable and sanitary or healthful housing for cows. Other buildings necessary are such as commend themselves to the practical sense of the average farmer and which are within the reach of his pocketbook. The calves are fed skim milk with other feeds grown on the farm. The pigs necessary to consume that portion of the milk not needed by the calves are also kept. These will be grown on the pasture of plants adapted to the growing conditions prevailing on the farm. The farm work necessarily not only involves the milking and the feeding of the cows, but also the necessary attendant farming in connection with the growing of the grain and roughage for pigs, cows, calves and work stock. At Hays, when the editor was there early in June, the pastures were none too good and the cows were being given a light feed night and morning of kafir silage which had been stored from the 1912 crop and in this way the

milk flow was being maintained equal to that obtained from good pasture. This is only one of the evidences of improved, up-to-date and forehanded means of producing milk and which is within the reach of the western farmer. It shows the utility of the silo as a supplement to short pastures and how feed may be saved from the year of plenty until such time as it is needed. Each of these dairy farms is operated necessarily under a heavier labor expense than will come to the average farmer. This, because the labor must be hired and paid for in money. The farmer does not have to dig up the cash to pay himself day's wages. Furthermore, these farms do not avail themselves of such labor as is done on every farm by the children of the farm. It may be said in general that if these projects are made to pay that the farmer who will exercise the same degree of business management in working out his plans will be able to make more money therefrom than can be made from these projects under the conditions under which they must necessarily operate. It appears to us that these projects are thoroughly practical, that they should be watched and studied by those farmers who expect to make dairying one of the principal industries of their farms, and that the dairy farmers of Kansas should stand firmly for a thorough trial of dairying under these conditions.

WAR EFFECT ON TRADE

Grain and Live Stock Interests Would Seem to Profit as Result of European Troubles

EUROPE'S startling war is the overshadowing influence in the business of the agricultural Southwest. Grain, live stock and other trade interests appear to be at sea as to the probable effect of the great conflict abroad, but the hope prevails that, in the event grain and other foodstuffs are declared non-contraband of war, this section will profit in no small measure.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has asked Secretary of State Bryan to appeal to the powers of Europe to agree to consider grain non-contraband; that is, not molest it on American or foreign vessels. In view of the sharply reduced wheat crop in Hungary, France, Russia and most other European countries and the lighter crop in Canada, grain dealers are hopeful that the governments involved in the present struggle will take steps to insure the free purchase of outside food supplies. For the present, export business in wheat and flour, which has been remarkably heavy in the past month, is paralyzed, owing to the lack of war insurance for boats and the demoralized foreign exchange markets. Should the export business be held up for a long time, depression would follow in the trade, although indications are that farmers will hold back in view of the promising world situation so far as higher prices in the future are concerned.

Live stock interests, as well as handlers of grain, are feeling the effect of the sharp advances in money rates already caused by the war. The Kansas City banks and brokers who sold large amounts of live stock paper to New York and other eastern centers report that the latter have taken steps to liquidate some of the loans with them. In the event money is very scarce on account of the European war, live stock feeding operations may be curtailed. However, the United States government has already taken steps to protect money markets here.

Argentine and Australasia are the world's leading exporters of beef and mutton, and as the European struggle may affect their markets in Europe, there is danger that, with American ports open to them under the new Underwood tariff, they may divert large quantities to Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports. Increased offerings from the world's two largest meat exporters would, of course, depress prices of live stock in this country. Still, would not a war in Europe, involving millions of men, reduce her meat production and bring enlarged demands from the countries at peace?

Foreign business of American meat packers may be stimulated or depressed. In fact, packers here are already refusing to fill some orders from Europe which were received before Austria declared war. The principal business of American packers abroad is in hog products, lard especially, the United States being the largest hog grower in the world. As farmers now have a heavy supply of pigs and as the health of their herds is the best in several years, there may be a heavy surplus of pork unless the corn crop outlook declines

further. With foreign demand impaired, farmers would lose to a degree. However, there is hope that meat products may go abroad without interference, in which event Europe probably would buy heavily.

Canned beef is an important item in war, and a bullish feeling developed in the cheap class of cattle known as "canners" following the outbreak of the hostilities between Austria and Serbia. But the supply of "canner" cattle is low in the United States now, farm and range producers having improved their herds to a point that has nearly eliminated the very cheap grades.

Dealers in horses and mules say that there is a probability of a sharp rise in prices in the event a demand develops from the armies of Europe. During the Boer war in South Africa the Southwest sold more than 200,000 horses and mules to Great Britain, and prices leaped upward on this buying. Kansas City has never equaled the record made in her horse and mule receipts during the Boer war buying, having handled 103,308 head in 1900 alone. Most of the European fighting will be on land, which will require the use of vast numbers of horses and mules, of which Europe has no surplus.

Fortunately, the bulk of the 1914 clip of wool has already been marketed at very high prices. There is fear, however, of depression in the wool industry and reduced prices from a prolonged European conflict. The influence of the war on cotton to date is disconcerting, the staple having declined about \$10 to \$15 per bale in the last fortnight. Europe usually takes about half of the American cotton crop. Kansas City and its trade territory always suffers when cotton is cheap because it reduces the purchasing power of the planters who buy pork products, horses, mules, corn and other feeds and various other commodities of the corn belt.

Hay dealers at Kansas City, the largest market for hay in the world, believe enlarged exports of wheat and other grain would strengthen prices of their commodity. On the other hand, decreased grain exports would hurt the hay trade slightly. Canada exports much hay to the New England states, but if England takes her surplus, the demand from New York and other eastern points for southwestern hay will be increased.

On the whole, it is obvious that the epochal struggle in Europe will reduce the world's agricultural output. This reduction will be sharper than the falling off in consumptive demand in the end, without doubt. With the United States at peace, there is therefore far greater possibility of profit than loss from the war. Millions of dollars may be added to the value of the wheat crop of the United States alone, although holding may be necessary for a time.

Let's therefore be calm and hopeful in this eventful period. If the war, which Kansans deplore, upsets some of our early trade calculations, let's find consolation in the pathetic condition of the farmers of Europe who are being rushed from their harvest fields to battle.



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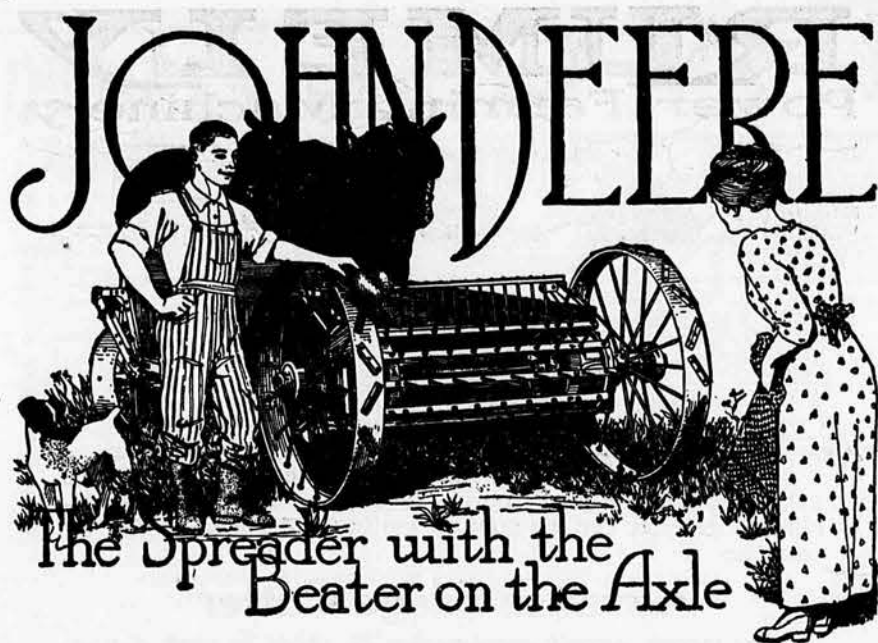
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Cedarmore Farm Polands.

Hubert J. Griffiths of Cedarmore Farm, Clay Center, Kan., changes his card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Griffiths owns one of the great herds of big-type Polands in the state. His herd is headed by A Orange Again, one of the extra good Poland China boars, and anyone wanting big-type Polands with lots of quality should investigate his offering. Choice big fall boars and an extra lot of spring boars at reasonable prices makes up his offering at the present time. Write him for prices and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



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All bred for early September litters.

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W. T. Hutchison, Cleveland, Mo.

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

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

LIVE STOCK



Wheat for Milk Cows.

G. R., one of our readers in Butler County, writes to ask if an equal amount of ground wheat can be substituted for ground corn in a milk cow ration. Bran is to be used in this ration.

Wheat is fully the equal of corn in the digestible nutrients it contains. Direct comparisons have been made between wheat meal and corn meal as a milk ration by the various experiment stations and the results have shown them to be of equal value. The addition of the bran to the ration should overcome its tendency to stickiness. The wheat should not be ground too fine. A mill which crushes it instead of grinding it into a fine meal will give the best results. Wheat should never be fed without grinding or crushing. The grains are so small and hard that they would not be properly digested by the animals if fed whole.

Farm Flock Pays.

L. P. K., Doniphan County, writes to KANSAS FARMER giving some very interesting results in connection with the keeping of a small flock of sheep on the farm. This correspondent says: "I think they are the most profitable stock kept on the farm. The small flock on the average sized farm will thrive on the weeds and brush that are a detriment to the farm. It is my experience that a small flock of sheep will keep down weeds better than a mower or scythe, and instead of having to pay out for labor to cut weeds, they are being converted into wool and mutton which bring in cash."

"I keep a small flock of pure-bred Shropshire ewes, as I consider them the best breed to keep on the small farm in Eastern Kansas. They are excellent for both mutton and wool production. My last year's wool clip averaged 12½ pounds to the fleece. After being docked 2 cents per pound for burry wool, I received 20 cents a pound for my clip."

"My sheep require no extra feed whatever from March until November. The \$2.50 a head which I received for the wool more than paid for the cost of the feed they consumed. My lamb crop averaged 150 per cent. The prolificacy of the Shropshire breed I consider one of the strong points in their favor. A good yearling pure-bred ram easily brings \$15. I consider this clear profit, as his wool pays for his keep."

"I have not been troubled with dogs among my native sheep. I once had some Idaho feeders, which I had shipped in, killed by a dog, but have never had any trouble with the breeding flock."

Feed the Colt.

The hot summer months are the most trying time of the year on the young colts. If the young foal is not started right and kept growing properly during the first few months of his life he will never grow out into as good a horse as he would if he had received the proper start. During the first three or four weeks of his life the colt is usually sufficiently nourished by his mother's milk, but with the coming of hot weather, accompanied by flies, the supplying of sufficient milk becomes a severe drain upon the mother and the colt cannot make the proper growth without additional feed.

He should be taught to eat a little grain as early as possible. There is nothing better to start with than crushed or ground oats, although a combination of corn chop or bran can be used as a substitute for the oats when they are difficult to obtain or too high in price. Good bright hay should be available at all times. There is nothing that quite equals alfalfa hay for the growing colt.

Another most important consideration is the supplying of protection from the heat of the sun and the flies. To keep a colt out in the open pasture without shade during these hot summer days is nothing short of cruelty to animals, and in addition it will later touch the pocketbook of the owner. A good shed or cool box stall should be available to shelter colts during the hot part of the day. It is a good plan to hang gunny sack material in the various openings in such a way as to partially darken the shed or stall to permit free circulation of air.

These hangings are of considerable benefit in brushing off the flies and the colts will soon learn to avail themselves of this opportunity.

If a colt is worth raising at all it is worth raising right. No amount of feed and care later can make up for lack of feed and attention during the first summer. It takes feed to make horses grow big, and there is no time when the supplying of this feed is so important as during this period.

New Rules on Shipping Hogs.

The rules printed below went into effect August 1. They have been prepared by the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner of Kansas in accordance with the requests of the hog breeders of the state for modifications of the rules as effecting the shipment of pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes. The rules are as follows:

Section 1.—No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague shall be transported or driven, or otherwise removed from one part of the state to the other. All persons intending to ship swine from one point in state to the other shall before offering them for shipment ascertain if the animals are diseased or have been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

Section 2.—Public stock yards shall be considered infectious, and no state movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding or stocking purposes except as hereinafter provided. Diseased swine shall not be shipped from the stock yards, but shall be condemned and slaughtered. Swine of a lot that are not diseased, but which have been exposed, may be shipped to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, but when so shipped they shall be billed as "exposed to hog cholera," and the cars shall be so placarded.

Swine intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter may be shipped from public stock yards, provided that on inspection they are found to be free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious communicable diseases, and are treated by a competent veterinarian under the supervision of the live stock sanitary commissioner, in a portion of the stock yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth under (a) and (b) following:

(a) Serum-Alone Method.—The swine may be given the serum-alone inoculation with hog cholera serum, prepared under licenses from the secretary of agriculture. After receiving this treatment they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of cresol compound U. S. P. and held in a non-infected pen for at least six hours before being transported.

(b) Simultaneous Inoculation Method.—Swine may be given the simultaneous inoculation with hog cholera serum and virus prepared under licenses from the secretary of agriculture. After receiving this treatment they shall be held under supervision for a period of not less than fourteen days. If during this period they have shown no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious diseases, they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of cresol compound U. S. P. and held in a non-infected pen for at least six hours before transportation.

Section 3.—Clean and disinfected cars or vehicles only shall be used for the movement of swine which have been given the serum-alone or simultaneous treatment, and such movement must in every case be under certificate issued by the Department of the Live Stock Commissioner at Topeka, Kansas.

Section 4.—Cars and other vehicles, pens or yards, which have contained shipments of diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading. Cleaning and disinfecting shall be done by first removing all litter and then saturating the interior surface of the cars and woodwork, flooring, ground of the chutes, alleys and pens with a solution made with four ounces of cresol U. S. P. to each gallon of water, to which should be added sufficient lime (not to exceed 1½ pounds per gallon) to show where it has been applied.

Section 5.—No hogs shall be admitted into Kansas from any state or territory

except for immediate slaughter, without permission from the live stock sanitary commissioner, and then only in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter given.

All hogs for breeding or other purposes coming into Kansas must be shipped under quarantine, and placed and kept under such quarantine for 21 days after arrival, and be vaccinated with either the serum or simultaneous treatment fourteen days before shipment, and be thoroughly disinfected before shipment.

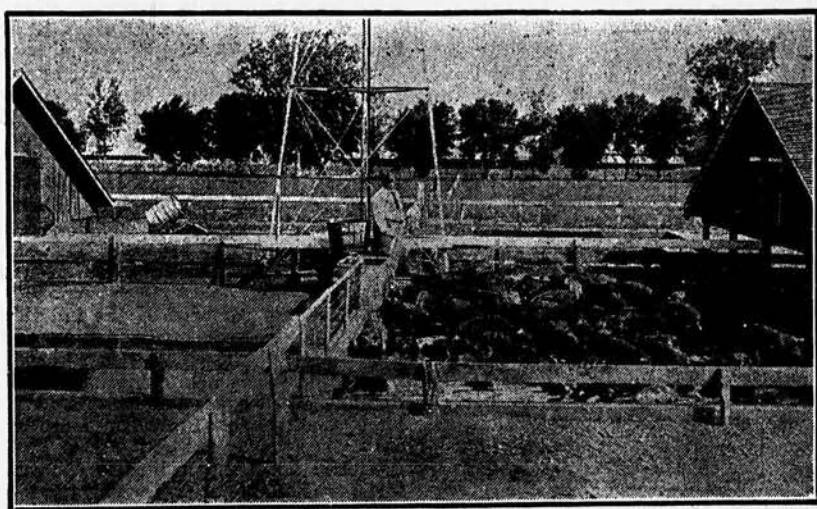
The Hog Wallow.

The hog wallow is hard to get away from on the average farm. The hog does not perspire as do other animals, and therefore is deprived of one of nature's effective methods of maintaining the proper bodily temperature when exposed to extreme heat. For this reason the hog seizes upon every opportunity during the hot weather to get his skin wet with water and mud. This determination of the hog to wallow means that wherever water accumulates in low places as a result of a recent rain, or around some leaky tank in the barnyard or other similar location, the hog wallow is certain to be found. On some farms running streams with gravel or rocky bottoms are available and here we find the hogs enjoying themselves with few of the dangers commonly associated with the hog wallow of the barnyard.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among breeders and hog men re-

wallow in a barnyard should most certainly be kept filled up. The hog wallow maintained under sanitary conditions in a clean open field, remote from polluting drainage, most assuredly adds to the health and comfort of the herd.

Many of our most progressive hog men are adopting the practice of building in suitable locations cement hog wallows, the reason being that such wallows can be easily cleaned at regular intervals, carefully disinfected and become a great benefit to the health of the herd instead of a menace. We recently visited such a wallow on a farm in Riley County, where hundreds of hogs are grown and put on the market every year. The hog business on this farm is probably the most profitable live stock business on the farm, and the capital invested in equipment is undoubtedly bringing good returns. This hog wallow is supplied with fresh water by means of a windmill pump pumping directly into galvanized tanks which are provided with automatic waterers to supply pure drinking water to the herd at all times. The wallow is equipped with an underground drain by means of which it can be emptied at regular intervals. Of course considerable soil is carried in from the surrounding field, but this kind of dirt is clean dirt and the wallow is always kept disinfected and crude oil is occasionally poured on the surface in order that the hogs may clean themselves from lice. A cleaner, healthier bunch of hogs is not often seen than is



THIS HOG PASTURE ON THE CASEMENT RANCH, NEAR MANHATTAN, KAN., HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH CEMENT WALLOW.—RESULTS HAVE JUSTIFIED EXPENSE.

garding this matter of allowing the hog to have access to what is commonly called the wallow. Some very spirited discussions took place on this subject at the recent meeting of the hog breeders held at the state house in Topeka. In following this discussion through carefully it was apparent that the hog wallow which exists in the barnyard or feed lot, where it receives all the filthy drainage bound to accumulate in such places, was a serious menace to the health of the herd. Hog wallows of that kind should most assuredly not be allowed to exist on any well regulated hog farm. Some hog breeders staunchly maintain that hogs are better off if never allowed to have access to water other than drinking water. On the other hand some of our hog breeders having had years of experience maintain that the properly regulated hog wallow is absolutely essential to the best welfare of the animal.

It is evident that it is the misuse of the hog wallow which is responsible for the condemnation of the practice of allowing hog wallows to exist. The hog

found in the pasture equipped with this cement hog wallow.

Since the hogs instinctively create wallows wherever opportunity offers, it is undoubtedly the wise plan for the farmer raising hogs to prepare a wallow under such conditions that he can control, absolutely, its sanitation. The barnyard hog wallow should never be allowed to exist on any hog farm.

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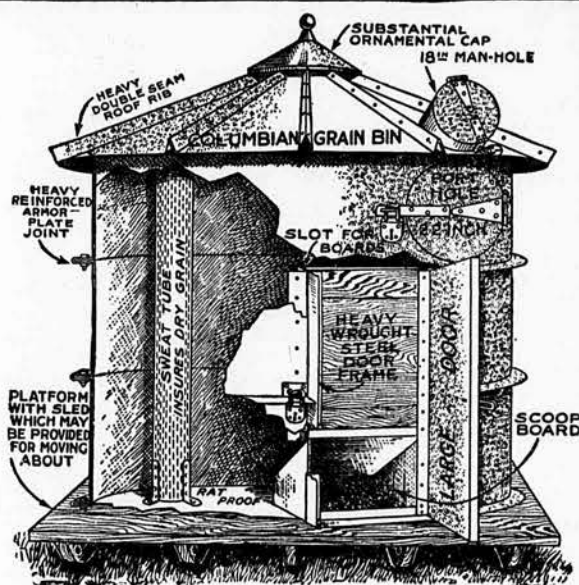
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A fowl's comb is always an index to the condition of the bird. When the comb is pale or very black, something is wrong, as a healthy fowl shows a bright scarlet color of the comb. Whenever the comb changes color the fowl should be examined for disease.

Overfeeding is quite often the cause of hens not laying well. Two meals a day is really all that is necessary during summer, provided the hens have free range for all the green feed they can eat. With dry grain and beef scraps, with good scratching ground and an opportunity to get all the water they need, is enough under ordinary circumstances for the laying hen.

One of the main reasons that hens are not more profitable is because the flock is not culled close enough. There are so many non-producers in the flock that they absorb all the profit that the workers make, simply to keep them alive. Of course, without trap nests, it is difficult to tell the layers from the non-layers, but close observation will accomplish much towards this end. A flock should be bereft of all old fowls; that is, fowls that are over four years old, for they certainly are unprofitable to keep, for they will not lay eggs enough to pay for their feed. When fowls are not marked with a punch or have bands on their feet, so as to be able to distinguish them, it is sometimes difficult to tell the old ones from the younger ones, but an old hen has generally got long spurs and the scales on her legs are rough, whereas a young hen has only the rudiments of spurs and the legs are clean and bright. There ought not to be much difficulty in determining which are the profitable and unprofitable hens. Let all of the latter go to the butcher as early as possible.

To enable housewives and farmers to tell whether eggs they buy or sell are good, bad or indifferent, is the object of an egg-candling chart the Department of Agriculture has just issued. It is colored and shows the eggs as they appear before a candle and as they look when open in a glass saucer. They are free to anybody asking for one at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The pictures exhibit eggs which are "strictly fresh," "fresh," and so on down to "just eggs" or "hit or miss." Few housewives, the department says, are aware that a green color in the white of eggs is due to the presence of billions of bacteria. Eggs with this greenish tint, even though the yolk seems to be good, are not fit for food. To "candle" an egg it should be held in front of a light—an electric light is excellent—which comes through a hole about one and one-quarter inches in diameter. The room where the candling is done should be dark. When the egg is held close against the hole the bright light renders its contents visible, and the quality is indicated by the appearance of the yolk, the white and the air space at the blunt end. An "egg candler" may be made at home by cutting a hole in a small pasteboard box, which is slipped over an electric bulb. If gas or an oil lamp is the source of light, a tin box or can should be used.

Market Poultry Fat.

Poultry marketed from the farm consists of cockerels, or males under one year, roosters, pullets culled from standard-bred stock, hens, guineas, doves, ducks, geese and turkeys. They are generally sold alive in summer and early autumn, and both alive and dressed in late autumn and winter.

To bring the highest market price, market poultry, whether alive or dressed, should be in good health, of large size and well fattened. The law of Minnesota makes it an offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$50, or imprisonment in jail for not less than 60 days, for selling, or offering for sale, sick,

diseased or decaying poultry. Disease is usually disclosed by a white or black comb and a stilted walk.

All poultry marketed should be fat. This condition is the chief factor in determining the price per pound. Fat old hens, of whatever weight, often command a higher price than young tender spring chickens. Chickens fattened with ground grains and skim milk of butter milk are called "milk-fed chickens" and command fancy prices. At the Croston station, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, three and a half months old, gained two pounds in 21 days at a cost of less than 5 cents per pound gain.

Double Yolled Eggs.

Following is the summary of a very thorough discussion of observations upon double and triple yolled eggs, by Maynie R. Curtis, at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, published as No. 56, of "Papers from the Biological Laboratory" of that institution:

"During the last six years more than 3,000 different domestic fowls, which have been kept at least one year at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, have laid but three triple yolled eggs.

"Each of these eggs was laid by a different individual, and in each case the triple yolled egg was one of the first eggs produced by a young pullet.

"Young pullets also show a decided tendency to produce double yolled eggs when they first begin to lay. About 20 per cent of the pullets which lay before they are seven months old lay among their first eggs one or more with two yolks.

"Nearly 80 per cent of the individuals of the flock never lay a double yolled egg.

"Mature birds also sometimes produce double yolled eggs; but most such birds have also produced one or more when they were young pullets.

"There has been no bird in the experiment station flock with which the laying of double yolled eggs was 'habitual,' although there are some which have produced several such eggs.

"The production of an egg with two or three yolks represents the extreme of rapid egg production, other forms of which are found in the production of two eggs united by a membranous tube; two eggs at the same time; two eggs at different times on the same day, and a daily egg production where the eggs are laid earlier on each successive day.

"The two yolks of a double yolled egg may have all the egg envelopes in common, indicating that they have passed the entire length of the duct together; or each may possess one or more separate envelopes. There are also all the possible intermediate forms indicating that the two yolks in a common shell may unite at any point between the mouth of the funnel and the isthmus. When two eggs come together after the first has entirely passed the anterior end of the isthmus the result is the production of two eggs at the same time.

"Various disturbances of the normal processes of egg production may bring two yolks together in the oviduct. Double yolled eggs evidently do not always represent simultaneous ovulations. The assumption of simultaneity or abnormally close succession of ovulations is necessary to account for the production of a succession of double yolled eggs or of a double yolled egg immediately following a long series of normal daily eggs.

"The double yolled eggs contain more albumen and have a heavier shell than single yolled eggs, and in triple yolled eggs these parts are heavier than in double yolled eggs. Yet these parts do not increase in direct proportion to the increase in the weight of yolk. That is, the percentage of albumen and shell is less in double than in single yolled eggs, and is still smaller in triple yolled eggs.

"The yolks of the multiple yolled eggs of mature birds are not consistently smaller than the yolks of the normal eggs produced during the same period.

"Multiple yolled eggs are longer in proportion to their breadth than the normal eggs of the same individual."

The physiological bearing of these facts is discussed.

The dates of the Ellsworth County Fair and Home-Coming Week to be held at Ellsworth are September 22-25.

HOME CIRCLE



Mildew on articles of clothing may be removed by soaking the article in buttermilk.

To freshen lemons which have become hardened, soak them for a short time in hot water.

To remove the odor of fish from silver knives or forks, or from dishes, let them stand for a little while in cold water before washing them.

After washing and drying fruit jars to put them away, cut a small piece of paper and put into each jar before screwing the top in place, and the musty

odor which is generally noticeable when they are opened will be lacking. The paper absorbs all the moisture.

When cleaning off a spot with gasoline, to prevent the ring which is almost as unsightly as the original spot, while the cloth is still wet with the gasoline rub it well with dry salt.

If you are troubled with cockroaches, cut up green cucumbers at night and put them about where the insects are troublesome. Remove the cucumbers in the morning, renewing them again at night. Repeat this for three of four nights and they will disappear.

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No. 6421—Ladies' Dressing Sacque: This is a one-piece garment, sleeves and body cut in one, but if the material be narrow a seam may be placed in the center of the back. The wide collar should be of lace or embroidery, which may also form the border of the cap. The pattern, No. 6421, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires four yards of 27-inch material. No. 6789—Ladies' Apron: This apron is just the thing for wearing around the kitchen, as it covers the entire dress. The apron closes at the back and has a pocket at each side of the front. The pattern, No. 6789, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 6765—Ladies' Skirt: This is one of the popular models, with a short tuck at each shoulder in front, and with plain back. The closing is at the left of the center and is cut out in a shallow V, trimmed with a small turnover collar. The pattern, No. 6765, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6297—Ladies' Skirt: This skirt can be used to complete a coat suit or it can be worn with separate shirt waists. The skirt is cut in three gores and closes at the front. The empire or regulation waistline can be used. The pattern, No. 6297, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6398—Ladies' Skirt: Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. It is cut in two gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6398, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material or 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch goods. No. 4480—Boys' Russian Dress: This dress is just the thing for the small boy who has not yet worn the regulation bloomers. This dress is made with long sleeves and a high neck. The closing is at the right side of the front. Linen or serge can be used for this dress. The pattern, No. 4480, is cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 4615—Child's Apron: This is a one-piece design for children and girls. The garment is seamless and front and back are buttoned together on the top of the shoulder, while a strap across the shoulders in the back holds the apron in position. This apron will be pretty in white crossbar lawn or in gingham. The pattern, No. 4615, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

SPECIAL SNAP.

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

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

ARKANSAS

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

BUY LAND. 163 Acres smooth tillable land, 90 acres in cultivation, 70 acres native meadow, fruit, 5-room house, cellar, barn 30x30, hog house, 2x32 cement feeding pens, cattle shed 16x40, 160 acres hog-tight, 3 miles of town; well and windmill, R. F. D. and telephone. Price, \$60 per acre.

80 Acres smooth land, 4 acres alfalfa, 5 acres clover, 12 acres bluegrass pasture, remainder corn; 4-room house, barn 30x30, ton silo, well. Price, \$65 per acre. Write for land list. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

Same old story—boys all gone, old folks can't work it. 640-acre farm 4 mi. out, 160 cultivated, balance fenced pasture; 6-room frame house, barn 24x38, cow shed 14x60, three granaries, good well and windmill, some fruit and forest trees. All good soil, smooth farm land; telephone connections and R. F. D. at door. Price, \$12.50 per acre. Thirty young cows and bunch of young mares may be bought too. Come and see the big crop and buy this farm. E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster, Kansas.

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Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

ANGUS CATTLE.

R. Blickensdorfer, Lebanon, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.

C. J. Morck, Storden, Minn.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

SHORTHORNS.

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.
John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

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



TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

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

OXFORD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hillwood Hampshires

The prize winning herd—13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—130 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.
Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Some extra nice gilts bred for August litters and a few choice 200-pound boars; also one tried sow bred for June.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Hogs for Sale

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

SPRINGDALE FARM HAMPSHIRE

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

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

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

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

Duroc Jerseys

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

Boars---Good Boars---Durocs

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

Tattarrax and Ohio Chief

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

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

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

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

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

formation. Read the ad in this issue and send for catalog today, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Anyone wanting a choice young Holstein bull should look up the card of John Rensink, of Ash Shade Dairy Farm, Boyden, Iowa. He is offering a number of extra good youngsters that are backed by records and he is pricing them to sell. Mr. Rensink owns one of Iowa's good herds of Holsteins headed by Sir Pieterje Mercedes 5th 71081. Write him for prices and pedigrees, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Krueger Offers Guernsey Bull.

R. C. Krueger of Burlington, Kan., whose chief herd bull is a son of the famous imported Masher's Sequel, is now offering a choice yearling Guernsey bull for sale. He also has bull calves of choice breeding. Look up his card and write him for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Herd Boars.

P. L. Ware & Son, of Paola, Kan., offer a few choice herd boars for sale. The writer has seen these yearling boars and they are extra good and are about the best we have seen that were offered for sale. They are sired by Miami Chief, he by Wide Awake by Blue Valley Expansion and out of some of the best sows on the farm. Please write to Ware & Son or go and see their herd.

W. E. Bradford to Sell Spotted Polands. W. E. Bradford, of Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Columbia, Mo., claims August 19 as the date for his sale of old-fashioned, big-boned spotted Poland Chinas. On that date Mr. Bradford will sell one of the best offerings of spotted Polands that buyers will have a chance to buy this year. The best blood lines of the breed will be found in his herd and his offering will be one that will suit farmers and breeders wanting high-class breeding stock. Send your name and address now for catalog and watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale.

Monsees & Sons' Two Days Sale.

L. M. Monsees & Sons, of Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., claim October 20 and 21 as dates for a two days' sale of Jacks and Jennets. This will be the greatest sale ever held at Limestone Valley Farm and their offering of 100 head of Jacks and Jennets will include their San Francisco show herd. They will also have a very fine lot of young stuff and this sale will be the greatest opportunity that breeders will probably ever have to buy the class of Jacks and Jennets that will go in this sale at the bidder's price. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this big sale.

E. C. Jonagan's Durocs.

E. C. Jonagan of Albany, Mo., owner of the famous Valley View Farm of Duroc Jerseys, claims September 15 as the date of his fall sale. His offering this year will be the best he has ever had. The very best blood lines of the Duroc breed will be found in Mr. Jonagan's herd and his herd of big high-quality sows is made up almost without exception of descendants of famous boars of the breed. Breeders will find his offering a very attractive one both in breeding and quality and anyone wanting high-class breeding stock should send name at once for catalog. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale.

Wedd's Big Poland Chinas.

The writer called on George Wedd & Son at Spring Hill, Kan., a short time ago. They have raised 150 of the best Poland China pigs we have seen on one farm this year. They are large and growthy and are as even a bunch as we ever saw. Wedd & Son have a right to feel proud of this year's crop of Polands now on the farm. They are sired by Wedd's Long King, one of the largest sons of Long King's Equal; Wedd's Expansion by Old Expansion, Missouri Metal and Long Price, all good breeding boars, and the herd sows are the best that we ever saw on the Wedd farm. They have a number of very high class herd boar prospects and they can fill orders for pairs and trios not related. If you want some of their good pigs it would be a good plan to order at once and get the choice. You can make no mistake if you buy from this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Regier & Sons' Holsteins.

Attention is called to the card of G. Regier & Sons, of Whitewater, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm is building up a very high class herd of Holstein cattle and representatives of the best families of the breed will be found in their herd. At the present time they are offering their fine herd bull, Sir Segis Cornucopia 39936. His two nearest dams averaged 28.12 pounds of butter in seven days. He is a grandson of the best butter cow in the world from 1904 to 1907. Her seven-day butter record was 34.32 pounds. They cannot use this bull longer and he should go to the head of a good herd. Anyone wanting a Holstein bull with a record behind him and at a bargain price should get in touch with Regier & Sons at once. They are also offering some choice young bulls. Write them for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

John Barthold, Jr., of Partridge, Kan., is advertising some choice tried sows and fall gilts bred for fall farrow. The sows are yearlings and have made good as breeders. They are bred to a son of B. & C.'s Colonel, a boar with extra good bone and good all around. The fall gilts are bred to a young boar sired by G. M.'s Tat Col. Mr. Barthold thinks this young boar is the best he ever bred and raised. The sows and gilts are strong in the blood of Tattarrax and Ohio Chief. All are in good strong breeding condition. Look up Mr. Barthold's card and write him for prices and description, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Hillwood Hampshire Hogs.

The attention of hog breeders is called to the card of J. Q. Edwards of Smithville, Mo., owner of the famous prize winning Hillwood herd of Hampshire hogs. Mr. Edwards is one of the pioneer Hampshire breeders and has been breeding and showing for years. His herd is conceded to be one of the best in the country. A number of the best boars and famous sows of the breed came from his herd and the herd boars now in use in his herd are among the best Hampshire boars now in service. The sows of this great herd are worthy descendants of such boars as Earlander, Pat Malloy, Blythesdale Duke, Elm Grove King, Platte, and other famous boars of the breed. Mr. Edwards has added two very fine herd boars to his herd. One of them, Jacob by Alford, is a senior yearling of great promise. Blythesdale Joe by Blythesdale Jim, a junior yearling and a half brother to the \$750 grand champion boar at the International last year, is also an outstanding young boar. They will be with the Hillwood show herd at all the principal fairs this year and along with the rest of the show herd will be strong contenders for honors. Mr. Edwards has a great offering this year. Look up his card and write him for prices and pedigrees. You will find his prices reasonable and he

GREEN CORN CUTTER



Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows.
Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.
J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KAN.

guarantees satisfaction. It will be to your interest to mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College. The Kansas Wesleyan Business College of Salina is just entering its twenty-third year under very auspicious circumstances. Prof. L. L. Tucker, an educator who is well and widely known in the East as an educator of uncommon ability and vigor, purchased the school about a year ago. In New York City he managed a number of important corporations and has done important work as auditor and expert accountant for business and financial institutions. His former associations and work have given him high ideals of what a business college should teach and stand for. Among many progressive steps taken by President Tucker to keep Kansas Wesleyan Business College abreast of the times is the installation of the Stenotype course this year. The Stenotype "writes shorthand the machine way." A competent teacher trained at the office of the Stenotype Company in Indianapolis is in charge of this work. Among the courses President Tucker has introduced is



L. L. TUCKER.

one entitled "Character Building and Business Efficiency." The students in these classes have said that the help they received from his instruction in this course has been worth all that the entire expense at the college has cost them. In a recent address by Professor Tucker before an educational meeting in Des Moines this subject was his topic and was splendidly handled by him. It awakened great interest there. There is nothing lacking in equipment at the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. It has more than 1,200 graduates in Kansas and surrounding states. Students at this school come into contact with and attain much of the bearing and culture of what is supposed to come only with university life. This is because President and Mrs. Tucker and Vice-President Weller are all college-bred people and many of the teachers have also had college training. There is a religious atmosphere at the college fostered and encouraged by its owner and by the civic and religious bodies of Salina. Mrs. Tucker is an energetic Christian Association worker and under her direction the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association at the college offer splendid associations for all the young folks. During this fall and winter the college offers a fine free lecture course to all the students. From the inquiries that are being received at the college this month President Tucker says he expects to have one of the heaviest enrollments during this fall and winter that the college ever had.

Timely Solution of Wheat Storing Problem.

The announcement of the Columbian Steel Tank Co. of Kansas City, Mo., which appears in this issue, is indeed a most timely one and one we believe the grain growers will be interested in. Every indication points to the fact that wheat is bound to advance. One of the big factors in this advance is, of course, the present European war scare. Coming at a time when the wheat crop of Europe is especially poor, it is bound to have a big influence on what the American farmers will receive for his record-breaking crop. Those who have made a close study of the present market conditions are practically unanimous in advising the farmer to hold his grain if it is possible to do so. Mr. A. A. Kramer, the president of the Columbian Steel Tank Co., says that early in the season he saw that every indication pointed to a big wheat crop and that storage room for it would be badly needed. He began at once to make special preparations for the building of metal grain bins. He laid in new machinery and bought an enormous quantity of metal so that he could turn out these granaries in record-breaking time and in large numbers. That the present results amply back up his keen business judgment is proven by the fact that there has been the enormous demand that he expected and counted on. In spite of the fact that Mr. Kramer could possibly have sold the output of his factory at the usual prices, still he is giving the farmer the benefit of his enormous production and has put the price of the Columbian Metal Granary so low that you can store your grain in it for 9 cents a bushel. The price of \$88.88 for a 1,000-bushel granary and \$66.66 for the 500-bushel granary is indeed getting the storing of wheat on an economical basis. Under the present market conditions there is every reason to believe the price of wheat in a very short time will be so high that the difference will more than pay for your granary. We therefore suggest that you look up the Columbian Steel Tank Co.'s advertisement on page 11 and get in touch with them at once.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF
JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Brace Saunders
President

Devere Rafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Short-horns headed by the great bull "White Star" light by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

POLLED DURHAMS.

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

HOLSTEINS.

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

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

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

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

JACKS AND JENNETS.

M. H. ROLLER & SON Circleville, Kan. Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES

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

FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

Black REGISTERED Jack

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS



Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex.

H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

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