

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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WE talk of gold and bonds and stocks, of busy marts and crowded docks, of enterprises and of banks, of values and commercial ranks. But looming high above them all, like mountain peak serene and tall, in proud and lofty grandeur stands the value of our farming lands.

We boast of towns that thrive and grow, of trains that rumble to and fro, of ships that cross the stormy brine, of jewels flashing in the mine. Yet all our nation's wealth and charms depend, at last, on better farms. Of all the sterling sons of toil, we need him most who tills the soil.

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—“Brad”



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SAFE METHODS FOR WEST

H. M. Cottrell Gives His Ideas Regarding Western Farm Methods

THE immediate change needed in the methods of farming in a large part of western Kansas is to drop all annual crops that will not permit the ground to be listed and kept in sharp, narrow ridges through the winter and spring. The cultivated soil has been handled for the past 25 years by such methods that most or all of the binding material in it has been exhausted. With nothing to hold the soil particles together, the loss of crops from blowing of the soil is serious even when there is ample moisture. On thousands of cultivated fields, there is a probability of a total loss of crops every season where ever the surface is left level. The only method that will stop this blowing is to keep the surface deeply corrugated.

This was the statement of H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island, made to the editor of KANSAS FARMER recently. Last June the editor was with Professor Cottrell during an investigation of the conditions in the blown district of northwest Kansas. It is well known that in Thomas and adjoining counties much damage in recent years has been done by the shifting of the soil by wind. Cottrell was a leader in suggesting the remedy. That remedy was listing. Thousands of acres were listed, drifting was checked and the detailed accomplishment has been published in KANSAS FARMER. At the time of our Thomas County inspection Cottrell had some positive ideas regarding the methods of farm management for the western farmer. His ideas centered around the treatment of the soil to prevent damage by wind and the growing of crops best adapted to the conditions under which the westerner must farm if he be prosperous and permanent. He said:

"Last summer I inspected a district in the eastern part of Thomas County where the soil had been swept off the fields as deep as it had ever been plowed and the land was bare of all crops and weeds over an area of about 150 square miles. Damage like this over so large an area in a solid block is rare, but serious damage from blowing is common across the whole western end of the state.

SOIL EXHAUSTED OF VEGETABLE MATTER. "In investigating this 'blown' district, the latest date that I could find that a field had been plowed was seven years before. One field had been cropped regularly and was plowed the last time 23 years ago. Very few fields had been plowed more than a few times since the prairie sod had been broken. Year after year the stubble had been disked and seed drilled in on the disked land. A part of each farm was generally listed each season and planted to corn.

"The soil had been very dry in the fall in the two years before the blowing became so bad, and the farmers had disked the land when it was as they expressed it 'as dry and hard as a road.' Years of this diskings without any manure or fertilizing crop had exhausted all the grass roots and other vegetable matter that holds the soil together in well managed soils. The diskings of the hard dry soil that had lost all its vegetable matter was like pulverizing brick. It left the soil in fine hard particles like minute particles of brick. The heaviest rains did not make mud out of this blowing soil and it would not mass together.

"This condition of soil is prevalent all through western Kansas and with the methods of farming now generally followed, the damage from blowing will increase every year.

SOIL SURFACE MUST BE RIDGED. "The only practical way to stop this blowing is to keep the surface in narrow sharp ridges through the winter and spring. It has been demonstrated that this method will effectually stop blowing. This necessitates that neither winter or spring grains shall be grown on land that is likely to blow.

"All land likely to blow, and this includes a large proportion of all the land that has been under cultivation for 15 years or more, should be listed deeply in late summer or early fall. The furrows will catch rain and snow. Where land slopes so much as to wash, the furrows will have to be run in such curves as will keep them about level.

CROPS FOR GRAIN AND HAY. "The crops to grow will be milo for grain, kafir and sorghum for silage and for fodder and Spanish peanuts for a combined grain and hay crop. These

four crops will yield well with limited rainfall and each can be planted in listed furrows. They should not be planted until the soil becomes well warmed and this date is so late that cultivation and a levelling of the surface will not be necessary until the heavy spring winds have passed. If the fall and winter are very dry, the seed should be dropped in old furrows where even in the driest year there will be enough moisture to bring it up quickly. In seasons of favorable moisture, the land can be relisted just before planting. These crops are sure crops every year in western Kansas and should be fed on the farms where raised. The milo should be grown for grain to be used to feed the horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs and poultry and the growing stock.

HOW BEST TO UTILIZE THESE CROPS. "The bulk of the kafir and sorghum should be put in silos. Some of it should be cured for hay. Where the farmer has the money, he can build or buy a concrete, metal or wood silo. Where he cannot afford to buy a silo, he can and should dig a pit silo.

"The farmer who has a good crop of milo and well filled silos can borrow money to buy beef cattle and can put cattle well fattened on the market in four months after beginning to feed. Milo is one of the best hog feeds. Milo and kafir or sorghum silage and Spanish peanuts force a high milk yield from good dairy cows.

METHODS WILL ESTABLISH PERMANENCY. "This is the method of farming that generally adopted over western Kansas will make that part of the state prosperous every year, wet or dry. It will stop losses from soil blowing and will produce financial returns that will bring an influx of homeseekers.

This system of farming will put the farmers of western Kansas in good shape financially in a few years. After results have been secured, the next problem will be to improve the soil. In rich land filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, it requires about 300 pounds of moisture to make one pound of dry matter in the crop. In land where the humus has been exhausted it requires as much as 2,000 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter in the crop. Filling the land with decayed vegetable and animal matter, increases nearly seven fold the efficiency of the rainfall in producing crop yields.

"All the crops that I have advised the western Kansas farmer to grow should be fed on his farm. The manure should be saved carefully and spread thinly 8 to 10 loads per acre over the ground before listing in the fall. This plan followed up thoroughly for several years will finally renew the humus in the soil and supply material that will bind the soil particles together. When this condition is reached, it will be safe to plant a part of the farm each year to small grains and a regular rotation of crops can be adopted."

Fire Extinguisher Will Pay. We know that the farmer—or for that matter the city man—would be kept buying ever and anon if he were to take all the advice given on the good and useful things he could use to advantage. But, there are some things aside from the absolute necessities in the way of implements that the farmer should have. One of these is a hand fire extinguisher or two—one located handily in the house and the other in the barn.

A friend of ours was telling us of his experience. He drives a motor car and carries on his car an extinguisher. He was visiting with a farmer friend during threshing time. A thresher let his lighted pipe drop from his mouth in a horse stall, setting fire to the bedding. The visiting motorist ran to his machine for the extinguisher and put out the fire with no damage to the barn or loss to the farmer. That farmer whose barn was saved will buy an extinguisher, we will bet. There is at all times danger of a fire in farm buildings. On few farms is water available for fire fighting. The extinguisher will put out a small fire. If it is handy it will save the barn and stock. You can't tell when you may need something to put out a little fire. The extinguisher is about the only thing at your command.

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PRODUCE MARKETING.

It would appear to the close observer that in the present day the railroad companies were endeavoring to outdo each other in an effort to be of some real service in improving agricultural conditions along their respective lines. Mention has at other times been made in KANSAS FARMER to the work being done by western railroads in an effort to benefit themselves through benefiting agriculture throughout those sections through which their lines pass.

The Santa Fe is perfecting plans for the inauguration of a new freight service for the accommodation of farmers and gardeners who grow produce—apples, cabbage, potatoes, etc.—in larger quantities than they can consume or can market locally. If the idea works out as expected it is believed that many farmers will grow these and other such commodities for sale even though they cannot grow them in carloads. Of frequent comment has been the matter that all kinds of fruits and vegetables have been produced on farms and wasted in large quantities because there was no market therefor. The small quantity grown necessitated marketing locally. The local markets, aside from those of the larger cities of Kansas, are generally over-supplied. Through the inability to market small quantities of produce by freight shipments, much produce has been wasted on the farm while at the same time in the large consuming centers there has been a scarcity. To get the small lots of produce to market, thus giving the farmer a market for the product of his labor and give the consumer a greater supply, is the object of the new Santa Fe service.

The general plan of the service is that special refrigerator cars will be sent over the lines of that railway on stated days to gather up small shipments of fruits and vegetables. At terminal points these small shipments will be transferred and each kind of shipment go forward in carload lots to available markets. A feature of this service will be to find markets for the produce thus gathered and to distribute that produce to the consuming centers here and there able to use it at the best prices. Another feature of the service will be that of informing the farmer as to the particular kind of produce for which there is a demand and to instruct him how that produce shall be sorted, packed and prepared for market.

It is KANSAS FARMER'S idea that this proposed service is an important step in the progress of the day. We think it will result in great benefit to farmers who will avail themselves of it. Of course it will swell the freight receipts of the railroads, but freight receipts cannot be heavy unless the products of the farm are correspondingly heavy. The farmer cannot market his stuff without patronizing the railroad. Of necessity, the interests of the farmer and the railroads are bound together. The inauguration of this service, or any other of the numerous enterprises which the railroads have under way, should not be looked upon with incredulity because the suggestion is made or the initiative is taken by a railroad corporation or for that matter by any other public service corporation. The past few years much has been said relative to the establishing of market bureaus, marketing associations, etc., and so far little if anything has been accomplished along the lines proposed. The service above indicated will in a measure supply a generally recognized need and we hope for success both to the farmers along the lines of the Santa Fe Railroad and to the corporation itself. If the plan works with the Santa Fe it is certain to be adopted by all other railroads entering Kansas and eventually the entire state will be similarly served.

Some time since it was reported in these columns that the State Bankers' Association was endeavoring to organize the bankers of each county into county units for the purpose of studying agricultural conditions and as a result of such study be better able to

promote agricultural development in their respective counties. The bankers of some twenty-five or thirty counties have formed local organizations with this idea in view. The Labette County bankers have inaugurated the work of their association with a series of meetings throughout the county at which they have arranged to discuss the question: "How can the average farmer increase the income of his farm?" The week's meetings will in fact be a series of farmers' institutes. It is said that in Labette County there is wide interest in these meetings and a good attendance is expected. The meetings will occupy the week of October 20 to 25. Successful farmers, dairymen and others will give the programs.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Kansas Agricultural College is to be celebrated October 28, 29 and 30. On these days students, faculty, alumni, the Governor and state officers in Kansas, and men in the high offices of the nation, are to participate in the "Golden Jubilee" which is to be the finest thing in the way of celebrations and expositions that the Agricultural College has ever attempted in its 50 years of notable existence.

President Wilson, David F. Houston, secretary of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and educators of national prominence have been invited to participate and have expressed their willingness and desire to attend. It is expected that every former student and his family and friends will attend. Every student now attending the college is urged to have his parents attend. Farmers generally are invited.

These will be three days in the history of Kansas in which every citizen should be interested and should feel proud as a result of having honored the Agricultural College with his presence. Kansas has other great educational institutions, but there is none other which has done so much for the improvement, development and general uplift of Kansas as has the Agricultural College. Its influence is felt in every agricultural movement within the state. Every man who plows a furrow, who milks a cow, or who feeds a hog, thinks in some manner or other of this great institution and consciously or unconsciously its precepts have become a part of every act of every farmer. Much good will have been done the heart of every man who joins in this celebration. The Agricultural College deserves the attendance of every individual interested in the agricultural prosperity of this great commonwealth.

The 1913 apple crop is good—in fact almost as large and of as good quality as the state has ever produced. This is the essence of a statement given out by Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. It is his judgment that with reasonably fair weather for another week—and that means if frost holds off—the crop will almost, if not be equal, to any Kansas has ever produced. It is his idea that while the dry weather was damaging wheat and corn, apple growers were sitting quietly back and awaiting the maturity of their crops. We think he has reference to the commercial apple growers—those fellows who understand the growing of apples and who take such precautions in cultivation, pruning, spraying and thinning necessary for the highest success. Wellhouse says the rains came at just the right time and before serious damage to the yield had been done. The Jonathans were the only apples which suffered as a result of the two dry months.

Practically all the wheat to be sown this year in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas is now seeded and most of it is up, and to date has made a remarkable growth. Much wheat sown in Western Kansas is growing and gives unusual prospect for a crop. The general situation is such as gives every wheat grower unusual encouragement for a satisfac-

tory yield next year. The volunteer wheat is already furnishing much good pasture, and a correspondent writes that this pasture will go a long way toward relieving the feed situation. This particular subscriber did not seed to wheat the land producing wheat this year. After harvesting he disked the field to help along the volunteer stand and left these fields for pasture. This has been giving good pasture for two weeks, and he expects that it will give good grazing most of the winter. One advantage mentioned by him is that the volunteer wheat can be pastured heavily and under weather conditions which will not permit the pasturing of wheat sown for next year's crop. Instead of being compelled to use silage at the beginning of the feeding season, this subscriber now thinks he has a good chance to hold over until next year most of the silage he has this year put up. We feel that our readers will recognize in and between the above lines an example of long-headed management in feeding and farming.

ALFALFA, SOIL IMPROVER.

The alfalfa plant has been heralded as an improver of the soil. The enthusiastic grower of alfalfa, however, has long known that alfalfa will thrive only on fertile soils. He has long since realized that it will not do well in poor land. The actual relation of alfalfa to soil improvement is well explained by a brief article in the weekly news letter of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

"The unqualified recommendation as a soil improver that is continually being given alfalfa is responsible for the very common belief that this crop is one which should be grown extensively on poor or unproductive soils," says the Department. "No greater mistake could be made than to sow alfalfa, especially in the eastern states, on land which is not in a high condition of fertility.

"It is true that, being a legume, it benefits the soil through the addition of nitrogen fixed by organisms forming nodules on its roots, and through its roots it not only supplies considerable quantities of humus but greatly improves the mechanical condition of the soil.

"In producing profitable yields of hay, alfalfa utilizes large quantities of phosphorus and potassium, which must be obtained either directly from the soil or from added fertilizer.

"Whether alfalfa is a soil improver is a question which can not be answered without some explanation. In the sense in which the term is commonly used, alfalfa is not a soil improving crop, since it can not be utilized in the same manner as cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, or hairy vetch for the building up of worn-out or depleted lands. On the other hand, it enriches the good soils through the nitrogen and humus added to the soil by its roots and crowns when the old field of alfalfa is broken up and also by the mechanical action of its roots upon the soil. Furthermore, the preparation of the land prior to seeding the alfalfa and the treatment in the fall of top dressing and fertilizing which follow during the few years of its existence doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the crops succeeding it.

"In actual practice, then, alfalfa improves good land but cannot be considered in connection with poor land, as it is not a profitable crop to grow on unfertile soils."

The counties along the line of the Santa Fe from Dodge City west have a new district demonstration agent, Lee Gould, succeeding G. E. Thompson. Gould is a Kansas Agricultural College graduate who returned to the farm and accomplished in wheat growing marked results through deep and early plowing. He has farmed for years in the territory he will now serve and his practical knowledge, with his school training, will prove valuable to the district. Thompson becomes associated with the Kansas Experiment Station. Organization will be directly in charge of the Western Experiment Station farms.

ATTEND DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

Kansas will make a good showing of agricultural products at the International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Tulsa, Okla., October 22 to November 1. This exhibit is being gotten together by W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment Station, and who is first vice president and one of the members of the Board of Control of the congress. Director Jardine has had little money available for use in getting together this exhibit but he has been able to interest loyal Kansans here and there in the gathering of specimens and which specimens when gotten together will make a showing of great credit to Kansas. We feel that Kansas neglected an excellent opportunity to do some effective advertising when she failed to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to make an exhibit par excellence at this congress. This year—the worst from the standpoint of producing field crops, that Kansas has seen in a long time—has nevertheless been such as will surprise those Kansans who can see the exhibit to be made. A careful examination of this exhibit will have the effect of further convincing Kansas farmers and Kansas people in general that the employment of the best agricultural practice will give very satisfactory crop results even in a year so short of rainfall as this has been.

Governor Hodges has appointed fifty-eight delegates to this congress. Of this number about fifty are bona fide farmers. While these delegates will be compelled to pay their own expenses, they are amply able to do this and should attend the congress, first, for the benefit they themselves will derive therefrom, and second, in order that the state may be represented officially as it should be at this meeting and which meeting while held in Oklahoma is so near Kansas that it is not stretching the imagination far to feel that this is Kansas' own "party." Each delegate should be present and help whoop it up for Kansas.

The big convention dates are October 27, 28 and 29, and these are the days on which Kansas officially appointed delegates should be present. These are the days on which those Kansas farmers, not delegates but who will attend the convention, should be present and help to swell the Kansas crowd and create enthusiasm for their state. On these dates programs will be given and on which programs will appear the leaders in agricultural affairs throughout the world. There will be much to be learned at these sessions. We are a strong believer in the ability of the wide awake farmer to learn much of benefit to himself and his neighbors by getting a few hundred miles from home. Nearly every man has some good idea along some line. An exchange of ideas is as a rule worth all it costs to make the exchange.

Those far-seeing and most successful cattle growers are the men who are now most ardently urging upon the farmer the advantages and in fact necessity of engaging in the cattle business. President Harding of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association is authority for the statement that in the Middle West is the place to farm and raise cattle. Land up to \$100 an acre in value can be profitably handled, he thinks, along those lines of farming which produce feed, roughage and grain, for all the cattle the farmer can keep. It is his opinion that a total investment of \$5,000 will establish a farmer in the cattle farming business. One-fifth of this amount he would pay down in the purchase of land. The remaining \$4,000 he would put into cattle and farm equipment. "The cattle opportunity," he says, "is a solid opportunity."

Governor Hodges has given up the "pond week" idea promoted by him a few weeks ago. Of course the Governor, like everybody else, feels better since the rains came and the weather is cooler. But, a good big pond for every farmer will prove a good thing. Let's have 'em.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

HOW to put up a stove is discussed in a bulletin recently issued by Harrison Parkman, state fire marshal, and in which the following warnings and suggestions are given:

"Fires are most numerous during the winter months and most of them can be traced to carelessness in regard to heating stoves. This carelessness is caused by not properly cleaning and putting up stove pipes, by allowing stoves to become overheated, by using cracked or broken stoves, by not properly protecting floor, walls and ceiling near the stoves, and by leaving garments hanging near the stoves. Here are some suggestions that may prevent a disastrous fire:

"The floor under the stove should always be protected by tin, zinc, or asbestos, extending out about two feet from the doors of the stove.

"The stove should be placed two and one-half feet from the wall but if it is necessary for it to be placed closer, a metal sheet should be hung against the wall as a protection. The sheet should be hung on hooks leaving a half-inch space between it and the wall so that the air can circulate, thus preventing the heat from the metal sheet from charring the wall.

"Chimneys and stovepipes should be cleaned at least once a year. The brick chimney at the top of the house should be cleaned with a long scraper and the chimney hole where the pipe enters should also be cleaned once a year.

"Stovepipes should be scraped so that if there is any rusty spots or holes they will be discovered and the pipe replaced with new.

"A stovepipe should not run through a wooden partition or ceiling unless a metal collar protects the wood.

"If the pipe is long horizontally it should be wired so that there is no danger of it falling down. A large number of fires every winter are caused by the stovepipe falling down.

"If a stovepipe runs along under the ceiling for any distance, it should not be closer than two feet from the ceiling."

Planting Kafir of 1912 Crop.

Subscriber B. B. Smith County, asks whether or not it would be safe to plant kafir seed of the 1912 crop. This subject has been discussed in recent issues of KANSAS FARMER. Whether or not it would be safe to plant such seed depends wholly upon whether or not it will grow and this can be determined only by testing.

We recommend that our subscriber pick out 100 of the largest and heaviest seeds and that he germinate these. A convenient way of sprouting is to place a layer of cotton, sawdust or sand in an ordinary dinner plate or pie pan; over this spread one thickness of muslin; on top of this place the 100 selected seeds; on top of the seeds place three or four thicknesses of muslin and on top of this an inverted plate or pie pan. This, to prevent evaporation. Of course, the seed should be kept sufficiently wet to supply the necessary moisture for germination and the seed should be kept in a warm place and at a temperature as near growing temperature as possible. It will be only a few days until the seeds will sprout and our subscriber will be able to know whether 75 per cent, more or less, of the seeds have grown and in this way can determine what percentage of the old kafir seed will grow.

If it is found that a sufficient percentage of the seeds germinate to justify planting and the securing of a satisfactory stand next spring, he should then arrange to take care of enough of the seed for planting the acreage he desires. We assume that our subscriber's seed is threshed and has been kept in the bin. Probably 99 per cent of the kafir held over from last year is in this shape. Our subscriber should by either the use of a fanning mill, grain grader or some other means, separate the quantity of large grains necessary for seed. In this grading and cleaning he will remove the broken grains and the trash and so have clean seed and which quality of seed is necessary if uniform planting results are to be obtained.

After a sufficient quantity of the seed has in this way been selected, the next important matter is that of properly taking care of the seed until planting time. The seed should not be sacked. However, during the fall and winter there is little danger of the seed heating

if it is kept dry, but if the seed is sacked it will heat during such warm spells as we can expect before planting time. The seed, therefore, should be spread on a dry, clean floor two or three inches deep, and at least every week it should be stirred with a scoop shovel, doing this stirring in such way as to expose the seed to the air.

It is to be regretted that this, or any other subscriber, should find it

Even though it is necessary for this subscriber to plant his kafir acreage next spring with seed from the bin, he should make an effort to secure 12 to 15 heads of kafir conforming to that high yielding, drouth resisting pure strain which has been illustrated in KANSAS FARMER recently. The seed from these heads should then be planted to itself in a kafir seed plat and from this plat the next year's seed for the

Measuring Round Grain Bin.

Throughout that section of Kansas this year producing a wheat crop, a larger number of metal grain bins have been used than ever before, at least so far as our observation indicates. During the threshing season it was not unusual to see metal grain bins set down near the stock yards and the grain stored therein. W. F. G., Saline County, asks for a rule for measuring the wheat contained in such bin.

Square the diameter. Multiply the result by .78, being careful to correctly place the decimal point. Multiply this figure by the average depth of the wheat in the bin, and divide this result by 1.25, this being the number of cubic feet in a bushel.

For instance, let us find the number of bushels of wheat in a round bin 12 feet in diameter, with 8 feet of grain in the bin: The diameter squared equals 144; this multiplied by .78 equals 122.32; this multiplied by 8 equals 988.56; and this figure divided by 1.25 equals 790.848, or the number of bushels of wheat in the bin.

What "Hogging Down" Means.

In connection with the suggestion of an Oklahoma subscriber reported two or three weeks ago, that the best use for feterita was that of "hogging it down," several subscribers have asked just what is meant by "hogging down." By this term is meant the harvesting of the crop by turning the hogs into the field and allowing them to gather the grain. Thus the hog does the harvesting.

In Kansas there is very little "hogging down" of corn or other crops, although in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and states farther east this is quite a common method of harvesting corn and farmers figure that there is a saving ranging from two to twenty cents a bushel in so doing, the average data submitted by 158 Iowa farmers being 6.89 cents per bushel or an average of \$4.13 per acre on 60-bushel corn.

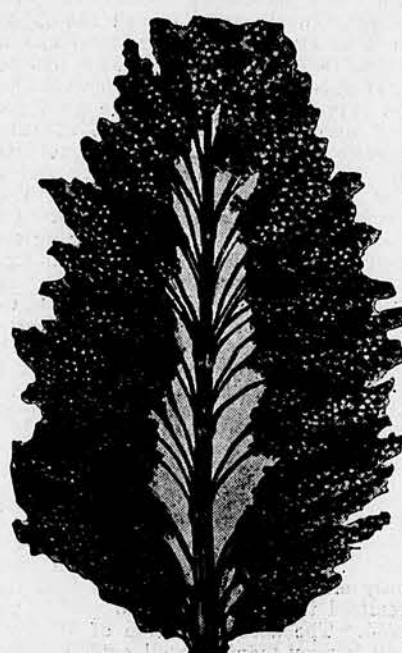
It is believed that the saving would be relatively greater in the "hogging down" of feterita than in the case of corn. This, because those who have most closely observed the growth of feterita note that the grain shatters badly so soon as the head is ripe, that in harvesting there is considerable loss from handling, and also because of the considerable number of heads produced by shoots which are not harvested at all and which even at harvesting time are not matured. The idea is that when the crop is harvested by the hog he obtains all of the grain produced and the conditions under which he obtains this grain in so far as clean feeding lot, exercise, etc., are concerned, are favorable for pork production. In those corn belt states in which considerable corn is "hogged down," it is considered that the hog is a superior corn harvester and that while doing such work he is producing pork more rapidly and more cheaply than when corn is full fed by hand.

To be sure, in the "hogging down" process there should be a sufficient number of hogs in the field to thoroughly clean up the available feed. It should be understood, however, that to obtain the highest value from the feed the corn should be supplemented with pasture of some sort—either alfalfa, rape, cowpeas, soy beans, or the like. Of course, if the hogs are turned into the field at a time when the leaves and stalks are green, the hog will avail himself of considerable pasturage. However, the pasture obtained from the leaves and stalks of feterita or other grain sorghums is lacking in protein and such nitrogenous plants as those named above will give better results.

It is the experience of Iowa farmers that spring shoats well grown on forage until they reach a weight of 100 to 150 pounds, give the most profitable returns in "hogging down." This is evidence, supported by the practice of Iowa farmers, clearly showing that the "hogging down" of corn is regarded as an excellent method for putting fat on the well grown frame.

It is well to understand, also, that on many farms the corn acreage will supply more feed than is necessary for the fattening of the number of available hogs and in which event a sufficient portion of the field is fenced off to furnish the feed necessary for the hogs to be fattened.

Score Card For Selecting Kafir



HEAD OF BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR CONFORMING TO THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF THE SCORE CARD.



HEAD OF A MONGREL KIND OF KAFIR, SHOWING BROOMCORN CROSS AND NOT KAFIR AT ALL

UNIFORMITY—Heads should be uniform in shape, size and type...	10
STRUCTURE—The center stem should be at least three-fourths as long as the head. Seed stem sections should occur at regular intervals—not less than five in number—even distribution, uniformity in length, and close setting of the joints on the seed stems being desirable.....	20
DEVELOPMENT—Head must be pushed clear out of boot.....	5
COLOR—Large white grain with pink speck on tip.....	5
SIZE OF GRAIN—The larger the grain the better, if it does not shatter.....	10
MARKET CONDITION—Sound, firm and mature.....	10
LENGTH OF HEAD—Eleven to thirteen inches.....	10
CIRCUMFERENCE—Seven to nine inches.....	5
BASE—First seed stems not too long, thickly set and well filled close up to the main stem. An open base is undesirable....	5
TIP—Not too tapering and well filled with sound and uniform kernels. Tip seed stems should not be more than one-fourth as long as the head.....	5
SEED STEM BRANCHES—Well proportioned to length and size of head, no open spaces, each place for a seed being filled.....	10
SHATTERING—Should not shatter easily in handling.....	5
Total.....	100
Evenness of height and general uniformity of stalks must be considered when selecting seed heads.	

COMPARE the heads illustrated above with the score card. Note the difference in the construction of the two.

The mongrel head has a short center stem and a few places for and few seed-bearing stems. The other head has the long center stem, numerous seed-bearing stems, and is of such type as should be planted for seed, although it is far from a perfect specimen—just meeting the requirements of the score card. Poorer heads than this should not be planted. Study the score card—learn what it means by studying it with heads before you. Take the score card and pictures to the field when selecting kafir seed.

The score card above and the photos from which the cuts were made are from the Oklahoma Farm Journal. John Fields and George Bishop of that publication have done a lot of good work in the interest of a larger acreage of kafir and better seed. They are doing the same thing for Oklahoma that KANSAS FARMER is doing for Kansas by suggesting the way to safer farming methods. The grain sorghums must necessarily play an important part in greater agricultural prosperity for Kansas as for Oklahoma.

necessary to take kafir seed for next year's planting from the bin. This, because in the bin the seed of heads of good and poor type is mixed and the farmer has no means by which he can select from the mixture such seed as will produce heads or stalks of the proper type. Few farmers would think of planting corn taken from a bin with a scoop shovel. So to do in the case of kafir is equally disastrous.

general acreage should be obtained. The seed plat should be as far removed as possible from other fields of kafir, cane or broom corn, and the ground on which it is planted should be free from volunteer plants of all kinds of sorghums.

It is certain that kafir maturing earlier, having greater drouth-resisting qualities, and yielding from 25 to 50 per cent more grain can be obtained by careful seed selection.

AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW

Interest In Improved Live Stock Never Greater Than at Show Just Held

EVEN the casual observer in attendance at the American Royal stock show could not help but note the place this great show is taking as the common meeting point of the year of those interested in live stock production. Kansas City is the great center of the breeding industry of the country. While Chicago may be able to maintain its supremacy as a fat stock show, the Royal is ever attaining greater prominence from the standpoint of bringing together the best of the breeding herds of the land. As an educational factor in the development of improved methods of breeding and handling live stock, it has no equal. They gather from far and near at this show, knowing that here will be presented the opportunity of seeing and observing the best to be found in every class of live stock production. The mere seeing of the stock is but a small part of the educational value of this great show. The mingling together of the breeders and farmers from all this vast corn belt territory has a broadening influence upon every man, woman and child in attendance. New ideas are obtained and a wonderful stimulus results from the intercourse with the many prominent live stock men of the country. Kansas City during this week presents a distinctly rural aspect, and the city extends a royal welcome to the out-of-town visitors. Kansas City recognizes its position as the center of the livestock business of the Middle West and receives with wide open arms its visitors at this season.

Some might express wonder that following a season such as we have just passed through such a remarkable interest should be taken in this great show. To those familiar with the live stock situation of the Southwest there is nothing in this fact to create surprise. The fact that we have had short crops with the resultant high prices of feeds really stimulates interest in improved live stock. The man who would carelessly throw out low priced feeds to inferior animals begins to sit up and take notice when hay costs seventeen or eighteen dollars a ton and other feed in proportion. Such conditions as this absolutely compel the live stock farmer to look carefully to the class of animals he feeds and handles.

The gradual depletion of our breeding herds through much of the Kansas City territory and the high prices which have maintained for the past few years for market stock, develops a new interest in the live stock question. The introduction of the silo during the past few years has had a wonderfully stimulating effect on the growing and production of live stock. The past season has aroused anew the interest in many of the drought-resistant crops. It is apparent that much of the southwestern territory which has really gone out of the cattle business can come back with larger numbers than under the old range conditions by the aid of the wonderful drought-resisting sorghum crops. The silo as a means of storing them secures the highest returns when fed to the meat-producing animals. The operation of such forces cannot help but arouse a renewed interest in the breeding and improving of high-class live stock. This interest was apparent all through the show. It has been evident to all that live stock production has fallen behind to a certain extent during this period of readjustment of land values and the settling on methods and practices which can be followed under the changed conditions.

As the visitor was passing into the stock show his attention was attracted to a most striking object lesson of what has been accomplished during a comparatively short period of years in improving the type of cattle grown throughout the Southwest. In one of the cattle pens just outside the entrance of the Royal show some of the old-time Texas longhorned steers were shown. Cattle of this class are so rare at the present time that to many of the younger generation they were really curiosities. It will be but a few years more when such steers will be shown behind canvass and admission charged to see them. Located as they were in this show right in the midst of some splendid carlots of fat steers of the modern, blocky, quick-maturing, easy-feeding type, the lesson in breeding was most emphatically forced home.

The grand champion carload of fat steers occupied an adjoining pen. These

were Shorthorn yearlings weighing about 1,100 pounds each. The experienced live stock man looking over this splendid load of cattle recognized at once that someone had had the foresight and wisdom to practice the most thoroughly up-to-date methods of breeding, or such a lot could not have been produced. Mr. K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan., who bred and fed these cattle, apparently did not realize that he had done anything out of the ordinary in producing these animals. Mr. Gigstad was asked how long he had been in the cattle business. He said, "I have always been a cattleman, and I do not see how we can farm successfully without cattle." He was further asked as to how he could grow and produce cattle profitably with land valued as it is in Atchison County. He said that the only way was to grow nothing but the highest type of beef cattle. Mr. Gigstad said he had two boys growing up and his highest ambition was to see them become successful live stock farmers and settle down at home. Eight years ago he began to see the handwriting on the wall, as it were, and decided that he must in some way produce a much higher type of cattle than had been his practice in the past. He went west into Missouri and attended a noted sale of Shorthorn cattle. He paid \$300 for a cow bred to Good Choice, a son of Choice Goods. He was asked

Kansas City is a great distributing point for high-class Hereford breeding cattle—it is also a fact that the territory surrounding Kansas City contains the cream of our corn belt territory. The ever popular Shorthorn finds its most ideal environment under such conditions.

The Shorthorn Association offered a prize of \$100 to the grand champion carlot of fat steers if won by Shorthorns, nothing being offered in the Shorthorn classes. This \$100 which was won by Mr. Gigstad from the Shorthorn Association, and a special from Clay Robinson & Company, made this lot win \$125.

The Hereford Association distributed \$200 in three prizes to fat carlots over two years of age, and \$200 in three prizes to fat carlots under two years. In addition the champion Hereford carlot won \$150. It would seem that the Shorthorn breeders should demand greater recognition at the Kansas City show for their splendid breed of cattle.

It might be said to be almost an accident that brought Mr. Gigstad to this show with his grand champion load. He was preparing them for the regular market, and owing to the fact that the price for fat cattle was not quite to his liking he decided just a month before the Royal that he would enter them and show them, with the idea that they would probably sell for a little better price if they won anything at the show.



BEST GROUP OF THREE PERCHERON MARES SHOWN AT AMERICAN ROYAL STOCK SHOW.—OWNED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

if this was not going pretty strong for a beginner in the pure-bred cattle business, and he replied by saying, "I never invested \$300 that brought me such big returns." This cow produced a bull calf which Mr. Gigstad named Fancy Choice. This was his first herd bull. He followed up by purchasing at another Shorthorn sale a young heifer bred to a half brother of Good Choice and again secured a bull calf. These two bulls have been followed with a third grandson of Choice Goods. This grand champion carlot of fat Shorthorn steers was the direct result of his introduction of this improved blood into his herd by these high-class purchases. The great possibilities in transmitting the high-class beefing qualities so uniformly possessed by this carlot of steers demonstrated a remarkable lesson in breeding which should be learned by all interested in the improvement of live stock. Such an example as this showing side by side with the old type longhorns is but a prophecy of what the future may have in store along the lines of live stock improvement.

In looking over the premium list it would seem that the breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the Kansas City territory are not receiving the encouragement they should receive. While the American Royal started as a Hereford show—and the fact is generally recognized that

His astonishment was great when they won the grand champion prize, and when they later sold for \$12.85 per hundred he was almost speechless. They were purchased by C. A. Saunders, the well-known Shorthorn breeder of Iowa, and will be carried on and shown at the International Stock Show held in Chicago the first week in December.

More Hereford cattle were shown than all other beef breeds combined. Other breeds of beef cattle may well look to their laurels. At the present time the Hereford Association is the only record association having its headquarters in Kansas City. It has been understood that some of the other record associations have been seriously considering the moving of their headquarters to this city so admirably situated in the heart of the cattle breeding country.

High-class breeding cattle are none too plentiful and the demand is ever increasing. This is the story told by practically every exhibitor questioned. Only one sale was held during the week, the reason given for the other breeds not holding sales being the impossibility of securing consignments of cattle. Breeders who are planning sales later are finding it difficult to keep from selling their bulls and other breeding stock at private treaty before the sales. This condition is a most encouraging one to the improved stock breeders of

the country. A little temporary depression, such as is brought about by the lack of rainfall the past season, can have little effect upon anything which has such an important place in the farming business of this great country.

A splendid herd of Hereford breeding cattle from the state of Mississippi was one of the features of the cattle show. This herd was shown by W. J. Davis & Company. We commonly think of Mississippi as a cotton state and oftentimes with the thought that the state is subject to overflow and swampy and unhealthy. As a corn state and a cattle state it has been given scarcely a thought, and yet Mr. Davis says that the conditions are admirable for producing the finest cattle in the country and making live stock farming the most profitable line of agriculture that can be carried on. When asked regarding the cotton growing, Mr. V. T. Davis, son of the senior member of the firm and who was with the cattle, said, "We cannot raise cotton in Mississippi any more. The boll weevil has put us out of business and the old cotton farms are worn out for cotton production. The only way we can develop a permanent system of agriculture is to practice crop rotation, growing leguminous crops for their soil building influence, covering the worn hillsides with native grass and putting our grain and forage crops in silos for cattle feed." Mr. Davis said they had taken 500 tons of silage off of 40 acres of land after following for a few years a system of rotation and fertilization. It is the same story that might be told of some of our Kansas farms, with little changes in the details. Diversified farming, high-class live stock, and the utilization of all the cheaper and rougher feeds in the manufacture of meat products, is practically the only permanent system of farming that can be successfully practiced. This firm from Mississippi won their share of the blue ribbons of the show, and sold a 13-months-old calf, their only entry in the Hereford auction which was held Thursday afternoon, for \$1,975, topping the sale. The average of the Hereford sale on 46 head was \$388.26, the highest of any Hereford sale ever held in Kansas City.

While the Shorthorns were out in fewer numbers than in some of the previous shows, there was no falling down in the quality and excellence of the animals shown. From an educational point of view the produce of cow and get of sire rings are the most impressive ones shown. It would seem that possibly more attention might be focused on these classes. A sire with splendid individuality able to transmit these qualities directly to his offspring is worth far more than an equally good individual lacking such prepotence. One of the strongest lessons in prepotence in the Shorthorn show was that presented by the get of Double Dale, shown by Owen Kane of Nebraska. This group was probably one of the most sensational groups of young cattle got by one sire ever shown.

The grace and refinement of the Jersey cattle shown at the Royal were in marked contrast with the rugged, blocky outlines of the beef cattle on exhibition. They attracted none the less attention, however, and the Southwestern Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association of Kansas City, Mo., which made this show possible, felt highly gratified as a result of their first effort along this line. Jersey cattle have ever been popular through the Southwest. Several splendid herds of highly-bred Jerseys were shown. A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., had entered his beautiful Golden Fern Lad heifers in competition. J. E. Jones of Nowata, Okla., who has one of the finest herds of Jerseys in the Southwest, had a fine herd on exhibition. Financial Countess Lad, the bull heading this herd, is one of the great animals of this breed. A great many breeders who were present thought this bull should have been given the first place over the Smith bull of Platte City, Mo. This well known herd as usual made strong winnings in the show. The dairy business will undoubtedly increase through the territory tributary to Kansas City, and in all probability the time is not far distant when a splendid exhibition of all classes of dairy cattle will be made in connection with the Royal.

The live stock awards will be found on another page of this issue. We will have further comments on the show in our next issue.



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Sunshine is one of the greatest purifiers and disinfectants known, and aside from this valuable service, produces a warmth so necessary to and much appreciated by laying hens.

Do not throw away the parings from vegetables, nor the scraps from the table. The hens are fond of them, they add variety to the ration, they are good foods and cost nothing. Be sure to save them for the fowls.

The siftings from coal ashes, when placed on poultry droppings, absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, prevent offensive odors, and thus are of value in preserving the qualities of the droppings for fertilizing purposes.

Don't wait till disease has made great advances in your flock, but at the first sign of approaching trouble get to work and make a thorough investigation. Many times contagious diseases break out that can be checked, if preventive measures are taken in time.

If you will make it a rule that each day you will do some work along the line of improving conditions on your poultry plant, it will not be long before things take on a changed appearance. Letting things go is a sure way to mar the good appearance of either farm or poultry plant. A well kept place is an indication of thrift, but a place littered with boards, pieces of machinery and trash, shows carelessness and speaks of poor management. Get to work and clean up, and make it a practice day after day.

A good supply of oat straw or some

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BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

We are getting ready to sell about the best lot of registered Jerseys ever included in a western sale. Sale date will be November 18. Write any time for catalog. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

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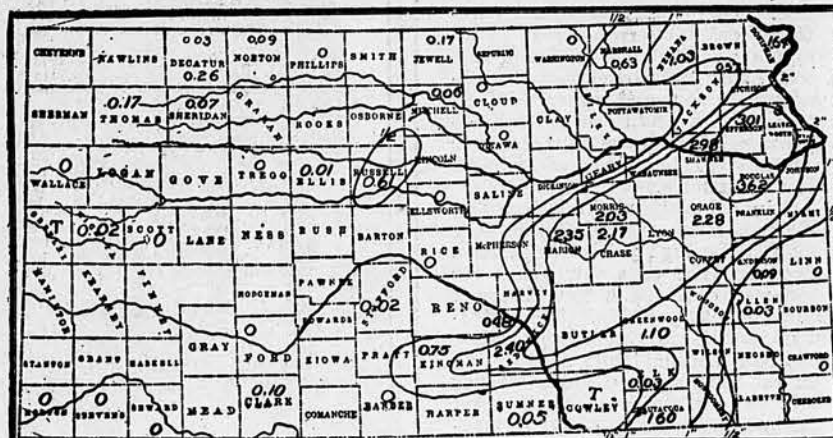
Four choice individuals. Scottish Baron, my herd bull, included. Gets 50 per cent polled calves. Weighs 2,200 pounds. All fully guaranteed. Also six registered Short-horn bulls. Prices very reasonable. **JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.**

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Not a single cent to pay for one year, and then only interest. After that, 15 years' time to make the land pay for itself. Most wonderful terms ever offered to farmers—especially renters. Located near Houston, in the heart of the rain belt. I want good settlers to help me develop the town of Northwood and the community surrounding. I will sell a limited number of farms on this plan. Act quickly if you want one. Every farm is situated on or within three miles of railroad; real farms—20, 40, 80, 160 acres; big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, cane; excellent for fruit and vegetables. Ideal stock country; good markets; healthful climate; good water; fertile soil. Greatest opportunity ever offered men who want to own a farm. Price, \$30 to \$35 per acre. If you have not the necessary horses or mules and implements 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 without any cash payment down, write today for free maps, plats and all particulars. **C. L. PEIRCE, Owner, 605 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.**

other good litter is necessary for the comfort of the birds during the winter. If you have an old shed that you can utilize as a storage room, have it filled with straw. Fresh litter not only makes the hens work for their grain, but helps to keep their plumage in good condition. Note how quickly a lot of chickens will clean up after being put in a coop where there is plenty of fresh litter. The straw seems to act as a stiff brush, and the continual contact with the feathers gradually cleans and polishes them. If your birds are getting dirty from the use of fine barn chaff, try the heavier straw, and you will be pleased with the results.

KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11



Rain Chart prepared by T. N. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau. UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Favorable weather for all farm work. Water plentiful. Pasture much improved. No injury yet to vegetation from frost.

Anderson—Nice week on small seeds. Barber—Good week for kafir and wheat. Light frost, but no damage.

Brown—Week favorable for seeding wheat which is nearly completed. Pastures much improved and stock looking well.

Chase—Later cane and kafir which has not been cut growing. Nearly all the streams now running.

Chautauqua—Recent rains have made the last cutting of alfalfa, also late pastures and gardens. Wheat is looking fine.

Clark—Light frost. Clouds improving. Cowley—Wheat looking fine. Some yet to be sown. Bumper crop of alfalfa coming on. Everyone in fine spirits.

Decatur—Wheat coming nicely. More sown this year than any one year for past ten. Ground in prime condition and wheat coming up nicely. Conditions for fall sowing never better.

Douglas—Pastures getting good. Alfalfa will soon make another cutting. Wheat up and doing fine. More wheat yet to be sown.

Elk—Very light frost the 11th did not damage. Pasture and rye growing fast.

Ellsworth—Wheat seeding about done. Early seeding up in fine shape. Grass and alfalfa growing rapidly.

Greeley—Early sown wheat making a splendid growth. Heavy frost this morning. Over 1,000 acres of wheat will yet be sown in the county. Grass in splendid condition.

Greenwood—Alfalfa doing fine. Wheat looks fine.

Jackson—Some wheat sown this week. Farmers filling silos and some are doing more fall plowing.

Jefferson—Splendid fall weather. Wheat growing retarded some by frequent rains. Turnips and cabbage promise a good crop.

Light frost or two, but no damage. Much of the wheat up and looking fine.

Linn—No rain to make stock water yet. Farmers still sowing wheat. Some is up and looks fine. Will be an increased acreage.

McPherson—Fine growing weather. Seeding about completed. First sown field solid green and could be pastured now. No frost, and alfalfa cutting will begin coming week.

Marion—Been a good growing week. Alfalfa about ready to cut again. Wheat sowing finished and some large enough to pasture.

Mitchell—Soil in fine condition and light frost the 11th.

Morris—No killing frost. Pastures, alfalfa and sorghums doing fine. Light frost in valleys the 11th, but not enough to do any damage.

Morton—No killing frost yet. Farmers cutting fodder. As much wheat will be sown as we can get seed for.

Nemaha—Weather fine. Plenty of moisture on surface. If frost holds off will get another cutting of alfalfa. Largest acreage of wheat ever sown here.

Norton—Lots of wheat being planted. Plenty of moisture. Feed scarce.

Ottawa—Weather favorable for farm work of all kinds. Wheat about all planted and making vigorous growth.

Phillips—Farmers not through with wheat sowing yet. If frost holds off there will be another cutting of alfalfa.

Pottawatomie—Wheat coming up fine. Greater acreage than last year. Sweet potatoes better than expected. Alfalfa will bring one more good cutting. Light frost but no damage.

Russell—Wheat seeding about done. Wheat making good pasture. Alfalfa growing fine and no frost.

Scott—Killing frost the 11th. Wheat and rye growing fast and wheat seeding still continues.

Sedgwick—Farmers pasturing wheat. Good prospects for another cutting of alfalfa provided frost stays off a little longer.

Seward—Ground in fine shape to sow wheat. Will be about as much sown this year as last. All that has been sown is doing fine.

Stevens—Wheat making good deal of good pasture. More being sown. Farmers cutting forage crops. Some broom corn being sold at good prices.

Sumner—Alfalfa still growing, and garden vegetables as well.

Thomas—All fall seedling and feed cutting about completed. Farmers in good spirits.

Washington—Wheat coming up nicely. Wichita—Wheat sown is coming up fine. Wyandotte—Pastures in growing condition. Soil fine for all planting.

Awards at American Royal

HORSES.

Percherons.
Exhibitors—Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; Lew Jones, Alma, Kan.; J. F. Roelofson, Marysville, Mo.; W. A. McVay, Trenton, Mo.; P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo.; J. D. DeTar, Spring Hill, Kan.; N. S. Cox, Pattonsburg, Mo.; D. E. Koger, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Judge—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Ida.
Aged Stallions—First and second, Kirk on Kangouron; second, Jones on Kottius; third, Kirk on Kago.
Three-Year-Olds—First, Lee on Rinehard; second, Roelofson on Dynamo; third, Kirk on Legionaire.
Yearlings—First, Roelofson on Tableau; second, Lee on Moraine; third, McVay on Bonaparte.
Stallion Foals—First, McCulley on Wonder; second, Lee on Brillantine.
Aged Mares—First and third, McCulley on Gait and Grive; second, Lee on Beattie.
Three-Year-Olds—First and second, Lee on Marcellene and Flora; third, Cox & Sons on Paris Lady.
Two-Year-Olds—First and second, Lee on Lucille and Lucile; third, Cox on Lady Colbert.
Yearlings—First and third, Lee on Monita and Madeline; second, McCulley on Dorothy.
Mare Foals—First, Lee on Neta.
Champion Stallion—Joel.
Reserve Champion Stallion—Kangouron.
Grand Champion Stallion, Joel.
Reserve Grand Champion Stallion, Kangouron.
Grand Champion Mare—Gait.
Reserve Grand Champion Mare—Lucille.
Percherons—American-Bred.
Stallion Under Five Years—First, Roelofson on Tableau; second and third, Lee on Rhinehard and Moraine.
Mares Over Three Years—First, second and fourth, Lee on Marcellene, Flora and Stella; third, Cox on Paris Lady.
Mares Under Three Years—First, second and third, Lee on Lucy, Monette and Lucille.
Champion Stallion—Tableau.
Groups (three mares)—First, Lee Bros.; second, McCulley.
Groups (five stallions)—First, Kirk; second, Lee.
Percheron Society Specials.
Stallion Under Three Years Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—First, Roelofson on Tableau; second, Lee on Moraine; third, McVay on Bonaparte.
Champion Stallion Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—Tableau.
Reserve—Moraine.
Mare Over Three Years Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—First, Lee on Marcellene; second, Cox & Sons on Paris Lady.
Get of Sire—First, Lee; second, McCulley.
Champion Stud (stallion and four mares bred and owned by exhibitor)—First, Lee.
Group (five stallions)—First, Kirk; second, Lee.
Belgians.
Exhibitors—C. L. Herman, Halls, Mo.; Lew Jones, Alma, Kan.; S. D. Henry, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Judge—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Ida.
Aged Stallions—First, Herman on Fiston; second, Jones on Mardigras du Posteau.
Two-Year-Olds—First, Jones on Medor.
Champion Stallion—Medor.
Aged Mares—First, Jones on Mona; second and third, Jones.
Champion Mare—Mona.
Group (stallions, any age)—First, Jones.
Group (three mares, any age), First, Henry.
MULES.
Judge—Charles Green, Mexico, Mo.
Aged Mules—First, C. S. Miles & Son, Norborne, Mo.; second, William Motherhead, Parkville, Mo.
Three-Year-Olds—First and second, T. H. Swafford, Polo, Mo.; third and fourth, Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Two-Year-Olds—First and third, Everley & Sloan, Coffey, Mo.; second, H. A. Edler, Eudora, Kan.
Yearlings—First, second and third, Everley & Sloan.
Mule Foals—First, Everley & Sloan; second, J. W. Link, Linkville, Mo.
Aged Mules (pairs)—First and second, C. S. Miles & Son, Norborne, Mo.
Three-Year-Olds (pairs)—First, T. H. Swafford, Polo, Mo.; second, Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.
Two-Year-Olds (pairs)—First, Everley & Sloan, Coffey, Mo.; second, H. A. Edler, Eudora, Kan.
Yearlings (pairs)—First, second and third, Everley & Sloan.
Foals (pairs)—First, J. W. Link, Linkville, Mo.; second, Smith & Wilhoit, Gashland, Mo.
Specials.
Best Pair Mules, Any Age (prize offered by D. H. Robertson, Kansas City, Mo.)—First, T. H. Swafford; second, Miles.
Best Pair Matched Mules, Any Age (prize offered by M. Pyle Horse & Mule Co., Kansas City, Mo.)—First, Miles; second, Everley & Sloan.
Best Horse, Four Mules, Any Age (prize by Dole Clothing Co., Kansas City, Mo.)—First, Miles; second, Everley & Sloan.
Best Sugar Mule, Any Age (prize by Womack-Nicoll, Kansas City, Mo.)—First, T. H. Swafford; second, Everley & Sloan.
Best Draft Mule, Any Age (prize by Cottingham Bros., Kansas City, Mo.)—First, T. H. Swafford.
Champion Mule (\$50 trophy given by Oppenstein Bros., Kansas City, Mo.)—T. H. Swafford, Polo, Mo.
BEEF CATTLE.
Shorthorns.
Exhibitors—Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; The Farmer Farm, Farmington, Minn.; Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo.; W. W. Brown, Amentia, N. D.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; William L. Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia.; Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; C. A. Saunders, Manila, Ia.; W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.
Judge—W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ontario, Canada.
Aged Bulls—First, Anoka on Sultan Stamp; second, Rees & Sons on White Hall Rosedale; third, Anoka on Village Denmark.
Two-Year-Old Bulls—First, Anoka Farms on Closter Fashion; second, Brown on Village Sultan; third, Hall on Princely Sultan.
Senior Yearlings—First, Purdy on Orange Goods; second, Farmer Farm on Corner Stone.
Junior Yearlings—First, Kane on Radium.
Senior Bull Calves—First, Saunders on Cumberland's Type; second, Saunders on Cumberland Again; third, Anoka Farms on Royal Silver.
Junior Bull Calves—First, Kane on Dale Duke; second, Farmer Farm on Lancaster Duke; third, Rees & Sons on Radium Goods.
Aged Cows.—First, Rees & Sons on Lady Cumberland; second, Brown on Irene Alavon; third, Anoka on Winsome Suitana.
Two-Year-Olds.—Anoka on Maxwellton Missle 2nd; second, Farmer Farms on Pleasant Mildred; third, Anoka on Moss Rose 6th.
Senior Yearlings.—First, Farmer Farm on Sittytton Anna; second, Farmer Farm on Maria; third, Saunders on 81st Duchess of Gloster.
Junior Yearlings.—First, Purdy on Monarch's Victoria; second, Farmer Farm on Lancaster Duchess 7th; third, Anoka on Village Flower 2nd.
Senior Heifer Calves.—First, Anoka on Augusta 11th; second, Farmer Farm on Village Blythesome; third, Kane on Sweet Afton 3rd.
Junior Heifer Calves.—First, Purdy Bros. on Pauline Goods; second, Kane on Wellington Goldie 2nd; third, Brown on Laurel.
Senior and Grand Champion Bull.—Sultan Stamp.
Junior Champion Bull.—Cumberland's Type.
Senior and Grand Champion Female.—Maxwellton Missle 2nd.
Junior Champion Female.—Sittytton Anna.
Aged Herds.—First and second, Anoka Farms; third, Farmer Farm.
Young Herd.—First, Kane; second, Purdy; third, Farmer Farm.
Calf Herds.—First, Kane; second, Anoka Farms; third, Rees & Sons.
Produce of Cow.—First, Farmer Farm; second, Anoka Farms; third, Rees & Sons.
Get of Sire.—First, Kane on Double Dale; second, Anoka Farms on Villager; third, Saunders on Cumberland's Best.
Jaccard Jewelry Co. Special (Silver Trophy).
Best Five Head Shorthorns Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.
Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Co. Special (Silver Trophy).
Best Ten Head Shorthorns Owned by Exhibitor—Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.
Herefords.
Exhibitors—A. B. Cook, Helena, Mont.; J. M. Curlice, Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Davis, Jackson, Miss.; O. S. Gibbons & Son, Atlantic City, Ia.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; J. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo.; Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; W. H. Curlice, Eminence, Ky.; Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.; O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; J. H. & J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.; J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; Estate of James A. Funkhouser, Pittsburg, Mo.; Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky.; C. Allen, Bedford, Ia.; W. N. Collier, Fulton, Mo.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; P. R. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Steele, Richland, Kan.; Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Ia.; James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.; Wallace & E. G. Good, Grand View, Mo.; Wm. Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.
Judge—Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ontario, Canada.
Aged Bulls—First, Harris on Price Perfection; second, Cook on Fairfax 15th; third, Davis on Point Comfort 14th.
Two-Year-Old Bulls—First, McCray on Beau Fairfax; second, McCray on McCray Fairfax; third, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lad 28th.
Senior Yearling Bulls—First, Harris on Repeater 7th; second, W. H. Curlice on Beau Perfection 24th; third, Harris on Gay Lad 9th.
Junior Yearling Bulls—First, Tow on Fairview Prince; second, Davis on La Vernet Prince 2nd; third, Harris on Gay Lad 12th.
Senior Bull Calves—First, McCray on Letham Fairfax; second, Davis on Vernet Prince 4th; third, Hazlett on Beau Blanco.
Junior Bull Calves—First, McCray on Superior Fairfax; second, Tow on Distinction 4th; third, Cook on Montana's Choice.
Senior Champion Bull—Prince Perfection.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Repeater 7th.
Aged Cows—First, McCray on Perfection Lass; second, Tow on Miss Brae 29th; third, McCray on Nora Fairfax.
Two-Year-Olds—First, Tow on Defender's Lassie 2nd; second, Harris on Harris Princess 21st; third, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Lass 21st.
Senior Yearlings—First, McCray on Beau Fairfax; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 6th; third, Dallmeyer on Grace Premier.
Junior Yearlings—First, Harris on Miss Repeater 11th; second, Tow on Disturber's Lassie 7th; third, McCray on Gertrude Fairfax.
Senior Heifer Calves—First, Cook on Joy; second and third, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 15th and Miss Gay Lad 16th.
Junior Heifer Calves—First, Cook on Dunlavy Queen; second, McCray on Lovely Fairfax; third, Harris on Miss Perfection 6th.
Senior Champion Female—Perfection Lass.
Junior and Grand Champion Female—Joy.
Aged Herds—First, Harris; second and third, McCray; third, Tow.
Young Herds—First, Harris; second, Tow; third, McCray.
Calf Herds—First, McCray; second, Harris; third, Tow.
Get of Sire—First, McCray on Perfection Fairfax; second, Harris on Repeater; third, Robinson & Son on Bonnie Brae 8th.
Produce of Cow—First, McCray; second, Luce & Moxley; third, Harris.
Cows in Milk With Calves at Foot—First, Cook on Banza; second, Gibbons & Son on Pansy Belle 2nd; third, K. S. A. C. on Botuna.
Jaccard Jewelry Company Special (Silver Trophy).
Best Five Head Herefords Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.
Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Company Special (Silver Trophy).
Best Ten Head Herefords Exhibited by Owner—Warren T. McCray.
Aberdeen Angus.
Exhibitors—R. M. Anderson & Son, Newell, Ia.; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.; C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; Omar Catterson, Maryville, Mo.; Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.
Judge—P. J. Donohoe, Holbrook, Ia.
Aged Bulls—First, McHenry on Erwin C.; second, Catterson on Queen's Quality Lad.
Two-Year-Olds—First, Catterson on Queen's Ito Lad; second, Caldwell on Klahoga; third, Anderson & Son on Enus 3rd.
Senior Yearlings—First, Caldwell on Ebony of A 3rd; second, Anderson & Son on Provo 2nd; third, McHenry on Quality Prince 2nd.
Junior Yearling Bulls—First, Anderson & Sons on Enus 4th; second, Caldwell on Quarter Master Ito; third, Catterson on Black Bird Beverly 3rd; fourth, Sutton on Wakarusa Heatherson 6th.
Senior Bull Calves—First, Caldwell on Black Cap Star; second, Anderson & Sons on Prince of Elches A; third, McHenry on Elby of Denison.

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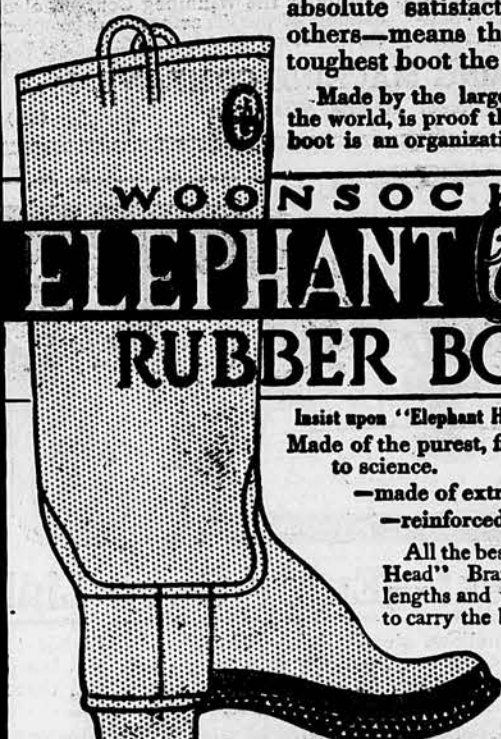
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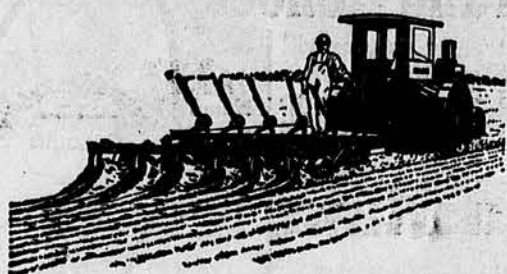
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Awarded 9 Out of 10 Gold Medals at Winnipeg



With our Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors and Tractor Gang Plows, Case won 9 out of a possible 10 Gold Medals and Grand Sweepstakes Honors, and established new World's Records at the 1913 Winnipeg International Motor Contest. Even its own amazing records were splendidly surpassed—the result of the Case policy of *continuous improvement*.

The data of this contest enables every farm power user to make practical comparisons of the various makes and types of tractors and tractor gang plows, based on the official tests made under direct supervision of the Canadian Government.

CASE Entries Notably Superior in All Classes

Steam Case won three Gold Medals, for 110 H. P., 80 H. P. and 40 H. P. Steam Tractors.

The 110 H. P., four times entered, four times Gold Medal winner, four times awarded Sweepstakes Honors.

The 80 H. P., three times entered, three times winner.

Oil Case 60 H. P. Tractor, in its Gold Medal winning series, was given 79.15 points, out of a possible 100, on Design and Construction. This tractor has always won a higher score on accessibility, protection of working parts and ease of manipulation than any other make, in any international combustion class, entered at Winnipeg.

Gas Case 40 Gas and Oil Tractor captured the Gold Medals in both Gasoline and Kerosene classes.

The performance of this tractor, burning kerosene, was the sensation of the Contest. Its nearest competitor required 42 per cent more gasoline

and 32 per cent more kerosene to do the same work.

Case 25 won Gold Medal, scoring 36 per cent more points than its nearest competitor. This was the first public appearance of this new model. Its winning the Gold Medal was a most satisfying endorsement of our policy to do no experimenting at the cost of our customers.

Plows Our Tractor Gang Plows won both Gold Medals and Sweepstakes Honors in large and small classes.

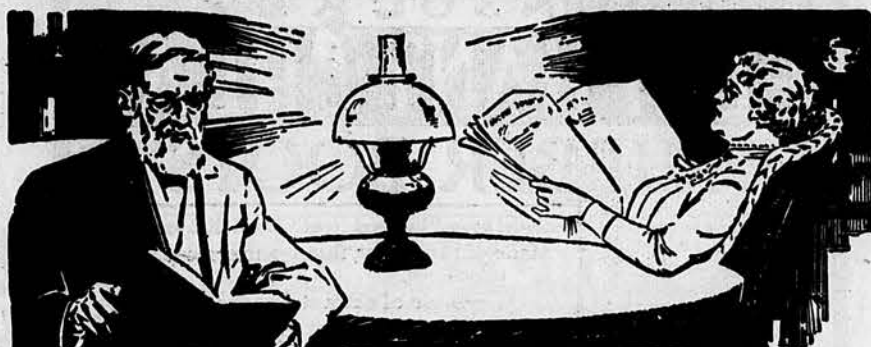
Our new automatic-lift plow demonstrated that the plow that needs no plowman is now a certainty. The man in the cab with this outfit can easily and accurately care for the tractor and plows. Does this economy interest you?

Shall we send you a copy of special *Gold Medal Bulletin*, on the amazing results of the Winnipeg Contest, also catalog of our Tractors and Tractor Gang Plows?

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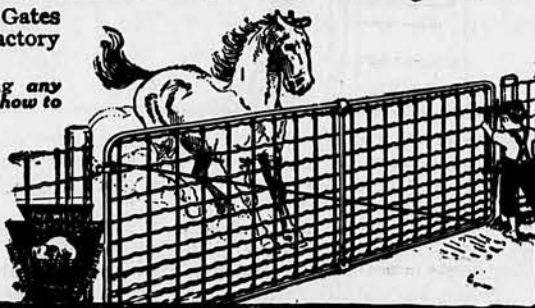
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Makers of "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" GUARANTEED BRANDS of Open Hearth Steel and Wire Products.



THE FARM



The public farm sale is a good financial barometer. A considerable number of sales are being held throughout the eastern and the central thirds of the state. So far as we are able to observe from the country papers in which these sales are advertised, there are no greater number of such sales this year than in former years. Always in Kansas there are many farm sales each fall and spring. These are the times of the year when people in the country move just as do the people in the towns. Farmers are leaving the farm and moving to town this year as in other years and as they always will do. The sale reports indicate that prices are high and particularly the prices paid for live stock. The cash receipts are also large, the report of one sale in Geary County being to the effect that 90 per cent of the receipts of a \$20,000 sale was paid in cash in spite of the fact that liberal note terms were offered.

The damage from grasshoppers in the west and southwest part of Kansas the past year has probably been as great as was the damage done by chinch bugs in the central and eastern parts of Kansas. Last Saturday all farmers' institutes in the eastern half of the state discussed ways and means pointing to organization for a campaign of destruction against the chinch bug. It occurs to KANSAS FARMER that in the Southwest and West a campaign should be waged against the grasshopper. The eggs of the grasshopper are found in the ground and the destruction of these can be accomplished by plowing the ground to a depth of three or four inches or possibly by thorough disking. With a spade in hand the farmer can investigate the various parts of the farm and locate those places where eggs are. The eggs will be discovered at a depth of about two inches below the ground surface. If the ground is worked and the eggs are exposed to the weather during the fall and winter the greater proportion of them will be killed.

We think KANSAS FARMER readers should not overlook the preparation of fifteen to twenty acres of land for oats next spring. To us present conditions seem auspicious for an oat crop next year, especially so if the land sown to oats can be fall plowed. We do not have in mind the production of oats as a grain so much as we do the growing of oats for hay. Next to alfalfa, clover, and cowpea hay, we have no other crop so well adapted to the needs of our live stock as hay of oats. In seven years of ten, oats seeded on fall plowed land will produce abundant hay. Generally in Kansas we have plenty of oat straw. The straw grows but often weather conditions are unfavorable for maturing grain. Oats cut for hay with a binder before they have dried up and while still quite green, will produce hay of a tonnage and quality not excelled by any other hay crops except clover and alfalfa. Oat hay for all kinds of stock, and especially for dairy cows, will give a return the satisfaction of which cannot be realized unless such hay has been fed. Of course, if the oats should make a grain crop and at the time of harvest it was apparent that there was likely to be plenty of other hay, the crop may be saved for grain, and oats, as is well known, is a superior grain for all kinds of stock.

There will be a good deal more spare time than usual this fall on many farms. This, because of the lack of the usual amount of corn husking. While the farmer is entitled to a rest any time he can obtain it, nevertheless we feel that this is not a fall for resting or vacation until every timely and needed thing has been done. This fall is a good time to begin the preparation of the fields for next year's crops. It is a good time to do fall plowing. It will pay to plow this fall at as early a date as possible all the ground which will be seeded to next year's crops. Especially will it pay to plow land for oats, millet, cowpeas—sowed or drilled—cane and kafir. It will pay, too, we think, to plow thoroughly and deeply for corn even though the corn is to be listed. However, if for any reason it is not

feasible to plow for next year's corn crop it will be feasible to list the land which next spring will be planted to corn, thus opening the ground, exposing it to the action of the elements and the consequent liberation of plant food and at the same time increasing the facilities for absorbing the fall and winter moisture. Next spring the ridges can be worked down with a disk and again split at planting time. Even though the corn field should not be so listed it will prove worth while to thoroughly disk the corn ground accomplishing results quite similar, although not to the same degree, as in the case of listing. However, if plowing the land for spring crops is not feasible, then a thorough disking will prove beneficial.

As stated in KANSAS FARMER some few weeks ago, there has been coming into Kansas this fall some very inferior grain and feed. State Grain Inspector Ross and his force have been watching these shipments and have been doing everything under the law to protect the purchaser. The State Grain Inspector, however, does not have supervision over mill stuff, this class of feeding being looked after by L. A. Fitz, head of the milling department of the Kansas Agricultural College who is charged with enforcing the Kansas feeding stuffs law. A Kansas City miller, R. J. House, proprietor of the Dixie Milling Company, who has been adulterating feed chop with sand, was caught this week. On the evidence obtained by Mr. Fitz and one of his feed inspectors, House was expelled from the Kansas City board of trade this week. The percentage of sand in the feed was not large, but it enabled the Dixie Milling Company to sell its goods at prices a shade lower than other concerns, thereby getting business it could not have obtained legitimately. House admits that he adulterated the feed. The maximum penalty for the offense under the Kansas law is a fine of \$100. In conversation with Mr. Fitz, he advises that farmers generally should be on the lookout for adulterated and rotten cottonseed meal. The Kansas feeding stuffs law through some oversight, does not provide a standard for cottonseed meal to be shipped into the state, and it is feared by Mr. Fitz that advantage will be taken of this weakness in the law and that farmers purchasing cottonseed may be imposed upon.

As a boy, we used to hear the early settlers talk about the plowing matches in which they participated or witnessed down east in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. In recent years the Kansas boy has heard little or nothing regarding such matches. However, the plowing match still is an important event in many eastern localities and we have just read an interesting account of one at Wheatland, Illinois, which match brought out farmers for miles and miles around and it is estimated that there were as many as six thousand present. The Wheatland plowing match has been taking place annually for thirty-six years and this match is said to have been highly instructive to the farmers of the locality in that it has demonstrated the difference between poor plowing and good plowing and how to produce a perfect seed bed with the least work and in the least time. That the Kansas boy may know something more of the details of a plowing match, it is not amiss to report those points on which the decision or scoring is based. Opening the land counts for twenty points; evenness of furrow, twenty-five; conformation of furrow, twenty-five; straightness, twenty; neatness, ten, the total being one hundred points for perfect work. In brief, the contest hinges on the turning and setting of the soil into even, clean and straight furrows of a rounding conformation. The nearest approach to a perfect score in the above schedule constitutes what is called good plowing. The plowing done at these matches is wonderful. The lands plowed by each contestant are 40 rods long and 25 feet wide. Some of the plowing is so accurate that a land 25 rods wide measured with a steel tape does not show over an inch in difference in width at either end. The plowing may be done by any kind of a plow the contestant desires to use. How-

ever, the plows are all horse drawn, some of the contestants using three horses, others five horses, some using the one bottom sulky plow, others using a gang of two plows. The plowing match in the Wheatland neighborhood is the inspiration of the community and so pronounced has been the improvement in plowing in that community that plowing associations modeled on the same lines are conducted at numerous points throughout Illinois and in fact other states.

Too much so-called plowing is done on Kansas farms with the sole idea of loosening the surface of the ground to a sufficient depth to cover the seed and with the idea that the roots of the growing plant get a "good enough hold." Be it understood that most of our farm crops are deeper rooted than we believe and that if the soil is broken up to a sufficient depth these roots will delve down into the soil and avail themselves of moisture and plant food to a greater extent than we ordinarily permit them to do. The real work of tillage has two important functions; the first is to bring the soil into a suitable condition so as to obtain a deep, friable and compact seed bed, capable of absorbing and retaining large amounts of water and to make plant food more available, and to give deep rooting plants a chance to use the soil below. The second function is to establish a mulch which will decrease to a minimum the loss of water by evaporation. It will be noted that the two functions of tillage will enable the crop to endure dry weather and other adverse conditions to a greater extent than if the tillage be not thoroughly done. For common understanding, tillage operations are divided into two main divisions—the preparation of the seed bed and the subsequent treatment of the growing crop. In the preparation of the seed bed plowing, listing, disking and harrowing are the most important operations. In the treatment of the crop, harrowing or cultivation by various other implements is to conserve the moisture and keep the weeds down. If the field is clean, then cultivation becomes principally a matter of conserving the moisture by loosening the surface and maintaining a mulch which delays or minimizes evaporation. The tillage before the planting of the crop has the added advantage of admitting air to the soil—a factor which is highly essential to bacterial activity in making food available for the growing crop. This factor is not essential while the crop is growing through the fact that most crops are so deep rooted as to obtain plant food from below the cultivated depths. Herein are some reasons pointing to the advantages of deep fall plowing.

Strong For Silos in Leavenworth County.

Leavenworth County is in the hundred silo class as well as Allen County. In these columns a few weeks ago mention was made of the fact that Allen County had in the last two years built one hundred silos. Word comes from P. H. Ross, County Demonstration Agent of Leavenworth County, that his county has at least one hundred silos and he thinks a few more. He is not able to give an accurate report at just this date because of the large number of silos erected late this fall. One dealer, he says, reports having sold thirty-four silos of one kind.

Roofs For Farm Buildings.

For years it has occurred to us that shingles failed to supply a satisfactory roof. The first cost is high and after a few years the cost of maintenance is proportionately higher. As the farm buildings increase in size and number shingles keep one busy repairing and replacing. The ready-to-lay roofings are increasing in general usage and we believe are giving better general satisfaction. Prepared roofings are now almost wholly used in factories, warehouses and store buildings, and this fact alone should give the farmer a pointer. Into this class of roofing asbestos is entering to a considerable extent and with it comes fire-proof qualities. Fire in one farm building will not spread to others by flying brands if adjoining buildings are roofed with this class of material. Buildings located near railroads should be roofed with fire resisting material.

County Agents Help Sell.

The usefulness of the county agent is demonstrated in numerous ways. During the last week, F. P. Lane, county agent for Harvey County, was successful in bringing buyer and seller together—two farmers belonging to the county bureau. One wanted to sell a

herd of grade Herefords and the other wanted to buy a similar herd. A \$2,000 cattle deal was soon closed, and a fine herd which was about to be shipped out of the county was kept in the county. Mr. Lane also keeps lists of purebred sires of all kinds and gets a number of requests for animals.

The other county agents in Allen, in Leavenworth, in Cowley, and in Montgomery counties are doing similar work, as are the district agents at Parsons, Dodge City, Hays, and Norton. Clyde McKee, demonstration agent at Norton, reports that he has been able to bring buyer and seller together where a considerable number of grade Holsteins were for sale. The man owning them was able to dispose of them with little trouble through Mr. McKee.

Coat Concrete Silos With Coal Tar.

The fieldmen of the dairy farming investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture have recently been giving careful attention to methods of improving concrete silos so as to prevent the drying out of silage near the walls and to protect the concrete from the action of silage juice.

They find that the concrete silo has given universal satisfaction among the farmers provided it is properly built, of good material, well reinforced, and set on a good foundation. The walls, however, as ordinarily built, are porous, and silage near the walls of the silo is apt to dry unless the inside of the silo is given a coating of some material that will fill the pores in the concrete. In the case of a large number of concrete silos in the South and West the field agents of the division applied with a brush an inside coat of raw coal tar thinned with gasoline. This coat made the silos air tight and also protected the concrete from the action of the silage juice.

Silage juice, in some cases, effects concrete very little, but in other cases, especially in silos in which broken limestone was used for aggregate, the corrosive effect of silage juice is quite marked, especially around doors which do not fit tightly.

Coal tar thinned with gasoline seems to afford excellent protection to keep the acid from affecting the concrete. If the corn has been cut at the right stage and is of the right degree of maturity and the silage is well packed, there will be very little, if any, spoiled silage near the walls. Coal tar can also be used successfully for coating the inside of stave silos.

Pop Corn Confections.

The specialists in corn investigations who write Farmers' Bulletin No. 553 of the Federal Department of Agriculture, say that pop corn has considerable value as a food. It is customary on many farms where pop corn is not desired as a market crop to plant a few rows for home use. This phase of farming usually interests the children and it is well to let them do the planting. If it is desired to grow pop corn as a field crop, the surplus stock not wanted for home use can usually be sold to local merchants at a fair price, or it can be profitably sold directly to consumers.

Information on choosing varieties of pop corn for planting, on the care of the growing crop, on harvesting and storing pop corn, on hand poppers and methods of popping corn is all contained in the bulletin. There are many photographs, too, including those of ears, kernels, and poppers. The bulletin can be had on application to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture.

Some recipes for pop corn confections that have given good results are the following:

Chocolate Pop Corn: Two teacupfuls of white sugar, one-half cup of corn syrup, two ounces of chocolate, one cup of water. Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the syrup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over four quarts of crisp freshly-popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Pop Corn: Make a syrup by boiling together two teacupfuls of granulated sugar and one teacup of water. Boil until the syrup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over six quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Pop Corn Balls: One pint of syrup, one pint of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of vinegar. Cook until the syrup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and then pour the hot syrup over four quarts of freshly-popped corn, stirring till each kernel is well coated, when it can be molded into balls or into any desired form.

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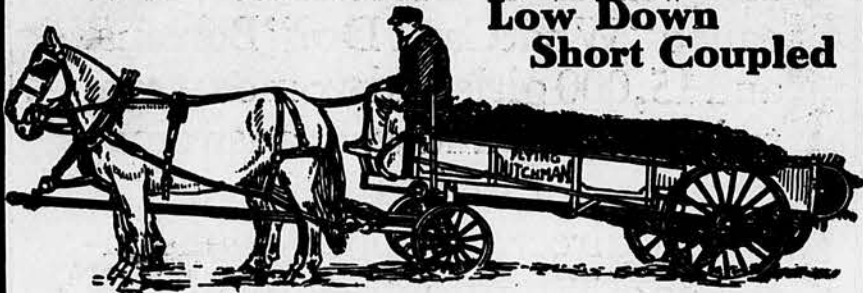
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LIVE STOCK



Feeding Three Times Daily.

One of our subscribers from Sedgwick County brings up the question of the desirability of feeding live stock three times a day. Animals can undoubtedly be made to digest and assimilate somewhat larger quantities of feed and so make slightly larger gains by following the practice of feeding three times daily instead of but twice as is the common practice. This has been generally recognized by those who are feeding animals for the show ring. From a practical standpoint, the small increase in gains would seldom pay for the additional labor involved in feeding three times instead of twice daily. In considering this question from the standpoint of profits, this point should be carefully observed.

Value of Advertising.

Continuous advertisement has a wonderful value in establishing public confidence in the breeder of pure-bred live stock. It does not matter how good your stock may be, if it is unfamiliar to the purchasing public, it will not be given the consideration which it deserves. Steady, continuous advertising of good stock bearing a herd name which in a way becomes a trade mark, is a great advantage in disposing of surplus breeding stock. It is necessary that the animals be bred right and that every animal sold be up to a high standard which has been established by the breeder. If such methods have been followed and repeated and continual presentation has been made through reputable advertising mediums, the breeder will find that it will become easier and easier each year to dispose of his stock. Such methods of advertising in combination with careful breeding will pay well and in an ever increasing ratio.

Silo for Pure-bred Stock.

Pure-bred live stock breeders are recognizing more and more the necessity of installing silos as a part of their equipment for handling high-class breeding stock. G. A. Laude of Rose, Kan., just reports to us the completion of a silo on his farm in Woodson County. This silo is constructed of the tile manufactured at Humboldt. It is carefully reinforced with wire and rods and has a concrete foundation. This type of silo was first constructed in Iowa and has to some extent come to be known as the Iowa Silo. The tile produced here in Kansas requires plastering with rich cement plaster. Mr. Laude's silo cost all told, including board of men and all labor, about \$325. This includes Mr. Laude's own labor. Too often a farmer omits his own labor in estimating the cost of construction of this kind. The silo has been filled with kafir which had grown to full maturity, although but a small amount of seed had been produced. Mr. Laude will undoubtedly be able to work considerable economy in wintering his Shorthorn cattle the coming winter when feed of all kinds will be extremely high in price.

Growing Cattle on Farms.

It is becoming more and more difficult each year to secure satisfactory feeding animals for converting the various raw materials of the farm into finished beef. The gradual depletion of our great breeding herds is bringing about a condition which makes it absolutely essential for the smaller farmers to grow their own cattle. The high prices which have prevailed in the past few years naturally stimulated interest in the growing of beef cattle and many of our prominent cattlemen are making arrangements to handle breeding herds of cattle in the future instead of confining their operations to the buying and finishing of steers.

A few years ago the Agricultural College placed a hundred head of breeding cows representing the four leading beef breeds, upon the big Experiment Station farm at Hays, Kansas. Some most interesting and valuable results have been secured in connection with the production of beef cattle at this place. Just recently the college has purchased a hundred head of Hereford heifer calves from the herd of Alec Phillips of Ellis County. These heifers will be used as a beef breeding herd for the production of steers to be used in experiment sta-

tion work. The Animal Husbandry Department of the College Experiment Station hopes to be able to help the cattlemen of the state in many ways in working out the best and most profitable methods of handling this necessary line of live stock farming.

Kafir Heads in Silo.

The following comes to us from S. N., one of our readers in Dickinson County: "Herewith an idea. Is it any good? Can kafir as grain for hogs be stored in a silo by heading it rather long at maturity and cutting it in with sufficient water added to insure good packing and fermentation? It would require a pit silo to be a feasible proposition in the filling. Strikes me that a pit silo of say eight feet in diameter could be made a very valuable piece of equipment. In this way the entire labor and expense of threshing, the loss while stacked in the head and the labor and expense of grinding is done away with. Then, when fed it is a more palatable and more easily digested food. Would this not be a good grain for horses and milk cows? Recently I visited my old home at Liberal. I really envy those farmers the small cost with which they can provide silos of the very best type. That country has now solved its farming problem if they will just take it. Sorghum, pit silo, milk cows, pigs and chickens spell success and happiness to the farmer of the semi-arid regions of the state."

KANSAS FARMER is unable to give any authentic advice on the point suggested. In planning to feed silage to hogs it must be borne in mind that the hog by nature is not adapted to digesting large amounts of bulky feed. We have no record of any such preservation of kafir grain as has been suggested here. It is possible this plan might have considerable merit and some of our subscribers with a small pit silo might with profit make the experiment. A layer of heads a few feet thick might be introduced into the silo in filling.

New Stock Barn at Agricultural College.

In 1878 a stone barn was built at the Agricultural College which at that time was considered a most efficient structure for housing the live stock then owned by the college. A few years later an addition was made to this barn. With the tremendous growth of the college and especially the remarkable developments which have taken place in the Animal Husbandry Division it has become increasingly difficult each year to properly care for the high class animals, flocks and herds owned by the institution. The interior of this old stone barn has been remodeled time and again in an effort to make it suitable for the increased demands upon it. Visiting stockmen have often expressed their surprise at the inadequacy of the live stock equipment of this great college.

At last an appropriation has been made available and a thoroughly up-to-date barn will soon be ready for occupancy. This new barn is to be built just north of the campus in a position most accessible to the fields and pastures so necessary in handling the various classes of live stock. It will take the place of all the old barns, stables, sheds, etc., on the college grounds, with the exception of the dairy barn and the barn on the college farm which is used for housing the work animals of the agronomy division. The old barn which has stood for so long is to be torn down and the stone used in the new structure. The entire north end of the campus which has been in the past used for the barns, sheds, and feed yards, will be carefully graded and converted into a part of the college campus. Plans are now under way for the ornamentation of this portion of the grounds and when completed this section surrounding the new agricultural building will be one of the beauty spots of the campus.

Horses Being Sold.

The shortage of feed and the necessary reduction of the number of animals wintered on farms in Kansas has stimulated the horse business throughout our state. Scores of horses are being bought and sold by horse buyers over the state. Most of these horses

are being shipped to the Kansas City market. Over most of the state farms are very well supplied with work horses and this selling off of the surplus at the present time is but a logical result following the practice of growing and developing on the farms a few surplus work animals each year. Those who have given some attention to the class of horses in demand on the market at the present time and have made their selections of brood mares along these lines, cannot help but be pleased with the results of their efforts.

Well bred and carefully developed horses of draft conformation are easy to market and bring high prices, and we would urge those who are planning to reduce their horse stock to the minimum that they by all means hang on to their best brood mares. This is the only way to improve the stock. If the best are always sold, the general class of the stock is bound to deteriorate. A well-bred colt costs no more to raise than the scrub and will bring a much higher price when properly grown. The selling of mature geldings and other marketable horses will make it possible to care for the brood mares better during the coming winter, and also the colts. The proper feeding of the colts during the first winter is a very important consideration. The colt during this period of his life should never be stunted. He positively must have an abundance of such foods as will enable him to grow and develop his bone and muscle. If these are not supplied no matter how well he may be bred he will ultimately develop into a scrub colt.

Immunize Breeding Herds.

The gradual changing of the attitude of hog breeders of the state regarding the vaccination of hogs as a means of wiping out cholera is most gratifying. Many have violently opposed vaccination in the past. The reason for this opposition perhaps has been due to the fact that in some cases the results have not been entirely satisfactory. The belief is steadily gaining ground, however, that the only hope of avoiding this ever present danger from cholera, is to immunize the breeding herd. This can most effectively be accomplished while the pigs are young. Some of our most prominent hog breeders are now systematically advertising nothing but immune hogs in their public sales and are even guaranteeing their hogs against death from cholera after passing into the hands of the purchaser.

The system of simultaneous vaccination which is followed where it is desired to permanently immunize healthy animals, has been open to some criticism owing to the fact that there is a possibility that some of the animals may develop a mild case of cholera and actually infect the farm with disease. Some experiments have recently been conducted at the Agricultural College to determine just what the facts are in this connection. While these experiments have not been carried on for a sufficient length of time to warrant the giving out of positive results, the first trials indicate that where hogs are treated with the simultaneous system of vaccination, well hogs placed with them have developed the cholera in a few cases, although apparently not in a very virulent form.

The experiments seem to indicate, however, that if what is known as the double process of vaccination is followed, there is no danger whatever of infecting the farm with cholera. In this system of vaccination the hogs are first treated with the serum and made temporarily immune to cholera. In about ten days the hogs that have been treated with serum are injected with serum and virus. The pure-bred breeder who has developed a high class breeding herd can well afford to go to the extra trouble and expense of keeping all his breeding stock absolutely immune from cholera by this double system of vaccination.

P. H. Ross, County Demonstration Agent for Leavenworth County, whose first year's report has been printed in part in KANSAS FARMER, found hog cholera to be a serious problem in that county. He has urged the vaccination of hogs and the permanent immunization of all breeding stock, during his first year's work, and has personally vaccinated almost 300 hogs. Over a hundred of these were given the double treatment. In only two cases where this system was followed were the results unsatisfactory, and the veterinarian from the Agricultural College who inspected these two herds was unable to give any explanation of the unsatisfactory outcome in these two cases. On the whole, his work in protecting hogs against cholera by vaccination methods has been highly satisfactory.

Developing Draft Colts.

The above is the title of a bulletin just published by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. Professor W. A. Cochel, now of the Kansas Agricultural College, is one of the authors of this bulletin, having had charge of the work at the Pennsylvania station when this experiment was started.

Very little accurate information is available as to the exact cost of growing out and developing a well bred draft horse. Many have contended that such horses could be purchased more cheaply than they could be produced, especially under eastern conditions. We are beginning to recognize here in Kansas the profitable results to be secured in producing good draft horses for the eastern markets and the data secured by this eastern experiment station will undoubtedly be of value to those interested in this line of live stock production.

Ten colts were used in this experiment, the observations being conducted through two winter feeding periods and one summer period. The colts, which were purchased on the market, were high grade Belgians and Percherons. They were fed during the first winter a grain ration consisting of about 5 pounds daily of a mixture of 5 parts shelled corn, 3 parts oats, 2 parts wheat bran, and one part oil meal. During part of the first winter one group of the colts received some corn silage in addition to hay as the roughage portion of the ration. They consumed during this period an average of 8.2 pounds daily of the silage and 7.4 pounds of hay. During this first winter the colts made average gains of 244½ pounds, the period being 168 days. During the summer period which followed, extending over 196 days, the colts were all on pasture. As the grass was limited, some grain and hay was necessary during part of the season in order to keep the colts growing properly. The total cost of feeding during this summer period amounted to over \$27 per colt, which was considered twice as much as would have been necessary had good and sufficient pastures been available. During the second winter period the same grain mixture was used as during the first winter. During the first part of the winter 8.4 pounds of this grain mixture was fed daily, this amount being increased to 10 pounds toward the close of the test. The hay during this same period amounted to 16 to 17 pounds daily. Two hundred nineteen pounds in weight was added to the colts, on an average, during this second winter. The average weight at the close of the test, with the colts approximately twenty-three months of age, was 1,317 pounds per head.

The cost of feeding each individual during the first winter was \$26.59; during the second, \$38.99. These figures were based on the average value of feeds during the period in which the test was in progress. Corn was valued at 60 cents per bushel, oats 40 cents per bushel, wheat bran \$28 per ton, oil meal \$36 per ton, hay \$14 per ton. The total cost of feed and labor per colt during the whole period of the experiment, amounted to \$98. The colts had cost at the beginning of the test, \$91.25 apiece. They had increased in weight from 590 pounds to 1,317 pounds. Adding to the initial cost the cost of feed and labor, the cost of the colts at the close of the experiment amounted to \$189.34. They were valued at that time on the market at \$235.00 per head, which shows a profit of \$45.66 per colt as a result of growing and developing them from weanlings to this age under average farm conditions.

During this whole period the colts were never allowed to stand still. When grass was limited extra grain was supplied. The tendency too often in the development of the draft colt is to neglect this precaution, allowing the colt to pass through various periods of semi-starvation which it is impossible to overcome by later feeding.

About the only predictions that may be made with safety regarding the future of the live stock industry are (1) that the man who attempts to avoid all periods of low prices will be very likely to guess wrong, and (2) that the man who is careless in his methods of live stock production will be pretty sure to make less money from his business than will the man who exercises careful intelligence.—B. E. Carmichael, Ohio Experiment Station.

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DAIRY



The fact that a dairy cow is pure-bred is not the only essential or indication of a profitable cow. If a cow is pure-bred there is a greater chance for her being a heavier milker than if not pure-bred. However, breeding is only an indication that the cow may be profitable and that her offspring may be worth more money in the dairy than the offspring of a "scrub" or grade cow. A well bred cow, capable of converting her feed into milk, is, as a matter of fact, the first essential in the building up of the dairy. Good feeding, good shelter, and proper methods of handling are other essentials which cannot be offset by any other quality, not even good breeding.

"My object is to grow what I feed and feed what I grow," is the statement of a veteran Holstein breeder of Ontario. "This does not mean, however, that I do not buy any feed. I grow twenty acres of wheat each year which affords me lots of straw. I sell the grain and with the proceeds buy oil cake and cottonseed meal. By exchanging wheat for these concentrated protein feeds I claim that I raise on the farm all that I feed. Silage has a large place on our farm. I have a summer and a winter silo and the summer silo is as much of a necessity as the winter silo. I can grow more feed from an acre of corn than from an acre of any other crop." In the above statement there is food for reflection for the Kansas farm dairyman.

An exchange says, "The size of the udder is not always a sure indication of the cow's profitability; the quality of the milk is of more importance." We agree that the size of the udder does not always indicate a profitable milker because it not infrequently happens that a cow with a large udder at freshening time is not a persistent milker. However, the editor of our exchange, and for that matter anyone else, has never seen a cow with a small udder capable of abundant milk production. In the case of a large milker the udder must be large. The test of the milk is important, but no dairy farmer has ever received a large annual income from his herd unless he has been able to obtain from that herd milk in liberal quantities. The chances for a good profit from the dairy are in favor of a herd of large milkers and not from a herd of small milkers of unusually high butter fat tests.

In times past a farmer could go into the dairy business without the purchase of a cream separator. However, during the last fifteen years times have changed. Just so soon as a man begins milking a bunch of cows he must have a good cream separator. This, because butter fat is now marketable in the shape of cream, whereas formerly it was necessary to sell the whole milk. The separator has been a godsend to the dairy business. It has reduced the cost of dairying. It has more than cut the hauling in two and in the care of the product has reduced the amount of labor more than half. It has made the skim milk worth two of three times as much as it was worth under the whole milk delivery system. If cream is not sold to the creameries and butter is made on the farm, the cream separator is still a necessity. The saving in butter fat resulting from the skimming of milk by the use of the centrifugal separator, is anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent as compared with any other method of skimming, and this saving on eight or ten cows will pay for the separator in twelve months. The cost of a separator is not as great now as formerly. Improved manufacturing methods have resulted in lower cost of cream separators without in any way having interfered with the efficiency. The cream separator nowadays is just as essential in the dairy as is the plow in the field.

Kansas has 8.5 cows per square mile; Nebraska 7.9; New York 30.4; Wisconsin 26.83; Iowa 24.86. The comparatively cheaper feeds and feeds of better quality for milk production produced in Kansas as compared with those of New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa, enable the Kansas farmer, if he will, to make much

more money from the dairy cow than can the farmer of the East. The fact is that dairying in Kansas can be made far more profitable than is possible farther east. The conditions of feed and climate are such as would justify the farmer of Kansas and Nebraska in making more than double the money—in fact we think three times as much—from the milking of cows than can be made "down East." The average annual production of the cow "down East" is considerably greater than that of the Kansas cow. The eastern dairyman would not be able to make money from his dairy operations if this were not so. There is no reason, however, why the Kansas farmer cannot have as high yielding cows as can the farmer of any other state. The superior quality of the cow milked in Wisconsin and New York offsets the increased cost of milking that cow as compared with the cost of keeping such cow in Kansas. If the far Eastern dairyman can have a cow of such quality as will convert his higher priced feeds into a profit, then the Kansas farmer by having as good a cow can make dairying more profitable than we have as yet ever dreamed.

We believe there are few dairy farmers who have any well defined ideas as to the amount of feed the cow will consume during the twelve months. This question has in years past—when the editor was growing the fall and winter feed for a bunch of cows—caused us considerable concern. We, like other farmers, figured that to supply the necessary feed would require so many acres of oat hay, so many acres of sorghum hay, etc. The probable yield was not reduced to tons, neither was the probable need reduced to tons. Our planning was done by guess, aiming always to be on the safe side in case the season should be a bit dry and crop a bit light. However, conditions have changed in the last twenty years and there is a greater necessity for close figuring now than formerly. For instance, since land is higher priced it is a direct loss of money to produce more of the common roughages than is needed. This, because the land so planted can be utilized to better purpose. For a number of years records have been kept on eight Minnesota farms and for a total of 116 cows, which records show the average food consumption per cow per year to be as follows: Roughage, 5,500 pounds; farm grain, 538 pounds; mill feed, 326 pounds; and in addition, 167 days' pasture. The average milk production per cow per year for the five years under consideration, was 5,252 pounds. These are the first figures we have seen showing the annual consumption per cow under general farm conditions, and these give the general dairy farmer a good starting point in determining how much feed he should grow for an 8 or 10-cow herd. With silage as the principal roughage, and that silage easily measured by the capacity of the silo, the figures enable the farmer to know about how many cows he can feed during the feeding season and how much feed, if any, he will have to carry over. The figures likewise give him a good idea of the amount of grain he should have in the bin. It is not amiss to say that by the aid of these figures he is able to know how much feed of all kinds is necessary that he may have a year's supply ahead and carried as an insurance against crop failure.

At an agricultural show held in the northwestern states about a year ago, a man captured the \$5,000 cash prize for the best five bushels of wheat exhibited. A recent story is to the effect that this man has discontinued growing wheat and has taken a job in town and the excuse given for his change is that the growing of wheat did not furnish year around employment. It would seem that a first class wheat grower who was able to command a sufficiently large acreage would not be compelled to worry about employment between wheat seeding time in the fall and harvesting time. However, the history of the wheat growing business is that a comparatively few farmers—not considering "wheat kings"—are able to make money year after year and the reason this is so is because in the growing of wheat there

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is too much idle time, too much time that is not productive. This cannot be better illustrated than in the case of the Western Kansas wheat grower. It cannot be said that he has made a success at growing wheat. This, because he has depended wholly upon wheat and because of such dependence he has had employment only a comparatively few months of the year and the remaining months his labor is not producing a cash income and so between seeding and harvest he is living up his profits, if there are any, of the preceding crop. Then comes an occasional failure and the farmer is left far out on the limb. As a matter of fact the most money made in growing wheat in Kansas has been made on those farms on which there is wheat with live stock and other interests to occupy the time of the farmer, his family and his horses after the wheat has been seeded. The diversified farm of a quarter section, we will say, with 40 to 50 acres of wheat, the remaining part of the land being devoted to pasture and feed crops, and on that farm a sufficient amount of live stock to consume the pasture and the feed, is, we believe, the most profitable farm of this country. If the live stock kept runs to a herd of dairy cows, then the income from live stock has been increased as compared with stock cattle, and more than this, the two or three times per week cream check makes the money go farther. Next to poultry, the dairy cow comes nearer meeting the general farm requirement than any other kind of live stock and she should be found on every farm on which wheat is grown.

To Prevent Killing of Calves.

The present shortage of beef has brought a thousand suggestions regarding the increase of the cattle population. It is our guess that when the farmer can see an increased profit in producing beef the shortage need cause no worry. But Representative Britten of Chicago has introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit the killing of beef cattle under two years of age. The aim of the bill is to increase the supply and therefore cheapen beef.

Mr. Britten says: "The number of calves slaughtered has increased 100 per cent in the last ten years. During 1911 eight million calves weighing 500,000,000 pounds were slaughtered. Had these calves been allowed to live for two years, averaging 1,400 pounds weight, they would have produced over 11,000,000,000 pounds of beef to supply the scarcity now felt."

Mr. Britten says that he believes the time is near at hand when the government will offer a premium on the importation of Mexican and Canadian cattle, to be fattened for market in this country. He has a provision in the bill giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to make rules and regulations for the interstate shipment of calves and young beef cattle for grazing and fattening.

Creamery Regulation.

Out in Montana, before a creamery can be organized and operated the individual or company must have permission of the state dairy and food department. Montana realizes the value of dairying to its agricultural development and the protection of the creamery business is a big step in the right direction. There are certain essentials for the success of any creamery—a sufficient number of cows, co-operation and quality. The inventor of this law believes that if these three essentials can be safeguarded the creamery and dairy business will grow. He is right and they have adopted an excellent means of protection.—Creamery Journal.

We are inclined to the belief that such law is good. The establishment of creameries by individuals who are short on financial backing, the building of creameries in localities which cannot supply the necessary raw material and so staring certain failure in the face, and the establishing of creameries by stock companies without proper management, have in all states prevented dairy development. Wherever a creamery is established there should be a need for it, an ample number of patronizing cows, and experience necessary to make the institution a success and so able to pay for the cream it buys.

Milking Machine Results.

The results of machine milking compared with hand milking are at all times interesting. The milking machine from a mechanical standpoint has been made thoroughly practical—it will do the work and do it well. There is now no apparent reason why milking should not be done by the machine if the dairy is sufficiently large to justify the outlay.

The North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station reports on the use of the machine in part as follows:

Viewed from a mechanical standpoint, the milking machines used in this experiment caused very little trouble in operating. It is safe to conclude that with reasonable care this type of milking machine can be successfully and profitably operated on the average farm having at least twenty cows.

Cows giving a large flow of milk were easily broken to the use of the machine. In general, little difficulty was experienced in getting any of the cows accustomed to the milking machine. The operator, in order to operate most successfully, should study the individuality of the cows.

It is best to strip the cows at once after the teatcups are detached to make sure that no milk remains. If the teatcups are properly attached very little milk remains in the udder after the cow is milked by the machine.

No definite statement can be made as to the effect of machine milking upon milk and butter fat yield, as the experiments have not extended over a sufficient period of time. Results of these experiments indicate that if the machine and cows are properly handled, the amount of milk and butterfat is not materially affected by machine milking.

Regarding Silo Usage.

A few days ago we were talking with a farmer who has not as yet built a silo but whose farm operations are such as would enable him to use a silo to better advantage than any other man known to us. His whole objection to the silo is the trouble and labor involved in filling. He told us of a certain locality in Kansas in which two years ago some eight or ten silos had been built and that none of these silos had this year been filled because of the labor and expense of filling the same. If there is any locality in Kansas in which silos erected the past few years are not being used, we would like to hear from their owners, giving their reasons for not filling. Our object is in keeping posted on what is going on in the silo business.

In years past the great bogie in the excuses offered for not building silos, has been the filling. The man who has filled a silo a time or two and who has been able to exercise the possible shortcuts in filling, and who has had the advantage of feeding silage compared with the feeding of other roughages, is not, in our experience, the man who complains with reference to cost of filling or for that matter regarding any other phase of silo usage.

The matter of filling the silo is a thing which must be thought and worked out if the work is to be carried on expeditiously and at a minimum of expense. It is a fact that the filling of a silo is a good deal like threshing time and on many farms it is impossible to fill the silo with the regular help of the farm, thereby necessitating the calling in of neighbors or the securing of additional help. The filling of the silo is a job which necessitates the co-operation of the neighbors whether they are silo owners or not.

We have never yet seen the time in our own farm experience when we could not "swap" work with neighboring farmers. This is the way that most silos must be filled. The same equipment, including engine, cutter, corn binder, and low-wheeled trucks for the hauling of the silage from the field to the silo, will serve a community and in some way the community should have an interest in this equipment unless it be that the cutter and engine are owned by someone who will rent them or who will cut silage on a ton basis.

It is not necessary to repeat the advantages of the silo. The man who has given the silo a fair trial during three or four years is the man whose judgment is best regarding silo advantages. When the work of filling the silo and the satisfaction of feeding the silage is compared with the job of cutting, shocking, and feeding shocked corn, the wastage, the comparatively low feeding value and other things are taken into consideration, it will be found that the silo is a matter of real economy and not a fad.

What She Could Do.

Arthur was spending a day with his aunt.

"I am going to do something to please you on your birthday," she said, to the little boy, "but first I want to ask the teacher how you behave in school."

"If you really want to do something to please me, Auntie," said the boy, "don't ask the teacher."—Lippincott's.

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THOMAS OWEN,
Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

Awards at American Royal

Continued From Page Seven

Junior Bull Calves—First, Anderson & Sons on Lord Melamere; second, Catterson on Even Ito; third, Sutton on Wakarusa King 4th.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Erwin C.

Junior Champion Bull—Lord Melamere. Aged Cows—First, McHenry on Black Cap McHenry 83; second, Anderson & Sons on Pride of Blackston 3rd; third, Caldwell on Erica Petite.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Catterson on Erica Dean; second, Caldwell on Queen Mother Johnson 8th; third, McHenry on Coquette McHenry 37th.

Senior Yearlings—First and sixth, McHenry on Pride McHenry 109 and Pride McHenry 108; second, Catterson on Maplehurst 18th; third and fifth, Caldwell on Erito C and Bethenia 6th; fourth, Sutton on Rutger Janet 12th.

Junior Yearlings—First, McHenry on Pride McHenry 114; second, Catterson on Queen of Maplehurst 25th; third, Anderson & Sons on Jilt 6th.

Senior Heifer Calves—First, Anderson & Sons on Eulima 28th; second, McHenry on Pride McHenry 116th; third, Caldwell on Eritus.

Junior Heifer Calves—First, Sutton on Wakarusa Mina 6th; second, Catterson on Ito's Pride C; third, Anderson & Sons on Jilt 70th.

Senior and Grand Champion Female—Black Cap McHenry 88th.

Junior Champion Female—Pride McHenry 109th.

Aged Herds—First, McHenry; second, Catterson; third, Anderson & Sons; fourth, Caldwell.

Young Herds—First, Anderson & Sons; second, McHenry; third, Catterson; fourth, Caldwell.

Calf Herds—First, Anderson & Sons; second, McHenry; third, Caldwell; fourth, Catterson.

Get of Sire—First, McHenry on Baden Lad; second, Anderson & Sons on Bonnie Ben Royal; third, Catterson on Blackbird Ito; fourth, Caldwell on Undulata Black Cap Ito.

Produce of Cow—First, McHenry; second and third, Catterson; fourth, Anderson & Sons.

Galloways.

Exhibitors—C. S. Hechtner, Charlton, Ia.; Capital View Ranch, Silver Lake, Kan.

Judge—J. Calvin Ewing, Youngstown, Ohio.

Aged Bulls—First, Hechtner on Imported Optimist; second, Hechtner on Farnot of Maples; third, Capital View on Carnot.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Capital View on Casino; second and third, Hechtner on Prince Favorite and Duke of Drumlanrig.

Senior Yearlings—First, Hechtner on Pathfinder King.

Junior Yearlings—First, Hechtner on Iva's Favorite 2nd; second, Capital View on Pilette of C. V.

Senior Bull Calves—First, Capital View on Echo of Capital View; second, Capital View on Pioneer of C. V.

Junior Bull Calves—First, Hechtner on Abbie's Favorite.

Aged Cows—Capital View on Daisy Dimple; second, Hechtner on Careful of Maples 3rd.

Two-year-olds—First, Capital View on Nellie Melville; second, Hechtner on Lady Sampson.

Senior Yearlings—First and second, Hechtner on Lassie 3rd of Maples and Nellie of Maples 2nd.

Junior Yearlings—First, Hechtner on Clara of Maples 4th; second, Capital View on Capital Belle; third, Capital View on Capital Perfection.

Senior Heifer Calves—First, Capital View on Sunflower Maid of C. V.; second, Hechtner on Snap of Maples.

Junior Heifer Calves—First, Capital View on Mayflower of C. V.; second, Hechtner on Nellie of Maples 5th.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Optimist.

Junior Champion Bull—Abbie's Favorite.

Senior and Grand Champion Female—Daisy Dimple.

Junior Champion Female—Lassie 3d of Maples.

Aged Herds—First, Capital View; second, Hechtner.

Young Herds—First, Hechtner.

Calf Herds—First, Hechtner; second, Capital View.

Get of Sire—First, Capital View on Captain 4th of Tarbrooch; second and third, Hechtner on Standard Favorite; fourth, Capital View on Meadow Lawn Medallist.

Produce of Cow—First, Capital View; second and third, Hechtner.

Jaccard Jewelry Company Special (silver trophy)—Best Five Head Galloways Bred and Owned by Exhibitor—Hechtner.

Cady & Olmstead Jewelry Company Special (silver trophy)—Best Ten Head Galloways Exhibited by Owner—Hechtner.

FAT CATTLE.

Herefords—Pure-bred.

Exhibitors—W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; O. Harris, Harris, Mo.; C. A. Tow, Nowata, Ia.; J. H. & J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.; A. B. Cook, Helena, Mont.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Judge—Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ontario, Canada.

Aged Steers—First, Tow on Bonnie Brae 40th; second, Van Natta on George Fairfax; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Greenwood.

Senior Yearlings—First, Harris on Heir at Law 2nd; second, Tow on Standard 1st; third, Van Natta on Donald Downhurst.

Junior Yearlings—First, Hazlett on Record; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Beau Talent; third, Kansas Agricultural College on Fancy Beau.

Senior Calves—First, University of Missouri on Baxter; second, Van Natta on Bright Flash; third, Dallmeyer on Major Dare.

Junior Calves—First, Tow on General; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Beau Hahn.

Champion Steer—Bonnie Brae 40th.

Groups—First, Tow; second, Van Natta; third, Dallmeyer.

Herefords—Grade or Cross-bred.

Aged Steers—First, Tow on Denver; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on Maple Boy.

Senior Yearlings—First, W. J. Davis, Jackson, Miss., on James K. Vardman; second, O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Ia., on King.

Junior Yearlings—First, Tow on At Last; second, Kansas State Agricultural College on College Mina 2d; third, Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., on calf not named.

Senior Calves—First, James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo., on Odessa Prince 2nd; second, Gibbons & Sons on Spender.

Junior Calves—First, Tow on Archie; second, Klaus Bros., on calf not named; third, Kansas State Agricultural College on Mischievous.

Champion Steer—Denver.

Groups—First, Tow; second, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Shorthorns—Pure-bred.

Exhibitors—W. W. Brown, Amenla, N. D.; William Herkelmann, Elwood, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Judge—W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ontario, Canada.

Aged Steers—First, Bowman on Dick Turpin; second, Herkelmann on Lucky Bill; third, Kansas College on Daisy's Lad.

Yearlings—First, Brown on Tommy; second, Kansas College on Delighted; third, Herkelmann on Missie 3rd.

Calves—First, Kansas College on College Boy; second, Hall on Hallwood 2nd; third, University of Missouri on Secret.

Champion Steer—Tommy.

Groups—First, Brown; second, Kansas College; third, Herkelmann.

Shorthorns—Grade or Cross-bred.

Aged Steers—First, Saunders on Charlie; second, Herkelmann on Sunny Jim.

Yearlings—First, Hall on Billy; second, Howell Reas & Sons, Pilger, Neb., on Straight Goods; third, Saunders on Arthur.

Calves—First, Saunders on John.

Champion Steer—Billy.

Groups—First, Saunders.

Aberdeen Angus—Pure-bred.

Exhibitors—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; R. M. Anderson & Sons, Newell, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Judge—P. J. Donohoe, Holbrook, Ia.

Aged Steers—First, University of Missouri on Backward 2nd; second, Caldwell on Doctor Hendricks.

Yearlings—First, University of Missouri on Queen's Counselor; second, Anderson & Son on Riverdale Perfection; third, Kansas College on Fletcher.

Calves—First, University of Missouri on Prince of View Point 10th; second, Kansas College on Baldy Stewart; third, Kansas College on Queen's Prince 6th.

Champion Steer—Queen's Counselor.

Groups—First, University of Missouri.

Galloways—Pure-bred, Grade or Cross-bred.

Exhibitors—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Judge—J. Calvin Ewing, Youngstown, Ohio.

Aged Steers—First, University of Missouri on Woodland.

Yearlings—First, Kansas College on Medallist; second and third, University of Missouri on Grayland and Starland.

Steer Calves—First, University of Missouri on Oakland.

Groups—First, University of Missouri.

FAT CATTLE—CAR LOTS.

Herefords.

Steers Over Two Years—First, C. M. Clark, Burchard, Neb.; second, A. McGregor, Washington, Kan.; third, Donmeyer Bros., New Cambria, Kan.

Steers Under Two Years—First and second, C. L. Solt, Barnes, Kan.

Champion Load—Solt.

Three-Year-Olds—First, Gilbert Barr, Kearney, Mo.; second, D. M. Minter & Son, Spickard, Mo.; third, J. F. Henderson, Burden, Kan.

Yearlings—First, K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan.

Champion Load—Gigstad.

Grand Champion Load—Gigstad.

CAR LOTS—FEEDER CATTLE.

Herefords.

Judge—J. B. Means, Kansas City, Mo.

Two-Year-Olds—First, C. T. Word, Canyon City, Texas; second, J. D. Thompson & Son, Hereford, Texas.

Yearlings—First, Thompson & Son; second, Word.

Calves—First, B. Dawson, Shattuck, Okla. (heifers).

Champion Load—Word on two-year-olds.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Big Four Ranch, Utica, Kan.; second, C. D. McPherson, Topeka, Kan.

Yearlings—First, Howard Young, Scott City, Kan.; second, J. D. Thompson & Son, Hereford, Texas.

Calves—First, J. F. Meserve, Ellis, Kan.; second, Big Four Ranch (heifers).

Champion Load—Meserve on steer calves.

Aberdeen Angus.

Yearlings—First, Wells Bros., Russell, Kan.; second, Sutton & Workman, Russell, Kan. (heifers).

Calves—First, Sutton & Workman (heifers).

Champion Load—Sutton & Workman (heifer calves).

DAIRY CATTLE.

Jerseys.

Exhibitors—Ed. C. Lasater, Fairbairns, Texas; J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo.; J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla.; J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Bannister, Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.; M. M. Sweetman, Kansas City, Mo.

Judge—R. L. Robery, Washington, D. C.

Aged Bulls—First, Smith on Stockwell's Fern Lad; second, Jones on Financial Countess Lad.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Lasater on Noble's Eminent Lad; second, Axley on Coullisse's Financial Sultan.

Senior Yearlings—First, Lasater on Sensational Nobleman; second, Smith on Stockwell's Champion.

Junior Yearlings—First, Lasater on Alice's Royal Major; second, Smith on Warder's Oxford Lad; third, Jones on Interest Financial Fox.

Senior Bull Calves—First, Lasater on Stockwell's Chief; second, Lasater on Oxford's Noble of La Mota; third, Smith on Warder's Butter Boy.

Junior Bull Calves—First, Smith on Waterloo Boy; second, Lasater on Rosabel's Nobleman; third, Bannister on La Cima's Don Ramon.

Aged Cows—First, Smith on Warder's Proud Beauty; second, Lasater on Noble's Carnation Maid; third, Churchill on Lady Hermit.

Two-Year-Olds—First, Lasater on Stockwell's Jolly Fern; second, Lasater on Mary of La Mota; third, Churchill on Noble's Fair Nerissa.

Senior Yearlings (dry)—First, Lasater on Beauty's Mary of La Mota; second, Lasater on St. Claire's Mary of La Mota; third, Churchill on Warder's Fern Blossom.

Senior Yearlings (in milk)—First, Smith on Stockwell's Gem; second, Jones on Viola's Finance Queen; third, Sweetman on Hightead's Lady Viola.

Junior Yearlings—First, Lasater on Majesty's Golden Lily; second, Lasater on

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HOME CIRCLE



Predestination and Election.

Two ministers, Presbyterian and Methodist, were taking a walk along a railroad track one day, discussing good-naturedly the points of difference of their respective creeds. Presently, coming to the yawning mouth of one of those long tunnels for which this road is famous, the Methodist suggested that they go in. They had gone but a short distance when the Presbyterian brother exclaimed with sudden determination:

"I'm going to get out of here! What if a train should come along?"

"Oh, well," responded the other, with a twinkle which his companion could not see, "what is to be will be, you know."

"Yes," was the retort; "but I don't want it to be in here!"—Lippincott's.

Worth Knowing.

To stitch doilies, centerpieces and other articles having buttonholed edge, three times around the outer edge of the scallops on the sewing machine before embroidering, prevents fraying when laundered, and is far easier than to put in the extra row of fine button-hole stitches.

A convenient way to launder the little plaited skirts so much worn by the wee folks is to baste down all the plaits before laundering the skirt. The time saved in ironing more than repays the extra work.

To give a garment of heavy cloth the fine finish which is so desirable, baste the material securely and press before stitching, then stitch and again give a thorough pressing.

When making little boys' drawers and waist in one piece, run a wide tuck at the waistline and sew the pants buttons to this; then the garment can easily be lengthened when necessary, and a strip of goods stitched underneath to strengthen and sew buttons on.

Economy in Household Linens.

The woman who mends an article until it looks like a patchwork quilt, and the one who throws it into the rag bag because it has several worn spots, represents the two extremes. But the woman who handles her linens carefully before they show wear and makes good use of them after they are unfit for their original purpose, is the really economical one.

Household linens will last longer if they are not folded the same way every time they are ironed. This prevents weakening of the threads along the creases. Also if the folds are pressed in with the hands after the linens are ironed instead of being ironed in, the breaks will not come so soon.

All worn places should be strengthened before the article is sent to the laundry. This is where the old saying, "A stitch in time," etc., holds good, as often what is a small hole or weak place before being laundered presents a hopeless looking task afterwards if not

properly taken care of. Besides there will be no necessity of wrinkling the linen by having to darn it after it is ironed, and the mended places will show much less. It is wise to save the ends of linen that are cut off when straightening table cloths, as the threads can be unravelled out and used for darning the cloths later on. For Turkish towels or wash cloths use ordinary darning cotton. An embroidery hoop can be used to good advantage for such work.

When sheets are worn thin in the middle, tear them in half lengthwise and sew the selvages together, hemming the frayed edges. This brings the stronger part in the middle where the strain is greatest. The seam should be sewed flat with a loose tension and will not be objectionable and will prolong the life of the sheet considerably.

If towels have worn thin in the middle, cut them in two crosswise and sew the ends together. Before hemming the ends, cut off several inches if necessary to remove the thinnest part.

After a table cloth is too much worn to serve its original purpose its stronger parts may be put to various use. A cloth that has worn thin along the edges may be converted into a breakfast or luncheon cloth by cutting a piece from the center large enough to almost cover the table top. Roll a hem and edge with a linen lace. Doilies to match may be cut from the corners of the cloth and finished in the same way, or napkins for every-day use can be made from the corners. The parts that are not good enough for napkins or doilies will make good towels for drying glass and silverware.

These are merely a few suggestions to help out with the problem of economy in which most housekeepers are interested.



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POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

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Junior Yearlings—First and second, Crow on H. M. Crow and Katharine Crow.

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Junior Sow Pigs—First, McFarland Bros. on Belle Crow; second, Finley on Crow's Belle.

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Junior Champion Boar—Firestone.

Senior Champion Sow—Dottie Queen.

Junior Champion Sow—Lady Dare.

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Judge—J. M. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

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Junior Yearlings—First, Waltaire on Raymore Chief; second, Buxton on Contractor Jr.; third, Bode on O. K. Climax.

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Junior Boar Pigs—First and third, Buxton; second, Bode.

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Young Herds—First, Bode; second, Buxton; third, Waltaire.

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FIELD NOTES

Big Hereford Sale.

One of the biggest events of its kind ever pulled off in Central Kansas will be the dispersion sale of Hereford cattle to be made by Deane Bros. of Plainville, Kan., on Friday, October 24. The sale will be held at the Deane ranch, situated on the Saline River, 15 miles north of Hays and 10 miles south of Plainville. This is a dispersion sale and 250 head of as good Hereford cattle as were ever sold in the state will go absolutely to the highest bidder. Of this number 125 head are registered cattle, consisting of breeding cows and heifers from two to eight years old; 20 bulls, coming two; two herd bulls, and about 35 heifer and bull calves. The unrecorded cattle are practically pure-breds and consist of cows, heifers and calves. Deane Bros. have for years maintained one of the big herds in their part of the state and always bought the very best breeding to be had, regardless of the cost. A big lunch will be served at noon and all arrangements will be made for taking those desiring to attend the sale out to the ranch. Write at once for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hildwein to Sell Good Bunch, October 29.

Walter Hildwein, well known breeder of big type Poland Chinas, will hold his annual fall sale Wednesday, October 23. The offering will be an unusually good one and will consist of fall and spring boars and fall and spring glits, all sired by Mr. Hildwein's good boars, Gold Standard Jr. and Wonder Ex, a son of Sampson Chief, formerly at the head of H. B. Walters' herd. His dam was an expansive sow. Both of Mr. Hildwein's boars are good breeders and produce boars and glits with lots of quality and plenty of size. The Hildwein sow herd is composed of sows bought at some of the best sales held in the territory. They are all bred along big lines and trace direct to some of the best big boars, among them Gold Metal, Big Sam, King Mastodon 2d, etc. The Hildwein farm, where the sale is to be held, is located about three miles northwest of Powhattan and seven miles south of Fairview. When writing for catalog address Mr. Hildwein at Fairview and mention Kansas Farmer.

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and management of Kansas Farmer, published weekly, at Topeka, Kan. Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kan.

Managing Editor—Albert T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.

Business Manager—Albert T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.

Publisher—The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kan. (A corporation.)

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(Signed) ALBERT T. REID,

President and General Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of October, 1913.

(Seal.) S. H. PITCHER,

Notary Public.

My commission expires March 17, 1915.

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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.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered
HOLSTEIN
CATTLE

Large sums are put into land, bulldozing, horses, machinery and labor in order to maintain cows that are utterly unable to return a profit. On a dairy farm the efficiency of the herd should be the first consideration. With good pure-bred Holsteins you are sure to earn a generous profit on any intelligent investment of your money, time and labor.

After the cost of her feed is deducted a good Holstein will return a profit of \$60 to \$100 per year in addition to a valuable calf.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Assoc., F. L. Houghton,
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Bonnie Brae Holsteins

85 Head of high-grade Holstein heifers and cows from 2 to 6 years of age. A number just fresh. All to freshen this fall and winter. Also a few young bulls, high grade and registered.

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HOLSTEIN HERD BULL FOR SALE

Seven-month bull calf sired by Admiral Prilly Walker 42562; eleven A. R. O. daughters. Dam of calf, A. R. O. cow producing 17,600 pounds of milk in one year. A fine individual. Others equally as good.

A. S. NEALE, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

175 head of strictly high grade well bred fancy marked heifers; thirty 2-yr. old due in Sept. and Oct.; forty 2-yr. olds due in Dec. and Jan.; fifty 2-yr. olds bred in July. Forty yearlings and twenty five heifer calves from four to six months old.

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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS.

Highest A. R. O. backing. The entire herd, including heifers, average nearly 20 pounds each, 7 days. More cows above 20 pounds than all other Kansas herds combined. Best sires obtainable head herd.

Address F. J. SEARLE, Okaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. High-class Holstein breeding stock at reasonable prices. Tuberculin tested.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korn-dyke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN BRED COWS AND HEIFERS.

Eighty Head. Choice Individuals. Personally selected. Wisconsin-bred, tuberculin tested, pure-bred, unrecorded and high grade females. Recorded bulls. Grade heifer calves.

ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Large registered bulls, cows and heifers. Also five carloads of grade cows and heifers. Our herd is state inspected and tuberculin tested.

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH,
Concordia, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.

Seventy-five to select from. Cows in milk. Choice bred heifer calves and young bulls, from the best stock in New York. Selected by us. Glad to show them.

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HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand and worth the price.

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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. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE. Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Glits bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

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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.

MULE FOOT HOGS

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

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Holstein Friesians.

Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.
Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.
Dec. 11—E. L. Axelson, Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 18—S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.
March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.
Oct. 22—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 23—Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 25—Walter Hilwell, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 10—J. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.
Nov. 19—J. L. Griffith, Riley, Kan.
Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Feb. 6—Edward Frasier, Archie, Mo.
Feb. 5—John E. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Wigston Bros., Hannan, Iowa.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Barger, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 20—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 25—E. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—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.

Hampshires.

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

The card of C. A. Lewis of Beatrice, Neb., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Lewis owns one of Nebraska's good herds of Poland Chinas, and he is offering some very fine spring boars sired by his great herd boar, Beatrice Exception. This boar weighs 1,020 pounds and is one of the good breeders now in service. The dams of the offering are a great lot of big roomy high-class sows. Write Mr. Lewis for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Attention is called to the card of C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Taylor owns one of the high-class herds of Shorthorn cattle in the West. His herd is made up of individuals representing the best families of the breed, and his offering of young bulls is a good one. They are of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding and are reds and roans in color. This offering will suit breeders wanting bulls that are right in every way. Write Mr. Taylor for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The attention of breeders is called to the card of Warren Landers of Savannah, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Landers owns the famous Brookside Herd of Hereford cattle, one of the high-class herds now assembled. The present head of this splendid herd is Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Mr. Landers is offering a fine lot of young bulls sired by the great bull, Herold 101st, and out of some of the best cows in his herd. He is also offering a fine lot of yearling heifers. Breeders or farmers wanting strictly high-class breeding stock at reasonable prices should write him at once. This offering will not last long.

Profit by Experience.

Kansas Farmer carries the advertising of reliable breeders. Read the testimonial of one who consulted its columns before buying. It will pay you to do likewise.

Yoder, Colo., October 4, 1913.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen:—I received the bull calf and pair of Duroc pigs from J. E. Welser, Faucett, Mo., and was immensely pleased with them. The pigs are sure fine and the calf took first premium at El Paso County Fair yesterday. The judge was the animal industry instructor from Fort Collins College, and he said the bull was an extra fine animal and the greatest small order bargain he had ever seen. Yours truly,

WM. DUNCAN.

Charles Morrison, the well-known Red Poll breeder of Phillipsburg, Kan., has just written to Kansas Farmer that his herd of Red Poll cattle came through the recent dry spell in fine shape. He has just shipped five fine yearling heifers to Harry L. Shetlar of Conway Springs. He had previously sold Mr. Shetlar a fine bull calf and a heifer calf, and the second order undoubtedly indicates the satisfaction these two animals gave. S. H. Brown, Woodward, Okla., just purchased a fine bull calf from Mr. Morrison. In fact Mr. Morrison has difficulty in keeping his bulls on the place. He very seldom has a yearling. At the present time he has 13 bull calves and two extra good bulls over 10 months old. Mr. Morrison is always pleased to have anyone interested in Red Polls visit his herd. He states that anyone wanting a fine bull calf had better get in his order now, as they will not last long. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Verny Daniels' Big Poland China Sale

A SELECT OFFERING OF THE BIG HIGH CLASS PROLIFIC EASY FEEDING KIND
AT GOWER, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913

FIFTY HEAD—Twenty-five Spring Boars and twenty-five Spring Gilts, the tops of my herd. Sired by the great boar, Daniel's Long King by Long King's Equal and out of the great sow, Corwin Lady. The dams of the offering are such sows as the great Lady Jumbo by Prospect Expansion Lady by Expansion's Son; Banner Girl by Banner Boy; Pansy Ex by Expansion's Son; D's Giantess by Pawnee Giant; Lady Prospect by Wonderful; Mollie Hadley by Big Hadley's Likeness, and daughters of these great sows by the great boar Jumbo 6th by Big Jumbo. Send card for catalog. They are now ready. We have no mailing list. Mail bids to auctioneer or W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer, in my care, will receive careful attention.

VERNY DANIELS,

AUCTIONEER, COL. JAMES W. SPARKS.

GOWER, MISSOURI

L. V. O'KEEFE'S GREAT OFFERING

OF
Big Type Poland Chinas

At **STILWELL, KANSAS**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1913

45 Head 10 Fall Boars—10 Spring Boars
 12 Fall Gilts—13 Spring Gilts **45 Head**

All but six were sired by my two great herd boars, Big Logan Ex and Missouri Metal. Three boars in the offering are good enough to go into any of the good herds.

The fall boars are great strong fellows, ready for heavy service, and you will not find many opportunities to buy as good herd material as you will find in this offering.

The gilts in the offering are very high class and should be appreciated. Catalogs are ready. Write for one at once. Sale will be held at my farm south of Stilwell, Kansas. Send bids to O. W. Devine if you cannot attend sale. Please address all mail to Bucyrus, Kansas.

L. V. O'KEEFE, Stilwell, Kansas

Auctioneers { COL. H. S. DUNCAN, Clearfield, Iowa.
 COL. H. M. JUSTIS, Stilwell, Kansas.
 COL. E. B. CALAHAN, Stanley, Kansas.

HILDWEIN'S ANNUAL FALL POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR
Powhattan, Kansas
Wednesday Oct. 29

40 -- Selected Individuals for **-- 40**
 The Buyers Inspection

1 Fall Boar, 8 Fall Gilts, 14 Spring Boars
 17 Spring Gilts



All sired by the herd boars, Gold Standard Jr., a grandson of the noted Chief Gold Dust, and Wonder Ex, a grandson of Shattuck's great Sampson. The pigs are large and smooth and out of sows rich in the blood of Gold Metal, King Mastodon, Big Sam, Expansive, Exalter, etc. Write at once for catalog. Usual entertainment and guarantee. Send bids if unable to come.

WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—FRANK ZAUN, CHARLES SCOTT.

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**Percherons, Belgians
 And Shires
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One Hundred Head of Imported
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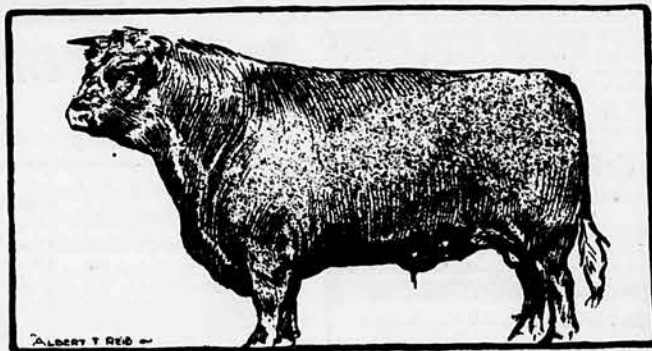
INCLUDING ALL PRIZE WINNERS

Sale Barns at Emporia, Kan.



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



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Our Great FALL Announcement

You can order a complete carload of material including everything you need to construct a building and we will ship it forward to you without you paying us a cent down.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill, we will send you a freight paid estimate that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-date such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the Fall of 1913 is going to be the Banner Season in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. **WRITE TODAY.**

Shingles at Big Saving

We have a special lot of 1,000,000 6 to 8 10 inch Clear Shingles on which we are making an exceptionally low price of \$2.99. Order by Lot No. M. S. 40.

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No Money Down

WIRE and FENCING BUILDING MATERIAL

Write Us for Our Liberal Terms

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You can buy a carload of Building Material from us without paying us one cent in advance. All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up. Our terms are more liberal than anyone else offers.

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Now operated under the name of

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

FOR twenty years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

Why We are Called the Great Price Wreckers

Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty-acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way, or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price, or we will accept your responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun". It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us to-day for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

Freight Paid Prices

Send Us Today Your Complete List of Lumber and Building Materials for Our FREIGHT PAID PRICES.

\$8.50 for a High-Grade, Sanitary, Complete Closet

Syphon acting, vitreous bowl, hardwood seat and cover. Low down, latest style, copper lined tank. Outfit is Lot 5-AD-105.

1 1/2 H.P. Gasoline \$24.75

The lightest, strongest and most compact Gasoline Engine ever produced. Thirty days' free trial. It is 4-cycle, self-contained, horizontal, hopper cooled; on heavy wood skids, with battery box, shipped complete, wt. 250 lbs. Has automatic governor. Best to start. Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalog.

Kitchen Cabinet \$17.35

Good from pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 1-4 to 16 inches; per foot for 1-4 inch, 10¢; 1-6 inch, 15¢; 1-8 inch, 20¢; 1-10 inch, 25¢; 1-12 inch, 30¢. See our free big book.

\$13 Buys Complete BATHTUB

This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy tub with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including full deck, built-in seat for hot and cold water, nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any man. Lot 5-AD-104.

Hot Water Heating Plants

We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new and old buildings. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary two-story house, with all necessary pipes and complete instructions for installing, for \$25.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Good from pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 1-4 to 16 inches; per foot for 1-4 inch, 10¢; 1-6 inch, 15¢; 1-8 inch, 20¢; 1-10 inch, 25¢; 1-12 inch, 30¢. See our free big book.

AXMINSTER RUGS at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. We are offering a sample of our money-saving bargain. Write for Complete Free Big Catalog, showing actual colors.

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