

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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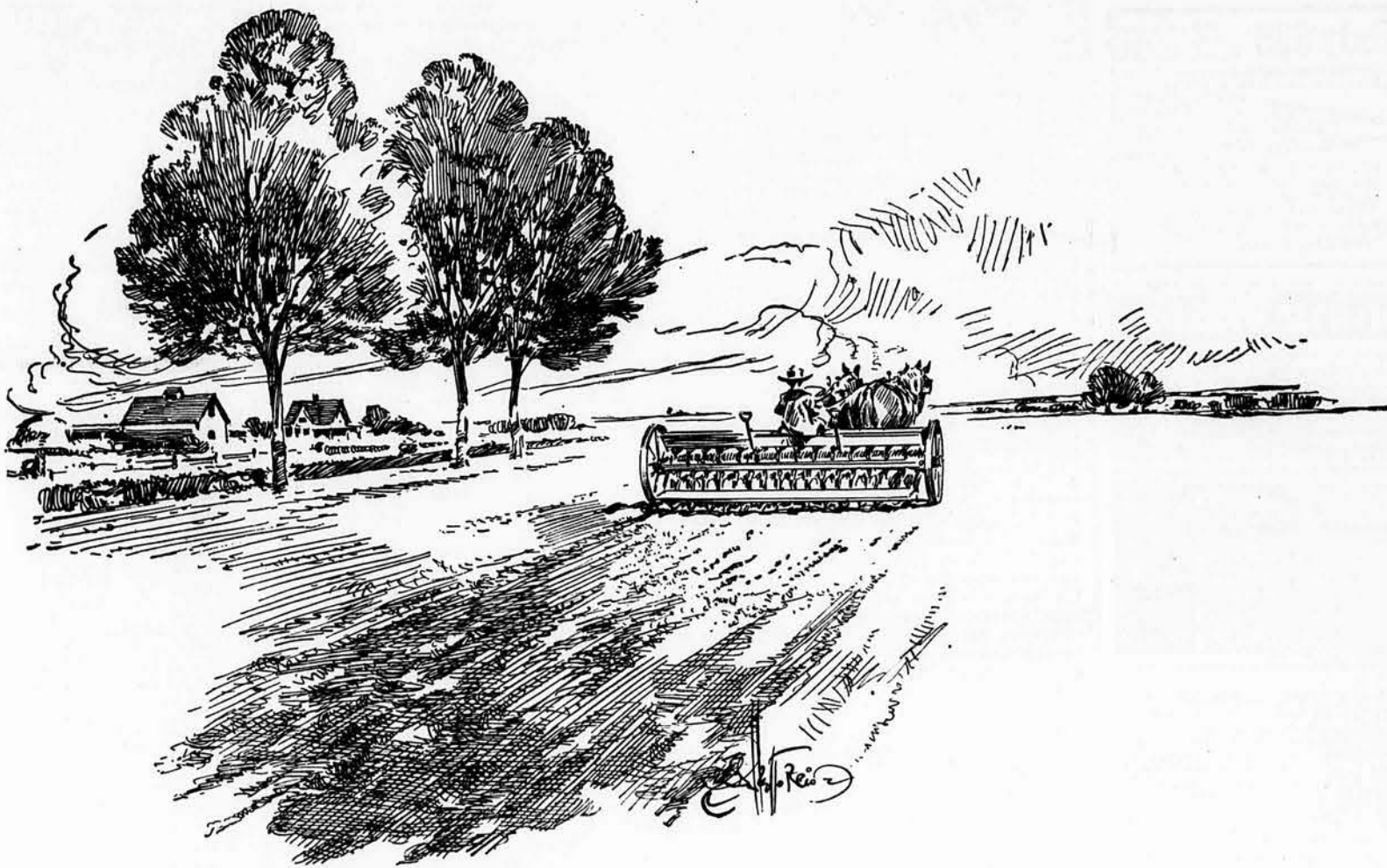
**W**HEAT comes from prehistoric ages. It is grown throughout the temperate zone. Originally only on the tables of the wealthy, it has become the principal food of man and is now a prime necessity of civilized life.

One-twelfth of the wheat of the United States comes from Kansas. Its quality is unsurpassed. Our virgin soils have produced profitable yields with little effort. Wheat growers have gradually opened up these new lands until the limit has been reached. Continuous wheat growing on the same soil ends in disaster.

Kansas' permanent supremacy in wheat must come from carefully worked out rotations of this great cereal with other crops.

Tillage liberates plant food and stores moisture. During the past summer many a well tilled acre has accumulated available plant food in excess of the demands of the crop grown. Wheat now being seeded in these fields will utilize this surplus. The experiences of this season may be Nature's method of showing the truth to Kansas wheat growers.

—G. C. Wheeler



*Permanent Supremacy in Wheat Must Come From Carefully Worked Out Rotations*



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**\$35 Only \$35** For an 8 foot galvanized steel windmill, and a 30 foot 4 post galvanized steel tower. The best that money can produce and guaranteed for 5 years, ONLY \$35, and money back if you not satisfied. We make all sizes of mills and towers from 20 to 200 feet high. Write us to-day send us your order and save \$25 to \$30. Write to-day—Lest you forget.  
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Novel watch-shaped lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.  
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Builders of

## Concrete Silo

Write for list of silos we have built. Ask our customers about them.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

# FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner  
Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

It is not unusual for a motor to boil the water even though the engine is doing little work. The heating may be caused by a too rich mixture and consequent waste of fuel. This can be remedied by proper adjustment of the needle valve. Again, the engine may be operating with the spark retarded. The spark should be as far advanced as the engine will run smoothly. Overheating may be due to a sediment in the water jacket and radiator pipes. It pays, anyway, to give the cooling system a thorough cleaning. Dissolve a half pound of lye in five gallons of water. Start the

"While they have many thinks from a mechanical standpoint that we have not, they lack, in my opinion, what we consider the strongest feature in our own factories—and that is the personal interest evidenced by every man employed there. In Europe the workmen are automatons, who work at a speed that would be a joke in this country.

"All Europe is somewhat jubilant over the proposed new tariff. While it is true the duty on the completed automobile will only be reduced 5 per cent, the joker in the bill admitting completed parts at 20 per cent is the meat in



HENRY FIELDS, IOWA SEEDSMAN, CAMPING IN COLORADO.  
—AUTO CARRIED THE FAMILY AND CAMPING OUTFIT.

engine, get the water in circulation, then draw the water off. Close the drain cock, fill the system with the lye solution and run the engine five minutes. Drain, refill with pure water and drain again. Then fill with soft water. Soft water is better for the cooling system than hard water. If the water is hard a little sal soda dissolved in the water occasionally will help. Overheating may be due to clogged pump or water pipe. It may also be due to the use of insufficient water. Unless the water in the tank covers the opening of the pipe at the top, there will be no circulation.

### Motorcycle as Mail Carrier.

We predict that in the years to come the motorcycle will extend the rural routes into communities in which free delivery of mail would otherwise be impossible. Even at this date no other one factor has been of as much importance in the development, extension and betterment of rural delivery service as the motorcycle. In every locality where it has replaced the horse-and-buggy the result has been the extension of deliveries to out-of-the-way farms; and the development of a service that comes close to being as perfect as that in the larger cities of the country.

Guy L. Fillman, Eldorado, Okla., is a firm believer in the efficiency of the motorcycle. For more than three years he has used one on his route of 24 miles. He leaves the office at 9 o'clock; and is back at 11 or 11:30. His average expense per trip is 15 cents; and his repair bill in the three years has been practically nothing.

"There isn't a carrier at this office," he said recently, "who would be without a motorcycle. We seldom miss ninety days in a year on account of bad roads; and we have the use of our motorcycles for the best kind of recreation a man can get. For parcel post service a luggage carrier enables us to carry as much as though we used a buggy. On the side, I made a pretty good crop last year in the afternoons; and it was the motorcycle that made this possible."

### Observations on European Methods.

The observations of President Willys, of the Overland company, regarding the attitude of European manufacturers will prove interesting. He looks upon the spirit among the manufacturers in Continental Europe as largely one of jealousy. They are not accustomed to moving as we move, or employing machinery as we employ it, and when they learn of the wages paid to our employees they are simply staggered. He says:

the sandwich, and that duty will permit European manufacturers to import cars and sell them in competition with domestic product, the duty imposed being less than the difference in wages paid here and there.

"There is an immense field abroad for American cars, as no manufacturer outside the United States has attempted the quantity production such as we and one or two others have. Our cars are lighter, and being made for American roads will last indefinitely upon the European roads, which subject them to only a fraction of the wear they encounter here."

### Standard Marking of Roads.

Now that Kansas has a state system of licensing automobiles, it is not too early to think of a standard method of marking roads and routes. At present when each automobile club is working along its own lines, no system of standard road signals prevails and this is a condition which is decidedly confusing to the tourist. Clubs and business organizations have been working for the common good and much credit should be given them for marking roads, but it is apparent that some one should take the initiative and bring about a system of uniform guide posts. It is proper that the state should take the initiative and make county officials responsible for the location of proper road and danger signs.

We have talked with many tourists the past years. A few years ago the first question was, "What kind of a road?" Now that question is almost always accompanied by, "How is the road marked?" States can no longer desist from giving the motorist the attention he desires and deserves. Motor travel has become immensely popular and the principal reason is because people want to see the country. The advertising value of having a thousand or more motorists from adjoining states cross Kansas, is considerable. The impression created is important. If the roads are poor and the marking of those roads is not good, an otherwise favorable impression of a country might be destroyed. People can see the country much better from a motor car than from the railroad, and motor travel should be encouraged. There is an asset to motor travel for every locality and state.

If a Mason fruit jar is hard to open place the jar upside down in about an inch of hot water and allow it to remain there a few seconds. If this is done the top can be removed without much difficulty.

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There's 30 years of Overall Experience back of this "new idea"—the Improved pattern Howard.

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The Overall with a reputation; with just the little extra room that affords a lot of extra comfort and extra wear, without any extra cost.

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**THE FRANK HOWARD MFG. CO.**  
ATCHISON, KAS.

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do you depend on a "shower-proof" or do you wear a **Fish Brand Reflex Slicker**

and enjoy the rain because you're dry and comfortable? Made for rough and ready service, and so water-proof that not a drop reaches you even through the openings between the buttons. The Reflex Edge does it.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed

**A. J. Tower Co.** Identified always by this mark  
**BOSTON**  
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**FACTORY PRICES Freight Prepaid To Your Station**

Write a postal today for the greatest offer ever made on the famous Edwards Steel Shingles. Cheaper than wood—four times as durable—ten times easier to lay. Never rot, rust, leak or burn. \$10,000 Indemnity Bond against lightning loss. Steel Shingles come in sheets of 100 or more. Nail on shingles or over old roofs in double-quick time. Patent Interlocking Device makes tight joints. NOW!—not "tomorrow"—is the time to investigate. Send postal for Free Book No. 10363 and Big Offer. Give size of roof, if possible.  
**The Edwards Mfg. Co.**  
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## GET Square Deal PRICES

Before You Buy Fencing get Square Deal prices on the simplest, strongest, safest fence made. The Square Deal Lock double grip the one piece stay wires and strand wires so they can't possibly slip.  
**SQUARE DEAL FENCE** stays tight and trim the year 'round. The one-piece stay wires prevent sagging, bagging and buckling. Send today for catalog, price list—get a copy of Ropp's New Machine Calculator—All Free.  
**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.**  
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## DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

Save \$8.00 to \$22.00 on **Hoosier Ranges and Heaters**  
Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unit cost? Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.  
**Hoosier Stove Co.** 209 State St., Marion, Ind.

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We pay highest prices for Furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., **AT FACTORY COST.** Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPER'S GUIDE, and Fur Price List.  
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# SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

# ADVERTISING RATES

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



# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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.



# SUGGESTIONS ON FEEDING.

The shortage of all kinds of feeds this year is developing considerable interest from the standpoint of securing the very best returns possible from the feeds available. In years when feed is plentiful and cheap, little attention is given to the principles underlying the proper balancing of rations. An improperly balanced ration is always wasteful in so far as the nutrients contained in the feed are concerned. Many farmers this year are being compelled to buy feeds—of both the roughage and concentrate classes. Under these circumstances it is important to know something as to the nutrients contained in these feeds which must be purchased and the best possible combinations to make in order to secure the largest returns. Judging from the inquiries coming to KANSAS FARMER relative to the purchase of feeds of various kinds, it would appear that mere maintenance of farm animals seems to be the chief problem which is being worked out. Feed is too high in price for any considerable amount of full feeding to be carried on.

Animals require for maintenance sufficient amounts of three nutrients—protein, carbohydrates and fats—to supply the body requirements as to heat, to furnish the energy necessary in carrying on the ordinary functions of life and likewise furnish a small amount of material to repair body waste. Since energy and heat come almost entirely from the consumption of carbohydrate material in the animal body, feeds containing large amounts of this class of nutrients are relied upon principally in maintenance rations. Comparatively small amounts of protein are required, since this nutrient is only necessary for the repair of waste tissues. Low grade feeds which contain the nutrient material largely in the form of crude fiber or cellulose can largely be depended upon for the maintenance of the farm animals during the winter period.

From the standpoint of furnishing nutrient material in a highly palatable form, alfalfa hay stands in a class by itself as a roughage feed. More inquiries are coming to KANSAS FARMER regarding the purchase of alfalfa than concerning any other class of rough feed. Feeders have learned by experience that this high-class roughage is about the only roughage feed they can afford to purchase and ship for any considerable distance. Such low-grade feeds as straw, corn fodder, etc., must be fed where produced. Alfalfa hay, while easily worth more than any other single roughage which can be purchased on the market, is too expensive at the present time to use as the sole roughage ration for maintaining animals through the winter. A properly balanced ration for maintenance should supply to the thousand-pound steer or cow about seven-tenths of a pound digestible protein daily, eight pounds of digestible carbohydrate material, and one-tenth of a pound of digestible fat. This combination of nutrients gives a nutritive ratio of one to 11.8, which means that to each part of protein there are 11.8 parts of carbohydrate and fat material. Alfalfa contains relatively a very large amount of digestible protein in comparison with the other roughage feeds.

According to feeding tables which have been carefully worked out, alfalfa hay contains over 11 per cent of digestible protein, its nutritive ratio being 1 to 3.6. Oat straw contains only 1.6 per cent of digestible protein and has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 27. Wheat straw has but eight-tenths per cent digestible protein and a nutritive ratio of 1 to 48.8. Corn stover contains on an average about 2 per cent digestible protein and has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 17. Prairie hay contains 3.5 per cent of digestible protein and has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 12.8. Timothy hay is somewhat similar to prairie hay in composition. From the standpoint of digestible nutrients the last two named hays have about the proper relative proportion between the protein and the carbohydrates to fit the requirements of the mature

# Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club

TEN carloads—cars ranging from 1,100 to 1,500 bushels each—of seed wheat have to this date, Monday morning, September 29, been shipped by the Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club to the farmers of the eight or ten Western Kansas counties who were in need of seed for this fall's planting. In addition three other cars have been bought but have not been loaded and shipping instructions not yet given. The probabilities are that these three cars of wheat will be shipped, one each, to Wichita, Ness and Lane counties.

Shipments of one car each have been made to the following points for the counties named: Grainfield for Gove; Morland for Graham; Ness City for Ness; Hoxie for Sheridan; Wakeeney and Collyer for Trego; Oakley for Thomas; and three cars to Oakley for Logan.

It will be noted that each county has had at least one carload. The seed wheat will be distributed in proportion to the needs of each of these counties and which needs were fully discussed at a meeting of the commissioners of these counties held in Topeka September 23. It was believed that approximately 100,000 bushels of seed would be required to seed corn ground and other ground in good condition for wheat, and that the distribution should be made this way: Trego, 8,000; Wichita, 2,000; Lane, 5,000; Graham, 10,000; Thomas (south half), 3,000; Gove, 25,000; Logan, 21,000; Haskell, 2,000; Sheridan (south half), 8,000; Ness, 10,000.

Kansas Farmer is proud of this record, and all citizens of Kansas should be equally proud. This achievement shows, not only the willingness, but the ability of those farmers, merchants and bankers located in the remaining ninety-six counties to realize and supply the needs of those farmers in the ten counties short on seed. The major portion of the money loaned for the purchase of this wheat has come from bankers. Business houses have also loaned money freely. Kansas Farmer subscribers have helped, too, but the so-called "big business" of Kansas has to date supplied the greater part of the funds with which to carry out the plans proposed and worked out by this paper.

Now, the ground of these western counties is in fine condition for seeding. Such wheat as has been sown is up and growing rapidly. The stand is good and everybody is encouraged over the prospect for a wheat crop next year. Every man who grows wheat knows that the seeding should now be done. If the seed supplied to the western counties is to stand the best chance for a crop it should be sown at once—hence the necessity for supplying the seed at once.

The seeding of these acres is a duty dependent upon those farmers, merchants, bankers and business men who have an interest in the upbuilding of Kansas and in the preservation of the farming future of these ten magnificent counties, which, when they have recovered from their present reverses, add materially to the wealth of the state.

Have you forwarded your loan? If not, please do so at once. Make the loan as big as you can—a small loan will be appreciated. These loans should be mailed this week to Treasurer C. M. Sawyer, State Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, using the coupon below.

Let every loyal Kansan do his duty.

# T. A. Borman, Editor Kansas Farmer

## BLANK FOR SEED WHEAT LOAN.

C. M. SAWYER, Treasurer,  
Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed is my check or postal money order for \$\_\_\_\_\_ which is the amount of my loan to the Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

My Postoffice address is \_\_\_\_\_, Kansas.

animal on maintenance only. Their selling price on the market, however, is usually too high for them to be used for this purpose exclusively.

Alfalfa, which usually can be purchased at prices but little higher than prairie or timothy hay, contains so much more digestible protein and in such palatable form that it can be used in combination with such cheap low-grade roughages as straw and corn fodder and maintain animals more cheaply than where either timothy or prairie hay is used. Wheat and oats straw are commonly regarded as having little feed value. These straws contain large amounts of crude fiber and the carbohydrates locked up in this form require much expenditure of energy in their mastication and digestion by farm animals. This energy appears, however, as heat in connection with the process and thereby serves a useful purpose in keeping up the temperature of the animal. This really is one of the chief functions

of feed to an animal being kept on a mere maintenance ration. Many horses are undoubtedly fed more expensive hays in the winter which could be much more cheaply and just as satisfactorily wintered by using straw, corn fodder, or corn stover. In Europe the horses are almost invariably fed rations containing some straw, even hard working horses receiving a small proportion of this low grade roughage.

Where straw must be depended upon as the sole roughage for wintering stock—whether horses or cattle—it must be supplemented with a small quantity of some concentrate containing large amounts of digestible protein. This is necessary since the straws contain such extremely small quantities of this nutrient. Cottonseed meal is the cheapest concentrate on the market for the supplying of this necessary digestible protein. The use of from one to two pounds of cottonseed meal daily in combination with all the straw the animals

will eat will result very satisfactorily in wintering mature cattle.

Where alfalfa is purchased at the present prevailing high prices it should be treated as a concentrate and under no consideration fed in unlimited quantities. Such use under prevailing conditions could not help but be wasteful. A proper understanding of the nutritive value of the different feeds is of great value to the stockman at all times. Under such conditions as prevail at the present time it is almost absolutely essential that the man who would get the most out of the feeds available have considerable knowledge as to their composition and relative value and how to make the best combinations to secure the highest returns possible from the standpoint of ultimate profit.

Many of our readers have evidently recognized this fact and numerous inquiries have come to us relative to the nutritive value of various feeds. Some of the inquiries have been answered at considerable length in recent issues. Although considerable time is often required in getting together the information, the KANSAS FARMER editors are at all times desirous of placing in the hands of our readers any information we may have at hand which can be put to profitable use in the feed lots of practical farmers.

# FEED AND WINTERING.

This is not the kind of reading matter we like to print on this page, but we know of nothing more important than printing the names and addresses of those farmers who have feed to sell or who can furnish wintering accommodations for cattle. It will pay to communicate with these parties.

Peter Miller, Partridge, Reno Co., Kan.—Has 24 acres of clean bright corn fodder for sale.

W. G. Harnden, Route 2, Liberal, Seward Co., Kan.—Has 100 tons or more of roughage—mostly kafir that is well seeded. Says there is considerable surplus feed in his neighborhood.

H. W. McCarthy, Route 1, Parsons, Labette Co., Kan.—Has 100-ton silo filled with corn averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre; 200 shocks of fodder; about 100 shocks good kafir. Has 171-acre farm; good pasture—about 25 acres of pasture for most of the winter in heavy timber; stock could have full range on the farm. Would buy cattle but does not have the capital.

J. N. Thouvenell, Winona, Logan Co., Kan.—Has 200 tons very fine cane hay with some seed. Has good location to feed this out—several sections of grass, empty house with well and mill. Will sell the feed, rent the house and fit out in good shape.

Carl C. Beedle, Bazaar, Chase Co., Kan.—Has 220-ton silo—150 tons corn silage, balance kafir—for sale. Has good sheltered feed lot, plenty of water; located one mile from depot on an excellent road. Says there is considerable surplus feed near him. Says he would feed the cattle himself or board parties feeding cattle on silage bought of him. The price quoted on this silage is \$5 per ton.

C. C. Isely, Cimarron, Gray Co., Kan.—Has 225 tons fine corn silage; 100 tons of bluestem and bunch grass hay can be obtained near by at \$3 per ton; dry feed can also be obtained. Could handle 200 to 300 cattle. Also states that at Simla, Colo., there is a great deal of grass.

If you have not attended a big fair or stock show this year—or even if you have—you should visit the American Royal at Kansas City next week. This is the big show of them all—it will give you a chance to see all of the best of every breed of all kinds. There will be plenty to instruct as well as amuse. We believe in everybody taking at least one trip a year—of course if they can. And there are a lot of people who can, if they will, do the things which at first glance seem impossible. Go to the American Royal, the big stock show, even if you have to strain a point.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

OUR subscriber, J. J., Clay County, Kan., writes to us concerning two large holes in the trunk of a much prized soft maple tree. It is more and more becoming the practice to treat such trees so that the progress of decay is effectually stopped. The treatment consists in the main of opening up the cavity in such way that all the rotten decaying wood can be cut out by the use of a chisel and mallet. The cavity should be painted with liquid asphalt or some other disinfectant material in order to destroy the germs of decay as fully as possible. The cavity is then filled with a cement mortar made by using one part cement and three parts sand. It is usually customary to reinforce these cavities by driving large wire nails or spikes into the edges of the opening. Where such work is carefully done the edges of the bark may be trimmed a little around the filling in such way that in time the bark will grow entirely over the concrete.

## Soil Analyses.

Our subscriber, B. A. S., Labette County, writes: "To what department at the Agricultural College should I send a sample of my soil for analysis? Can I have a sample of lime rock analyzed at the college?"

To the above L. E. Call, professor of agronomy of the Agricultural College, replies: "Dr. J. T. Willard of the chemistry department of this institution does make a few soil analyses where there is an indication that benefit will result to the farmer from the knowledge gained by an analysis of the soil. Not many analyses are made, however, due, first, to the expense, which would be prohibitive; and second, to the fact that in most instances very little information regarding soil deficiencies can be told by a soil analysis. When an analysis of the soil is obtained with other information that can be gathered only by examining the soil in the field, it has considerable value, and nearly all of the work we are doing along this line in connection with our soil survey. Chemical analysis of the soil, coupled with the soil survey, is of immense value, but when taken alone has practically no value in enabling a farmer to determine the fertilizer needs of his soil.

"The chemical department of this institution makes fertilizer analyses of all brands of fertilizers sold in the state. This information may be obtained by any farmer desiring it. Any farmers of the state desiring analyses made should correspond with Dr. J. T. Willard of this college."

## An Efficient "Sky Pond."

Our subscriber, J. L. S., Ottawa County, Kansas, writes: "May I ask your indulgence to reply in part to an article in the issue of September 6, by State Engineer Gearhart, who says:

"It is almost useless to build a pond in the ordinary way to store only the run-off water from a given area, for careful investigation shows that the losses due to seepage alone would amount to one inch or more of water in each 24 hours in a well-built earth pond, and the surface evaporation will amount to from 40 to 60 inches per year. During May, June, July and August the evaporation may be as great as six to ten inches per month. From this and the general knowledge we have of the construction of such ponds in the state it is evident that sky ponds (those fed only from surface run-off) will be dry when they are most needed."

"Lest some of my brother farmers take this advice too seriously, I wish to speak a word of encouragement. They may conclude that it is not worth while to build a 'sky pond'; i. e., a pond fed only by surface water supplied by the rainfall.

"In 1895 I built one of these ponds and it has furnished an average of 125 head of stock for each year, and come through to the end of the pasture season with an abundant supply of water, even in the driest of seasons. In 1901, that year of drouth long to be remembered, there were more than that number of cattle drinking from it. I think the cattle, the evaporation and the seepage did not consume more than half the water. This season there are 130 head of horses and mules in this pasture, and 'Old Faithful' still has plenty of water.

"Now a word with reference to constructing such a pond; It is located in

an ordinary draw. The earth for the dam was all taken from the basin of the pond. Now note that we plowed the sod at the base of the dam, going around the land, leaving a 'middle furrow.' Then we hauled water and 'puddled' the 'middle furrow.' This 'tongued and grooved' the dam to the earth below. What for? To prevent seepage. The prevention is not absolute, but it gets better each succeeding year. The dam is about ten rods long, a rod wide at the base, ten to eleven feet high and wide enough for a team to cross at the top.

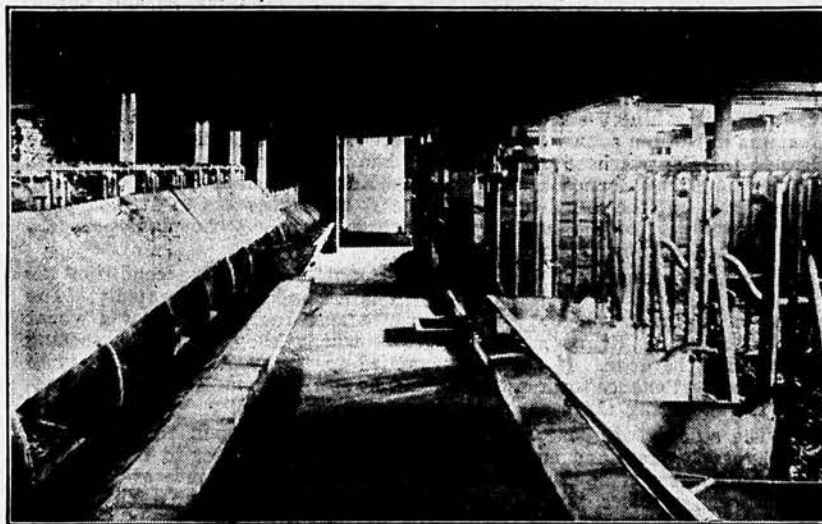
"This dam has been reinforced twice in 18 years. We protected the side from washing by driving stakes next to the water and laying brush next to the slope and lengthwise of the dam.

"The water was carried to a tank by placing a 1½-inch gas pipe through the dam. An elbow was placed upon the end of the pipe in the pond and an eight-foot extension was attached to this, having a strainer at the end. To this extension we attached a wire with which to raise the screen to the surface for cleaning when necessary. We placed a big stone for this extension to rest on to hold the screen say a foot from the bottom. The extension easily turns upon the threads of the elbow.

"It is better, however, in order to

My first test was on a field which had been in wheat last year and double-disked last fall. On May 1 I listed rather shallow, planting dwarf milo on one side of field and feterita on the other. The planting was done the same day and in such way as to average one stalk to the foot of each. The ground at planting time had scarcely moisture enough to sprout the grain, but a fairly good stand of each was secured. As soon as it was up I harrowed it lengthwise of the ridges, for first and second cultivation; as soon as it was large enough, used sled disk cultivator once, then in two weeks used the four-shovel cultivator. Dry weather continued until the last few days in June, when we had about three inches of rain. This was during the midst of our wheat harvesting, so did not get to cultivate after the rain. The feterita and milo were just heading at the time and matured rapidly after the rain, the milo making about 15 bushels to the acre and the feterita 20 bushels, as near as I could estimate. Both ripened at exactly the same time, but the milo is a very early variety. Although the dry weather seemed to delay the growth, the grain was getting ripe enough to feed by the latter part of July.

The second test was 24 rows of fet-



THIS STALL ARRANGEMENT MAKES COWS COMFORTABLE.

hold the dam, to let the stock run over it for a couple of years. I am aware that there are objections to stock running into the pond, but we sometimes have to put up with some things in order to have better results in other things.

"I built a pond in another pasture where a previous owner of the place could not hold the water because of so much seepage. In this I let cattle run, and after a year or two they had so 'puddled' the bottom that the leaks were practically stopped. If the seepage in your pond is excessive you can let your stock run in the pond for a year or two, and if you have piped the dam when you built it you can later fence the pond and convey the water to a tank, the flow of which may be regulated by a float and ordinary cutoff.

"How big is my pond? There is about one acre of water eight feet deep when it is full.

"With reference to the overflow, we built an extension at right angles to one end of the dam to direct the water across the sod where it could not cut a channel."

## Feterita in Western Oklahoma.

About a year ago I noticed accounts in different farm publications claiming feterita withstood dry, hot weather, and made good yields where kafir and milo, under same conditions, failed. I had little faith in it for I believed it impossible for anything to withstand drouth better than milo and kafir, but determined to try it if I could obtain seed. I sent to a Kansas seed house for ten pounds feterita and also some of their best kafir seed. I had a most excellent strain of dwarf milo, the seed of which I obtained two years ago from the same seedsmen. I tested the feterita in four different ways with my other crops so as to compare it.

erita planted through the middle of a field of kafir, both being planted the same day and about May 15; both were planted and cultivated in the same way, as in the case of the milo and feterita. The feterita made about 20 bushels to the acre, the kafir scarcely any grain at all.

My third test consisted of one-half acre of feterita planted with lister on ground where mulched potatoes had been grown last year. This planting was done the latter part of May and the field was cultivated the same as in the other tests, although the ground was in better condition owing to previous crop. I estimate the yield of this field of feterita about 40 bushels to the acre. There was no other grain planted on the same ground with which to compare the feterita.

My fourth test was rather an accident, but I consider it the best of all. A neighbor gave me some white milo seed which he had obtained several miles out of the neighborhood and which milo was reported to have yielded enormously last year. This seed resembled the feterita so closely that I concluded it was the same seed and placed this in the planter box with what feterita seed I had left therein. In this way the seeds became thoroughly mixed. But after the plants began growing well I could plainly see I had mixed two very different grains. The white milo is now—September 14—about 2½ feet high and not headed, while scattered through the field there are nice large heads of feterita on stalks averaging about five feet.

As a result of the above tests I have come to the conclusion that feterita will really do much better than kafir or milo under the same conditions in a dry season. I believe the fodder to be very near as valuable as kafir fodder. In putting it up I have noticed that it

has a rather sweet fragrance and resembles cane very much. Apparently the horses like it as well as any fodder I have ever used. I do not think the grain shatters enough, while handling, to be an objection worth considering. I think the grain more valuable for feeding any kind of stock or poultry than is kafir, on account of its being larger and softer. I notice, too, that feterita grows a larger head when planted on poor, light soil, than I have ever known kafir to produce on the same ground in a good season.

As I have found feterita to be a fine crop I cannot help being enthusiastic about it.—J. W. FURSE, Ellis County, Oklahoma.

## Swine Feeding Problem.

E. N. F., one of our correspondents in Dickinson County, Kansas, in referring to the statement made in a recent article in KANSAS FARMER that with the present prices of pork, corn could be marketed via the hog route at from 80 cents to \$1 a bushel, submits to us a list of feeds which he has available and asks advice on how to use these feeds profitably in finishing his hogs for market. This correspondent has shoats weighing 75 pounds which he wishes to put on the market by the middle of December at 200 pounds, and also has some young gilts and boars that he wishes to grow out a good size by February 1. The feed available is alfalfa hay at \$16 to \$18 per ton; corn at 82 to 85 cents per bushel; wheat at 80 cents per bushel; wheat chop at \$1.40 per hundred weight; shorts at \$1.35 per hundred weight; creamery buttermilk at 25 cents per 50-gallon barrel; barley is also quoted at 65 cents per bushel, oats at 47 cents, and rye at 90 cents.

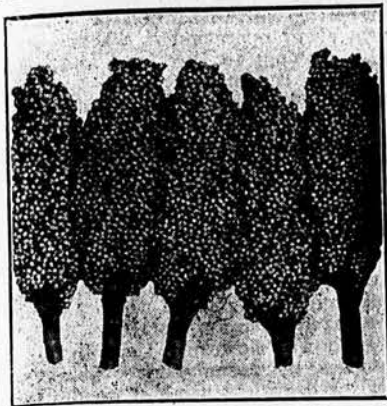
For the hogs to be fattened for market, corn and wheat furnish the most satisfactory grains at the prices quoted. These grains must be supplemented with some feed rich in digestible protein in order to return any profit at the prices quoted. Meat meal or tankage—by-products of the various packing houses—form the most economical source of digestible protein to balance these grains. The creamery buttermilk is also a source of protein and where it is uniform in quality and well cared for, may become a valuable supplement to the grains mentioned. Since wheat is slightly lower than corn, in price, this grain could well form a considerable portion of the ration. In order to secure the full value the wheat must be ground since it will not be properly digested by hogs or any other animals when fed in the whole form. A ration made up by combining 50 pounds of wheat chop, 45 pounds of corn, ground, and combined with the wheat chop if possible, and 5 pounds of meat meal or tankage, is a very well balanced ration and one which should give splendid gains. If the buttermilk is fairly uniform in quality and can be conveniently hauled and handled without too great deterioration due to excessive souring, it might be used to wet up the grain ration at feeding time. In order to secure results such as were referred to in the article mentioned, it would be necessary to have hogs to begin with that are well bred, thrifty, and in a thoroughly healthy condition at the time the feeding begins. The alfalfa hay cannot be looked upon as of more than minor importance in connection with the finishing of hogs for market. If it can be fed without waste, a little alfalfa daily will be a valuable addition to the ration. With the grain ration suggested it should not require to exceed 550 to 600 pounds of feed to bring a hog from 75 pounds up to 200 pounds. This feed would cost in the neighborhood of 1½ cents a pound which would leave a fairly good margin of profit at the present prices of pork on the market.

In the growing out of the breeding hogs, the same grains could be profitably used but fed in limited quantities and much greater use made of the alfalfa hay. The proportion of wheat to corn might be made somewhat greater, and a larger amount of skim milk undoubtedly could be used with profit. With the breeding hogs the results to be secured is not so much an excessive accumulation of fat as a good, strong, thrifty development of bone and muscle.



# FETERITA -- GRAIN SORGHUM

*Showing This Year Warrants Further Trials in Kansas—Some Observations*



HEADS OF FETERITA GROWN 1913 BY DAN M'INTOSH, BAWLINS CO., KAN.

WE think it may be said without misleading any farmer that the sum total of the experience of feterita growers in this year 1913 is: That feterita in its present stage of adaptability will mature grain in altitudes in which the growing season is not sufficiently long for the maturity of either kafir or milo; that its moisture requirements are such as will enable it to produce grain in seasons when other grain sorghums fail; that it is not relished by chinch bugs to the same extent as corn, milo or kafir. For these principal reasons KANSAS FARMER believes feterita is deserving of a thorough trial in those sections in which climatic conditions, as they govern crop production, make dependence upon sorghums essential for grain and forage.

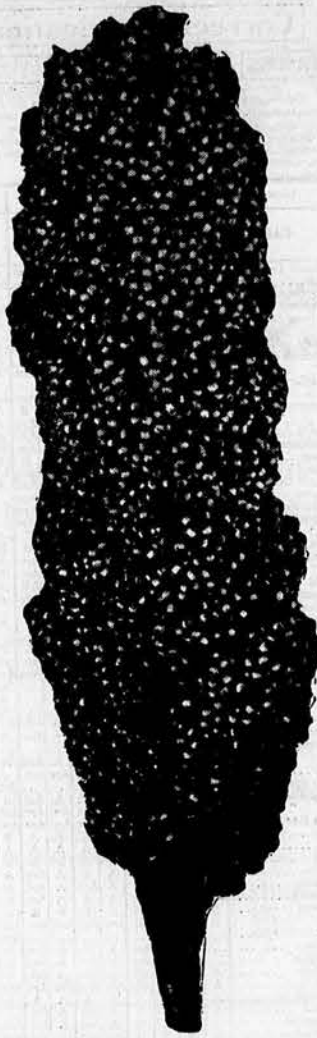
The above is a summary, in a paragraph, of the experiences of Kansas and Oklahoma growers whose appreciations of feterita have been printed in KANSAS FARMER during the past 18 months. The 1913 showing of feterita in Kansas has placed feterita on the tongue of nearly every man interested in farm crops. With feterita, as in the case of kafir and milo, there is some division of opinion as to its real value to Kansas agriculture. It is to enable the reader to arrive at a proper and defensible appreciation of feterita that we publish this review of what has already appeared in KANSAS FARMER. It may not be amiss to say that the editor in his 30 years of farm experience has had his "bumps" as a result of so-called wonderful grains which were reputed to grow without rain, etc., and that for this reason we have become just a bit conservative and inclined to keep our feet on the ground in this matter. So we may be classed in the list of "conservatives." No record of this character would be complete without the opinions of those men who have handled feterita in an experimental way at the various experiment stations, demonstration farms, etc. It is the purpose of these men and their institutions to observe every crop condition, and from a greater number of viewpoints than the farmer has opportunity. In the case of feterita, it has been in the hands of investigators since 1906, when it was first introduced into this country from the African Sudan. The plant has been in the hands of farmers only a few years. Not until this year has Kansas grown it in the northern three-quarters of the state. Last year there were a few fields in the southern quarter. In 1911 a considerable acreage was grown in Oklahoma, and a few years prior it was considerably grown in the Panhandle of Texas.

For some four or five years the Federal Department of Agriculture has grown and observed results, comparative with kafir and milo, at its stations at Chillicothe and Amarillo, Texas, these being the points at which the Federal department has carried on the major portion of its investigations with the various sorghums. Last spring KANSAS FARMER published the department's bulletin on feterita. At this time it seems unnecessary to republish more than these two paragraphs:

"There is no satisfactory evidence that feterita is inherently more drought-resistant than other grain sorghums. The Chillicothe results above referred to have been due to thinner stands concerning which no exact data were taken. It often happens that thin stands of fet-



LOW YIELDING TYPE OF KAFIR HEAD.—DO NOT SELECT SIMILAR FETERITA HEAD FOR SEED.



HIGH YIELDING TYPE OF KAFIR HEAD.—SELECT SIMILAR HEAD OF FETERITA FOR YOUR SEED.

erita are caused by failure of seed to germinate, especially if planted while the ground is cold. Furthermore, the larger seed of feterita would give thinner stands if planted at the same rate as milo or kafir. At Amarillo, where feterita was grown under identical conditions as to stand, it showed no greater drought resistance than milo or kafir.

"Experiments so far indicate that its earliness, its rather low water requirements, its satisfactory yields and the ease with which it may be harvested, give it a real place among the sorghums either for grain or combined grain and forage purposes. No farmer should discard dwarf milo or dwarf kafir for feterita, however, until he has determined with certainty that on his farm it will outyield these staple crops when grown under identical conditions. The data at hand are limited, but they do not justify the claim that feterita will outyield dwarf milo."

It is not amiss for KANSAS FARMER to add that at Chillicothe and Amarillo, Texas, the growing season is longer than in Kansas, which may account for the better showing made by kafir and milo in comparison with feterita. The longer season at these points gave both kafir and milo a better chance to mature grain, and this is a point worthy of note in arriving at a comparative value of these sorghums for Northwest Kansas.

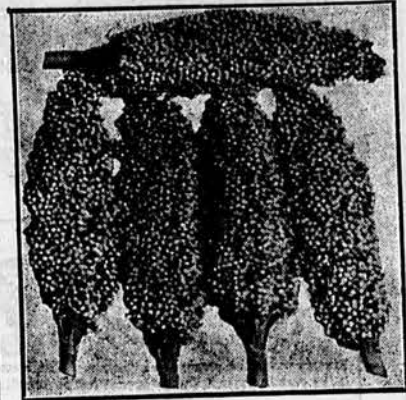
Feterita was grown in Oklahoma at the Goodwell Branch Experiment Station in 1911, at the Stillwater Experiment Station in 1912, and at the Secondary School Farm at Broken Arrow in 1912. It was also grown during these years by demonstration farmers co-operating with both Federal and State departments, and by other farmers scattered over the southwestern half of Oklahoma. Summing up the observations made from all sources, the Stillwater, Okla., station publishes this statement, which has heretofore been printed in KANSAS FARMER:

"In its present stage of improvement, feterita would not seem to be as desirable a grain crop as kafir or milo for most sections of Oklahoma. The fact that it stools badly and that it lodges very easily and quickly after maturity seriously affects its value as a grain crop. For hogging down or for silage it

would seem to rank very high and to be even as good if not better than kafir or milo. In view of the limited information that we have we feel justified in recommending feterita only for the extreme northwestern parts of the state; in other words, in those sections where kafir cannot be grown successfully. It is our conclusion that even though feterita does produce a somewhat higher yield of grain than kafir, still its tendency to sucker and lodge makes it a less desirable crop for the general farmer whose principle aim is grain production."

It is proper to print some of those observations regarding the general character of the crop which led to the Oklahoma station to the above conclusion. The observations are here abbreviated: The height is irregular and varies in different seasons, different sections, and according to the fertility of the soil. It produces suckers, but this habit is not constant, as the stooling seems to vary with different seasons and with different dates of seeding. Practically all reports indicate that feterita will not stand up as well as kafir after maturity. It, therefore, cannot be profitably left in the field for any considerable length of time after maturity unless it be hogged down. Feterita matures from a week to two weeks earlier than kafir, depending upon the variety of kafir with which it is compared. At the Stillwater station feterita matured in 110 days. Most farmers report that it matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than kafir. The Goodwell substation reports that as a fodder plant it is not equal to kafir, but is better than milo. At the Stillwater station, feterita produced a yield of from four to five bushels more per acre than kafir. Nearly all farmers report a higher yield of feterita than of kafir. This would indicate that feterita produces a somewhat higher grain yield than kafir or milo. Opinion indicates that feterita produces somewhat more forage than milo, but not as much as kafir."

George L. Bishop, agent of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, at Cordell, Okla., says feterita is more drought-resistant than dwarf milo, but for a general field crop it cannot take the place of kafir or milo. He wrote last spring in KANSAS FARMER: "We have



FETERITA GROWN 1913 BY H. B. KING, LABETTE COUNTY.

been watching this crop for three years and this year grew ten acres of it on my farm. It is earlier than milo and its erect head makes it much easier to head by hand. It is as chinch bug resistant as kafir, but will fall down as quick after maturity as milo. It will shatter badly if left long in the field after maturity. Its large grain and its early maturity make it a fine crop for early grain feed for hogs. Grow it and hog it down and you have it used for the best purpose I know. For a general field grain feed crop it cannot take the place of black-hulled white kafir or dwarf milo."

H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island Lines, who has investigated all the grain sorghums from the standpoint of their value to Kansas and Oklahoma, says: "It is not a desirable crop for most farms. It matures its first heads early, secondary heads will be in bloom when the first heads are ripe. As soon as a head is ripe it begins to shatter unless immediately harvested. For this reason, if the whole crop is to be saved the field has to be gone over several times."

W. A. Boys, who is demonstration agent for a half dozen counties and who has had opportunity to exercise expert judgment in his field observations, writes KANSAS FARMER: "Feterita is attracting considerable attention this season on account of its ability to withstand the severe weather conditions and still produce a crop of grain. Fields of this crop have been visited in Gove, Graham, Sheridan and Wallace counties that will yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. One of the strong points in favor of feterita is its early maturity. It does not seem to be retarded in growth by a dry spell, but continues to grow and produce seed."

Professor Call, of Kansas Agricultural College, thinks well of feterita, but disclaims some of the extravagant statements made in the newspapers and which have been credited to him. In a conversation Professor Call told KANSAS FARMER that he recommended feterita because of its drought-resisting ability. In Thomas County, where kafir and milo have failed to this year produce seed, he saw fields of feterita that will yield ten to fifteen bushels to the acre, besides making an abundance of roughage. On the Manhattan Experiment Station farm feterita is this year doing well, while kafir has failed to produce grain. His recommendation is that in Northwest Kansas the acreage of feterita planted next spring should be limited only to the amount of seed obtainable. This is a strong endorsement for feterita for the Northwest. He thinks feterita is the grain sorghum for the western third of Kansas, but that it should gradually give way to pure strains of milo and kafir as one comes east and that Kafir is the grain sorghum for Eastern Kansas on all lands not producing in 1912 at least 25 bushels of corn per acre. He says feterita may be fed to all kinds of live stock or poultry with equally as good results as kafir or milo. He thinks the roughage of feterita is not as good as kafir, but is about like milo, and that while the plant is susceptible to damage from chinch bugs it is not so palatable to that insect as either corn, milo or kafir.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)



## CARBON DEPOSIT—How to reduce it

You will hear a great deal of nonsense about carbon deposit. Any product that will burn must contain carbon. All lubricating oil will burn and is therefore plainly carbonaceous. Non-carbon oils cannot exist.

But the amount of carbon deposited depends on the carburetion and gasoline combustion, and on the character of the gasoline, as well as on the lubricating oil itself and its fitness for the car.

The presence or absence of carbon deposit in no way determines the lubricating efficiency of the oil.



Flames prove the presence of Carbon. The elements of carbon deposit always appear in the resulting smoke and ashes.

Under identical conditions, however, some lubricating oils will give much more carbon deposit than others. This is due, in part, to three conditions:

(1) The crude oil from which the lubricant was manufactured may have been unsuited to gas engine purposes.

(2) The oil may have been improperly manufactured or filtered.

(3) Its "body" may permit it to work too freely past the piston rings into the combustion chambers.

To reduce carbon deposit, it is absolutely necessary to use an oil whose "body" is suited to your piston clearance.

In our chart of recommendations (printed in part on the right) we specify oil of a "body" suited to the piston clearance and other lubricating conditions in each motor.

The oils themselves are scientifically manufactured from the crude bases best suited to motor car lubrication.

They are thoroughly filtered to remove free carbon and other impurities.

If you are particular about your fuel, and your carburetion and ignition, the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car will put an end to unnecessary carbon troubles.

If you use oil of less-correct "body," or of lower lubricating quality than that specified for your car in our chart, unnecessary friction must result.

A booklet, containing our complete lubricating chart, together with points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.

For the lubrication of water-cooled gas and oil engines and tractors use Gargoyle Mobiloil A in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter. For all air-cooled gas and oil engines, use Gargoyle Mobiloil B.

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Outfits furnished for operation by engine, windmill, electric motor or by hand.



Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil A. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic. For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CAR	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Abbott Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
Alco	A	A	A	A	A
American	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avery	A	A	A	A	A
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac (1 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Case	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A
Chase	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A
Coupe Gear	A	A	A	A	A
Elmore	A	A	A	A	A
E. M. F.	A	A	A	A	A
Flanders	A	A	A	A	A
Ford (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C.	A	A	A	A	A
Gramm	A	A	A	A	A
Gramm-Logan	A	A	A	A	A
Herrin	A	A	A	A	A
Hewitt (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A
I. H. C. (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
International	A	A	A	A	A
Interstate	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel-Kar	A	A	A	A	A
Kline Kar	A	A	A	A	A
Knob	A	A	A	A	A
Krit	A	A	A	A	A
Marion	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A
Matheson	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Merrett	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	A	A	A	A
National	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A
Papa Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
Pedersen	A	A	A	A	A
Pope Hartford	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A
Pullman	A	A	A	A	A
Rambler	A	A	A	A	A
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A
Rayfield	A	A	A	A	A
Royal	A	A	A	A	A
Saco	A	A	A	A	A
Salem	A	A	A	A	A
Service	A	A	A	A	A
Speedwell	A	A	A	A	A
Stevens	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A
Thomas	A	A	A	A	A
Walker	A	A	A	A	A
Warren Detroit	A	A	A	A	A
White (2 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	A	A	A	A	A

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The various grades, refined and filtered to remove free carbon are: Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Gargoyle Mobiloil "B," Gargoyle Mobiloil "D," Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic."

They are put up in 1 and 5 gallon sealed cans, in half-barrels and barrels. All are branded with the Gargoyle, which is our mark of manufacture. They can be secured from all reliable garages, automobile supply stores, hardware stores, and others who supply lubricants.

## Economy of Power Farming

*Largest Tractor Contest Ever Held Promoted for Purely Educational Reasons by Others Than the Manufacturers*

THE recent power farming demonstration at Fremont, Neb., was unique in that it was promoted, advertised and pushed by influences other than manufacturers of power machines. It is the first time, also, that large companies have ever assembled for purely demonstrative purposes in the interests of education. There was no competition. The entire spirit of the event was one of co-operative interest with the state authorities and with the university.

Each new step in the development of farming marks a new alliance between the producers in industry and the producers in agriculture. So strong has this underlying principle of business taken hold of the interests which deal directly with the farm industry that at the request of the Commercial Men's Association, backed by the agricultural press of Omaha, sixteen of the largest oil and gasoline tractor manufacturers and as many more plow companies loaned the services of several hundred of their employes and the use of 40 odd engines.

It was a co-operative attempt by the state authorities, the agricultural press and the tractor companies to demonstrate not only their particular machines, but their ability to work together as a unit in the promotion of better farming. It was an attempt to show that on the farm as in the store it is not the price of a product which determines the profit, but the difference between what it costs and what it sells for. With these theories emanating from everyone interested in the affair, it naturally follows that the affair was interesting to everyone.

On this demonstration field were a dozen small outfits which could be bought for the price of six or seven horses, and they could easily do the work of from twelve to fifteen, whether the work consists of plowing, drilling, harvesting, hauling, logging, making roads, or baling hay. They can turn over an acre six or seven inches deep for from 40 cents to 50 cents, and they can drill it for even less; they can haul the harvest in from the wheat field or the corn field with a speed which is rapidly solving the harvest-hand problem; they can handle the disks and drills in such a way as to turn out a seed bed

that even the intensive European farmers would envy; they can, as a well-known agricultural professor said, "perform every operation in wheat growing, from plowing to threshing and conveying it to the market, and every operation in corn growing but cultivating."

The difference between motor power and horse power is that when a tractor quits work its expense ends and when a horse quits work its expense begins. A hay famine has no terrors for the power farmer.

There was no work done at Fremont that would indicate that horses were a back number or that they should be eliminated entirely from the farm. It was shown, however, that in all the branches of farm work where power and speed are essential, if we are to get our crops with less work and less time, there is a marked saving in using engines. This is seen not only in labor and time, but in the saving of expense for fuel—in other words, if the time and labor-saving elements are not considered at all, it takes a greater cash value of oats to get a definite amount of work out of horseflesh than it does to get a similar amount of work out of an engine burning kerosene.

It is estimated that on several occasions during the demonstration over 3,000 persons, men and women, were following the various machines at one time. In commenting on this, Prof. L. W. Chase, president of the Society of Agricultural Engineers, said, "Never in all the big international contests at Winnipeg have they had such crowds as they are having here at this American demonstration. I prophesy that this will be of tremendous value to the farmers who are having a chance to study the possibilities of farm power at first hand. In many parts of this country there is a periodic hay famine or else a scarcity of fodder, but so far we have never had a fuel oil famine. A meet like this teaches the people that there are tractors of all sizes for all farms, and that with the good market value which such conditions bring about for hay and oats it will oftentimes be a paying proposition to have a gas or kerosene driven power plant do the work and sell the feed which otherwise would be required to maintain a greater number of horses."

## Hutchinson Fair Awards

LACK of space crowded out the Hutchinson awards in our issue of September 27. The principal awards are given below.

### HORSES.

Competition was furnished in the main by the same exhibitors who were at Topeka, with the exception of Kirk & Penick of South St. Joseph. Lee Brothers won the grand championship in Percheron stallions on their imported Scipion, a champion of the 1900 National Show of France and also a former first in class and champion of the Iowa State Fair. The mare championships went to McCully of Missouri on his aged mare, Gaitie, Lee Brothers securing the reserve championship on their three-year-old Marcellene, which mare was awarded the grand championship place the previous week at Topeka.

The Percheron exhibitors were: B. W. Dunsworth, Haven; John Strother, Kiowa; Lee Brothers, Harveyville; G. M. McCully, Princeton, Mo.; L. R. Wiley, Emporia; Lew Jones, Alma; Hineman & Son, Dighton; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling.

L. R. Wiley of Emporia and Lew Jones of Alma were the only exhibitors of Belgians. Wiley was alone in exhibiting Shires.

Mule exhibitors: J. J. White, Sterling; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling; Hineman & Son, Dighton; O. C. Harris, Nickerson; O. G. Hill, Nickerson; J. A. Houchin, St. John.

Exhibitors of jacks and jennets: G. A. Penney, Mulvane; H. S. Hineman & Son, Dighton; Cantwell Brothers, Sterling.

Judges: Prof. C. N. Arnett, Ames, Iowa, draft horses; W. L. Buzzard, Manhattan, jacks and mules; Prof. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, and J. O. Owens, light horses.

Following is a complete list of the awards made in the horse department

with the exception of a few champions not decided:

### PERCHERONS.

Aged Stallions.—First, Lee Brothers on Scipio; second, Wiley on Isola; third, Cantwell on Jargon.  
Three-Year-Old Stallion.—First, Jones on Cattus; second, Strother on Pontus.  
Two-Year-Old Stallion.—First, Lee Brothers on Rheinhard; second, Wiley on unnamed; third, Lee Brothers on Elector.  
Yearling Stallion.—First and second, Lee Brothers on Loraine and unnamed.  
Stallion Foal.—First, Lee Brothers on Brittain; second, McCully on Wonder.  
Aged Mares.—First, McCully on Gaitie; second, Lee Brothers on Beattie.  
Three-Year-Old Mares.—First and second, Lee Brothers on Flora and Marcellene.  
Two-Year-Old Mares.—First and second, Lee Brothers on Lucille and Della.  
Yearling Mares.—First and third, Lee Brothers on Madeline and Moneta; second and fourth, McCully on Dorothy and Fannie.  
Mare Foal.—First, Lee Brothers on Neta; second, Cantwell Brothers on Margot.  
Champion Mare.—McCully on Gaitie.  
Champion Stallion.—Lee Brothers on Scipion.

### BELGIANS.

Stallion, Four Years and Over.—First, Jones on Mardi Gras; second, Wiley on Capitane.  
Three-Year-Old Stallions.—First, Jones on Medor.  
Two-Year-Old Stallions.—First, Wiley on Water Du Lapsue.  
Mare, Four Years and Over.—First, Jones on Mona; second, Wiley, unnamed.  
Two-Year-Old Mare.—Wiley, unnamed.  
Stallion Foal.—Jones on Scotty.

### SHORTHORNS.

Under the new judge a few changes were made in the ratings. White's heifer, Sweet Novlette, in the yearling heifer class, was moved down to second place, Lookabaugh of Oklahoma securing the blue ribbon on his Pleasant Snowball.

Exhibitors: William Herkelman, Elwood, Iowa; H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.; C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kan.; C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; R. R. Shultz, Holton, Kan.; I. T. Shepherd, Hutchinson, Kan.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; and Leemon Stock Farm, Hoopston, Ill.

Judges: G. H. White, Emerson, Iowa, and Parker Parrish, Stafford, Kan.  
Aged Bulls.—First, Rees & Sons on Whitcomb Rosedale; second, Leemon on Lochlin Dale; third, Nevius on Prince Valentine 4th.



# Hutchinson Fair Awards

**Two-Year-Old Bulls.**—First, Hall on Princely Sultan; second, Herkelman on True Cumberland 3d.

**Senior Yearling Bulls.**—First, Nevius on Lustre's Light; second, Lookabaugh on Supreme Goods.

**Junior Yearling Bulls.**—First, Kane on Radium; second, Lookabaugh on Belle's Searchlight; third, Nevius on May's Valentine.

**Senior Bull Calves.**—First, Kane on Royal Dale; second, Hall on Village Flash; third, Rees on Sultan's Goods.

**Junior Bull Calves.**—First, Kane on Dale Clarion; second, Rees & Sons on Radium Goods.

**Aged Cows.**—First, Rees & Sons on Lady Cumberland; second, Lookabaugh on Max-walton Clipper 5th; third, Nevius on Lady Maid; fourth, Holmes on Splinters.

**Two-Year-Old Heifers.**—First, Herkelman on Mildred of Oakland; second, Hall on Hollywood Emma 3d; third, Rees & Sons on June Goods; fourth, Holmes on Miss Blanche.

**Senior Yearling Heifers.**—First, Lookabaugh on Pleasant Snowball; second and fourth, White on Sweet Novelette and Roan Heather.

**Junior Yearling Heifers.**—First and second, Kane on Isabella and Bettle Dale.

**Senior Heifer Calves.**—First, Kane on Sweet Afton 3d; second, Rees & Sons on Blooming Violet.

**Junior Heifer Calves.**—First, Kane on Wellington Goldie 2d; second, Rees & Sons on Ruberta's Lady.

**Senior Champion Bull.**—Whitehall Rose-dale (Rees & Sons).

**Junior and Grand Champion Bull.**—Dale Clarion (Kane).

**Senior Champion Female.**—Lady Cumberland (Rees).

**Junior and Grand Champion Female.**—Isabella (Kane).

**Aged Herds.**—First, Rees & Sons; second, Herkelman; third, Nevius.

**Young Herd.**—First, Kane; second, Rees & Sons; third, Lookabaugh.

**Calf Herd.**—First, Kane; second, Rees & Sons.

**Get of Sire.**—First, Kane on Double Dale; second, Rees & Sons on Ruberta's Goods.

**Produce of Cow.**—First, Rees; second, Lookabaugh; third, Nevius.

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

Achenbach Brothers of Washington, Kan., and the Leemon Stock Farm of Hoopston, Illinois, were the only exhibitors. Awards were made by Parker Parrish of Hudson, Kan. Achenbach Brothers won first on two-year-old bull with Meadow Sultan; first, second and third on aged cows; first on two-year-old heifer, first on aged herd, and first and second on the produce of cow on Thankful 3d and Minute.

**HEREFORDS.**

**Exhibitors:** Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Iowa; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; and Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.

**Judge:** Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan.

**Aged Bulls.**—First, Curtice on Don Perfect; second, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward.

**Two-Year-Old Bulls.**—First, Hazlett on Bocaldo.

**Senior Yearling Bulls.**—First, Hazlett on Beau Baltimore; second, Curtice on Perfect Donald.

**Junior Yearling Bulls.**—First and fourth, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 15th and Beau Filler 54th; second, Gibbons & Sons; third and fifth, Jones Bros.

**Senior Bull Calves.**—First, Hazlett on Beau Blanche; second and fourth, Gibbons & Sons on Beau General 8th and Good Lad 2d; third, Curtice on Donald Perfect.

**Junior Bull Calves.**—First and third, Curtice on Shamrock and Beau Perfect 10th; second, Hazlett on Registrar; fourth, Jones Bros.

**Aged Cows.**—First, Gibbons & Sons on Pansy Belle 2d; second, Jones Bros. on Myrtle; third, Klaus Bros. on Miss Filler 24th.

**Two-Year-Old Heifers.**—First, Curtice on Donna Perfect 9th; second, Klaus Bros. on Miss Filler 33d.

**Senior Yearling Heifers.**—First, Curtice on Donna Perfect 4th; second, Hazlett on Mauzelle; third, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 5th.

**Junior Yearling Heifers.**—First, Curtice on Donna Perfect 6th; second, Gibbons & Sons on Priscilla; third and fifth, Klaus Bros. on Miss Onward 10th and Miss Onward 9th; fourth, Hazlett on Santelle.

**Senior Heifer Calves.**—First, Curtice on Coral Perfect; second and fifth, Gibbons & Sons on Miss General 2d and Good Lady; third and fourth, Hazlett on Donette and Bunota.

**Junior Heifer Calves.**—First, Hazlett on Doleen; second and fourth, Curtice on Sylvia Donald and Goldie Donald; third, Jones Bros. on Fanchot.

**Senior and Grand Champion Bull.**—Don Perfect (Curtice).

**Junior Champion Bull.**—Beau Baltimore (Hazlett).

**Senior and Grand Champion Cow.**—Donna Perfect 9th (Curtice).

**Junior Champion Female.**—Coral Perfect (Curtice).

**Aged Herds.**—First, Gibbons; second, Klaus Bros.

**Young Herd.**—First, Hazlett; second, Curtice; third, Gibbons.

**Calf Herd.**—First, Curtice; second, Hazlett; third, Gibbons.

**Get of Sire.**—First, Hazlett on Caldo 2d; second, Curtice on Beau Donald 75th.

**Produce of Cow.**—First, Curtice on Vivian Perfect; second, Gibbons on Priscilla 5th; third, Klaus Bros. on Miss Wilton 6th.

**ANGUS.**

A. C. Binney of Alta, Iowa, the Kansas Agricultural College, the Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kan., and Parker Parrish of Hudson, Kan., were the only exhibitors of this breed, the last named showing only one animal, a two-year-old bull, Black Irwin C. This animal won first place in the class. The college bull, Baldoon, was a close contestant for first place in the aged bull class but was finally compelled to take second place, the Binney bull, Kloman, a former grand champion of the Iowa State Fair, being given premier honors.

**FAT STEERS.**

Besides the Agricultural College with its herd of well-fitted animals, six exhibitors had fat cattle on exhibition. Beau Talent, the pure-bred Hereford

steer shown by the college, was made champion steer of the show. Robert Hazlett of El Dorado, who had a strong Hereford breeding herd in the show, won second place in the yearling class on his well-fitted Hereford steer, Record.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

H. F. Erdley of Holton, Kan., and J. B. Smith of Platte City, Mo., carried off all the prizes in Jerseys. Smith had grand championship bull and also the grand championship cow. In the Holstein division J. R. Mast of Scranton, Kan., took first place on exhibitor's herd and all the first places in individual classes. Wilcox & Stubbs of Des Moines had no competition in Guernseys. The same was true with Dahlem & Schmidt of El Dorado with their Brown Swiss herd.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

Almost 200 head of this popular breed were on exhibition. It was easily the strongest and largest exhibit of Poland Chinas ever made on the Hutchinson fair grounds. W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., had a strong herd of well-fitted large-type Polands. Stryker Brothers of Fredonia, Kan., exhibited one of the strong herds and carried off a goodly portion of the honors all through the show. They were close contestants for first place in every class in the show, and in addition made the largest winning of futurity money of any Poland China exhibitor showing. Lee Stanford of Lyons, Kan., again secured the grand championship on his boar, Smuggler. This boar is a three-year-old of unusual smoothness, of the medium type, weighing in the neighborhood of 900 pounds. Winning the championship three years in succession is something out of the ordinary, and his owner may well be proud of the showing he has made with this boar. A number of his pigs were strong contestants and winners in the junior pig classes. J. M. Kemp of Kenney, Ill., tied the ribbons.

**Exhibitors:** J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.; John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.; F. M. Giltner, Winfield, Kan.; Hill & King, Dover, Kan.; J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.; J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.; Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.; Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kan.; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.; Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.; Oliver & Son, Danville, Kan.; J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.; and Young & Stryker, Fredonia, Kan.

**Judge:** J. M. Kemp, Kennel, Ill.

**Aged Boars.**—First, Stanford on Smuggler; second, Baker on King Hadley; third, Foley on Blue Valley Look.

**Senior Yearling Boars.**—First, Stryker Bros. on Hadley; second, Baker on King John.

**Junior Yearling Boars.**—First and third, Young & Stryker on Star of the West and The Sage; second, Stryker Bros. on Jupiter.

**Senior Boar Pig.**—First, Meese on Futurity Big Gun; second, Gildow on Ivanhoe of Plainview.

**Junior Boar Pigs.**—First, Stanford; second, Young; third, Baker.

**Aged Sows.**—First, Baker on Hadley's Beauty 3d; second, Leeper on Tecumseh Hadley.

**Senior Yearling Sows.**—First and second, Meese on Big Gem and Lady B.; third, Stryker Bros. on Silver Tip.

**Junior Yearling Sow.**—First and third, Stryker Bros.; second, Meese on Sweet Hilda.

**Senior Sow Pigs.**—First, Stryker Bros. on Silver Crest; second and third, Hill & King on Miss Quality 2d and Miss Quality 3d.

**Junior Sow Pigs.**—First, Young; second, Stanford.

**Senior and Grand Champion Boar.**—Smuggler (Stanford).

**Junior Champion Boar.**—Futurity Big Gun (Meese).

**Senior and Grand Champion Sow.**—Big Gem (Meese).

**Junior Champion Sow.**—Silver Crest (Stryker).

**Aged Herd, Four Head.**—First, Young & Stryker; second, Meese.

**Young Herd, Four Head.**—First, Meese; second, Young and Stryker.

**Get of Sire.**—First, Meese on Big Gun; second, Young on Hustler.

**Produce of Sow.**—First, Meese on Lady O.; second, Baker on Big Beauty 6th.

**CHESTER WHITES.**

**Exhibitors:** S. D. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.; W. W. Waltemire & Sons, Raymond, Mo.; C. W. VanDolah & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.

**Judge:** J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Mo.

**Aged Boars.**—First, Waltemire on Commodore.

**Senior Yearling Boar.**—First, Frost on Mitchell.

**Junior Yearling Boar.**—First, VanDolah on Roy Russell; second, Frost on Don Ben 2d.

**Senior Boar Pig.**—First, Frost on O. K. Mikado 2d; second, Frost on Triumph.

**Junior Boar Pig.**—First and third, Frost on King and Dick; second, Waltemire on Senator.

**Aged Sows.**—First and second, Waltemire on Calloway Pet and White.

**Senior Yearling Sow.**—First, Frost on Lucy 2d; second, Classen on Daisy.

**Junior Yearling Sow.**—First and third, Waltemire on Bright Eyes and Iona 2d; second, Classen Bros. on Rose.

**Senior Sow Pig.**—First, Frost on Viola; second and third, Waltemire on Lady and Lady True.

**Junior Sow Pigs.**—First, Classen on Daisy Girl; second and third, Frost on Grand Lady and Bridget 2d.

**Senior Champion Boar.**—Mitchell (Frost).

**TAMWORTH SWINE.**

Classen Bros. of Union, Okla., with entries in all but three classes, were the only exhibitors of Tamworth swine, and were awarded all prizes in classes where they exhibited entries.

**HAMPSHIRE.**

Bear of Medora was the heaviest winner, J. F. Price of the same address

(Continued on page nineteen)

## Genasco

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All the money in the world could not produce a more comfortable or durable heavy work shoe. It cannot be equaled by any other manufacturer.

Take a knife and cut it to pieces if you wish, and you will find it honestly made of good leather, through and through. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

The uppers are made of Chrome Tanned Leather—as nearly water-proof as leather can be made. The counters, heels and double soles are of the finest sole leather. The "Stronger-than-the-Law" shoe is put together so it won't trip. It will keep your feet dry and give you double wear.

It is comfortable and good looking—the strongest and longest wearing shoe known. Beware of imitations. No other work shoe in its class is "just as good."

"Stronger-than-the-Law" shoes are made in regular heights and high cuts. Men's, Boys' and Youths' at \$2.50 to \$6.00. Also for Women, Misses and Children at \$1.50 to \$2.75.

These and other "Star Brand" shoes—over 750 styles—are sold by 20,000 good merchants. Go to the "Star Brand" dealer and see a "Stronger-than-the-Law" shoe cut up so you can see just how it is made.

Don't buy shoddy shoes at any price. Always insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes with our name on the sole and the "Star" on the heel.

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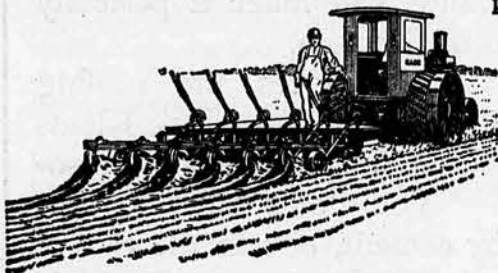
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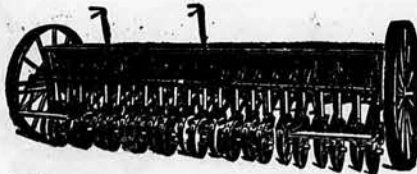
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you are raising one-fourth less grain each year, than you would had you used it. The Monitor is the only Drill that drops all of the seed in front of the bearing at the bottom of a clean, wide furrow in two rows, at an even depth and covers it with a uniform amount of moist earth.

Every seed grows—absolutely no waste.

It requires one-fifth less seed than other drills and increases the yield from three to seven bushels per acre.

The **MONITOR DRILL** is one-third lighter draft than any other of equal size and will work very satisfactorily where any other drill will work and under many conditions where no other drill can work.



In sections where it is desired to leave the seed bed ridged between the rows of grain to prevent the soil from drifting and to pack the loose soil around the seed, we furnish weight covers at a small additional cost.

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READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

# THE FARM



Kansas has this year harvested and threshed the largest alfalfa seed crop in the history of the state. Even though the seed is selling at \$4.50 to \$5 per bushel, this year's seed crop will at these prices make Kansas farmers a lot of money. This is an income from an unexpected source. However, the money received from the crop at the prices at which it will sell can be used to a good advantage and will largely offset the lack of income from other field crops. We in Kansas do not have the alfalfa acreage which makes possible the most profitable farm operations. This statement is made from the standpoint of the value of alfalfa as a feed, the income from seed being purely incidental. Every farm should produce all the good alfalfa hay it is possible to feed on that farm. Such farm, however, can well afford to produce a surplus of hay—first, because the hay always sells at good prices, and second, because the hay yield from good alfalfa land will in a ten-year period make a profit close to 100 per cent greater than the same land planted or sown to any other crop. We believe alfalfa hay a good cash crop. This belief is participated in by numerous farmers who have reduced their corn and wheat acreage and who are year after year depending more upon the sale of alfalfa hay for their cash income.

Kansas has in round numbers one million acres of alfalfa and ought to have five times as many acres. This increase should not be made, alone, on those farms now growing alfalfa, but principally on those farms on which alfalfa is not now grown. There are several things which have mitigated against extending the alfalfa acreage; first, the belief that soils in certain sections were not conducive to its satisfactory growth; second, because of the failure to secure stands, and which failure is due principally to the disposition of the farmer to try once and never again try for a stand; third, because of the high cost of the seed; fourth, and principally, through the lack of appreciation of the value of alfalfa as a feed compared with other common feeds. Seed is now comparatively cheap and in all probability is cheaper than it will be for many years to come. This is a good year to save a sufficient quantity of seed to increase the acreage. This is a good year to obtain a sufficient quantity of seed to permanently establish alfalfa on hundreds of farms on which it is not now known. Seed can be bought this year at a saving of 100 per cent compared with other years.

Alfalfa seed retains its vitality for a comparatively long time. Seed two or three years old is practically as good for planting as fresh seed. This makes it possible to carry the seed over a year or more in case it should become necessary. We have records of seven-year-old alfalfa seed which has shown a germination of 41 per cent; ten-year-old seed which has shown a germination of 44 per cent; six-year-old seed showing a germination of 71 per cent. A germination of 95 per cent is high for alfalfa seed. It is apparent from these figures, therefore, that seed can be held several years for planting and the seed retain its vitality. This is a pointer, also, to those farmers who do not feel disposed to sell seed at present prices, that the seed may be safely held for higher prices.

Wheat seeding is well under way throughout Kansas. The delinquent sections are those in which farmers have no wheat for seeding and which are confined almost wholly to ten counties along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and which are Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Sherman, Graham, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and the south half of Thomas and of Sheridan counties. Even in these counties some wheat has been sown. This by those farmers who either had seed wheat or who could make their arrangements for it, and the number of such farmers is considerable. Incidentally, the Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club has already taken a long step in providing the seed necessary for those who cannot otherwise get it. It is hoped that it will be possible to provide suffi-

cient seed for the sowing of a normal acreage in these counties.

Everywhere that wheat has been sown it is growing remarkably well and the prospects at this season of the year were probably never more favorable for a wheat crop. A large acreage of the wheat sown this fall has been sown in corn ground or in the ground of other cultivated crops. It was stated in KANSAS FARMER early in the season that such ground would offer the best possible chance for a crop this year. This, because of the production of a more than normally good crop this year and the disposition on the part of farmers generally to follow a good crop of any kind with an increased acreage the next season. It may be said that, generally speaking, the outlook for next season's wheat crop is good.

We have given to Kansas farmers who reported to us the need of feed, the names and addresses of a great many farmers who have a surplus of alfalfa, prairie hay, corn fodder, silage, etc., and which surplus is for sale. We have been able to refer many stockmen to localities in which there is a surplus of rough feed which feed cannot well be shipped and in which localities there are wintering accommodations and to which sections a good many cattle are moving. Our little investigation into conditions of feed and feeding has demonstrated the truthfulness of our statement made early in the season, namely, that Kansas would this year produce a sufficient quantity of feed to take care of all the live stock at that time owned in the state. The statement, when made, was considered a bit extravagant, but our correspondence justifies a more firm belief in the statement that we held at the time. It would have been well enough to have qualified the statement, however, by saying that provided the surplus feed could be distributed to those points short of feed or provided the cattle could be moved from sections short of feed to those having a surplus, every hoof could be amply provided with feed. KANSAS FARMER's little propaganda intending to bring feed and feeder together has resulted in accomplishing this to a considerable extent. There are still localities which can winter stock and in which localities all wintering accommodations can be provided. If the farmers of Kansas cannot ship their stock to such localities, it is to be hoped that parties outside the state who may be looking for accommodations for cattle will avail themselves of the opportunity and so place a cash value on large quantities of feed grown by farmers who can use the money.

We find in this feeding investigation, however, that farmers who have a surplus of prairie and alfalfa hay—these being the two hays which can best be baled and shipped—hesitate to name a price at which they will now put these hays on the cars. This hesitancy is the result of the feeling that the demand for alfalfa and prairie hay will continue and that later in the season prices will be higher than they now are. It is human nature to hold a surplus of any staple commodity for the highest obtainable figure, but when prairie hay is selling around \$15 and alfalfa around \$20 per ton, it is certain that the man who grew it is receiving good pay for the labor invested, other expenses for producing the crop and a good profit, and it does not seem quite the right thing to ask from those unfortunate farmers who are short of feed a price far in excess of a good return to the man who produced the feed. Many of our letters are to the effect that most owners of live stock will sell that stock before they will pay higher prices than are now being asked for alfalfa and prairie hay. Should such farmers dispose of their stock, then the demand for prairie and alfalfa hay would be decreased. This, together with the fact that the prospects just now are favorable for a good deal of fall pasture, will have a further tendency to prevent higher prices than those now prevailing being obtained for the surplus feed. Accordingly we do not look for feed to change hands at prices any higher than the prices now prevailing. It is our



idea, therefore, that the man who has a surplus of feed to sell should be willing to dispose of that feed at present prices and which prices will give him good profits and which are all that the feed is worth. If such feed is contracted at present prices, it is certain that when grass comes next spring there will be more cattle within the boundaries of the state than there will be if feed is held for the higher prices. The pride of Kansas people should be such as will result in the action necessary to maintain for Kansas the greatest good to the greatest number, and this feeling should prevail when it is possible without interfering materially with the prosperity of those whose forehandness has made them prosperous.

I once heard the president of an agricultural college in speaking to his students, laud the achievements of his own father who had taken a farm on the raw prairie and from it had made a good living and sent all of his large family of children through college so that they became established in life before the farm gave out. This was regarded as a great achievement, but it suggests the question, which did not seem to have occurred to him, of why should a farm ever wear out? If a farm is properly managed its fertility can be maintained indefinitely, while it may even grow richer with each succeeding year in spite of the enormous drain upon it which comes from the annual crops. Here is where the cow and the pig offer the only remedy.

We have a feeling that the fall and winter will be open and favorable to winter crops. With this belief we feel justified in recommending the seeding of fall pastures. This seeding should have been done much earlier than the date of this writing. It should have been done as soon as possible after the ground could have been put in condition. However, seeding now in case of an open fall and winter will result in a great deal of fall pasture, provided, of course, we have sufficient moisture. For many years past we in Kansas have overlooked the advantages of fall and winter pasture. In the early days farmers depended much more upon pasture than they now do. True enough, their dependence was largely upon the pasture of volunteer wheat, and again, in those days wheat was sown earlier in the fall than now and fields sown for grain crops furnished abundant pasture. There is no reason why, if the seed is sown for pasture, that we cannot have as much pasture now as in former years. Abundant crops of rough feed, however, have for years past caused us to forget the matter of fall pasture. A short feed year such as this, however, serves to emphasize the possibilities of fall pasture, and it is worth while that we take a chance on pasture this fall and winter. It is reasonably certain that fields seeded to pasture this fall will furnish pasture next spring, and such pasture will be appreciated then fully as much as this fall. We believe in the seeding of a mixture of rye and oats. The oats will grow more rapidly than the rye and will furnish pasture until winter. The oats, of course, will kill out, but the rye will survive, and this can be pastured next spring. We know that farmers will object to seeding rye on account of the harbor it furnishes for chinch bugs, but after the rye has served for pasture next spring it can be plowed under and the bugs destroyed. The same field will so be in prime condition for growing some spring crop.

#### Wheat For Hogs.

J. S. G., one of our correspondents in the southern part of Washington County, Kansas, has a bunch of 60 spring shoats which he is extremely desirous of finishing for market in such manner as to secure a little profit. He quotes feeds at the following prices: Corn, 82 cents per bushel; wheat, 77 cents; oats, 50 cents; oil meal, \$48 per ton; tankage, \$55 per ton; shorts, \$27 per ton; bran, \$23 per ton. He also encloses a clipping from a daily paper which refers to a Washington County farmer who reported securing splendid results in combining black strap molasses with wheat in the feeding of hogs. The wheat was ground and the molasses thinned with water and combined with the wheat in the form of a slop so that the resulted mixture contained about 5 per cent of molasses. It was claimed that a bunch of hogs were made to gain three pounds a day on this ration.

Where it can be secured cheap enough, black strap molasses has been used quite successfully as a portion of the ration for fattening cattle and work horses

and mules. The molasses is distinctly a carbohydrate feed containing practically no protein. When combined with low grade feeds it adds to their palatability and undoubtedly has a stimulating effect. In the South this by-product of the sugar factories is used quite extensively but in the North where its price is much higher its principal value undoubtedly is as an appetizer or stimulant rather than a feed to take the place of any considerable portion of the commonly used grains. No experimental work has been reported giving the results secured in feeding molasses to pigs. If any of our subscribers have definite information on this subject, many of our readers would be glad to have such information placed at their disposal.

With finished hogs selling at \$8 per hundred or better, good thrifty shoats should return a small margin of profit even with the high prices which prevail for feeds at the present time. Wheat is not commonly considered as an animal feed. The price of wheat is usually too high on the market in comparison with corn to warrant its use for that purpose. In digestible nutrients it is slightly superior to corn, likewise containing a little more mineral matter. It is also a little stronger in protein than corn which makes it a somewhat better balanced ration when fed alone. As a result of a good many experiments in feeding wheat to hogs, it has been found that for pork production it is very nearly equal to corn. In 1893, when the price of wheat was excessively low, a great deal was fed and a number of the experiment stations made trials to determine its value as compared with corn. In averaging up five of these experiments it appears that it required six more pounds of corn meal to produce a hundred pounds of gain than of wheat meal. This difference is so small that we might safely assume that for pork production purposes wheat and corn are equal, pound for pound. At the prices quoted, wheat would be valued at \$1.28 per hundred pounds, and corn at \$1.46 per hundred pounds. Wheat undoubtedly should constitute the chief grain ration from the standpoint of profit. It requires somewhat more preparation than corn for feeding since whole wheat is seldom well digested by animals of any kind. When grain is high in price more expense can profitably be placed in such methods of preparation as grinding, etc. Wheat meal has a tendency to become slightly sticky and is not relished by hogs as well as corn meal. For this reason it would undoubtedly be profitable to use a small proportion at least, of corn meal in the ration to overcome this tendency. In order to secure the very best possible results with such carbohydrate grains as corn and wheat for the finishing of pigs for market, it is necessary to supplement them with some feed very rich in protein. At the prices quoted, tankage supplies this protein the most cheaply of any feed quoted, containing over 60 pounds of protein to the hundred pounds, while oil meal does not contain to exceed 30 pounds. The use of from five to eight pounds of tankage per hundred pounds of feed will give a combination properly balanced to give the best results. It must not be expected, however, to secure three pounds of gain a day on a hog for any great length of time. From one and one-half to one and three-quarters pound gain daily, continuing through a period of from ninety to one hundred days, should ordinarily be considered excellent gains. In order to secure such results it is necessary that the shoats to begin with be well bred and in a thoroughly healthy, vigorous condition when the feeding begins. Our correspondent states that his hogs are of the Berkshire breed, have good frames, and average around 175 pounds at present. From this description we judge they have been well grown, and using the ration suggested should make pork with a narrow margin of profit at least. With the ration suggested, it should not require to exceed four and three quarters to five pounds of grain to each pound of increase. This combination of grain, when prepared for feeding, will cost about one and one-half cents per pound. The use of the molasses would be largely experimental and we would not advise going into it very heavily until we have more definite knowledge as to the results to be expected in using it to replace grain.

The above will also answer inquiry of our correspondent, A. L., of Barber County, who wishes to know the relative feeding value of wheat and corn and how to combine these grains with tankage to secure the best results in finishing a bunch of hogs for market.

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# LIVE STOCK



### Hog Cholera Eradication.

Hog cholera has existed in the United States for seventy-five years. During the last twenty-five years the losses have been most serious. It is estimated that in the year 1912 approximately sixty million dollars' worth of hogs died from this disease. For more than twenty-five years the Federal Department of Agriculture has been engaged in the discovery of some method of curing or preventing cholera. As is generally known, the efforts of the department have finally resulted in the discovery of a serum that will prevent the disease when properly prepared and administered. As a result, approximately thirty different states are engaged in the distribution of anti-hog cholera serum to farms. This has undoubtedly resulted in a great saving to the individual farmer, but has not resulted in eradication or noticeable diminution of the disease in the country as a whole.

The department believes that with the serum to use as a basis, a country-wide campaign looking to the elimination or control of hog cholera, should be undertaken. The importance of such work has been recognized by Congress by an appropriation of \$75,000 available July 1, this year. The department is authorized to use this money to administer the best methods of controlling cholera, and the work has already been begun in a few localities. The department believes that success in any attempt to eradicate hog cholera will depend upon the establishment of efficient organizations by state and federal government, which organizations will work together. They must, however, have the full co-operation and the support of swine growers. With the organizations perfected, the idea is that when hog cholera breaks out on one farm it will be the duty of those organizations then and there to restrict the disease to the one farm where it already exists by instituting suitable measures of quarantine and also by the administration of the protective serum to herds on adjoining farms. It is along such lines that the department is now testing out in a few counties this method of combating cholera. In the meantime, while the necessary information preliminary to a general campaign is being secured, farmers can do much to protect themselves and to assist in restricting the disease by the observance of these few simple rules:

1. Do not locate hog lots near a public highway, a railroad, or a stream. The germ of hog cholera may be carried along any one of these avenues.
2. Do not allow strangers or neighbors to enter your hog lots and do not go into your neighbor's lots. The germ of hog cholera may be readily carried in a small amount of dirt on the shoes.
3. Do not put new stock, either hogs or cattle, in lots with the herd already on the farm. Newly purchased hogs should be put in separate inclosures well separated from the herd on the farm, and kept under observation for three weeks, because practically all stock cars, unloading chutes, and pens are infected with hog cholera, and hogs shipped by rail are therefore apt to contract hog cholera.
4. Hogs sent to fairs should be quarantined for at least three weeks after they return to the farm.
5. If hog cholera breaks out on a farm, separate the sick from the apparently healthy animals and burn all carcasses of dead animals on the day of death. Do not leave them unburned, for this will endanger all other farmers in the neighborhood. Dogs, crows, or buzzards may transport particles of flesh from dead hogs and thus carry the disease.
6. If, after the observance of all possible precautions, hog cholera appears on your farm, notify the State Veterinarian, or State Agricultural College, and secure serum for the treatment of those not affected. The early application of the serum is essential.

### Market Value of Silage.

We have an inquiry from one of our Iowa subscribers who has recently sold his farm upon which stands a silo filled with silage. He desires information as to what he should charge for this silage. The placing of the corn crop in the silo has for its primary purpose the

enhancing of the fodder part of the corn plant. A great deal of experimental work has been done in the feeding of silage to various classes of cattle and much information has become available as to its value for such purposes. When silage has been fed in conjunction with clover or alfalfa hay, corn and cottonseed meal, it has almost invariably resulted in a saving on some of these more expensive feeds. The Indiana station has conducted a good many steer feeding tests in which silage has formed a part of the ration. Crediting the increased profits from the feeding to the silage has resulted in the various experiments in securing a value of from \$4 to \$6 per ton for good corn silage. This has been in comparison with clover hay at from \$8 to \$10 per ton. With hay higher in price, the silage undoubtedly would be worth more in proportion. The Ohio Experiment Station in feeding silage in combination with other rations attempted to arrive at the replacement value of corn silage, or in other words the extent to which it reduced the amount of other feeds necessary to produce a good result. Worked out on this basis, their experiments showed that a ton of silage for beef production effected a saving of 4.42 bushels of corn, .04 tons corn stover, and 26 tons of clover hay. They also found that 6.6 pounds less pork was produced as a by-product to each ton of silage fed. Practically all experiments in determining the value of corn silage in cattle feeding have indicated that the grain was fully as efficient in the silage as a similar amount of grain fed separately. Using the above figures as to the saving effected in other feeds by the use of silage, and considering the lesser amount of pork resulting, a fairly good estimate might be made as to what good silage is worth to a man who understands thoroughly the proper combinations necessary to give the best results. Under present conditions, good corn silage might be worth to the feeder, when properly used, \$5 or \$6 per ton. All the data given so far have been from the standpoint of the probable value of silage to the feeder who thoroughly understands its use. To the man having silage to sell, the problem of a fair and equitable price must be viewed from a slightly different standpoint. In the first place the probable amount of corn contained in this silage per ton must be considered. A ton of silage containing four or five bushels of corn assuredly should bring more money than silage containing little or no corn. To the seller of silage the actual cost of growing the material and placing it in the silo should be known if possible. From the compilation of a good many figures, both from experiment stations and from the observations of farmers, it would appear that silage crops can ordinarily be grown and placed in the silo at from \$2 to \$3 per ton. Prof. W. A. Cochel of the Kansas Agricultural College states that when corn silage is made from an average field of corn under average conditions, it has a value per ton of one-third the market value of the best hay. This year, with silage very deficient in grain, he does not consider that it would be worth comparatively more than one-fourth the price per ton of the best hay. In his judgment, with alfalfa hay selling at \$15 to \$16 per ton, silage might be worth \$4 and possibly \$5 per ton.

### Composition of Feeds.

Our subscriber, S. D. P., who feeds cattle and hogs on his farm at Liberty, Mo., asks us to give him the amounts of digestible protein contained in a long list of commonly used feeds. This information is supplied in the form of a table given below.

Of the two forms of cottonseed cake or meal on the market, the cold pressed cakes contain smaller amounts of the three digestible nutrients and consequently less digestible protein than the prime cake or meal from which the hulls of the cottonseed have been removed in the process of extracting the oil. The cold pressed cake is a comparatively new product and little experimental work has been done in feeding it. Henry's Feeds and Feeding—an acknowledged authority on all questions pertaining to the composition of feeds and their digestibility—gives no data



whatever on this form of cottonseed cake. In Kansas cottonseed by-products have been sold under a protein guarantee which has appeared on the tag fastened to the sack. The prime meals have commonly been guaranteed to contain not less than 43 per cent crude protein. The cold pressed cakes have usually been guaranteed to contain from 26 to 28 per cent crude protein. The Nebraska Experiment Station a few years ago used cold pressed cake in comparison with linseed meal as a protein supplement in cattle feeding and had an analysis made of the product used, by their station chemist. This analysis showed the product used to contain 32.85 per cent crude protein, 22.37 crude fibre. The prime cottonseed meal, according to the figures in Henry's Feeds and Feeding, contains but 6.3 per cent crude fibre and 45.3 per cent crude protein.

So far as it has ever been possible to determine from any chemical analysis, there is no difference between yellow corn and white corn. Different varieties of corn sometimes vary slightly as to the quantities of nutrients which they contain, but so far as attributing any of this variation to color alone, there appears to be no foundation to the common belief that yellow corn is richer than white corn, or vice versa.

In the list given appear a number of coarse, bulky feeds commonly spoken of as roughage in stock feeding. These roughage feeds contain relatively large amounts of crude fibre or cellulose. This material is of the same composition as the starch and sugar which occurs in the concentrated grains. It is of much less value in animal feeding, however, since it requires the expenditure of considerable effort on the part of the animal to digest this fibrous material. With some kinds of these low grade feeds the energy required to digest the feed is such that nothing is left for actual production purposes, or in other words, the animal must necessarily use all of the available food value in these feeds in developing the energy necessary to eat and digest them. These feeds all contain small amounts of digestible protein as will appear in the list. This digestible protein, however, is not as valuable pound for pound, as the protein contained in the concentrated feeds. The leguminous roughage feeds of which clover and alfalfa hay are the most conspicuous examples, are the only ones ever considered from the standpoint of supplying protein in balancing rations. In the feeding of ruminant animals these leguminous roughages commonly supply the cheapest source of protein in balancing the ration. When all feeds are high in price, it has usually been found profitable to look to the cottonseed by-products as a cheap source of protein in cattle feeding. Timothy hay is always too high on the market to warrant its use in cattle feeding.

#### DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN.

KIND OF FEED—	PROTEIN.
Cottonseed meal.....	37.6%
Linseed meal (old process).....	30.2%
Corn .....	7.8%
Wheat .....	8.8%
Wheat bran .....	11.9%
Wheat shorts .....	13.0%
Rye .....	9.5%
Kafir (grain) .....	5.2%
Clover hay .....	7.1%
Alfalfa hay .....	11.1%
Timothy hay .....	2.8%
Corn stover (ear removed) .....	1.4%
Cane forage .....	1.1%

#### Poland China Futurity at Hutchinson.

The Poland China futurity show at Hutchinson, which had the backing of the Live Stock World of Chicago, was one of the successes of the hog show at the Hutchinson fair. This futurity show was a feature of last year's fair at Hutchinson and was also a feature at a number of state fairs of the country this year. J. C. Meese of Ord, Neb., who showed his herd at Hutchinson, had already won \$200 of futurity money at Nebraska fair and consequently was disqualified to show in these classes at Hutchinson. Several out of the state herds, including those of John Gildow & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., and J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., were at Hutchinson solely on account of this futurity show. Stryker Brothers, of Fredonia, Kan., were the most successful winners, securing as a firm \$276, and as partners with J. R. Young, \$47.15, as their share of their combined winnings, making the total won by Stryker Brothers \$323.50. John Gildow & Sons of Jamesport, Mo., won eight prizes in all in the futurity show, aggregating \$83 in cash. J. R. Young's total cash winnings amounted to \$57.50. Many of the breeders assumed that there would be futurity awards for the under six

months classes again this year, and undoubtedly an unusually large number of entries were made in this class for this reason. This was one of the strong classes of the show.

#### Dehorning Dairy Cattle.

Owners of farm cattle have a mistaken idea of beauty when they think a cow or a bull is more attractive with the horns on. For safety's sake, if for no other reason, the cattle should be dehorned, both to keep them from injuring each other and from doing bodily harm to persons on the farm. Horns have no possible use to any domestic animal and should be removed at an early age.

The bull especially should be dehorned, even if the cows are not. When the horns are left on, the animals always are more quarrelsome and ugly. It is not safe and does not pay to take the chance. Rather than kill the bull's horns with caustic when he is a calf it is preferable to let them develop for about a year, then cut them off. This will have a tendency to take the conceit out of him, and as he has learned to depend more or less upon his horns before they are removed, he will not be so apt to get ugly. When the horns are killed during the first few days, the bull never knows what they are and is apt to learn to use his head as a substitute for pretty good advantage in bunting. With heifer calves it is a desirable way to burn the horns with caustic, but it must be done most carefully and extreme care taken in handling it, not to get any of it on one's hands.

Cattle may be dehorned any time during the year, but preferably not during the hottest months and in the midst of fly time. It is not a painful operation to the cow and can in no way be considered a cruelty. It is more of a cruelty to leave the horns on than to cut them off, because of the injury she is apt to do to other stock. A good sharp hand saw answers the purpose very well. The animal should be fastened securely so that she cannot flounder around. The operator then clasps the horn with one hand and manipulates the saw rapidly with the other. Care should be taken not to get too close to the head and also not to leave on too much of the horn. After the horn is off it is well to apply some good disinfectant.

#### Pointers For the Dairy.

Keep no more cows than can be fed and handled profitably.

A large udder does not always indicate the amount of milk a cow will give.

If the heifer calf is to become a good cow she must be fed as though she were a good cow now.

Care should be taken never to overwork butter, or the grain will be spoiled.

To give a profitable yield of milk a cow must have more than the possibility of getting her stomach full by working all day for it. She must have rest and contentment and time to chew her cud and digest her food.



## Don't Wait Until Hogs Are Sick Feed Merry War Powdered Lye NOW

Epidemics of hog sickness nearly always come without warning. And when an epidemic breaks out—it's all over but burning a lot of worthless carcasses! Your pork profits, Mr. Farmer, are too big a part of your income for you to take chances with. You can insure your pork profits by beginning right now to feed your hogs regularly twice each day a small quantity of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE mixed with their rations or drinking water. Full directions on every can.

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Don't be persuaded to try an ordinary, old-fashioned lye as a possible preventive of hog cholera. At best, it would be a doubtful, perhaps a dangerous experiment. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE will not hurt your hogs. It is the specially prepared lye that is safe to feed to hogs as directed on every can, and there are no substitutes. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is not only a safe preventive of cholera, but it is also the best hog fattener, and all 'round conditioner the world has ever known.

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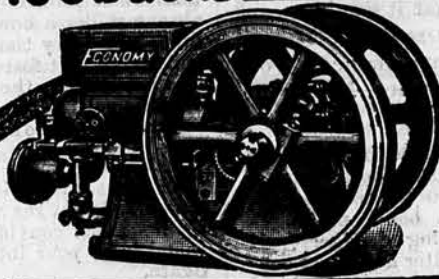
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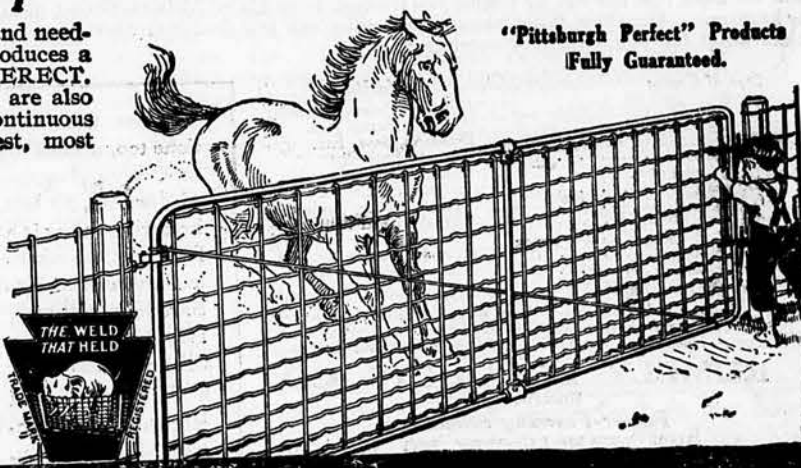
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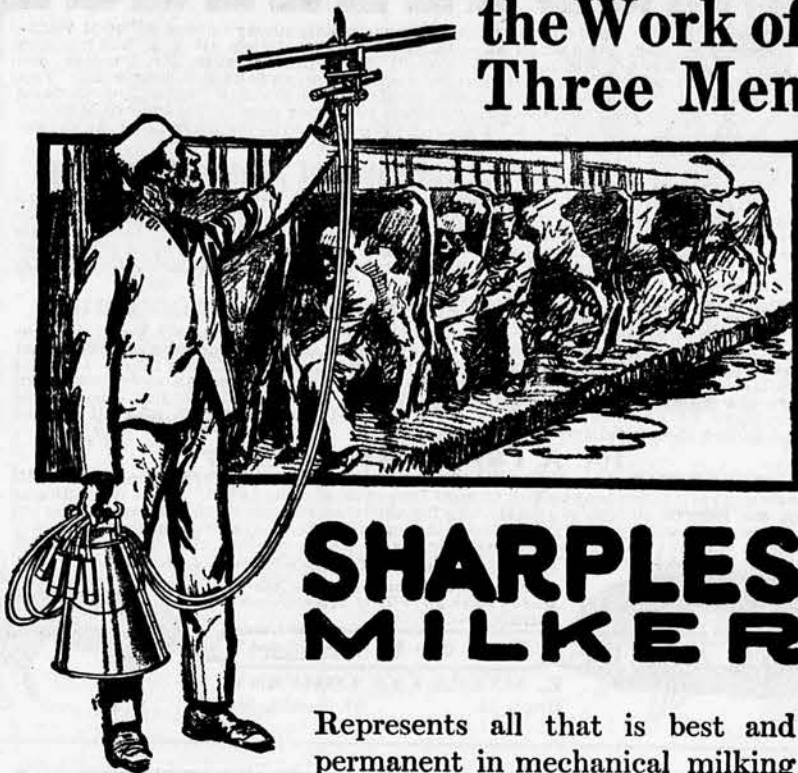
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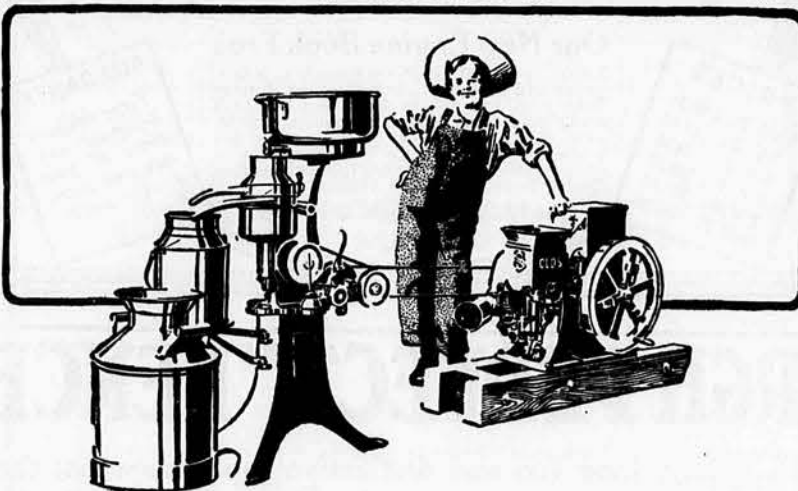
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# DAIRY



While speaking about fall pasture it is not amiss to say that if the seeding has not yet been done and the fall should continue favorable for the growth and pasturing of the crop, the milk cows may not be able to realize much benefit therefrom. However, fall pasture is justifiable from the standpoint of the calves and the young stock alone. A calf which has access to fall pasture will be able to keep himself in good flesh on pasture which would seem to be supplying little feed. If the calves and young stock are not drawing on the rough feed supply there will be much more left for the cows. It is worth while to make an effort to have fall pasture for the calves and young stock, if though it is not adequate for the cows.

If the wheat makes a sufficient growth for pasture this fall we would use it for pasture, particularly so if our supply of rough feed were short and not likely to run the cattle through the winter. In the early days of wheat growing in Kansas, almost without exception farmers pastured wheat all fall and all winter, barring, of course, such times as when the ground might be too dry and consequently very loose, or so wet that it was muddy and the tramping of the stock would injure the crop. We regard it just as safe to pasture wheat in the year 1913 as it was to pasture it in the year 1880. There is no good reason why wheat should in any wise be injured by careful pasturing. If we do not think so much of the wheat crop that we refuse to pasture it this fall and winter, we will be able to get a lot of feed from the growing wheat, and which feed will fill the cream can and bring in money in the form of a milk check which will be much appreciated this winter and which should not in any wise detract from the profitability of next year's harvest.

Letters from correspondents indicate that in many sections of the state there is already fairly good wheat pasture and that if present weather conditions continue wheat pasture will be extraordinary this fall. These letters are principally from dairymen who realize the advantages of wheat pasture in milk production. We may talk about feeds and feeding for milk as much as we please, but the fact nevertheless remains that we have not been able to evolve any farm ration which can be brought into such general use and which will produce milk as cheaply as pasture. Upon this statement is founded our contention as exploited in these columns week after week that the dairy farmer is justified in looking carefully to pasture for his cows for the late fall and the early spring. We believe that on every farm, regardless of the price of land or the crops to which that land is farmed, that the man who has eight or ten cows can afford to seed fifteen or twenty acres for pasture. To get the greatest good out of the fall pasture, of course, it should be seeded as early in the fall as possible, preferably immediately after harvest and so soon as other crops are removed from the land. Oats, wheat, rye, or a combination of two of these, will give the earliest fall pasture. If it is not possible to seed these crops early in the fall on account of soil conditions, then they can be seeded later. Late fall seeding, of course, will reduce the amount of fall pasture, but will not affect the amount of spring pasture. It is worth while to seed pasture some time in the fall even though no benefits are obtained except in the spring. The crop can usually be pastured late enough in the spring to justify the labor and the use of the land and the pasture can be destroyed sufficiently early in the spring to permit timely seeding of spring cultivated crops.

Commenting upon KANSAS FARMER's seed wheat club and what it is endeavoring to accomplish for the Western Kansas farmer who needs seed wheat, ex-Governor Bailey, farmer and banker of Atchison, made the suggestion that the fund should be made sufficiently large to permit the purchase of a few milk cows for those who do not have cows. The Governor's observation is timely and to the point. The editor's

conversation with the county commissioners of the several counties leads him to the conclusion that every western farmer who does not have a few cows realizes the necessity of having such animals and that he would take to the milking of cows and the developing of a little dairy herd without any hesitancy if it were possible for him to secure the cows. We have several times heard the remark, coming particularly from pessimists—and, by the way, it pays to be a pessimist always—that there are certain lessons a year like this should teach. If there is a lesson to be learned from several consecutive wheat failures in the western section of the state, that lesson is one of refusing longer to depend upon a wheat crop for the maintenance and support of western farmers. If the wheat crop is not to be depended upon solely, then the conversion of the farm operations to live stock farming becomes apparent. The same situation applies to every farmer everywhere. The beginning of live stock farming must center around a bunch of cows the cream from which can be sold and the calves from which will build up a herd of stock cattle. We really believe that the western farmer in his present situation is justified in taking another chance on wheat. This, inasmuch as the seeding prospects are favorable and other conditions point to the hope that next season will be a good wheat year. If another wheat crop is grown by these farmers they should at once take such steps as are necessary to fortify themselves against subsequent failures, and one of these steps will be to gather around eight or ten as good milk cows as can be obtained. A wheat crop next year will of course create further enthusiasm along wheat lines and will have a tendency to cause farmers to forget their misfortunes of the past and to again go heavily into wheat, forgetting all about the cows. The teaching of a lesson amounts to nothing unless the precepts of that lesson be followed. If dependence in one crop is followed by failure year after year has taught the necessity of the dairy cow, then let us get the dairy cow at the first opportunity, not delaying in obtaining the cow by continuing to chase after those gods which in the past have failed us.

On most dairy farms in Kansas there will be no surplus of feed to be carried over for next year. On most farms on which there was a surplus from last year this will be fed this fall and winter. On such latter farms the advantages of carrying a year's feed ahead need not be exploited, and on those farms which this fall and winter have to depend upon this year's production of feed, the necessity for having at least one year's feed stored for a short crop year ought to be apparent. It would seem that the only comment timely at this season of the year is that which pertains to the making of arrangements for the seeding of an acreage of feed next spring which will provide at least two times as much feed as will be necessary for the next season's feeding. The carrying out of such plan will involve careful consideration as to the kind of feed to be sown or planted. Alfalfa, therefore, should not be overlooked. The man who had ground ready for alfalfa this fall has been able to seed under reasonably favorable conditions, and it is to be hoped that such farmers will obtain a stand. Alfalfa hay is the best and cheapest feed for all kinds of live stock, and when put in the barn, hay shed, or well stacked and covered, can be stored and saved from one year to another with less waste and at small expense. Wherever possible alfalfa should become an important factor in farm feeding operations. If a farmer is so situated that he cannot grow alfalfa hay as he needs, and must depend upon corn, kafir or cane roughage, then he should at once begin consideration as to how he can obtain a silo. The maximum feeding value of these roughages can be obtained only through placing them in a silo. The maximum results in saving these feeds from year to year can be obtained only through the silo. It is better, of course, to have old corn fodder, kafir or cane roughage held from one year to another than to have no rough feed at all. However, the labor in-



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involved in stacking and preparing these feeds for storage is considerable, and furthermore the depreciation in the quality is considerable from year to year. These are some of the reasons why the silo should be considered in connection with the growth and storage of these coarser roughages. Human progress in all lines cannot be apprehended. Progress in all other lines, it is believed by many people, has been in advance of the progress along agricultural lines. There is no reason why this should be so. However, the farmer must not consider that he can get away from advancement. His line of business must advance just as other lines advance. The best thought of the time in the best and most economical feeding methods is responsible for the activity in favor of the silo. The western states need the silo to a greater extent than do the eastern states. This on account of the character of the roughages we grow and the uncertainty of production of those roughages. The silo enables the farmer to realize the maximum of feeding value from these roughages and enables him to store them from year to year with less waste and a greater assurance of good feed than through any other means. No man, more than the dairyman, realizes the necessity for having good feed and having it stored from year to year.

### Dairy-bred Steers and Beef Situation.

A contemporary makes extended editorial argument on the subject of dairy-bred steers as the solution of the beef problem, declaring that "no amount of talking or writing about the superiority of dairy-bred beef will change the fact that dairy-bred steers are not good beef steers," says the Holstein-Friesian Register. Nevertheless, some people of experience and discrimination insist that they prefer Holstein beef to Shorthorn beef. And considering the fact that it is becoming difficult for the consumers of the country to buy beef of any breeding, argument as to degree of quality or general preference seems inopportune. People are languishing for steaks and roasts and as the ordinary sources of supply are becoming more and more inadequate, it seems quite natural and sensible to turn over to the hungry ones, after suitable preparation, the surplus male offspring of our large and vigorous Black-and-White dairy herds. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" and analysis and final conclusions on the subject of dairy-bred vs. beef-bred steers may safely be postponed to indefinite future.

If you are not a Holstein man you may insert the name of your favorite dairy breed for "Holstein" or "Black-and-White" in the above, with good effect. If the beef of the future is to come from a cow maintained only for her beef-bred offspring and her own carcass, beef will continue scarce. There are too many people who cannot possibly see good and profitable beef in a skim milk calf, just as there are too many who cannot see profitable milk production in a grade cow. Many of each are so-called farm paper editors.

### Seven-Day and Yearly Tests.

There has been considerable said of late regarding the accuracy of seven-day tests in measuring the dairy ability of a cow. Two students of the Wisconsin Agricultural College have tabulated the seven-day and yearly records of 304 Holstein cows and some of the conclusions at which they have arrived are: "Under normal conditions, cows will, in the majority of cases, produce 30 times as much fat in the yearly record as they do in the seven-day record."

"The test of the milk of yearly production will invariably be lower than in the seven-day records. This difference will be more attenuated in the high production of seven days. As the production for the seven days increase, we find that the test of the milk rises very rapidly and is often as high as one and two per cent above the normal average per cent of the yearly production."

"There is a tendency for the high yearly records to be made by cows that test higher than the average Holstein cow. These tests are not as high as the tests of the seven-day records and they do not rise so rapidly."

"It may be inferred from the tests of cows during the seven-day productions that they are undoubtedly made with the corn in abnormal condition of production. It is a well known fact that cows in good flesh at the beginning of the lactation period will test higher than those in a thin condition."

"From the work done here on the subject, it can be seen that cows which make high seven-day records do in many cases make high yearly records. With reference to use of the factor 30,

we wish to warn the reader that even though this factor may be successfully used for averages, it will not be reliable for individual cases. Were one, however, to buy a sire whose daughters had no yearly records, by taking the average seven-day production for these daughters and multiplying it by 30, he would have approximately the yearly production."

### Feed Before Milk Flow is Lost.

The creameries of Kansas will this year receive cream from a considerably greater number of farms than during any winter in recent years past. This because the proportion of farmers feeling the need of the milk check through the winter will be greater, and second, because of the natural tendency of more farmers to engage in dairying. It is safe to say, however, that the total volume of dairy products produced between this time and grass will be smaller than for many years past and the total of money the creameries will distribute will be considerably less than during previous winters. The number of additional herds milked will not offset the decreased production of those herds which for years have been milked and which decrease in production will come about—not through the scarcity of winter feed as compared with former years, but because of the loss of the milk flow during the late summer and early fall and before it was regarded as time to begin feeding.

It is the failure of farm dairymen generally to begin feeding so soon as the pastures get short and dry, that results in the decreased winter milk yield. The milk flow is lost immediately following the drying up of the pastures and before palatable feed is supplied. No difference how good the feeding later, a good flow of milk once lost cannot be regained under ordinary farm feeding. From a strictly dairy standpoint, it is the part of wisdom for the farmer to begin feeding just so soon as pastures fail to maintain the milk flow. This, even if the total quantity of feed available is small. There is no use of losing the milk yield early in the fall through fear that the feed needed to maintain it will be needed for the production of milk later in the winter. If the feed supply is not such as will maintain the flow during the whole fall and winter, then it occurs to us that it would be money in pocket to feed such part of it immediately following grass as is necessary to give the best flow possible and when the feed supply is reduced to the point that the remainder is needed simply to maintain the stock, then abandon the effort to maintain the flow, reduce the cows to a maintenance ration and take such milk as results.

We are confident that this would be a better policy from a strictly cold-blooded business standpoint than to delay feeding following grass until the milk flow was largely decreased if not wholly lost. Most years there is ample feed on every farm to permit feeding immediately following grass and the farmer who is able to do this will make more money from his cows than by any other plan he can follow.

The decreased milk flow throughout Kansas this winter will be felt by farmers and creameries alike. Prices, however, are likely to be high and this will result in the farmer receiving good money for the milk his cows do produce. The consumer will be called upon to pay good prices for his product and this may have the effect of causing him to eat something in the place of butter. However, it will be well for the Kansas farmer to keep in mind that the conditions of comparatively short feed surrounding him are not general throughout the butter producing sections of the United States and since his butter must be sold in competition with that produced in sections where there is more abundant feed the prices he receives will not be so high as if the feed shortage were general. In other words, a local condition cannot govern the butter price or for that matter the price of other similar commodities throughout the entire producing section.

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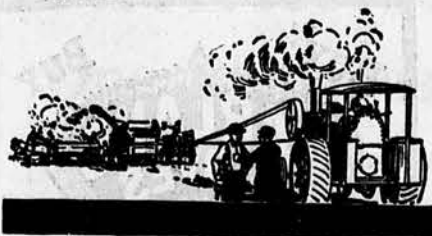
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# HOME CIRCLE



Wash old and good lace by dipping it up and down in warm soapsuds and rubbing it very gently in the hands, and then, after it has been rinsed in warm water it may be dried within the folds of a soft towel.

Prepared celery salt is expensive when one compares it with the cost at which it can be made at home. Get 10 cents worth of celery seed and grind it quite fine, like black pepper; then mix with it fine table salt. About ten parts of salt to one of celery. Put in small bottles and cork well; you will find it one of the best flavorings for soups, meats and stews.

A very simple means of sewing on lace with a rolled hem effect is as follows: Cut the material very smoothly so there are no loose ends sticking up, hold the lace toward you, just below the raw edge, and over-cast it on just as though the goods were hemmed. If this is neatly done the finished work will look like a tiny hem had been rolled. It is durable and takes so much less time.

### Whipped Cream with Egg.

When whipping cream, add the white of one egg to each cupful of cream. It will be firmer in consistency, and double in quantity. Whip the egg and cream separately, and then the two together.

### Alabama Baked Beans.

If those who have never done so will try adding the juice of an orange or the grated pulp of a rather tart apple to the next dish of baked beans, they will find it a very delightful addition. They are made just as usual except that the apple or orange peel is added before putting into the oven to bake and a little more sugar or molasses than usual is added.

### Sour Milk Griddle Cakes.

One cup sifted flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of soda, 1 cup of thick sour milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful butter. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder. Crush the lumps in the soda and stir into the sour milk. Pour the sour milk and soda mixture into the flour and baking powder and make into a batter, and then add the melted butter. Bake on a pancake griddle in the usual manner. If an aluminum griddle is used, it is not necessary to grease it.

### Claret Sauce.

Were one in France during strawberry season, the chances are that the berries would come to the table after standing two hours in a claret sauce. Here is the way the same is made:

Boil one cupful and a half of sugar with half a cupful of water for about ten minutes, or until slightly thickened; add three-quarters of a cupful of claret, and cool. Hull large perfect berries and pour the sauce over them at least two hours before serving. For those who do not use claret, grape-juice is an excellent substitute. It does not require quite so much syrup for sweetening.

### The Care of Shoes.

Nothing shows the lack of care sooner than shoes, and when they are carelessly treated they retaliate by looking their ugliest. Our footwear should always be treated with every consideration, and the difference between "treed" and "untreed" shoes cannot be too much emphasized. This applies not only when the shoes are in constant use but when putting them away. The winter shoes should be brushed and wiped clean. Calf skin and other heavy rubbers should be rubbed with mutton tallow. After the grease has soaked in they should be wiped off with a piece of flannel. Kid shoes should be rubbed with cream and shiny leathers preserved with oil. Each shoe should be "treed" or stuffed with newspaper, then wrapped separately in tissue paper and boxed. The original shape of the light slippers can be maintained by stuffing them with cotton or tissue paper before they are wrapped up in tissue paper and packed away in their own boxes.—Pictorial Review.

### For Coffee Making.

Always scald the coffee pot immediately before using. Keep the inside of the

coffee pot perfectly clean and leave the cover up and place in a sunshiny window. Never let coffee stand more than five minutes after it is boiled, before serving. Buy the coffee unground and grind just before using.

The flavor of the coffee may be improved by heating the ground coffee carefully just before making.

Four level tablespoonfuls of ground coffee, one teaspoonful of the white of egg and the crust shell of one egg.

Mix with four tablespoonfuls of cold water; pour on two and one-half cups of boiling water and cover closely and let boil from three to five minutes. Then add three tablespoonfuls of cold water to settle and set the coffee pot where the coffee will keep hot, but not boil, and let stand for five minutes. Pour out a half cup of the coffee and put it back into the coffee pot to rinse down the grounds, and serve at once. The first cup of coffee is considered the best.

### Cleaning the Sewing Machine.

Too often the sewing machine is neglected and not properly cleaned and oiled. The sewing machine like all other machinery should occasionally be thoroughly cleaned in all its parts. If this is done it will not only run much easier, thus saving the operator, but it will be an economy as it will save much wear on the machine. Also it will run more quietly. To clean, pour a liberal amount of kerosene on every place where there is friction, any joining of parts, axles, treadle-bar, etc. Be sure to spread several thicknesses of newspapers under the machine before doing this, to protect the floor or carpet from any oil which may run down. After allowing a few minutes for the kerosene to cut the dirt, run the machine rapidly for a short time, then wipe thoroughly and let it stand untouched for a short time to allow the remaining kerosene to evaporate or run down where it can be wiped off. After this is done oil the machine as usual with a good machine oil. If this is done you will be surprised at the difference it will make in your work.



6239

No. 6239—Misses' Dress. This very pretty model will help when preparing a trousseau or a summer outfit. The coat-like bodice has a vest in front and a wide extension below the belt in the back as well as tab extensions in front. The two-piece skirt has full length tucks down the center of both front and back. Messaline, satin, crepe, faille, linen, etc., will be appropriate for this custom. The pattern, 6239, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch plain goods and two yards of 36-inch figured goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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**THOMAS OWEN,**  
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



## Time to Order Bulbs.

Early in the summer I received a letter from a KANSAS FARMER reader asking me when to order fall bulbs, and asking if I would send a catalog. I mislaid the letter, and decided to answer through these columns when the season was drawing near. I had told when they were to be planted in my early articles, but people forget, and very few preserve past information.

As to catalogs, I do not handle bulbs, and am not in the florist business now at all. I supply some of my friends with bulbs each fall, but do not really deal in them, and do not have any price list. You can get them at almost any town of any size, even if they have no regular florist. There are many mail order florists, many of them of national reputation, and they advertise in the farm papers now and later, so you will have no trouble in getting the bulbs. Many of those catchy collections offered are not worth much, but some of them are good. Do not bite at a long list of uncommon bulbs for you will not appreciate them when you get them. Crocus bulbs are cheap and make good fillers, and some of the other bulbs are in small demand, and the collection offers a good way to unload them. Hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, jonquils and iris are the principal hardy bulbs. Callas, freessias, Chinese sacred lilies, various narcissus, Bermuda buttercup oxalis, Roman and Dutch hyacinths, a few special forcing tulips, Easter lilies, and cyclamen are the main kinds of window bulbs.

Almost all these bulbs can be had by the middle of September, and should be planted as early as possible for house blooming, but for the garden it is better to wait until the middle of October, and a month later will not be too late. All that is needed is time for them to get a good start toward forming roots before the ground freezes solid. If they are planted too soon they are apt to send up blooming stalks and the buds get frozen, which will prevent their blooming so well in the spring.

The candidum lilies can be obtained as soon as the middle of August and from that time on until spring, but the other members of the lily family cannot be had until later. The Loniflorums can be obtained usually by the first of October, but the regular garden lilies cannot be delivered until about the middle of November. This is the date that the lily-of-the-valley is ready, also.

Many of the bulbs grown in the windows may be planted any time up to the first of the year, but the freessias and the callas should be planted early if you want the best out of them. Keep the freessias out of doors where they get the air and full light as long as possible, and they will be sturdy and compact, and the flowers will be larger, with stronger stems and better substance.

Paper white narcissus should be planted at intervals of two or three weeks up until the first of December, for they are very fine for the window, and are not expensive. I have had them in time for Thanksgiving, and from that time on until spring. As soon as the weather becomes pretty cold you can plant all of them and then bring them in to the heated room as you wish, and they will bloom soon afterward. The later it is in the season the sooner they will bloom after being planted.—L. H. COBB, Duncannon, Kansas.

## Washing Clothes.

The necessary utensils for washing clothes are a wash boiler, two tubs, a wringer, washing machine, wash board, clothes stick, clothes basket, soap, plenty of clothes pins, and water.

The clothes are sorted for two reasons, first, to put aside all articles that have stains to be removed along with those that need special attention; second, to separate the table linen with other white clothes from the colored, the towels in one pile, and the body clothes from the stockings. Soaking the white clothes in soapy water warm enough to bear the hand from fifteen to thirty minutes will make the washing easier. The table linen is washed first, then the bed linen with the white body clothes, the handkerchiefs, the towels, the woollens, colored clothes and stockings last. To wash, soap each piece thoroughly and wash on both sides (if to be done by hand). Pillow slips are washed on the right side and turned as well as such garments as dresses, underwear and the sleeves in shirts and waists. The object in boiling clothes is to sweeten, to remove dirt and to help keep them white. Judgment must be used while doing it as too much boiling will yellow clothes as will also too much soap.

Clothes that are slightly soiled need only scalding. Those that are very dirty should be boiled from five to ten minutes. Have plenty of water in the boiler and do not put too many clothes in at one time, as they need plenty of room so they can be stirred well. Put on the first boiler full, in cold water, adding enough shaved soap to make a medium suds. Rub soap on soiled parts of the clothes before putting in boiler and allow to come to a boil. To the next boiler of clothes add more water and soap. Rinse the clothes if very much soiled in two waters, sousing them well, then through one bluing water. If the clothes are not very soiled one rinse water is sufficient. Wring the clothes as free from water as possible as they will be much softer, while if there is much water left in, they will be stiff and often have a dingy look. In washing colored clothes the first time, if the colors have not been set, do so by adding a piece of alum the size of a small egg to two gallons of water or two cups of salt to one gallon of water. Allow clothes to stand in one of these solutions for a few hours before washing. Colored clothes will not stand soaking, boiling, hot water or very much soap as these very often loosen the colors when otherwise they would be fast. They should be washed as quickly as possible and the best garments washed one at a time and dropped in clear, cold water. Never add bluing to the last water for dark pieces as it gives them a muddy look, especially pink, lavenders, yellows, and greens. Starch on the wrong side and hang in a shady place to dry.

To make starch, mix one-half cup of starch with cold water to make it smooth, add one quart boiling water, boil until thick as cream; add small piece of paraffin so the iron will slip over the garment easily. Starch the pieces that require the most stiffening first, thus the starch will be thin enough for those that require less starch. Woollens are never soaked, and should be washed in lukewarm water with a good suds, rinse through two warm waters and shake well, pulling them back to shape, and hang where they will dry as quickly as possible. Stockings should be washed on both sides and rinsed well in clear water.—MRS. W. C. PALMER.

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**T**HE accompanying illustration gives something of an idea of this handy little tool, but we want our readers to take our word for it that it will just as satisfactorily tip and butt your seed corn as any Grader that you could buy at many times its cost.

It is very handy for shelling corn for the chickens, as shown in the illustration.

It is made of hard malleable iron, galvanized. Looks like nickel plate and will not rust. It is as nearly indestructible as a tool can be made.

It will shell or tip and butt an ear of popcorn or the largest ear of field corn ever grown.



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YOU POSITIVELY MUST GRADE YOUR SEED CORN TO DO THIS.  
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## LET US HEAR WHAT THEY SAY

**T**URNING through the columns of KANSAS FARMER is like walking through a great warehouse. Pictures and descriptions of hundreds of articles, gathered from all over America, are here displayed. Here you will see the latest and most complete farm machinery; in another section will be found household appliances; yonder are some of the leading automobiles.

Manufacturers buy this space to tell you about their goods. And each one has a book explaining and illustrating in detail what is offered for sale.

Let us give them all a hearing—if for no other reason than to keep ourselves well informed.

# POULTRY



From all accounts it is almost certain that all meat products will be higher than ever this winter. This insures higher prices for poultry and eggs.

The chickens that have been roosting outdoors must now be brought to the poultry houses, so that they may get used to them before cold weather sets in.

During the nice days of October, prepare and clean your poultry houses, so that everything will be ready and in good shape when the first cold snap comes.

Anybody wishing a square deal in Indian Runner ducks, either fawn or white, can hear of same by writing to Mrs. Clyde H. Myers, Fredonia, Kan., for she has several ducks to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The drinking vessels need something more than a rinsing out now and then. Give them a thorough washing and sweeten them by exposing to the sun. You will find that no amount of rinsing will take the accumulation of scum from the vessels. Hot water and the sun's rays are needed.

Every year the demand for pure-bred poultry increases, and as the farmers come to understand its value, the market will be still further widened. And the breeders who have choice stock can find a ready sale at good prices. Why not be among those who can reap the advantage in being able to supply the demand?

The Missouri State Poultry Show will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, December 11 to 16, 1913. It was the intention to hold the show at Chillicothe, but owing to the fact that the building in which the show was to be held will not be completed on time, it was decided to join forces with the Kansas City Poultry Show and hold the state show at the same time and place.

Many times hens will get quite dirty when confined in coops without much litter. If you wish to keep them in good plumage, have plenty of straw where they can work in it and clean themselves. Many times the chaff from the barn which is used for litter is very dusty and dirty. If the birds get wet, or are out in the rain, and then go in and work in the chaff, they will get their feathers soiled. There is nothing like clean, bright straw to clean up the feet and the feathers.

Keep your healthy birds away from any that appear sick. In fact, as soon as you discover a bird in the pens that is not acting just right, take her away and put her in a coop by herself. This is better for the sick hen and safer for the rest of the flock. It is a good plan to have a small coop just for this purpose. After each case of sickness you should thoroughly disinfect the coop and make it ready for the next occupant. This will tend to keep any contagious case away from the flock. If you get in the habit of doing this, you may save yourself the loss of many birds at some time.

### Advice to Poultrymen.

The two Farmers' Bulletins relating to the Poultry Industry recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Hints to Poultry Raisers" and "Important Poultry Diseases," present to poultrymen a very concise and, at the same time, comprehensive statement as to the difficulties encountered and the best methods of overcoming them.

The selection of a breed suited to the requirements of the owner, the artificial and natural incubation and brooding, the construction of houses and fixtures, methods of feeding, egg production and marketing are all covered in short, terse, convincing statements in the first mentioned bulletin.

The second supplements this information and the other advice as to the prevention of lice and mites and the treatment of common diseases, with a full and detailed description of the important diseases affecting fowls and the remedies which have been found effective.

Contagious diseases and the larger parasites are the most important obstacles which the poultryman has to overcome to keep his birds in a healthy condition. Preventive measures are the best and also the cheapest, because, no matter how large the first cost, the great loss inflicted by an epidemic in which a number of birds may die, is saved, and also the indirect but even greater loss, which the weakened condition and loss of product cause, is eliminated.

There are, of course, cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to sick fowls, but generally speaking, it is better to kill all sick fowls and thus avoid the spread of disease to many other birds in the flock. Then, a sick bird is an indication that it is more susceptible to disease than the other birds of the flock, which, to be strong and healthy, must be relieved of the menace of delicate and susceptible members.

Even with flocks practically free from disease germs and parasites, it requires the utmost watchfulness and care to maintain them in that condition. There are a number of reasons given for this, and mature and experience bought advice is given as to preparation and maintenance of poultry houses and free yards free from the germs and parasites which so often turn a prosperous business into another of the many failures at "Poultry raising for profit."

### What the Breeders Say.

In answer to our inquiry as to what success the poultry breeders had this year as to the hatching and raising of chicks, we have received a large number of replies. We have room for only a few of them.

C. C. Lindamood, breeder of Barred Rocks, Newton, Kan., writes: "The per cent of young chicks hatched was not as high as we would have liked to have had this last season, but we have had good success in raising them this summer. While they show now the effects of the long dry season, with the hot nights, we hope they will soon take on new life when the weather becomes cooler and we can feed heavier. I have now, I think, the best-marked flock of youngsters I have ever raised. Will start an ad with you soon to help me move the cockerels."

Mrs. Jennie Martin, breeder of Rose Comb White Leghorns, Frankfort, Kan., writes: "I had fine success this season hatching, and have some splendid young males for sale; also some hens, which I shall advertise a little later, and I feel assured that an ad in KANSAS FARMER will sell all the stock I have for sale, as it has always done."

W. J. Roof, breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Maize, Kan., writes: "I had fine success in hatching and raising chicks this year. I have over 500 young chickens now, but hardly know what to do with them, as feed is scarce and high. I do not believe I would be justified in keeping this stuff for spring trade. As we have had a bad year, I fear the people of Kansas will be too short of money to invest in fine stock. My best trade this year came from West and Southwest Kansas, and they failed to raise anything. I sold 140 hens on the market last month and am tempted to dispose of more the same way, and not count on any business next spring, for it will cost too much to winter them and I feel that next season will be dull."

C. A. Hawk, breeder of Barred Rocks, Atchison, Kan., says: "Had very good luck this year in hatching and rearing my chicks, and I sure have a fine bunch for this year's trade. Have quality to burn, but they are not quite as far advanced as they would have been had it not been for the long excessive heat."

E. D. Martin, breeder of White Orpingtons, Newton, Kan., writes: "As far as results of the past season are concerned, will say that I have not tried to hatch and rear as many chicks this season as usual. Have real good luck with what I have. Diseases seem to have not been as prevalent this season as they have been in others. Owing to the high price of feed I do not look for a very brisk season this fall. I know of a good many breeders who are trying to sell out, owing to scarcity and price of feed. If the season is right, next



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200 Acres unimproved; 40 acres smooth  
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Both located in Anderson County.  
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150 a. cult., 120 a. best blue stem grass;  
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We have many fine creek and river bot-  
tom farms, also splendid upland farms for  
sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing  
the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices  
are reasonable. Write for terms and list.  
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ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VAL-  
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S. P. R. R., 40 to 640 acre tracts, \$10 to  
\$35 per acre. Ten years' time. One-tenth  
cash. Ask for pamphlet. Please mention  
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VIRGINIA OFFERS fertile farm lands at  
\$15 to \$50 per acre. Ideal fruit and graz-  
ing land at \$5 to \$15 per acre. Abundant  
rainfall, long growing season, nearness to  
World's best markets; mild and delightful  
climate, educational advantages and great  
promise for the future.

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6 Gale Block, Dr. W. J. Quick, General  
Manager, Roanoke, Va.

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house 16x28. Stable room 28 head  
stock. Shed barn. Well and windmill,  
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Will trade this for a farm near Sheri-  
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for itself. Most wonderful terms ever of-  
fered to farmers—especially renters. Lo-  
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rain belt. I want good settlers to help me  
develop the town of Northwood and the  
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ited number of farms on this plan. Act  
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situated on or within three miles of rail-  
road; real farms—20, 40, 80, 160 acres; big  
crops corn, cotton, potatoes, cane; excellent  
for fruit and vegetables. Ideal stock coun-  
try; good markets; healthful climate; good  
water; fertile soil. Greatest opportunity  
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Price, \$30 to \$35 per acre. If you have not  
the necessary horses or mules and imple-  
ments to run a farm, and at least \$200 in  
cash to carry you, please do not take up  
my time, but if you really are equipped  
and want to get a start on good land with-  
out any cash payment down, write today  
for free maps, plates and all particulars.  
C. L. Pelree, Owner, 605 First National  
Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

spring ought to bring a very brisk poul-  
try trade. I am basing my opinion on  
the fancy trade altogether. The mar-  
ket side may be entirely different. I  
have not looked into it very exten-  
sively."

Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.,  
writes: "I have had very good success  
with my chickens this season. I have  
a large healthy farm flock of hens and  
pullets, and have obtained cockerels  
from a good laying strain for next sea-  
son's breeding stock."

Mrs. Emma Ahlstedt, breeder of  
Bronze Turkeys, Roxbury, Kan., says:  
"Although the past season has been un-  
usually hot and dry, I have had good  
luck in hatching and raising poultry,  
and have quite a number to sell this  
fall. I will continue advertising in  
KANSAS FARMER, the paper that always  
brings results."

L. G. Crum, Red Oak, Iowa, writes:  
"We enjoyed a good egg trade last  
spring, and had good success so far as  
satisfying our customers was concerned.  
We have a fine bunch of about 500  
youngsters and will have many fine  
cockerels to spare for breeders. Will  
have them scored and give value received  
in every case."

Mrs. Emma Langehennig, Jackson,  
Mo., writes: "I have raised 300 young  
birds and have some very nice early-  
hatched show birds now ready. The pul-  
lets are beginning to lay."

Mrs. May Felton, breeder of Single  
Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Indian

Runner Ducks and Light Brahmas,  
writes: "Never had better success rais-  
ing chicks. No disease, although thou-  
sands of baby chicks died of bowel  
trouble all around this section of the  
country, seemingly regardless of how  
hatched and cared for. Trade has been  
very brisk this fall. Have already sold  
a large number of cockerels—more than  
I ever did at this season before. My  
flock has fewer culls this year than in  
any of my over 20 years of fancy poul-  
try breeding."

E. D. Hartzell, breeder of Houdans,  
Rossville, Kan., writes: "Had good suc-  
cess in hatching and raising my flock  
this year, although the hot weather has  
made it very difficult to raise them."

E. Leighton, breeder of Barred Rocks,  
Effingham, Kan., writes: "I had excel-  
lent results from my ad in KANSAS  
FARMER last year, and hope to be with  
you again, as I have a fine lot of young  
birds. Had very good success hatching  
and raising this season."

Tiff Moore, breeder of S. C. Brown  
Leghorns, Osage City, Kan., writes: "My  
ad in KANSAS FARMER paid me well. I  
sold all the eggs I could spare. My  
April and May chicks are fine, but the  
June chicks were not good. I think the  
hot weather is the cause. They never  
left the shade and water to hustle for  
anything; in fact there was nothing for  
them to get, with the grass all burned  
up and too hot for the bugs to get out.  
I will be with KANSAS FARMER again  
next season."

## Feterita -- Grain Sorghum

Continued From Page Five

The feeding value of the grain of  
feterita as compared with the grain of  
kafir may be determined by the fol-  
lowing analyses by the Oklahoma sta-  
tion:

	FETERITA.	KAFIR.
Moisture . . . . .	10.82%	12.36%
Ash . . . . .	1.48%	1.43%
Protein . . . . .	11.50%	12.11%
Crude fiber . . . . .	1.15%	2.39%
Nitrogen free extract . . . . .	71.71%	68.08%
Fat . . . . .	3.34%	3.63%

It can be seen from the above table  
that the composition of the two grain  
sorghums is practically the same. How-  
ever, it remains for the digestion ex-  
periments to determine whether or not  
the grain of feterita is more or less di-  
gestible than that of kafir, and the  
digestibility must determine the actual  
feeding value.

In connection with the estimate of  
the value of feterita by the Oklahoma  
station, above printed, it must be borne  
in mind that the Oklahoma station men  
do not agree as to the value of feterita  
for their state. Some place a greater

number of suckers. The suckering of  
feterita is urged as one of its most  
serious objections. Feterita will un-  
questionably be improved by the ex-  
periment stations, but this will be a  
slow process. In the meantime the  
farmer must do all he can to maintain  
the crop in its present degree of use-  
fulness. It is susceptible to mixing with  
other sorghums, and by mixing it will  
deteriorate, as has our kafir and milo.  
As it becomes mixed its usefulness will  
become lessened—the yield will depre-  
ciate and its drouth-resisting qualities  
will diminish. The early maturing  
heads only should be selected for seed,  
because the natural tendency of the  
crop, like kafir and milo, is to become  
later in maturity. Early maturity is  
the one important quality for Western  
Kansas, and this must be maintained,  
and these hints are of money value to  
every grower. Attention is again called  
to the two types of kafir heads printed  
on page five. These, with detailed ex-  
planation, were printed in KANSAS  
FARMER last spring. They are again  
printed, because the points which make



IMPROVED roads are a good trade-  
mark for any community. If every  
road in your county were a better road  
your county would be a more progres-  
sive county. Progression travels along  
the route of the better road.

HIGHWAY  
MAGAZINE.

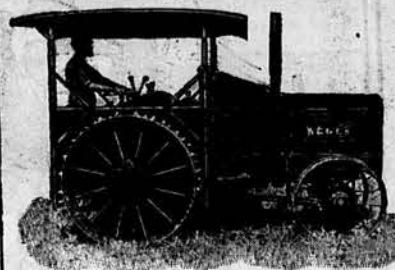
value thereupon than do others. This  
mention is made to demonstrate that  
even among the doctors there is a dif-  
ference of opinion. However, these men  
may honestly differ in their opinions.  
This difference of mind is sure indica-  
tion that there is yet some question as  
to the place feterita should occupy in  
the farm operations of western states.

All that we have in mind regarding  
feterita cannot be printed in this article.  
We cannot leave the topic, however,  
without saying that the seed saved for  
next year should be carefully selected.  
Early maturing heads of the main stem  
should be saved for seed—and these  
only. They should be gathered by hand,  
too, and the heads hung separately in  
a dry place and held until planting time.  
If the heading is done by machinery  
the main and secondary heads will be  
gathered. If these are threshed to-  
gether and the seed for planting is  
taken from the bin, that seed will be  
from the heads of suckers, much of it  
not matured, and of low germination.  
The main stem heads selected should be  
from those stalks which have the least

for high yield, hardiness, drouth resist-  
ance, early maturity, etc., are the same  
in feterita as in kafir. Select feterita  
heads of thick base, with seed extend-  
ing close to main stem. Select compact  
heads, like that of kafir shown in the  
illustration. The loose sprangly head  
is not a good seed head. The value of  
feterita as a crop is dependent upon  
the seeding of the right type. Examine  
every seed head carefully.

The editor's opinion as to where fet-  
erita may be profitably grown in Kan-  
sas, and the extent to which it may  
profitably displace milo and kafir as a  
grain forage and silage crop on Kansas  
farms, is necessarily reserved for a fu-  
ture article. In the meantime we are  
printing letters from feterita-growing  
farmers, and these, with those already  
printed, will enable the reader to keep  
himself informed and draw conclusions  
as safely as we can draw them for him.  
However, all the letters printed and all  
the observations made by us justify for  
feterita consideration on the points  
named in the first paragraph of this  
article.

## WEBER WINS



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In field trials at the Fremont, Neb., Tractor  
Meet, Sept. 18th, the "Weber" carried off  
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price, compactness, light weight,  
durability, four cylinders, ball-  
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pensive power earned the popular ver-  
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for itself the first season. Free Trial. Full  
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Grain and Stock are too high in price to be  
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So accurate they are used for weighing  
U. S. Mails—accuracy guaranteed for 10 years.  
Never freeze—the Patented Bearings are  
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We can save you money.

Write today for Circular and Handsome  
Wall Hanger in 5 colors—it's FREE.

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Save 40c a gallon, middleman's  
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Won't turn white under snow or rain. Pure linseed  
oil and overlasting graphite. 6-year guarantee.

FREE 4-in. paint brush with every 5-gallon  
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rado, we have an irrigated farm to trade  
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Colorado is not good for everybody, but  
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Splendid terms. Write  
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walk to two big cotton mills, with villages,  
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5 miles good Lyon County town; 25 a. al-  
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terms. 240 acres, 4 miles good Lyon County  
town; well imp.; 125 a. cult., 30 a. creek  
bottom; \$40; estate. Write for bargain list.  
FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most  
beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed  
educational, business and religious advan-  
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real estate values are low but steadily ad-  
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able, a city with natural gas at lowest price,  
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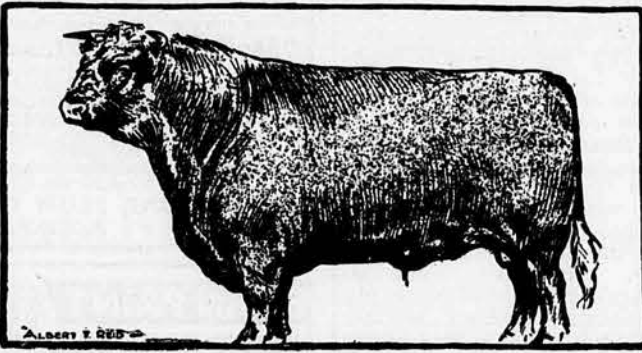


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WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

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**Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR**

Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades \$1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickel plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

### THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

**Y**OU pay no more for advertised merchandise than for unknown brands, and you are far more certain of being pleased. There is a moral responsibility upon the manufacturer who advertises, as well as a business reason, to deliver goods that are satisfactory. For he has virtually promised to do so, by his invitation in the paper, while the man who does not advertise has made no promise whatsoever.

Just remember that the manufacturer who takes the trouble to tell you about his goods is much more likely to sell you 100 per cent value than the manufacturer who has extended you no invitation.

Those who are asking for your business can be found in **KANSAS FARMER**.

# The GRANGE

## DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan  
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.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe  
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.....Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elm

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Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.  
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City,  
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

**Pointers Toward Co-operation.**  
Collected by A. B. HESTER, from 40th and 41st Journals of Proceedings.

As long as our organization lasts and we meet together, it is for the purpose of co-operation along all lines of human endeavor—either social, educational or business.—GEO. BLACK.

In this day of high prices of living in the cities, it does seem that the time has arrived when the producer and consumer can get closer together for the benefit of both.—GEO. BLACK.

If there is ever anything accomplished in the way of purchasing supplies and in the sale of farm products in a co-operative way, the committee that has the matter in charge\*\*\*must have something else than resolutions to assist them in their work.—GEO. BLACK.

In the matter of handling farm products, I would recommend that the Grange extend their co-operative hand to all farm organizations and do not stop there, but extend the same to the consumers of their products.\*\*\*This is a golden opportunity, prepare for it now and at the same time assist the consumer to a successful system of mutual co-operation.—GEO. BLACK.

Manhattan Grange believes we can blaze a way around the fellow that sits on the fence and watches the farmer plant potatoes, cultivate, dig, sack, and put on board the car and then climb down and collect a toll that does curtail consumption.—R. A. WILLIS.

This is a day of organization and co-operation among every class of people and in every line of business except farmers and farming. All kinds of business except agriculture seems to recognize and obey the injunction that in "union there is strength" and the result has been good for them and bad for the farmer. Is it not time for us to change and organize everywhere?—A. P. REARDON.

There are three things which if maintained will make commercial co-operation a gratifying success in any Grange community. First, an honest, competent manager; second, loyalty on the part of the patrons; third, a stick-to-it purpose.\*\*\*—A. B. SMITH.

The way to co-operate, is to co-operate.—A. B. H.

### About the Grange.

Some pertinent sayings selected from the 29th Journal of Proceedings of the Kansas State Grange by Adelia B. Hester, Chairman of the Woman's Work Committee:

The Grange is not a political organization, yet it takes an active and influential part in securing such legislation, especially in national affairs, as will tend to the betterment of the condition of the many as against that of the few.—E. W. WESTGATE.

The question is to frame a policy that will build up our order with an earnest and permanent membership.—A. P. REARDON.

Kansas ought to be the banner state in Grange work. It is in our power to make it so. Will we do it?—ED BLAIR.

Co-operation is one of the most potent factors in all organizations, especially is this the case of the Grange. Its members must work together for the benefit of all.—HENRY RHODES.

The Grange offers to the farmers of our country the broadest opportunity to act together as one household in promoting their mutual welfare and protection.—JENNIE POST.

Farmers, as others, must act conjointly and by organization if they hope to right unjust legislation and discrimination. None, perhaps, have less to do with making prices either for selling or buying than the farmer.—PROF. B. F. MCFARLAND.

The Grange as a council chamber when wise council is needed; the Grange as a preparatory school when large busi-

ness ventures are urgent; the Grange as an educator when vast co-operative capital must be managed; the Grange as a power when corporate greed reaches out for agricultural revenues. These are elements of our order unappreciated as yet, by the farmers of America. But let the true and faithful of our order stand for their colors, and they are learning and they are coming one by one. New members, new Granges and new life blood are coming into the fold.—I. D. HIBNER.

### The Grange—Its Door of Opportunity.

Great changes are taking place in the modern farming community. The point of view is changing. The old-time traditional attitude is being readjusted, and rapidly. The minds of men and women look toward organization. At last, it is being understood that a farmer and his family alone have little influence, little power, but in line with a hundred others in his community, with ten thousand in his part of the state, he is to be reckoned with. It is not the old-time organization, principally effervescent, that is demanded, but a business union of interests. It is too late to argue organization in a general way, and that is where hundreds of speakers and writers are mistaken, and are wasting energy. What he wants to know now is the facts as to how others organize and what they accomplish. Give him the actual experience of the old world organizations that I investigated in 1912, and he wants to be up and at it to reach similar results, and he is able to because he is better schooled and has greater advantages in our Western American conditions. It is no time to dilly-dally and parley. We must organize! Bootblacks, chimneysweeps, and even the hoboes line up together! What stands in the way of the farmers, who are practically the last industry to remain unorganized? The free homestead of the West, the more easily-made living where he has not had to consider the little things in economy, mutual distrust of each other, an easy-going self satisfaction, etc. But the day is past for the first two, and the rest is a species of inefficiency unless we conquer it.

There is no organization more fitted to cope with the present need than is the Grange. It has, however, other very practical orders in competition now. While they are of more recent growth, they are increasing very rapidly in membership. They offer organic co-operation as the main plank in their platforms. The larger and wider field of the Grange is not occupied. Brother and Sister Patrons, now is the time to push the work of the order. Now is the time to study how the order shall fully and safely and permanently fill the wants of the people. Our state is being organized by a college professor right now. That could just as well have been done by an order, and in many ways would have been more satisfactorily accomplished.

The Grange is doing things, I know, but who sends any fact out from a place that is so doing? I could have used many times any success in co-operation from any of you if you had scribbled it upon a postal card and sent it to me. There must be greater publicity as to the facts of our success in co-operating. It means the progress of the movement.

What member of the Grange has made it a special point to keep in his pocket, or in her handbag, some of the little leaflets of the National Grange, showing in clear language what we stand for? There are dozens of chances to hand out such to people who want to know and would become members. Who has made it a point to get one new member this past summer?

What Grange has made it a special point to have some big open-air meeting upon "Co-operation" this past summer, or is planning an open meeting in the hall for this fall? We cannot extend the usefulness of the order unless we get these non-members out. Some good singing, a good address upon the real facts of world co-operation, in Europe and in America, in New Zealand, Burma, Japan, etc., and a good hearty handshake and social roundup at the close, will do more than you can realize. If we have a good thing, let us try to pass it on. Getting members is like the darkey's ad on his melon wagon, "They're hand-picked, Massa." It's one by one, but with every member after one, how it would go!

State Grange not far away, but the year's gains are not enough. The



Worthy Master is hard at work, but we need to line up with him and the other officers. It is like a campfire, burning very low—lots of smoke and a very little fire—in some parts of our State Grange family. We need, if we have no big bellows, to get down on our hands and knees and blow a bit until that flame gets bigger and bigger and warms things up. It's a new day for the farmer's organization. We are fitted to meet its needs. Why not? It is up to you and to me, each individual member. —ALFRED DOCKING, Chairman Committee on Co-operation, Subordinate Grange No. 748, Manhattan, Kan.

### Hutchinson Fair Awards.

Continued from page seven.

taking a share of the ribbons. S. E. Smith of Lyons, Kan., won first and reserve grand championship on T. R. Fancy. A. M. Bear of Medora won the silver cup valued at \$25 given by the Hampshire Association, on Missouri Boy, and J. F. Price won the state cup given by the State Hampshire Association.

Exhibitors: A. M. Bear, Medora, Kan.; J. F. Price, Medora, Kan.; S. E. Smith, Lyons, Kan.; Turner Wright, Topeka, Kan.; Judge: First, Bear on Missouri Boy. Senior Yearling Boar.—First, Smith on T. R. Fancy; second, Bear on Medora John. Junior Boar Pig.—First, second and third, Bear on Canfield Lad 1st, Canfield Lad 2d, and Canfield Lad 3d. Aged Sows.—First, second and third, Bear on Hutchinson Sensation, Sedgwick Belle and Fancy. Junior Sow Pig.—First and second, Price on Opal's 1st and Opal's 2d; third, Bear on Canfield's Lady. Senior and Grand Champion Boar.—Missouri Boy (Bear). Junior Champion Boar.—Canfield's Lad 1st (Bear). Senior and Grand Champion Sow.—Hutchinson Sensation (Bear). Junior Champion Sow.—Opal's 1st (Bear). Aged Herd.—First, Bear. Young Herd.—First and second, Price. Get of Sire.—First, Bear on Missouri Boy; second, Price on General Price. Produce of Sow.—First, Bear on Lady Maud; second, Price on Opal's Pet.

### BERKSHIRES—SWINE.

Exhibitors: George W. Berry & Son, Topeka, Kan.; C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan.; H. E. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan.; George W. Rummel, Hutchinson, Kan.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla. Judge: Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo. Aged Boar.—First, Nash on Buster Black; second, Conroy on Duke's Rival Champion. Senior Yearling Boar.—First, Berry on Bob Hood 20th. Junior Yearling Boar.—First, Nash on Silver Tip's Master 2d. Senior Boar Pig.—First, Berry on Improver; second, Nash on Circus Lad. Junior Boar Pig.—First, Berry on Big Four; second and third, Nash on Gov. Capper and Buster Black Jr. Aged Sows.—First and second, Nash on Duchess 11th and Circus Girl. Senior Yearling Sow.—First, Nash on Carrie Crusader; second, Conroy on Conroy's May. Junior Yearling Sow.—First, Conroy on Black Diamond 10th; second, Nash on Zella 8th. Senior Sow Pig.—First and second, Berry on Berrington Belle 20th and Berrington Belle 22d. Junior Sow Pig.—First, second and third, Berry on Toastmistress, Toastmistress and Berrington Belle 23d. Senior and Grand Champion Boar.—Buster Black (Nash). Junior Champion Boar.—Improver (Berry). Senior and Grand Champion Sow.—Black Diamond 10th (Conroy). Junior Champion Sow.—Berrington Belle 20th (Berry). Aged Herd.—First, Nash; second, Conroy. Young Herd.—First and second, Berry. Get of Sire.—First and second, Berry on Imp. Baron Compton and Second Masterpiece. Produce of Sow.—First, Berry on Berrington Belle; second, Nash on Circus Girl.

### DUROC JERSEYS.

Exhibitors: Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.; R. W. Wile & Son, Genoa, Neb.; Gertrude Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.; J. R. Blackshire, Elm Dale, Kan.; Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan.; John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.; W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan. Judge: Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo. Aged Boar.—First, Otey on Good Enough Again King; second, Crow on W. R.'s Wonder; third, Thompson on Col. T. Senior Yearling Boar.—First, Blackshire on Big Chief. Junior Yearling Boar.—First, Crow on Champion Crow; second, Otey on Crimson Wonder 2d. Senior Boar Pig.—First, Blackshire on Col. Lincoln; second, Wile on Royal Wonder; third, Thompson on Golden Tat. Junior Boar Pig.—First, Crow on Bell Boy; second, Hammond & Buskirk on Tarrax Chief. Aged Sow.—First, Thompson on Queen Mary; second, Wile on Wonder Girl. Senior Yearling Sow.—First, Thompson on Cherry Girl; second, Wile & Son on Baby's Pride. Junior Yearling Sow.—First, Crow on H. M. Crow; second, Wile on Crimson Queen; third, Blackshire on Jeanie. Senior Sow Pig.—First, Crow on Queen Crow; second, Wile on Pride of Blossoms; third, Blackshire on Chief's Surprise. Junior Sow Pig.—First, Crow on Crow's Belle; second, Wile on Model Belle. Senior and Grand Champion Boar.—Good Enough Again (King). Junior Champion Boar.—Bell Boy (Crow). Senior and Grand Champion Sow.—Queen Mary (Thompson Bros.). Junior Champion Sow.—Queen Crow (Crow). Aged Herds, Four Head.—First, Crow; second, Thompson. Young Herd, Four Head.—First, Crow; second, Blackshire. Produce of Sow.—First, Crow on Bright Belle; second, Wile on Crimson Beauty. Get of Sire.—First and second, Crow on Crimson Wonder Again and W. R.'s Wonder. National Duroc Jersey Record Association Special for Breeder's Herd.—First, Crow; second, Thompson; third, Blackshire. National Duroc Jersey Record Association silver cup for young herd, valued at \$50, was won by Miss Gertrude Crow.

## Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Year advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

### HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WRITE THE Falls City Nursery, Falls City, Neb.

AGENTS—NOVELTY KNIVES AND RAZORS are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 163 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR HOUSEHOLD supplies needed in every home. Act quick, get the coin. Samples, 25 cents. Novelty Supply Co., 620 Hancock, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18 for U. S. Government positions, \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Full unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 85, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

### REAL ESTATE.

CATHOLIC HOMESSEKERS, WRITE for list. T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Marys, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

400 ACRES FINE FEED TO SELL—Kafir, maize, sorghum. E. T. Van Voorhis, Jericho, Texas.

BUY A CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARM where you can farm at a profit. Our big list will help you. Michigan Farm Home Company, Greenville, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—80 ACRES near Anderson Mo., well improved, purest water, finest fruit land, all kinds of fruit. Albert McRill, Box 91, Anderson, Mo.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS RELATING TO the agricultural opportunities of Wisconsin may be had by addressing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 133, Madison, Wis.

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

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HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

## FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the card of Orville E. Horne, Hustonia, Mo. Mr. Horne is offering his herd boar for sale at a bargain. Look up his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the card of O. B. Clemetson, of Holton, Kan. Mr. Clemetson is offering choice spring pigs sired by his herd boar, Major Zim, and out of Gold Metal and Model Look dams. He also offers his herd boar, Major Zim, by Major B, for sale. Look up his card and note his offer.

The Stryker Bros. of Fredonia, Kan., are showing a strong herd of Poland China this fall at the state fairs. They have a number of high-class spring boars for sale at very reasonable prices. Please read their ad in this issue and write them your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

H. C. Graner of Lancaster, Kan., is advertising his Poland China sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 22 Mr. Graner will sell 40 head of very topsy February, March and April boars and gilts. This offering was sired by Sampson Ex 2d, a grandson of the noted Sampson, and Long King's Best by the famous Long King. The dams are a great lot of big-type sows and breeders will find Mr. Graner's offering one of the extra good ones. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Eighty-five Holstein Cows.  
In this issue Ira Romig of Topeka, Kan., starts card for his Holstein cattle. Mr. Romig now has on hand about 100 head in his herd of high-grade and registered cows and heifers. He has enjoyed a large trade and has always given perfect satisfaction. He is reliable in all his dealings and if you want one cow or a carload you can buy them at reasonable prices for high-class stuff. He now has on hand a number of cows just freshened and a number to freshen this fall and winter. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Dunlap's Mulefoot Hogs.  
Drafts from the Blue Ribbon herd of John Dunlap at Williamsport, Ohio, have been sent from year to year to some state institutions, and recently Mr. Dunlap got an order from the United States Government for breeding stock. Mr. Dunlap has experimented with all the different breeds and finds that the Mulefoot is the best for him. He says that the Mulefoot is hardy, healthy, prolific and a quick grower, and easy to sell, and that his customers come back for more stock after they find that they are treated right. Look up his card and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Easy to Own an Engine Now.

The Witte Iron Works Co., 1605 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., has just issued a very attractive colored circular entitled "Own Your Hired Hand—It's Cheaper Than Hiring." It is profusely illustrated.

and shows that a Witte engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, naphtha or distillate, is a competent "hand," suitable for any work that can be handled by a man. H. Witte has been building Witte engines for 27 years, and he is a master at his business. He has changed his plan so that he now plans to use a factory to use on easy payments, and at no advance over the regular price.

His plan further contemplates the engine earning its own cost while the user is paying for it, and Mr. Witte claims to be able to save the purchaser from \$25 to \$50, according to the size and style of engine desired. These engines are made in all sizes, from 1½ to 40 horsepower, stationary, portable, skidded or sawrig. Mr. Witte will be glad to send you one of these new circulars, free, and his big new catalog and payment plan, if you will send your name and address to the address given above.

## Green Hill Jersey Farm.

One of the prosperous farmers and breeders of Missouri is D. Lee Shawhan, living near Lee's Summit. He has his farm well seeded to alfalfa and all kinds of tame grass. He has a new farmhouse, good barns, and one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in the state. At the head of this herd is Viola's Majesty No. 9177 by Viola's Golden Jolly and out of Majesty's Daisy, a daughter of Royal Majesty. Viola's Golden Jolly sold for \$13,000 at auction and Royal Majesty sold in Mr. Cooper's last sale for \$4,000. Mr. Shawhan has a number of imported cows on the farm that have proven great producers. Several have raised bull calves, and these he now offers for sale. If you need a first-class herd bull it will pay you to write for full description and breeding. Please read ad in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Laptad Stock Farm Sale.

The Laptad Stock Farm near Lawrence, Kan., will sell on October 15, 25 Poland China spring boars and gilts, also 25 Duroc Jersey spring boars and gilts. The Poland China are of the big-type useful kind. They have been well taken care of and are just the kind to grow into money. The Durocs have had equally as good care and are from the most fashionable blood lines. A nicely illustrated catalog is now ready to mail. It gives a complete description of the farm and explains how and why Mr. Laptad makes a success in handling two breeds of hogs on one farm. Don't fail to send your name in early for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Remember, sale will be held on the farm near Lawrence, Kan. Free conveyance will be furnished all parties wishing to attend.

W. W. Otey & Sons' Durocs.  
With this issue W. W. Otey & Sons, of Winfield, Kan., start a card for their famous Duroc Jerseys. They have at the head of their herd the grand champion Duroc boar at the Kansas State Fair, 1913, Good Enuff Again King No. 35203. This hog is assisted by Crimson Wonder 4th No. 43655. This great pair of boars mated to an extra good line of very high-class sows have produced a lot of royal blooded spring boars. Mr. Otey is making special prices on February, March and April boars. Their guarantee is, "We ship you the pig, you look it over; if not satisfactory, send it back at our expense." What better guarantee could anyone ask? Please read ad and write your wants. Now is the time to get some of this grand champion blood. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.



## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## KING'S WONDER and ELLERBROEK WONDER

## Poland China Sale

HALE, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1913

Forty head high-class March and April pigs—20 Boars and 20 Glts. Strictly choice individuals, large and growthy. Sires, King's Wonder and Ellerbrook Wonder, out of dams sired by Longfellow Again, R. B.'s Longfellow, Nodaway Dude, Grand Look, and other great sires. Will also sell some choice Shorthorn bulls and yearling heifers sired by King Challenger 312040, son of Whitehall King 22724. Send for catalog.

W. F. HOUX, Jr.

HALE, MO.

AUCTIONEER, A. W. CIES, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

## GRANER'S POLAND CHINA SALE

To Be Held at Farm Near LANCASTER, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1913

Forty head of February, March and April Boars and Glts sired by the two great boars, Samson Ex. 2d, a grandson of the noted Shattuck boar Sampson, and Long King's Best, a son of the famous old sire, Long King. The dams of the pigs are a great line of well-bred sows. Send for catalog and make arrangements to attend. Col. J. A. Sparks, Auctioneer. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS.



## 35 Immune Poland China Spring Boars

Sired by big Iowa bred boars and out of 700-lb. sows. The blood of A. Wonder, Long King, etc. Price for thirty days, \$25 to \$35. Immune and fully guaranteed. Send check with first letter if desired.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

KING OF KANSAS 65406

## GILDOW'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS.

Special Offering for the Next Sixty Days: Fifty big spring boars, fifty big stretchy spring glts and yearling and aged sows, either bred or open. These are all the big, stretchy kind, combining size with quality. Don't fail to see our show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, St. Joseph, Sedalia, and the American Royal. Write us today. We are offering bargains.

DR. JOHN GILDOW &amp; SONS, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI.

## BIG POLAND BOARS

TEN FALL BOARS, ready for service. Price, \$25 and \$30. Good ones, sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Big Logan Ex. Order quick. These bargains won't last.

GEO. WEDD &amp; SON, Spring Hill, Kan.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring glts for sale, or will hold and breed for early next spring litters. A few dandy boars left. Booking orders for fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.

(30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

## ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A. Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick.

A. J. ERHART &amp; SON, Beeler, Kansas.

## P. L. WARE &amp; SON'S POLAND CHINAS

Choice lot of spring boars for sale, sired by Miami Chief by Wide Awake, out of Choice Lady. These boars are out of sows sired by Big Hadley, Young Hadley and Young Hadley's Likeness. Prices reasonable.

P. L. WARE &amp; SON, PAOLA, KAN.

## SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS

One extra yearling red Scotch bull that we intended to show, sired by Whirlwind by Captain Archer, he is out of one of our best cows, a daughter of Barmpton Knight. This young bull is good enough to head any herd. We also offer our yearling herd boar A's Big Orange, and 25 young boars.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

## BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

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

## TEN BIG FALL POLAND BOARS.

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

Extra good individuals at \$25 each.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

## Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the

## Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland.

Write your wants. Address

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

## TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 3-

year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

## J. H. BROWN, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland, Bred Glts and Boars for sale.

## THIRTY POLAND PIGS

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

## ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

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

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

## Hildwein's Big Type Poland

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 23.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

20 Extra Good Fall Boars, ready for service, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me.

L. V. O'KEEFE, Stilwell, Kansas.

## GOOD E NUFF AGAIN KING

No. 35203. The sensational first premium champion and grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair, 1913. Special prices on boars. W. W. OTEY, Winfield, Kan.

## BARGAIN IN HERD BOAR

Wicker's X by Expansion Wonder, dam Split Silk by Meddler. Three years old, a great breeder. Can't use him any longer. Will sell him fully guaranteed, \$50.

ORVILLE C. HORINE, Houstonia, Mo.

## CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the only Clay Jumbo assisted by Big Joe, an A. Wonder boar. Six choice fall and twelve selected spring boars at bed rock prices. Also glts.

JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

## BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

## BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

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

## 44 Spring Pigs - 2 December Pigs

At cut prices. In pairs and trios. By Model Monday and other great boars, out of sows of the best blood lines.

O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kansas.

## SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

Forty big-type Poland pigs, sired by Big Four Wonder, grandson of A. Wonder, and Orange Model 2d by Big Orange. Will sell them until they are 100 days old for \$25 each. Pairs, not related, \$40. First choice with every sale. Inspection invited.

L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

## GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted \$580 litter; Colossus, O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.

AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

## STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and glts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also Hereford cattle and standard-bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

## FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS, ATTENTION!

## THE TOPEKA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, Topeka, Kansas.

(Not an Assessment Company.)

## INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE

At a less rate and under more favorable conditions than heretofore offered to the Kansas farmers and stock breeders.

This Company writes a Blanket or "Herd" Policy covering all ordinary live stock on farm, and pays amount insured in case of loss.

## FOR BLOODED AND PEDIGREED STOCK

This Company has a Specific Policy that is more liberal and costs you less money than that charged by outside companies.

This Company was incorporated by about 100 of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the State for their own protection and has compiled with the State Laws of Kansas and is licensed by the Insurance Department.

For full particulars as to insurance or agency, address

C. L. SHARPE, STATE AGENT, Central National Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C.'s

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and glts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding glts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed.

DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

## MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorr's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader.

Stock for sale.

R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

## BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

Extra good March and April boars, sired by "Big Orange Again," and "Gritter's Surprise." Dams—By "A Wonder," "Miller's Chief Price," and Podendorf's "Chief Price Again." Immune. Priced right.

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA GLTS FOR SALE.

20 - Yearling glts, bred. Sired by a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell.

THURSTON &amp; WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

## Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

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

Stock for sale.

E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

## IMMUNE BOARS CULLED CLOSE.

Fifteen big-type Poland China spring boars, strictly tops. \$20 for choice for 30 days. Also 35 glts, same money. All immune. Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

## POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one year-

ling boar Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

## MULE FOOT HOGS

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

JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

## FROST'S O. I. C.'s

Twenty March and April boars for sale. Also three show boars weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. All prize winners. Prices reasonable. Address

S. D. &amp; B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

## WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Glts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigree free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

## MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

## O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 A PAIR.

H. W. HAYNES, MERIDEN, KAN.

## THE STRAY LIST

W. M. TRUITT, COUNTY CLERK, OTTAWA COUNTY. Taken Up—By C. E. Patrick, Minneapolis, Kan., on September 1, 1913, one red yearling steer; crop off left ear, also under lip in same ear, and a swallow fork in right ear.

TAKEN UP BY JOHN DOUGLAS OF Caney Township, Montgomery County, Kansas, address Tyro, Kansas, one black horse pony, age unknown, has three white feet, heart brand on left shoulder; also one dun horse pony with heart brand on each jaw and on left thigh. Said stray was taken up on the second day of May, 1913. Stray ponies valued at fifteen dollars each.

JOHN S. ELDER, COUNTY CLERK, RAWLINS COUNTY. Taken up by Roy Stewart of McDonald, Kan., on the 28th day of July, 1913, two miles south and one and one-half miles east of the Midland Ranch and one mile north and one mile east of the Dewey Ranch, one span of mare work mules as follows: One bay mule about 11 years old, weight 900 lbs.; one black mule, with mealy nose, 10 years old, weight 1050 lbs. Owner can have same by paying advertising and other charges. Value, \$100.00 each.

## OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds.

J. O. JAMES, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.

## FIELD NOTES

This will be the last call for J. H. Harvey's sale of Improved Chester Whites at Maryville, Mo., October 15. This will be one of the outstanding offerings of the season. The boars and glts in this sale were carefully selected by Mr. Harvey, who has had 35 years' experience as a breeder. They have the size, quality and breeding. If you want good ones, attend this sale.

This will be the last call for J. S. Kennedy's O. I. C. and Chester White sale at Blockton, Iowa, October 16. Mr. Kennedy will have a great offering, and breeders wanting strictly high-class breeding stock should arrange to attend this sale. The blood lines of the offering are all that could be desired. The quality is strictly first-class and Mr. Kennedy guarantees satisfaction. Arrange to be there.

Attention is called to the card of J. H. Walker, of Lathrop, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Walker owns one of the best herds of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle now assembled. It will pay anyone interested in dual purpose cattle to write Mr. Walker and have him send the better records of his herd for the past several years. He has breeding stock for sale at all times.

The card of J. E. Weller, of Faucett, Mo., owner of the noted Legal Tender herd of Duroc Jerseys, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. His offering consists of spring boars and glts, also summer pigs of both sexes. The spring boars include some outstanding herd header prospects, and his entire offering is first class. Mr. Weller owns one of the great Duroc herds in the West. The best blood lines of the breed are represented in his herd, and Legal Tender Durocs are making good in almost every state in the corn belt. Write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

## Last Call for E. N. Riggs's Sale.

This will be the last call for the R. N. Riggs sale of big-type Poland Chinas at Lawson, Mo., October 10. Mr. Riggs will have one of the very best offerings that will be sold this season. He will offer 20 head of boars and 20 head of glts, many of them sired by his great herd boar, Jumbo Orr; some by Longfellow A, others by A Wonder Boy and Mo. King 2d. The dams of this offering are an extra fine lot of big-type sows. Among them are daughters of big-boned Big Columbus, Jumbo Orr, Mouw's Defender, Tecumseh Grand, and other noted big-type sires. Breeders will not find a better offering this year. They are big, smooth, growthy fellows, and are a lot of herd improvers.

## P. L. Ware &amp; Son's Poland Chinas.

In this issue P. L. Ware & Son start a card for their Poland Chinas. Ware & Son are the most careful breeders we know of. They have one of the very best herds of Poland Chinas in Kansas. At the head of the herd is Miami Chief by Wide Awake and out of Choice Lady. This hog has wonderful size and scale and has proven a sire of very high-class Poland. Mr. Ware has furnished herd headers for several good herds, and has now on hand a number of early spring boars that are extra good and priced very reasonable. If you need some new blood, don't fail to write Mr. Ware for prices. They are always very reasonable on prices and ship out only first-class hogs. Please read ad in this issue.

## E. L. Dolan's Great Big-Type Offering.

E. L. Dolan, of Platte City, Mo., advertises his great offering of big-type Poland Chinas in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 14 at Platte City Mr. Dolan will sell 28 head, the select tops of his fine herd. The offering will consist of eleven choice fall yearling glts, nine extra good spring glts, three fall boars, and five spring boars, all extra good ones. The greater part of the offering was sired by Mr. Dolan's herd boar, Iowa Lad, by Big Ex, and out of dams sired by noted big-type sires. The Poland Chinas that will go in this sale were carefully selected. They are the big smooth easy-feeding kind and breeders will find it one of the great offerings of the season. Catalogs sent only on application. Write for catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

## Clay Jumbo Poland.

This week we start advertising for James W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan. Mr. Anderson is one of the successful breeders of strictly big-type Poland Chinas. He calls his herd the Clay Jumbo herd, in honor of his great breeding boar, Clay Jumbo, a son of Nebraska Wonder and out of an Expansion-bred dam. He is one of the great breeding boars of the state. He is assisted by Joe Wonder, a son of the noted Iowa boar, Big Joe, and his dam is a daughter of old A Wonder. This kind of boar, when crossed on the sale toppers that Mr. Anderson has in his herds, brings results. Mr. Anderson has in the herd at this time a number of daughters of Clay Jumbo, others by Blue Valley Gold Dust, Wonder Giantess, Big John, and several that trace to Expansion, one by Captain Hutch. Mr. Anderson has just purchased from C. F. Adams of Iowa a very choice spring gilt sired by Mammoth Jumbo, the great son of Big Jubmo. Read the advertisement in this issue and become interested. There is offered choice last fall and spring boars by the herd boars, others by Big Lad, O. K. Lad, Looks Choice, and others. They are being priced low.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.





## DUROC JERSEYS

## Tatarax Herd Durocs

For Sale—Fifty Spring Boars, sired by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat. Col. and Tat's Top. The best bunch of boars we ever raised. Priced reasonable.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

## HILLSIDE DUROCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable.

W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

## FALL and SPRING BOARS

Fall and spring gilts bred or open sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection, he by Ohio Chief. Write for prices.

DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

## GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

No. 55203. The sensational first premium champion and grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair, 1913. Special prices on boars. W. W. OTEY, Winfield, Kansas.

**BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.**  
Oldest in the West. Seventy spring pigs, both sexes, mostly by my herd boars, Model Topnotcher and Oakland Lad, out of richly bred dams. Also fall gilts. Everything guaranteed. N. D. Simpson, Bellaire, Kan.

**DUROC JERSEY BRED GILTS.**  
20 yearling gilts bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow, sired by my three herd boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain Valley Prize and New Lebanon Coker. \$35 for choice. Want to sell quick. 20 spring boars priced reasonable.  
Richard Ruthgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.

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

**MARSH CREEK DUROCS.**  
Choice fall gilts sired by Tat's Chief bred by Buddy O. K.; also open fall gilts and spring boars.  
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kansas.

**QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.**  
Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 11095.  
E. G. MUNSELL, Prop.,  
Route 4, Herkimer, Kansas.

**DUROC March Boars \$12** and up, by Model and Tatarax Boy. E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

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

## AUCTIONEERS.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens October 6, 1913.  
**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter,  
Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

**Col. Jas. T. McCulloch** Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ten years of study and practice selling for some of the best breeders.

**R. L. HARRIMAN**  
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Bunceton, Missouri.

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Wellington - Kansas.

**FRANK J. ZAUN** FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER  
Independence, Mo., Bell Phone 675 Ind.  
My references: America's Best Breeders, for whom I have been selling for years.  
GET ZAUN—HE KNOWS HOW.

**Col. W. B. RYAN** LEBANON, KANSAS.  
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer. The man that gets the high dollar and works for you like a brother.

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Beloit, Kansas

**W. C. CURPHEY** Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales.  
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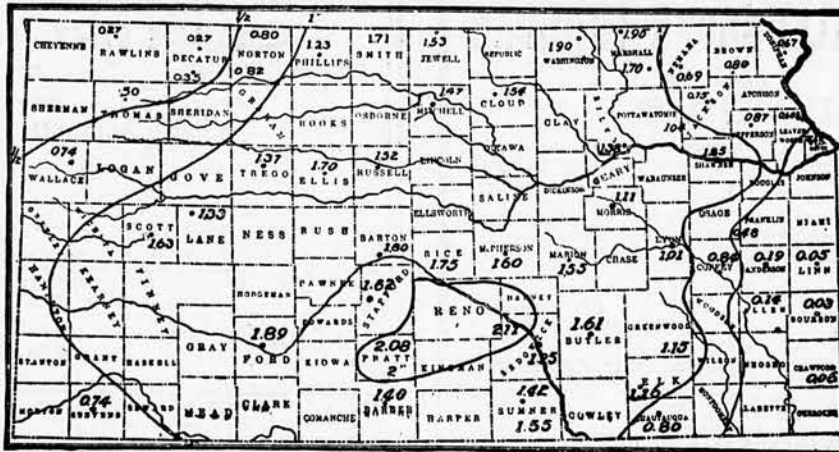
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**L.R. BRADY** Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold.  
Manhattan, Kansas.

**Col. Jesse Howell** Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

**L. H. GROTE, MORGANVILLE, KANSAS.**  
General Auctioneer.  
Write or phone for dates at my expense.

KANSAS CROP REPORT  
FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27

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

UNITED STATES WEATHERS OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Weather cool, no frost. Ground in good condition for seeding wheat and alfalfa.

Anderson—Wheat seeding about done. Rains benefited bluegrass pastures; need more for water supply.

Barber—Ground in fine condition; seeding about done.

Barton—Good rains a great help to pastures. Plowing and seeding. Some wheat up, fine for winter pasture.

Butler—A good rain and cooler. Alfalfa seed making a fair crop, better than expected.

Cloud—Wheat seeding commenced. Pastures improving. Not sufficient rain in some localities to finish plowing.

Coffey—Water still very scarce. Light frost.

Crawford—More fertilizer being used with wheat than ever before. Largest acreage rye seeding in many years.

Decatur—Ground in excellent condition for fall seeding. About the usual acreage of wheat sown. Hard freeze necessitated cutting of kafir and cane which was still growing.

Doniphan—Rather cool; otherwise conditions favorable.

Elk—Good rain, but not enough to make stock water.

Greenwood—Ground in fine shape for seeding. Not enough rain to start streams or fill ponds for stock water.

Jackson—Farmers busy fall plowing and cutting alfalfa.

Jefferson—Wheat seeding in progress. Forage enough here. Pastures improving. More alfalfa than usual. Seed corn will be scarce and high.

Jewell—Ground in fine condition for seeding. Very little damage by frost.

Johnson—Wheat seeding in progress. Fall pastures improving. A few peaches, pears and plums on market.

Lane—Another good rain. Wheat seeding being rushed. The acreage will be heavier than last year.

Leavenworth—Prospect for fall pasturage improved.

McPherson—Heavy rain stopped seeding. Alfalfa making rapid growth. Corn fodder in shock damaged by rain. Plenty of moisture. Sunshine desired.

Marion—Good rain. Farmers still sowing wheat. Alfalfa being cut. No damage by frost.

Marshall—Heavy rain. Ground in fine shape for fall seeding. Rains revived alfalfa and late feed crops. No damage by frost.

Mitchell—Ground in good condition for seeding.

Morris—Light frost; no damage.

Norton—Wheat seeding in progress. Cutting kafir and filling silos.

Phillips—Good rain, cooler, light frost; no vegetation killed except on lowlands. Wheat coming up fine.

Pratt—Plenty of rain. Wheat seeding about two-thirds done.

Rawlins—Late rains put ground in good condition for seeding. A large acreage will be sown. Early seeding up—looking fine. Plenty of feed—some to sell.

Rice—Ground in fine condition for seeding.

Russell—Good rain. Rather wet for seeding. Some wheat up, looking fine; will make good pasture.

Scott—Wheat seeding still in progress. Forage growing fast.

Sedgewick—Large acreage of fall wheat sown, now coming up; pastures good.

Smith—Alfalfa starting to grow since late rain. Pastures started. Farmers sowing wheat.

Stevens—Small showers. Wheat looking fine; pastures improving. Forage and grain crops rather light.

Sumner—Plenty of rain; alfalfa growing rapidly; will get another cutting unless killed by frost.

Thomas—Farm work delayed by rain. Two killing frosts doing great damage to late cane. Milo a good seed crop. Early wheat never better at this time.

Trego—Light frost September 25.

Wallace—Heavy frost on September 25.

Washington—Rain. Wheat seeding commenced.

Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 8—C. L. Thomas, Webber, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzer, Goff, Kan.

Feb. 6—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herkimer, Kan.

Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

**Polands and Durocs.**

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

**Chester White and O. I. C.**

Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Oct. 14—George E. Norman & Sons, New Town, Mo.

Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.

**Hampshires.**

Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

March 6—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

**Linscott Jerseys.**

R. J. Linscott, a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer for the past twelve years, reports good sales during the fall. Mr. Linscott has the only Register of Merit herd in Kansas, and is prepared all the time to supply the trade with choice young bulls of serviceable age sired by noted bulls and out of cows making as high as 600 pounds of butter per year. Mr. Linscott's herd numbers nearly 100 now, with about 40 in milk. The females are all for sale.

## Lee Stanford Sale.

The sale of Poland Chinas advertised to take place on the State Fair grounds, September 18, was attended by a number of farmers and breeders. The grand champion, Smuggler, was sold to Oliver & Son, of Danville, Kan. This hog was three times grand champion at the fair at Hutchinson; a proven sire, backed up by seven grand champions in his pedigree from Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky state fairs. While he sold to Oliver & Son for a very low price, we consider this hog worth \$1,000 to any breeder who has a good class of Poland Chinas sows to use him on. Oliver & Son are to be congratulated on buying such a valuable hog to head their herd. The March 4 spring pigs sired by Smuggler sold for an average of \$48 each. While this was not their true value, it was all that the crowd would pay at a time when feed is so high.

If some of your fowls have been late in moulting, you should feed them extra good so that they can have their new feathers before cold weather sets in. It is a sorry sight to see a half-naked hen in freezing weather.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.



Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by prize-winner, T. E. Fancy. Will sell Mollie 5th, one of my best sows, due to farrow October 12.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

Write  
**DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR**, Baldwin, Kan.  
for prices on  
**HAMPSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS.**  
Also some fine weanlings.

(First published September 20, 1913.)  
**PUBLICATION NOTICE.**

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

F. G. Thomas, Plaintiff,

vs.

William C. Knox, doing business as William C. Knox & Company; William C. Knox, surviving partner of Hodges & Knox; Hallie H. Knox, sole surviving heir at law of Harry C. Hodges, deceased; partner of William C. Knox; J. H. Evans; L. S. Perry, and L. S. Perry, assignee of J. H. Hunt, deceased; Mary R. Hunt, as executor of the estate of J. H. Hunt, deceased; Hannah Nevels; Robert S. Stevens; Ellen C. Beals, and George L. Beals, if living, and if dead, the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of the said Hannah Nevels, Robert S. Stevens, Ellen C. Beals and George L. Beals, and the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of George Goodbar, deceased—Defendants.

No. 28292.

The State of Kansas to William C. Knox, doing business as William C. Knox & Company; William C. Knox, surviving partner of Hodges & Knox; Hallie H. Knox, sole heir at law of Harry C. Hodges, deceased; Mary R. Hunt, executor of the estate of J. H. Hunt, deceased; Hannah Nevels, Robert S. Stevens, Ellen C. Beals, and George L. Beals, if living, and if dead, the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of the said Hannah Nevels, Robert S. Stevens, Ellen C. Beals, and George L. Beals, and the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of George Goodbar, deceased, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, in an action wherein F. G. Thomas is plaintiff and you, the said William C. Knox, doing business as William C. Knox & Company; William C. Knox, surviving partner of Hodges & Knox; Hallie H. Knox, sole surviving heir at law of Harry C. Hodges, deceased; partner of William C. Knox; J. H. Evans, L. S. Perry and L. S. Perry, as assignee of J. H. Hunt, deceased; Mary R. Hunt, as executor of the estate of J. H. Hunt, deceased; Hannah Nevels; Robert S. Stevens; Ellen C. Beals, and George L. Beals, if living, and if dead, the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of the said Hannah Nevels, Robert S. Stevens, Ellen C. Beals, and George L. Beals, and the unknown heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, trustees and assigns of George Goodbar, deceased, are defendants; that said petition of said plaintiff and affidavit for service by publication have been filed in said action, and you are hereby notified that unless you answer said petition of plaintiff on or before the 3rd day of November, 1913, said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you on each of the claims prayed for in said petition, adjudging and decreeing the plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of the full, legal and equitable title and estate in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

Lot numbered 416 in Block 9, and lot numbered 452 in Block 120, in Lincoln Street, and lots numbered 420 and 422 in Lincoln Street, all in Zenas King's addition to the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas; also a tract or parcel of land described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east line of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 12, Range 16, nine and 24-100 chains north of the south line of the north 1 32-100 chains; thence west 3 78-100 chains; thence south 1 32-100 chains; thence east 3 78-100 chains to place of beginning; also a tract, piece or parcel of land in said northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 12, Range 16, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the line of said northwest quarter, 7 92-100 chains north of the south line; thence north 1 32-100 chains; thence west 3 78-100 chains; thence south one and 32-100 chains; thence east 3 78-100 chains to the place of beginning, all in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, and forever quieting and settling at rest her title and possession therein, and forever barring you and each of you from ever asserting or claiming any right, title, interest or estate in and to said real estate or any part thereof, and for all costs of said action, and such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of September, 1913.

C. W. BOWER,

Clerk of the District Court,

Shawnee County, Kansas.

By JESSIE M. CURTIS, Deputy.

E. L. O'NEIL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Alfalfa Facts.**

Growing alfalfa is good business farming.

Fox tail is the greatest enemy of alfalfa.

Alfalfa means more money and better homes.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.

Alfalfa does things and never loafs on the job.

Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good.

Alfalfa fills the hay mow and pays for the privilege.

Alfalfa is the cheapest and best feed for dairy cattle.

Alfalfa insures larger yields from the crops that follow.

Alfalfa contains more protein per ton than clover or corn.

Alfalfa is the agricultural wonder of the twentieth century.

The sooner dairy tools are washed after using, the more easily they will be cleansed.



# HARVEY AND KENNEDY'S BIG TWO DAYS SALE

## J. H. HARVEY'S SELECT OFFERING

### At Maryville, Mo., Wed., Oct. 15, 1913

Fifty-seven Head O. I. C. and Chester White Hogs—29 Boars and 28 Gilts, sired by such boars as Jumbo 2d by the noted 1,210-pound Jumbo, High Style and Seldom Fed. Out of such dams as Barber Girl, Anna, Peach Blossom and other noted Chester White and O. I. C. dams. The breeding and quality of this offering is second to none. Catalogs now ready. I have no mailing list. Mail bids sent to fieldman or auctioneer in my care will receive careful attention and satisfaction guaranteed. Parties from a distance entertained free.

W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

R. P. HOSMER, Auctioneer.

J. H. HARVEY,

MARYVILLE, MO.

J. S. KENNEDY'S SALE OCTOBER 16. Attend Two Sales at One Expense.

## J. S. KENNEDY'S GREAT OFFERING

### At Blockton, Iowa, Thurs., Oct. 16, '13

Forty Head Choice O. I. C. and Chester White Boars and Gilts—20 Boars and 20 Gilts, January, February, April and May farrow, sired by such boars as Milligan, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair, 1912; Voyager by Iowa Wonder; Pompos, a Neponset and O. K. Mikado bred boar, and my great young boar, Best Of All. They are out of daughters of such boars as Callaway Dick, Perfection, and other noted sires of the breed. The offering is first class in every way. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneers will receive careful attention and satisfaction guaranteed. Parties from a distance entertained free.

W. J. Cody, Fieldman. Auctioneers—Thos. E. Deem, M. A. Griffith, W. R. Reed.

J. S. KENNEDY, BLOCKTON, IOWA

J. H. HARVEY'S SALE OCTOBER 15. Attend Two Sales at One Expense.

## LAPTAD STOCK FARM PUBLIC SALE

### POLAND CHINAS and DUROC JERSEYS



One of the Laptad Kind.

#### THE POLAND CHINA OFFERING—NUMBERS 1 TO 25.

No. 1—"Sunshine 2nd" (161297). Fall yearling sow. Sold with breeding privilege.

No. 2—"Black Star" (161299). Fall yearling sow. Sold with breeding privilege.

Nos. 3 and 4—Boars. Sire, Douglas 62502; dam, Mogul's Lady Hadley (16301).

Nos. 5, 6 and 7, Boars, and Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Sows. Sire, Hadley Mogul 65307; dam, Looks Giantess (138288).

Nos. 13, 14 and 15, Boars; No. 16, Sow. Sire, Hadley Mogul 56307; dam, Mabel H. (135394).

Nos. 17, 18 and 19, Boars; Nos. 20 and 21, Sows. Sire, Douglas 62502; dam, Mabel H. 2nd (161300).

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, Sows. Sire, Douglas 62502; dam, Black Star (161299).

#### THE DUROC JERSEY OFFERING—NUMBERS 26 TO 50.

No. 26—"Mortgage Lifter" (364486). Two-year-old sow. Sold with breeding privilege.

No. 27—"Tatty's Pride" (364864). Fall yearling sow. Sold with breeding privilege.

No. 28—"Laptad's Money Maker" (364862). Fall yearling sow. Sold with breeding privilege.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, Boars. Sire, Laptad's Tatarax 90843; dam, Top Notcher Maid (253860).

Nos. 35, 36 and 37, Boars; Nos. 38, 39 and 40, Sows. Sire, Laptad's Golden Rule 117667; dam, Mortgage Lifter (364486).

Nos. 41, 42 and 43, Boars. Sire, Laptad's Golden Rule 117667; dam, Tatty Notcher Gold Queen (364488).

Nos. 44 and 45, Boars; Nos. 46 and 47, Sows. Sire, Laptad's Golden Rule 117667; dam, Tatty's Pride (364864).

No. 48, Boar; Nos. 49 and 50, Sows. Sire, Laptad's Golden Rule 117667; dam, Laptad's Money Maker (364862).

SEND FOR CATALOG! COME RAIN OR SHINE! SALE UNDER COVER! Auctioneers—Col. Frank Zaun, Independence, Mo.; Col. S. T. Moore, Lawrence, Kan. Fieldman for Kansas Farmer, O. W. Devine.



## L. R. WILEY

### Percherons, Belgians And Shires

### Stallions and Mares

### One Hundred Head of Imported and American Bred.

### INCLUDING ALL PRIZE WINNERS

### Sale Barns at Emporia, Kan.

## THE GREAT JUMBO ORR SALE

### OF BIG HIGH QUALITY

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

### At Lawson Mo., Friday, October 10th, 1913

Forty head carefully selected boars and gilts, sired by the great Jumbo Orr 178083, Longfellow A 185483, A Wonder Boy and Mo. King 2d. Twenty boars and twenty gilts. Out of the best sows of my herd, including daughters of such boars as Big Bone 2d, Big Columbus, Mouw's Defender, Tecumseh Grand and Jumbo Orr. Breeders will find our offering high class in every way. They are the big smooth easy-feeding kind. Some fine herd header prospects. Send for catalog. Mail bids sent to auctioneers or fieldman in my care will be fairly treated.

### N. R. RIGGS, LAWSON, MO.

W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

Auctioneers—Col. Zack Wells, Thomas E. Deem, Moss B. Parsons.

## DOLAN'S BIG TYPE POLAND SALE

### At Platte City, Mo., Tuesday, Oct., 14, 1913

#### 28—HEAD, THE SELECT TOPS OF THE HERD—28

#### Eleven Fall Yearling Gilts, Nine Spring Gilts, Three Fall Boars, and Five Spring Boars.

This offering was sired by Iowa Lad 63778 by Big Ex 47717 and out of sows sired by the best big-type boars of the breed. Breeders will find this offering right in every way, and entire offering is inbred. Catalogs ready, sent only on application. Mail bids sent to auctioneers or fieldman in my care will receive careful attention.

### E. L. DOLAN, PLATTE CITY, MO.

### COL. H. L. MITZGER — AUCTIONEERS — COL. G. H. STUCKEY.

W. J. CODY, FIELDMAN.

## C. E. Conover's Poland China China Sale, Oct. 22

Six fall boars, two fall gilts, eleven spring boars, fifteen spring gilts and five tried sows. Offering sired by Long King's Hadley, A Wonder Equal and Sampson's Long King. Send for catalog.

C. E. CONOVER

STANBERRY, MISSOURI

### FIELD NOTES

#### H. T. Hineman & Son.

Last week H. T. Hineman & Son, of Dighton, Lane County, Kansas, showed an unusually good string of jacks and jennets at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Mr. Hineman won two grand championships and eleven first premiums. They have a good herd of jack stock and are very pleasant men to deal with.

This will be the last call for W. F. Houx's sale of big-type Polands and Shorthorn cattle at Hale, Mo., October 15. His offering of Poland is sired by his great herd boars, King's Wonder and Ellerbrook's Wonder. It will be one of the best of the season. His offering of Shorthorn bulls and yearling heifers will be strictly high-class.

#### Wiley's Percherons and Belgians.

In this issue L. R. Wiley, of Emporia, Kan., starts a card offering a number of two and three-year-old stallions to the trade. Mr. Wiley just returned from France and Belgium with a string of two and three-year-old stallions that are the best he could find for sale in Europe. He has a large sale barn at Emporia, Kan., and will make special prices on some extra ones. If you are thinking of buying a stallion in the spring, it would pay you to write or call on Mr. Wiley this fall and get the pick

of the barns, and at special prices. Mr. Wiley puts up a cash guarantee with every horse sold. You can secure in this offering a young stallion that anyone would be pleased to own and show to his friends and neighbors. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants.

#### Howell Bros.' Durocs and Herefords.

Col. Jesse Howell of the firm of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords, writes a very interesting letter in which he states that the stock is doing well and that the demand is fair. It is Mr. Howell's idea that the years following this will be the best for the pure-bred business ever known in the West. Mr. Howell says they have a fine lot of fall pigs already on hand, with plenty of good spring boars and Holstein bulls for the trade right now.

#### Neale Offers Holstein Herd Headers.

The attention of Holstein breeders is called to the card, started in this issue of Kansas Farmer, of A. S. Neale, dairy specialist in the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. A number of the bulls offered were sired by Admiral Prilly Walker 42562, eleven A. R. O. daughters, by Admiral Walker Pieterje 35269, 36 A. R. O. daughters, and one of the greatest sires of the breed. Admiral Prilly Walker is developing into a great breeder and in the next few years is sure to make a great showing. In Mr. Neale's sale held April

23, 1913, a number of his helper calves were sold. All were under one year except one, and the prices paid for them ranged from \$130 to \$200, and a number of his daughters have changed hands recently at \$500. He is a three-fourths brother of King Walker, the great bull formerly owned by Shurtz, of Indiana, and now owned in New York. His present owner is buying his daughters regardless of price, and only recently paid Mr. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., \$750 for one. Other young bulls offered are by a son of King Pontiac DeKol 49088, two A. R. O. daughters, he by King of the Pontiacs. All of the bulls offered are out of Mr. Neale's best cows, all of the dams having very creditable records. The offering is one that will appeal to Holstein breeders wanting herd headers. The breeding, and the long line of records behind them, are all that could be desired. They are backed by records that go with the history makers of the breed, and are a great lot of herd

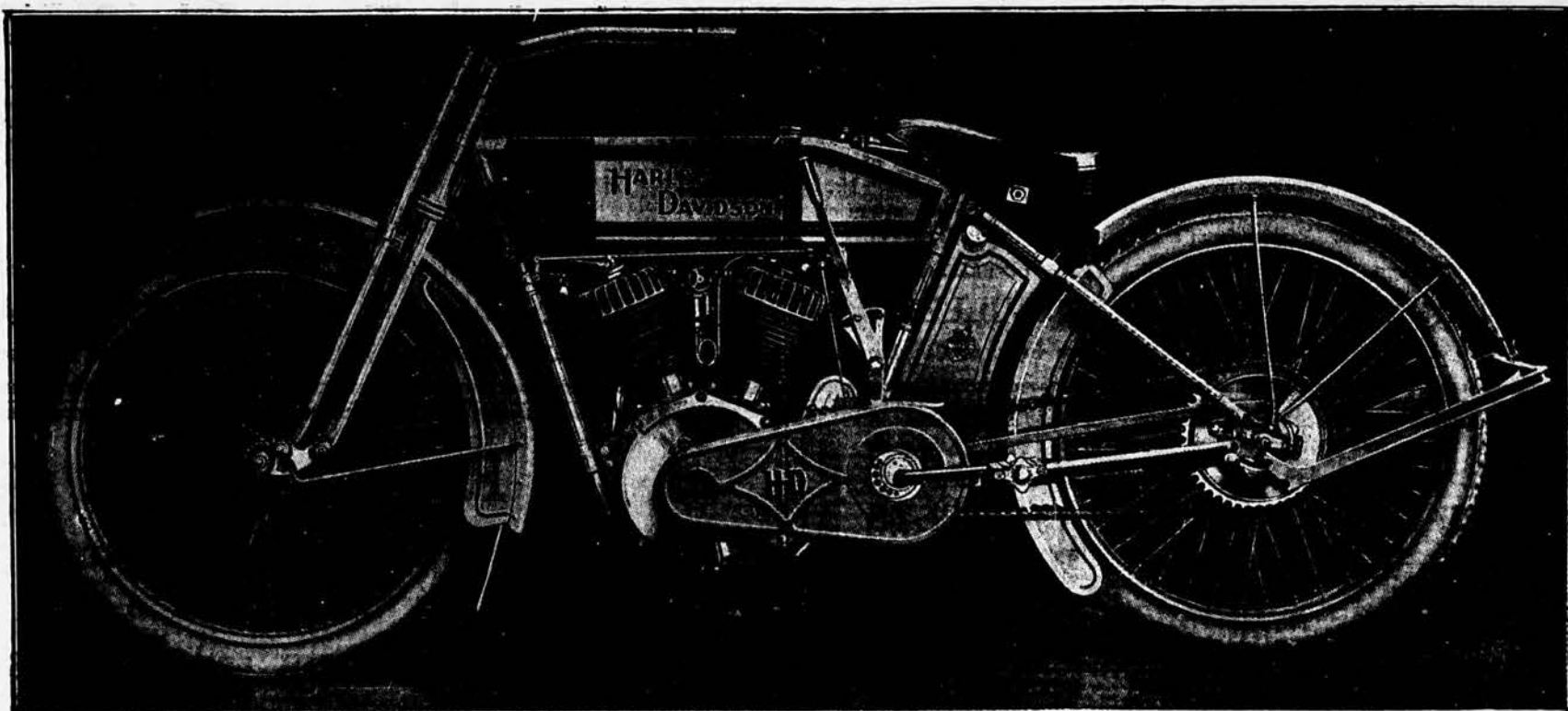
header prospects. Look up Mr. Neale's card in this issue, and if interested write him at Manhattan, Kan., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

#### C. E. Conover's Polands.

Attention is called to the card of C. E. Conover, of Stanberry, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Conover owns one of Missouri's high-class herds of Poland Chinas, and on October 22 will sell about 40 head of very high-class fall and spring boars and gilts and a few tried sows. The offering was sired by such boars as Long King's Hadley, A Wonder's Equal and Sampson's Long King, a trio of great Poland China sires. The dams of the offering are daughters of such boars as Orange King, Empire Chief, Mastodon Wonder and other noted sires. Mr. Conover's offering will interest breeders wanting high-class Polands. Send for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



# FREE! THIS \$285 MOTORCYCLE



Will Be Given Away In a Prize Contest Just Started by

## KANSAS FARMER

**We Will Pay You Liberally IN CASH for Every Subscription Secured**  
**You CAN'T LOSE in THIS Contest—Start at Once, It Costs You Nothing to Enter**  
**Make Your Spare Time Pay You a Good Profit**      **Contest Starts Right Away, Closes Friday, Nov. 7, 1913**

Send in your names and addresses, boys. KANSAS FARMER is going to give away another Motorcycle ABSOLUTELY FREE in a Second Prize Subscription Contest just starting. Five hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded. It doesn't cost you a cent to enter, and we are going to pay you LIBERALLY IN CASH for each subscription you secure and help you to earn from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per week. YOU CAN'T LOSE in this contest, and you have everything to gain. Some fellow is going to win this big, fine, \$285.00 Harley-Davidson Twin Cylinder Motorcycle and make a lot of money besides, just by turning some of his spare time to a good advantage during the next few weeks. WHY NOT YOU?

If you only have a part of your time to spare, enter at once. You can turn that spare time into cash easily earned and win a speedy \$285 Harley-Davidson Twin Cylinder Motorcycle that will bring you more pleasure than anything else you could own. You will not feel that your time is wasted in this contest, because you get paid liberally IN CASH for every subscription you secure, and under the special plan I will send you, subscriptions can be secured EASILY and FAST. You will not know how easily you can really get this Motorcycle until you send in your name and address.

**THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING.** A complete description of the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and the other big prizes that will be given away absolutely free will be sent to you, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and make from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per week. If you really would like to have this dandy \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, latest model, and make money while you are earning it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below.

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

Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. HE HAS NOT. You will never know how easy it is to win in a Motorcycle Contest or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—it will be given away absolutely free, freight charges prepaid to your home. Sign and send the blank at once to

### THE CONTEST MANAGER

**Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest**  
**625 Jackson Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

The contest will start right away. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to KANSAS FARMER for which you will be paid, and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest, Friday, November 7, 1913, at 6 P. M., will be awarded this \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle. The second highest will receive a \$75 Diamond Ring. The third highest will receive a \$50 Gold Watch. The next two highest will each receive a \$45 Life Scholarship in one of the largest Business Colleges in Kansas. A Business or Shorthand Course may be selected. The \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle is guaranteed to be 8-horsepower, new, and in absolutely first-class condition, by KANSAS FARMER. It is sold and guaranteed by the Shawnee Cycle Company, dealers in Harley-Davidson Motorcycles, Topeka, Kan.

### You Get Paid Every Week

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

### Free Offer Extra to All Who Enter at Once

Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days A FREE PREMIUM will be sent with the free outfit, and full information about the contest and description of all the prizes, so ACT AT ONCE.

## FREE ENTRY COUPON

### Fill Out This Coupon and Mail Today

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

DEAR SIR:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Contest. Please send FREE OF COST the FREE PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$285.00 HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE and earn from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per week at the same time.

My Name .....

Post Office .....

Street or R. F. D. .... State .....