

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 41. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 11, 1913. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

IT is the glory of the farmer that it is his part to create.

Upon his primitive activity depends the food of the nations; the commerce of the world; the wealth of the earth. Fresh from the hand of the Creator the first man was the first farmer and in drawing from earth's bounteous store his bread and meat, he yet stands closest to nature while all historic nobility rests upon his vocation.

In his crops of corn, cattle or cucumbers he creates new wealth which never before existed. That which was not, he causes to be, and he is the first owner of it.

In the handling of this new wealth he owes a duty to others as well as himself. If he creates but meagerly, he needs it all; if abundantly, then others need and he should not waste.

That honor, that credit, which belongs to him who follows man's oldest business and walks nearest to the Creator, falls away if he will not paint his barn. —I. D. Graham



*Paint Conserves That Which The Farmer Has Created*

# GENERAL FARM NOTES

**Windmill Power for Electric Lighting.**  
 "Windmill Electric Lighting and Power" is the title of a bulletin by the North Dakota Experiment Station. The material for this bulletin is a graduation thesis by Wallace Manikowski of the North Dakota Agricultural College. On his home farm they have succeeded in working out a system of making electric light and power by using windmill and storage battery. The result of his investigation is reported. Several attempts have been made along this line but have failed on account of the unsteadiness of the wind. Manikowski has overcome this by means of a governing pulley. He has had this plant in operation for two years. It has furnished all the electricity that they have needed for a 1,200-acre farm—for electric light and also power for running such things as household conveniences, feed grinder, elevator, fanning mill, grinding stone, etc.

and giving better grain yields under the extremely hot and dry conditions of this season than any other forage and grain plant known. The fertilizer acreage next year will be limited only by the amount of home-grown seed available.

**Dry Fodder and Kafir in Silo.**  
 J. Z. T., of Osage County, writes to us regarding the filling of a silo with corn fodder and kafir. There seems to be some question as to whether kafir will be a safe feed in the green form and this correspondent asks whether the rains have likely washed the poison off the stalks.

The poison which is found in kafir and other sorghum crops in such seasons as we have just passed through, is contained in the tissue of the plant and could not be washed off by rain. This poison which has been identified as prussic acid—one of the most deadly poisons known—apparently develops in dangerous quantities under conditions which tend to dwarf and stunt the growth of the plant. When more favorable conditions arise, such as rains and cooler weather, the plant takes on a more healthy growth and as a rule the poison present is changed in form so that it is no longer dangerous.

The advice which has been sent out from the experiment station to the effect that this poison disappears when the fodder in question is cured, is based upon considerable observation but apparently is not an absolutely infallible rule. In some few cases even cured forage has contained sufficient quantities of this deadly poison to kill stock. The effect upon the poisonous nature of a stunted crop of kafir or other sorghum crop when placed in the silo, is a matter of conjecture only. Since the rains have come and the kafir and sorghum have taken on a healthier growth there is probably little further danger from the standpoint of kafir or sorghum poisoning.

In the filling of a silo with dry cured corn fodder it is very essential that the same be moistened sufficiently to pack solidly and make silage. If considerable kafir is available, which is still green and succulent, a mixing together of the dry fodder and the green kafir will undoubtedly aid in bringing about the proper moisture conditions to make good silage. It is likely, however, that some additional water will be required since the moisture of the kafir will hardly be sufficient when mixed with any considerable amount of cured fodder. If an attempt is made to combine these two feeds care should be used to mix them as thoroughly as possible in the silo and tramp carefully.

### Farmer's View Forage Crop Special.

M. G. Blackman, Sheridan County, accompanied the Union Pacific-International Harvester Company forage crops special on a part of its itinerary through Kansas. Here is what he says about the things that impressed him:

That the great majority of the farmers have kept on for year after year staking practically everything on a wheat crop in spite of the fact that it was the most uncertain and least profitable of all their crops.

The genuine interest and desire for reliable information on other crops, silos and silage, and how best to grow alfalfa under western conditions, shown by the farmers at every meeting. Over 6,000 people listened to the addresses in the territory.

That all the speakers gave splendid addresses and their remarks were based entirely on field work in this and even more trying sections of the country, every speaker having had personal experience along the lines he talked. This being especially true of the alfalfa specialists, J. G. Haney of North Dakota, formerly of Kansas Experiment Station, and W. R. Baughman of Texas, each of these gentlemen having been seeding and growing alfalfa successfully on a field scale for over twenty years and under widely varying conditions—some of them much more severe than are usually met with in Western Kansas.

At all points west of Plainville there were found fine specimens of the new forage plant, feterita, or Sudan durra, and in every case the most favorable reports were given, it having proved a better drouth resister, earlier maturing, less liable to damage by grasshoppers


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The funds are still coming in and more wheat will be bought. If you have not made your loan send it at once to C. M. Sawyer, Bank Commissioner and trustee of the club at Topeka, Kans. It is high time wheat—even in western Kansas—be planted. It does not require any considerable time to get the wheat to the distributing point after the money is received. A loan from you will help many a deserving western farmer whose need you cannot appreciate. Help now, if you can. Let every loyal Kansan do his duty.

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## T. A. Borman, Editor Kansas Farmer

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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### DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.

The demonstration agent idea has well established itself in Kansas during the past twelve months. This in the face of much opposition. In Kansas there are now five county agents and four district agents. Three counties have organized and the agents will be appointed about July 1, next. On that date that portion of the funds available through the Federal Department of Agriculture can be had. Such opposition as existed against the county demonstration agent plan was due, we think, to the fact that farmers generally did not understand how the demonstration agent could be beneficial, more than to any other cause. Those who are familiar with the operations and success of this kind of work in several other states, knew that the service of the agent and his accomplishments would be fully as valuable to Kansas as to other states.

On another page in this issue of KANSAS FARMER is printed the first annual report of P. H. Ross, county demonstration agent for Leavenworth County. This report is interesting from two standpoints. First, because it is the initial report of a demonstration agent for Kansas, and second, because it sets forth in unmistakable terms the manner in which the county demonstration agent makes his service of value to the community. We recommend that KANSAS FARMER readers go over this report carefully. After reading they may conclude that there is no sufficient value in the report to justify their support of the county demonstration idea, but after having read the report it is certain that they will know more about the possibilities for agricultural development through the county demonstration agent than was before known.

In the report it is worthy of note that the "inertia of the farmers is the greatest enemy of agricultural progress. That is, many farmers are well informed as to the best agricultural practices but do not adopt them because of the energy required to break away from old customs or the established customs of the neighborhood." We are satisfied that Mr. Ross is correct. It is the editor's observation, based on a wide acquaintance and a lifetime spent among farmers, that about seven of every ten are well versed on the best practice along all agricultural lines. For instance, it has been ten years since in our talks to farmers' institutes and other similar gatherings, that opposition has developed to the testing of dairy cows or to those methods of feeding which are known as essential to profitable milk production. Likewise farmers have discontinued in such meeting combating the idea of selecting choice ears of corn, heads of kafir, or other seeds for planting. In other words, they know that the highest success follows these practices. However, in spite of the cognizance of these and numerous other indisputable facts relative to improved methods, farmers continue milking the same kind of cows in the same old way, and planting seed taken from the bin with a scoop shovel. It is our feeling that it is not so much a question of exploiting the best ideas in farming as it is a question of getting the farmer to act. To secure his action can best be done through demonstration. The county agent is able to induce farmers here and there to adopt his ideas, at least for a trial. If not in the planting and handling of the whole crop, he does not have any difficulty in securing the farmer's co-operation in the handling of a trial plot. If the methods employed in the trial produce superior results as compared with the common methods, then there is a demonstration which cannot help but bring about the handling of a larger acreage after the methods employed in the trial. A trial or two in each township, if successful, will result, in a measure at least, of these methods being more generally employed.

The demonstration can by persuasion influence the number of trials in connection with a considerable number of crops, as is shown by Mr. Ross' report. Through no other medium except

through that of personal contact with the farmer, can this work be accomplished. More than this, the demonstration agent, who is capable and who understands the conditions under which he has to work, is able to modify those fundamental principles of the best farming practice to suit the conditions of soil and climate and oftentimes the conditions under which the individual farmer must operate as applied to horse power, help, lay of land, etc.

Leavenworth County is to be congratulated upon having such an efficient agent as is Ross. The county also is to be congratulated upon being able to claim among its citizenship so wide-awake and public spirited a man as Albert Wulfkuhler, who in perfecting the organization for the maintenance of the demonstration agent knew no such word as "fail." Not only did he give liberally of his own funds but he spent time and energy, which cannot be valued in dollars and cents, in persuading others to support the movement with money and good will. Kansas does not have enough such citizens as Mr. Wulfkuhler. May his kind increase.

KANSAS FARMER has been a supporter of the county demonstration idea. So, when the idea was new in this state, KANSAS FARMER has been the only paper in Kansas to stick to its convictions and to keep before its readers the advantages of this plan. We knew that no mistake could result therefrom. We knew that demonstration agents in Kansas could accomplish as much as have agents in North Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, and other states which are leading Kansas in this respect. Our correspondence which a year ago showed much opposition to the county demonstration idea, has in recent months taken up another line of thought and such letters as are now received ask for information relative to the success of agents in those counties in which they have for some time been established. It has been known to us that the report from Leavenworth County was forthcoming and we have held ourselves in readiness to reproduce the essential parts of this report upon its appearance. The report, as above stated, is printed in this issue and deserves the careful examination of every reader.

### GOOD LOCAL ROADS.

Good roads for the farmer in preference to great trans-continental highways for motorists, is the idea of Secretary Houston of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in an address before the American Road Congress. He said:

"The suggestion of great trans-continental roads appeals to my imagination, as does the suggestion of interstate roads connecting capitals or cities of commercial importance, to my logical faculty and to the sense of pleasure that I experience in riding about the country with my friends in motor cars. But that the essential thing to be done is the providing of good roads which shall get products from the community farms to the nearest station and make rural life more profitable, comfortable, pleasurable, I entertain no sort of doubt, and it is obvious that the representatives of the people in congress are like minded.

"The suggestion of federal aid to road building raises grave questions and involves possible dangers, no thoughtful citizen doubts. There are proposals before the public mind which would bankrupt the federal treasury and suggest possible abuses before which those of the worst pork barrel bills of the past would pale into insignificance."

The needs of the vast sorghum area along the lines of the Santa Fe south and west of Hutchinson, are recognized by the Santa Fe railroad and the Kansas State Agricultural College. These forces will join in the operation of a forage and live stock train to be run through this section, November 3 to 9. Educational trains have before been run through these counties, the farmers of which are thoroughly progressive and quick to grasp and put into practice im-

proved methods whenever the worth of such methods has been proven. It is expected that this special will do much in convincing them that live stock farming is the only safe and permanent system to be followed in this part of the state. The definite schedule of this train will be announced later. The train will be in charge of L. F. Bacon of the Santa Fe. The speakers of the train will be A. S. Neale of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College; Lee H. Gould, demonstration agent for southwest Kansas; E. C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers' institutes, and G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER. This list of speakers insures to the farmers of the Southwest the best thought and the most practical application of that thought to their farm conditions.

"The student crop in Kansas is drouth-resistant," says the Kansas Industrialist. "There is no longer a doubt of it. The old state can get just as dry and dusty as it pleases; it won't starve the desire to be educated out of young Kansas people. Nearly 2,300 of them 'came back' to the Kansas Agricultural College this fall. Which smashes the highest previous record for the fall term by about 200. Late comers will bring the total for the term to 2,300 or more. The number enrolled last fall term was 2,147."

Grainfield, Gove County, has a farmers' institute which sets a good example for other institutes. Situated in a region where crop conditions have been disappointing for the last three years, this institute has not lost heart. It was organized early last year and has held a meeting every month since that time, with a good attendance and unusual interest. No one who has been placed upon the program has failed to do his part. This is an excellent record for an institute in that district.

### DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

So near Kansas is to be held the annual meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress that it is almost like Kansas' own party. It is believed by us that Kansas should send a large number of her farmers to this congress. The meeting is the International Soil Products Exposition in conjunction with the International Dry Farming Congress.

The matter of producing farm crops of profitable yield under light rainfall, is a live subject to a large area and to a great number of people in the United States as well as in other countries. Remarkable results have been accomplished in growing various crops under conditions of light rainfall. A considerable portion of Kansas is interested in the so-called dry farming methods. The Kansas area so interested is not in excess of the Oklahoma area. The conditions of the western half of Kansas and the western half of Oklahoma are almost identical.

The little town of Tulsa, Okla., had an ambition to entertain this congress. It is a little western town. It has contributed upwards of \$75,000 to entertain this convention. This shows the true spirit of the west. The same spirit prevails among the citizens of Tulsa as among the citizens of any similar Kansas town. Likewise the same spirit prevails and the same problems exist with the farmers of Oklahoma as with the farmers of Kansas. Insofar as spirit, conditions, and necessities are concerned, those of Kansas are in no wise distinctive from those of Oklahoma. That line known as the state line exists in imagination only and not in fact so far as agricultural affairs are concerned.

We urge that Kansans attend this convention, not that the gate receipts may be swelled, but because this is the first opportunity Kansas people have had to attend this congress at a moderate cost and in a territory under conditions so similar to their own. Kansas farmers should attend this meeting for the benefits they can for themselves receive.

### McKEEVER LEAVES K. S. A. C.

W. A. McKeever, who for the past thirteen years has held the Chair of Philosophy at the Kansas Agricultural College, has left this institution to take up work at the State University of Kansas. For years Professor McKeever has made a specialty of the subject of Child Welfare. He has written numerous bulletins treating various phases of this subject which have been in demand not only in the United States, but in foreign countries. In addition to these bulletins he has written several books, among them "Training the Boy," "Farm Boys and Girls," and now has ready for the printer, "Training the Girl." He has been in demand all over the United States as a lecturer on these special subjects and is probably as widely known as any man who has been connected with the Agricultural College of Kansas.

In the work which he is to take up at the University of Kansas, Professor McKeever is to be given practically free rein in establishing what is to be known as a Department of Child Welfare. This department will probably be associated with the extension work of the university. Professor McKeever will have no classroom work in the university. He will work with the children of the state, co-operating with the high schools, common schools and the various child welfare associations which have been organized in the various towns and cities of the state. He has had a number of cherished plans relating to the welfare of the child, which he will undoubtedly now have special opportunities to work out and put into operation. He will keep in close touch with the children's playground movement which is already under considerable headway. He has a plan regarding "vacation farms" for boys, which has received some consideration from a number of big cities in the state. The purpose of these farms is to offer a place where the boys of the large cities may have opportunity to work off some of their surplus energy in a healthful manner. In general, Professor McKeever's new work will be along the line of supplementing the efforts of the home, the school and the church in directing the training of the child.

KANSAS FARMER is heartily in sympathy with the work of Professor McKeever along these various lines. The finest crop of the land is the boys and the girls and every effort which can be put forth to develop them into better men and women should be given the heartiest encouragement.

No country ever offered greater opportunities to ambitious men and women, willing to pay the price of success, than does this country today, particularly in the development of the nation's agriculture. This was one of the thoughts offered at the opening of the Kansas Agricultural College by George A. Neeley, congressman from the seventh Kansas district. He said: "The earth beneath is almost wholly undeveloped, offering opportunities rivaling those of Columbus on his voyage of discovery, and we have just begun a systematic study of the world-old subject, the science of agriculture. Never before within the span of a human life have we known so much making for comfort, convenience, and happiness of mankind as today, and yet, no people in all the tide of time ever lived in an age so golden with opportunities for the ambitious man or woman who knows how."

We have sent to Chinook, Mont., our entire surplus of copies of KANSAS FARMER of August 2, 1913. These papers were obtained by the Thomas O'Hanlon Company, general merchants of that town, for distribution among farmer patrons of the company. The article desired was that with reference to sweet clover. The correspondence develops the fact that farmers of that section are interested in sweet clover cultivation and are desirous of obtaining the most reliable data with reference thereto.

# SEED FOR SPRING CROPS



HEAD OF MONGREL KAFIR—THIS SHOWS MIXING WITH CANE OR BROOM CORN, AND IS LOW YIELDING.

GOOD seed corn of this year's crop for next year's planting will be scarce. On August 30 KANSAS FARMER called attention to this fact and at that time urged upon all farmers the necessity of selecting as soon as the ears had matured, all the good seed they could, not being content with the selection of enough seed for their own planting but to select such seed as would be suitable and which could be sold to neighboring farmers. In this recommendation we assumed that the farmer who grew seed this year would be interested as much in the growth of a corn crop next year by his neighbors as he would be in his own crop, and furthermore, that by selecting seed of the best available quality and known germination the grower would be able to sell it at prices far in advance of its value for feeding. At the same time we suggested that on such farms that suitable seed had not this year been grown, it would be advisable to at once go into the cribs of old corn and select all of the suitable seed ears, the same to be used or disposed of as above mentioned. There is considerable old corn in the state and in this there is much good seed. When selecting from the crib it is of course advisable to make a germination test so that it may be definitely known whether or not the corn will grow and is worth saving as seed. It is generally considered that unless corn shows a germination of 90 per cent it is not suitable for planting. We have ourselves planted old corn and obtained satisfactory results. We have found old corn giving perfect germination. Select ten ears of suitable conformation. Test these. If the results show that the corn will grow then select five or six times as many ears as will be needed for your own seed. Safely store these. Before planting, though, every ear should be tested. Enough has been printed in KANSAS FARMER to inform our readers regarding the advantages of home grown seed corn. Kansas farmers will next year be compelled to plant seed from corn which would not ordinarily pass their inspection, but they should make a conscientious effort to get home-grown seed of suitable quality. Seed produced under the adversities of this year, 1913, is possessed of those inherent qualities which make it especially valuable as seed. The story of the successful storing of seed corn has been printed so many times that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it. However, immediately after selecting the seed, either from field or crib, it should be thoroughly dried and kept dried. This does not mean that it should be placed near the fire and kiln-dried. This is an operation for the expert seedsman under certain conditions. The farmer should suspend the ears by strings as described later in the case of kafir, and such ears should be stored under the same conditions. Keep in mind that cold does not affect the germination of any of these seeds after the same have become thoroughly dried. Freezing injures germination and vitality only when the grain contains more moisture than it should. \* \* \*

On September 6 KANSAS FARMER

## Select Corn, Kafir and Milo Seed Now—Prepare for Next Year's Crop

wrote at considerable length along the same line as applying to kafir and milo. We suggested the saving of the first maturing heads for the farmer's own use, and the selection of other heads for seed for sale. At that time the indications were that the seed of these crops would be extremely limited and in view of planting an increased acreage next year it appeared as though seed would be extremely scarce. The late rains and favorable growing conditions since, and absence of killing frosts, have resulted in the production of much more kafir and milo than was first expected. However, there will be a tremendous demand for the seed of grain sorghums and we would not be surprised if in the spring of 1914 there would be at least a million acres more of these crops grown than were planted last year. We have great faith in kafir and milo as meeting the need of Kansas farmers for grain feed. We have a letter from a party who reports that he has a considerable quantity of last year's kafir which shows high germination. This seed, while threshed, has been spread thin over a dry floor, the grain kept dry and evidently has not heated. This condition should be encouraging to those who have kafir seed left from last year. In the case of kafir as in the case of corn, it will pay the farmer to make a germination test of his old seed and determine whether or not it will grow and is fit for next year's planting. If it is suitable, he should at least take care of enough to meet his own needs and the points to observe in keeping it, are to spread it thin on a dry floor under a good roof and stir it with a scoop shovel at least every week or ten days.

In selecting the seed of kafir or milo the farmer is justified in giving close attention to the character of the head selected. Both the yield and hardness are evidenced by the head. The kafir we have been growing the last ten years has been gradually decreasing in yield. This, because the seed is mongrel. It is not the pure kafir of twenty-five

reference to the deterioration of our kafir, will apply to milo, although the deterioration in milo does not exist to the same extent. This because milo has not been so widely grown, and second because it has not been exposed to the same opportunities for mixing. In those sections to which milo has been found best adapted milo has been in a great measure the only grain sorghum grown and this has had a beneficial effect in keeping the seed pure.

On this page are shown two heads of kafir, enough of the seed-bearing stems being in each case removed to show the center stem and head construction. One is a head of mongrel kafir showing plainly the mixture of broom corn or cane. This head is typical of kafir fields, generally. It is not fair to kafir as a crop, neither is it fair to the boys who do the plowing, planting, cultivating, etc., to plant seeds from such heads. So to do is not giving the live stock dependent upon kafir for feed a square deal. The other is head of black-hulled white kafir which barely conforms to the minimum requirements of the score card. This is not the ideal type of kafir head. It is too narrow at the tip. It was selected and here illustrated to show that even a comparatively poor head, has in its structure the points of a good head. This head is here pictured to show the farmer that a head poorer than this one should not be used for seed. The press for seed, however, may compel the farmer to select for his own use heads no better than this one. However, he should select just as many better heads than this as he can, and plant these to themselves so that another in year he will have a seed plat from which to obtain the seed for successive plantings.

The highest yielding type of head was illustrated in KANSAS FARMER of last week. Readers who did not carefully observe the conformation of the head at that time should again refer to that issue and further study the two types



HIGH YIELDING HEAD OF WHITE KAFIR—HEADS AS GOOD OR BETTER SHOULD BE SAVED FOR SEED.

yielding strains as compared with low yielding strains, and should be sufficient to give the farmer a good idea of the type of head to select. The same general description of type of head best to select in the case of kafir applies equally to milo. While milo has a different shaped head, the center stem, the numerous joints bearing seed stems, the heavy seeded seed stem, and the compact head are practically the same.

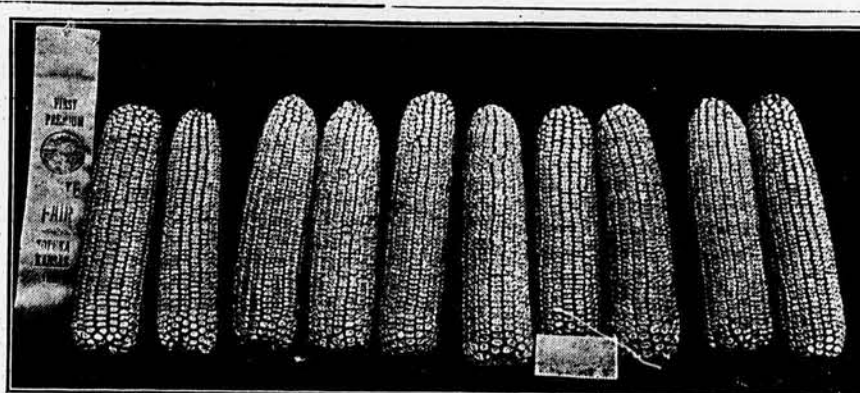
Kafir, milo and cane should be kept in the head until ready for planting next spring. The heads should then be hand-shelled or hand-threshed. The heads should be stored in a perfectly dry place. Do not store in the barn or in any other place where there is moisture. In the granary under a dry roof is a good place. Each head should be tied to a string in such way that the heads do not touch one another, thus permitting free circulation of air around and through each head. Just a few days ago we talked with a man who lost his kafir seed last year because after the heads were thoroughly dried he put them in bran sacks and suspended the sacks from the ceiling of the granary. In the spring when he got ready to plant he found that each sack of heads had moulded and the seed was not fit for planting. This is mentioned to illustrate the essentials in caring for kafir seed. It may be stated furthermore, that the same precaution should be exercised in the saving of milo, feterita, or cane heads. If we are to make these crops yield as much as they will, if we are to depend upon these as the "sure feed crops," we must exercise such care as is necessary to obtain seed of the right type of early maturing heads, preserve that seed so that its vitality will not be affected and it will grow a large, vigorous stalk and so give as large a return for the labor involved as is possible and at the same time add to the certainty of feed supply.

### Farmers to College Yearly.

One event in the year which the farmer and his wife in Ontario particularly look forward to is the annual excursion given by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. It is usually held in June, and thousands of farmers with their wives, sons and daughters, board the special trains from many sections of the province to see and learn about the recent developments in farming.

The opportunity of getting into personal touch with the leaders of agriculture is highly appreciated by the farmer. It is nothing less than an inspiration to him to know that this vast university of agriculture, numbering among its professors some of the cleverest men on the continent, has been created and is extending its work solely for his benefit.

It is not, of course, during the excursion period only that the farmer feels the benefit of the guiding hand; it is ever present with him in the person of the government representative, who has been trained in the college, and who is set down in each county by the government for the specific purpose of the office of service to the farmer.—London Globe.



GROWN IN 1913 AND IS LIKELY SEED—FIRST PRIZE YELLOW CORN AT KANSAS FAIR TOPEKA.

years ago. The original kafir head as it appeared generally in fields following upon its introduction in this state, has in recent years become almost extinct. It is because we have lost sight of the advantage of pure kafir. The kafir of today is mixed with cane and broom corn as is shown by the bushy, fan-shaped head characteristic of practically all fields. With this mixing has come decreased drought-resistance, lack of vitality, and following these a decreased yield. Because we have not selected heads of kafir for planting, as we have ears of corn, has come a decreased yield. The fields have been harvested, the grain threshed and binned. The seed has been taken from the bin. The germination of much of such seed has been weakened as a result of heating and because much of the seed was immature at the time of harvesting. Such seed is poor seed. These conditions have all contributed to the deterioration of the kafir yield and ability to withstand dry weather. Because the early heads have not been selected later maturity has resulted. Twelve to fifteen years ago red kafir was maturing in the northwest county of Kansas. In recent years it has not matured grain at all because of lack of selection of the early maturing heads. \* \* \*

The somewhat general remarks with

of head there shown, one being the high yielding type, the other the low yielding type. The high yielding type of head should be three or four times as long as broad. It should be cylindrical, compact, and only slightly pointed, but compact to the very point. The loose, sprangly type of head is rarely ever longer than twice its extreme width; the top is open and fan-shaped and generally the top is wider than any other part of the head. The center or main stem should be strong and straight and extend to within two and one-half or three inches of the extreme end of the tip. In the mongrel head shown on this page it appears that there are only two joints from which seed bearing stems grow, until the top of the head or the last joint is reached. In the section of the other head shown on this page it will be seen that there are six joints of seed-bearing stems before the seventh or top joint is reached. It will be noted, too, that in the case of the best head shown that the seed extends down the seed stem toward the center stem much closer than in the case of the other head, and also that the seed stems bear more seed. Because of the few seed stems sparsely seeded, the poor type of head is light in weight because it yields few seeds. This description briefly sets forth the difference in the conformation of head of high

# ONE YEAR'S COUNTY WORK



SEED CORN TESTING EXHIBIT OF THE EASTON, LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, HIGH SCHOOL, JOHN L. BOWE, PRINCIPAL.—SOME 580 EARS WERE GERMINATED IN THIS TEST.—THIS WAS THE WORK OF ONLY ONE SCHOOL IN THE SEED CORN TESTING CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED BY DEMONSTRATION AGENT BOSS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS VOORHEES.—BAG DOLLS WERE USED IN TESTS.

**K**ANSAS has nine county and district demonstration agents. It is well known to those who have been in touch with the work that in each case sufficient results are directly traceable to the efforts of each to already give a big return on the investment incurred to maintain the agent. The first report of a year's work comes from Demonstration Agent Ross of Leavenworth County, for the year August 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913. That report is only in part reproduced here. It is of interest to KANSAS FARMER readers generally, as showing how the county agent works and what he works upon.

The general plan of the demonstration work, in Leavenworth County as in other counties and districts, is to study all the factors that affect the agriculture of the county and with a knowledge of the local conditions thus gained endeavor to have the farmers adopt the best methods known that will apply to their conditions. In addition to attempting to increase the yields of crops, the agent is studying how, under local conditions, the farmer may so organize his work as to obtain the largest yearly income, and also is studying the means of marketing the products produced.

In Leavenworth County the local organization centered around the Progressive Agricultural Club, a body of several years' standing among the farmers of that county. Fifty-eight farmers had signed the membership roll at the time the agent arrived and forty-nine have since joined the club. To date not a man has given up his membership. No organized effort has been made to obtain new members, the plan being to limit the membership to 100, that is all one man can give his personal attention. Other farms than those of members are visited on invitation or when information not obtainable elsewhere is desired. In beginning the work the farms of the members were visited in turn by townships. Among these are the principal problems of Leavenworth County, as given in the sub-headings following:

#### LOSS OF SOIL FERTILITY.

The greatest problem is how to prevent the loss of fertility that is rapidly taking place in the soil. The first and largest factor in the decreasing fertility is soil erosion. The soil surface is rolling and silty in nature and easily succumbs to the action of water. Continual removal of crops with no return of vegetable matter has aggravated this condition and the sudden, dashing rains that are common during the summer months makes it difficult to control.

Second, the loss of fertility is due to the shortage of live stock. In 1912 there were 10,000 fewer individuals of all classes of stock than in the preceding year, and in 1911 there were 6,000 less than in 1907 and 1908. The low mark was reached in 1910 when a total of but 39,471 was reported to the census enumerators. All classes of stock have decreased, but the loss in hogs is the heaviest. Soil erosion is a factor in this matter, also, as the cultivation of corn on rolling ground allows the soil to wash more freely than when the same ground is planted to small grains, and therefore corn culture is in many cases avoided. Large acreages of wheat are grown. This crop in almost every case is entirely removed from the farm without any return of manure or fertilizer,

## Annual Report On Farm Management —By County Demonstration Agent

and wheat raising does not promote the keeping of live.

#### SOIL EROSION AND HUMUS.

The fields most subject to erosion are those that have been sown to some grain crop year after year, and nothing returned to the land. Such management leaves the soil devoid of vegetable matter and not in a condition to absorb or retain the rain as it falls, allowing it to be lost as run off. In order to demonstrate the value of decaying vegetable matter or humus in the soil, demonstration plots on the value of sweet clover as a humus producer and fertilizer have been started on farms in the county. For the same purpose fields of cowpeas to be turned under as green manure have been planted on six farms. On one farm there is a demonstration of contour farming to prevent washing and another farmer has agreed to adopt the same system on a badly washed hillside. One farmer is demonstrating the value of sweet sorghum sown in ditches to hold soil and to fill the ditch. Four farmers' institutes with a total attendance of 360 were addressed by the agent on this subject during the year.

#### LEGUMES.

The acreage of the legumes in the county is inadequate for the upkeep of the nitrogen of the soil, being only 10,000 acres in 1912. The total acreage in farm crops was 215,000 acres. The acreage of legumes should be increased to at least 50,000 acres if the supply of nitrogen in the soil is not to decrease.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Leavenworth is essentially a dairy county. The proximity of the great market for dairy products that Kansas City affords, the luxuriant growth of grasses and forage crops and the temperate climate make this sections potentially one of the best dairy sections in the United States. Yet according to the census of 1912, from a total of 8,800 cows the amount of butter and milk marketed amounted to only \$21 per cow. Education in feeding and breeding will greatly improve this condition. Already much interest is manifest in better dairy stock and to the knowledge of the agent

18 pure-bred Holsteins have been brought into the county since he commenced work. This doubles the number of pure-bred Holsteins that were in the county at the time that the work was started. There are but eight registered draft stallions in the county and the type of horses seen shows plainly the lack of draft breeding. Swine are perhaps better bred than any other class of live stock and the poultry interests are the most wide awake and progressive of all.

#### HOG CHOLERA.

That the problem of prevention of hog cholera is one of the most important problems is demonstrated by the fact that out of a total of 14,824 hogs in the county in 1912 there was a mortality of 4,196, most of which was probably due to cholera. The use of serum as a preventive has been urged with the result that a great deal of vaccinating has been done throughout the county. The agent has given this problem special attention and personally has vaccinated 297 hogs. Of these 106 were given the double treatment, i.e., the serum treatment was followed ten days later by another injection of the serum together with virulent blood. In not a single case where the serum was used on healthy hogs has there been reported a death within the period of immunity (six weeks) given by such treatment. In one herd of 38 all but two were given the double treatment, the two mentioned getting the single treatment. At the expiration of six weeks the two getting the single treatment were taken with cholera. One of them died; the other was sick for awhile and then recovered. None of the lot receiving the double treatment has shown any sign of sickness. In another herd which had been sick for three weeks and in which about thirty had died previous to vaccination, 71 hogs were vaccinated with the single treatment and but six died thereafter. In two other cases where the double treatment was used, however, the results were not satisfactory. In one herd of healthy hogs there was a loss of 24 out of fifty-seven vaccinated, while pigs running with this herd

and vaccinated with only the single treatment did not contract the disease. In another herd of 21 healthy hogs there was a loss of five hogs. A veterinarian from the office of the state veterinarian inspected these herds while they were sick but could give no reason for the outcome.

#### COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

An earnest effort was made during the winter months to establish a cow-testing association at Tonganoxie. At one time nearly 500 cows were pledged, but when the time arrived to place the association on a business footing by the collection of the first quarterly dues, there were enough who were not ready to live up to their pledge to wreck it for the time being. In the meanwhile the matter is being kept before the dairymen of the county. Three farmers with a total of 60 cows are keeping records of milk yields of their cows in co-operation with the demonstration agent.

#### APPLES.

This county is one of the greatest apple producing counties of the state, but very little has been done in the way of co-operation in selling. Last fall in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College an effort was made to bring the growers of the county who had fruit to sell, into communication with buyers, with the result that three carloads of apples were disposed of in this manner. Beginning March 3 and lasting until March 8, inclusive, a series of orchard demonstrations were held in the county with the co-operation of George O. Greene of the Kansas Agricultural College. Two demonstrations were given each day which consisted of instructions in pruning and in winter spraying and in giving any information that was asked concerning orchard culture. There was a total attendance of 117 at the demonstrations.

There are a great many commercial orchards in the county, and in these, almost without exception, modern methods of pruning, spraying, packing, grading and marketing are in use. The small orchard on the farm is rapidly going out of existence due to onslaughts of insects and fungus enemies. The orchard work that is done is carried on in close co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College.

#### FARM DRAINAGE.

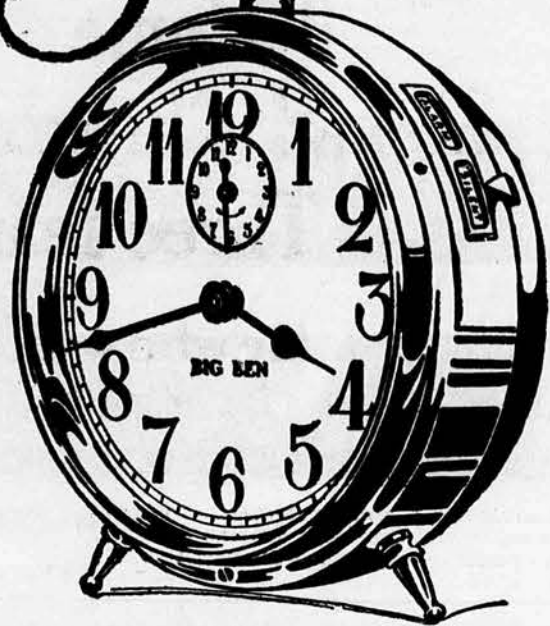
There are no large contiguous areas here that are in need of drainage, but on many farms there are small areas that are not only unproductive but are a source of great inconvenience in tending the fields in which they are situated. Last October a list of farmers was obtained whose farms were in need of drainage and arrangements were made with H. B. Walker, Drainage Engineer of the State Engineer's office, to visit these farms. Mr. Walker and the agent inspected and planned the drainage of twelve different farms and the total area covered amounted to 115 acres. The owners have agreed to lay drain tile according to instructions. Since that time the agent has given suggestions regarding drainage on three different farms. On one of these farms a drainage system was installed, deviating somewhat from the plan outlined by the agent. The farmer has since stated that the drainage is unsatisfactory only insofar as the suggestions of the agent

(Continued on Page Seven.)



THE RAG DOLL TESTER USED IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY SCHOOL SEED CORN TESTING CAMPAIGN LAST SPRING.

# Big Ben



## He works 36 hours at a stretch

And overtime when needed. Anyone can afford him, for he only costs \$2.50 to buy and nothing at all to keep. 3,000,000 American homes have taken advantage of this and have employed him to get the family up in the morning.

Even if you have a preference about waking up, he's ready to get you up *your way*. If you like to be wakened gradually, he'll ring little short rings every other half-minute for ten minutes. If you're a hard sleeper and need a strong dose, he'll sing out with a long, vigorous, full five-minute ring. Either way, you can shut him off at any point.

20,000 jewelers are necessary to take care of the demand he's created for himself. He's made a World's Record as a success.

He's invaluable on the farm, because he not only helps you get the hands out on time, but serves as a first-class clock to tell the daytime by.

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If your jeweler hasn't him, send a money order for \$2.50 to *Westclox, La Salle, Ill.*, and he'll come anywhere in the States by parcel post, prepaid.

He bears this imprint, "Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox," which is the best alarm-clock insurance you can buy.

## Corn Mold and Blind Stagers

*Farmers Will Do Well to Exercise Care in Feeding*

FARMERS are inquiring as to the possibility of danger from feeding moldy corn and roughage to their horses. Following the great loss of horses which occurred a year ago from what was known as the "horse plague," there is naturally considerable uneasiness among horse owners as to the possibility of a recurrence of this disease this year. Reports of some losses have appeared in the daily papers and veterinarians are meeting in consultation to discuss these cases.

One of the most dreaded diseases affecting horses and one by no means rare, is that commonly known as "blind staggers," "sleepy staggers," or "mad staggers." Epidemic outbreaks of this disease have occurred from time to time in various parts of the United States and there is hardly a year passes in which there are not some few losses which can be attributed to this cause. Practicing veterinarians are fully aware of this fact. It is only when the disease appears in epidemic form that general notice is taken of it.

"To be fore-warned is to be fore-armed," and farmers owning horses may well consider the possibility of having more horses affected by this disease the present season than for many years past. In studying the history of previous outbreaks it has invariably been noted that after an extremely dry, poor season for corn or seasons in which the crop returned very low yields, cases of blind staggers were much more frequent than in ordinary years. The season of 1911 was one in which corn was very seriously affected over some parts of the state. In Riley County, Kansas, numerous cases of the blind staggers occurred following that season. For years the disease had been almost unknown through this section.

From the careful studies made by the veterinary department of the Kansas Experiment Station, there seems to be little doubt that this disease can be attributed directly to the presence of certain molds which occur on the corn plant. It would seem that in the years in which corn is seriously affected by the weather it is far more subject to these molds than when conditions have been favorable for its normal development. Ears which have been injured by the corn ear worm are almost invariably affected by some of the three or four poisonous molds which have been studied in connection with the outbreaks of this disease.

The past season has been one of unusual severity throughout the state. Corn, from the standpoint of grain yield, has made poor returns. This puny, stunted corn crop undoubtedly will be infected with these molds throughout the state. The weakened condition of the plant makes it far more susceptible to these molds than would be the case if it had grown to healthy maturity.

The poisonous molds which have been isolated, apparently have to a considerable extent confined themselves to the grain or the shoot which would have developed into an ear if proper conditions had prevailed. This has been thoroughly demonstrated in an experimental way by the work which has been carried on during the past six or seven years by

Dr. T. P. Haslam at the Kansas Experiment Station. Moldy corn has been secured from various parts of the state and studied in connection with experimental animals during this series of investigations until a few facts have been fairly well established. There is absolutely no question as to the relation between these molds which have been studied and the disease known as blind staggers. A number of more or less technical questions concerning the disease and its course remain unanswered and investigations are still under way.

There is undoubtedly a close connection between the blind staggers in horses and what is commonly called "corn stalk disease" in cattle, although just what this relation is has not been satisfactorily settled by the experimenters.

In consideration of the facts which have been set forth it is apparent that the farmer this year must exercise an unusual degree of caution if he would prevent serious losses among his horses. Owing to the shortage of feed which exists throughout the state and the inferior quality of the corn produced, this will undoubtedly be a difficult matter to handle. Treatment of the disease is rarely satisfactory. The most practical method of combating it is without question from the standpoint of prevention. This will undoubtedly involve the keeping of the horses entirely out of the corn stalk fields. Immature fodder corn which may be fed to horses no doubt will carry with it a possibility of producing blind staggers. If there are nubbins present in this corn fodder their careful removal, permitting the horses to eat the fodder, would undoubtedly be a wise precautionary measure. Unsound corn should not be fed to horses unless absolutely necessary. Where the use of such corn cannot be avoided it should by all means be shelled. By shelling and thoroughly cleaning with a fanning mill, much of the poisonous material will be removed. The placing of all such corn in a large pail or measure and pouring in a sufficient amount of water to float off the moldy kernels and other poisonous material, will furnish an added measure of precaution. This method of feeding moldy corn has given specially good results. The grains affected by the molds will rise to the top and can be poured or skimmed off and only the sound, clean grain fed to the animals.

These various precautionary measures may seem to involve a large amount of extra work and care, but when we consider the amount of money we have tied up in our farm horses, the saving of even a single animal would be a large return for the extra effort and expenditure of labor.

Dr. T. P. Haslam of the Kansas Experiment Station is authority for the statement that all the conditions point to a wider outbreak of Meningo-Encephalitis (blind staggers) this fall and winter than we have had in years. Doctor Haslam has been in direct charge of the painstaking experimental work which has been under way for the past six or seven years and is undoubtedly the best authority on this subject in Kansas. Farmers may well take warning and follow out the measures suggested as fully as possible and thus avoid serious losses among their horses.

## Prize Winning Steers

The Kansas Agricultural College, as usual, has made strong winnings with its steer herd at the big fairs of the state. Eight animals have been exhibited at these two fairs by the Animal Husbandry Department, these animals winning eighteen prizes, two of them being championships. The cash awards have amounted to \$300. At both of these fairs Beau Talent, the pure-bred Hereford steer, was made grand champion steer after winning first place over all the yearlings in the show.

It has oftentimes been assumed that agricultural colleges and experiment stations have special advantages from the standpoint of money to spend and other facilities for fitting and showing cattle, not possessed by the ordinary breeder. This assumption is certainly erroneous in so far as the agricultural college of Kansas is concerned. The steers selected and shown from this institution have never been purchased at long prices and have been fitted and handled in such manner as any good feeder could do. In some of the winnings made in the

past the steers have been actually bred and developed on the college farms. One of the most phenomenal winnings ever made by this experiment station was made on an Angus steer, the offspring of a cow purchased as a heifer. The ability to pick the right kind of steer has been the important consideration in getting together the show herd at the college. The training given the young men selecting animal husbandry courses is such as develops this ability. The farmer of Kansas must more and more in the future be so trained as to be able to select animals of the proper type for producing the most profitable results in finishing for the market. Proper methods of feeding, likewise, are a very essential factor in securing the best results after proper selections have been made.

These show steers which have been selected and fed under the direction of the Animal Husbandry Department will again be shown at the American Royal Stock Show in Kansas City. In all, twenty animals will be shown at this show.

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# One Year's County Work

Continued From Page Five

were not carried out. In more complicated drainage cases, the assistance of the State Drainage Engineer is secured.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS.

The use of good seed for all crops, the better preparation of the seed bed for all crops, the improvement of the roads, the sale and exchange of pure-bred animals and poultry in the county, the control of insects and the eradication of hog cholera by vaccination, are other problems that have come up for consideration.

### COMBATING THE INERTIA OF THE FARMER.

Inertia of the farmers is the great enemy of agricultural progress. That is, many farmers are well informed as to the best agricultural practices, but do not adopt them because of the energy required to break away from old customs or the established customs of the neighborhood. This tendency has been combated by personal interviews, by talks at meetings and by the use of the press, and the results though noticeable cannot be tabulated. Arousing the interest of the school children in agricultural subjects has received a great

A campaign of education regarding the history and means of control of the Hessian Fly was carried out last fall and this spring through public meetings, letters, the press, and through personal interviews with the farmers on their farms. This will be the means of saving the farmers several thousands of dollars on their crop next year. One man stated to the agent that he could have saved several hundred dollars on one field if he had sown it two weeks later last fall. Several hundred farmers have been made familiar with hog cholera serum and its administration. It would be impossible to state how many farmers tested seed corn according to the instructions of the agent, as this work was carried on through the schools. That 200 farmers so tested corn is a very conservative estimate, and there are at least 4,000 acres planted in the county this year from corn so tested. Ten farmers are following instructions absolutely in raising their crop with an aggregate of 210 acres. The use of tankage as a supplementary feed to corn has been urged and a considerable tonnage of material has been used through the efforts of the agent. Experience has shown that it is one of the very cheapest feeds of high nitrogen content and its use will save hog feeders a great many dollars every year. Ten farms have been planned by the agent.

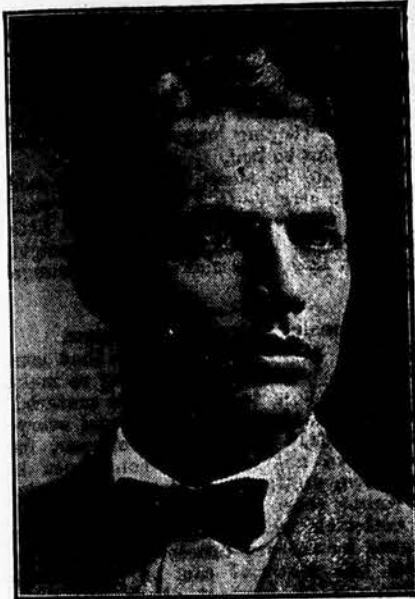
The attitude of many farmers toward sweet clover has been changed so that it is now regarded as a valuable plant with a permanent place in agriculture. It will be a very valuable help in building up some of the badly run-down farms. The value of cowpeas as a forage crop has also been demonstrated and the results are shown in the acreage planted to that crop this year.

### ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD THE WORK.

Several of the vice presidents of the club of which there is one in each township, have done intelligent and energetic work and have in some cases procured a full quota of members without aid from anyone. In one township there is a membership of twenty-six, and in another there is but a single member. One of the most important things to be done during the next year is to perfect the organization and to make the county a unit for agricultural betterment.

Although the county agent and the work that he was to do were objects of criticism when the work was first started, that condition of affairs has gradually worn away as the nature of the work has become generally known. As a case in point, one day this spring a farmer who from the first had held the work in light esteem, came to the agent's home one Sunday and said that his hogs were sick and asked if the agent would vaccinate them. He told how he had rather made sport of the work at first, but now had come to see that it could be made beneficial. This case is typical of many. The spirit of the county toward the work has become very friendly as time has passed.

In general there has been a great awakening of interest in agricultural matters. Not a week has passed since the work started but there has been some reference made to it both in the weekly and the daily press of the county. As already stated, this is the first county in the state to take up this work and its inauguration in four other counties of the state was doubtless due in a measure to the reports that came from the work being done in this county.



P. H. ROSS, DEMONSTRATOR FOR LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

deal of attention. During the months of September and October a campaign was made through the schools of the county to have the seed corn selected from the field before it would be injured by frost. It is conservatively estimated that 200 school children heard the talks and an average of one bushel each was gathered and cared for as suggested. In the spring a country-wide campaign for the testing of seed corn was carried on through the schools. Each teacher was asked to have the children bring to the school on Monday, March 17, as much corn as the child desired and the testing would be carried out that week. A total of thirty-four teachers reported having entered this contest and there was a total of 229 children taking part.

### SOME OTHER DEFINITE RESULTS.

Four farmers' organizations have been started with a total membership of 120. Forty-four farmers are carrying out demonstrations of various kinds, the results of which will be of much value to the county. Twenty farmers are demonstrating the best methods of preparing the seed bed for alfalfa and sowing the alfalfa, and these demonstration plots have a total area of 117 acres.

## Three Things For Good Farming

By JOSEPH MILLER, Marion County, Kansas

I have been a farmer all my life. The thoughts impressing me most are how we tillers of the soil can make the most of the land that we farm. It is my observation in this neighborhood that the farmers who secure the best crops are the ones who do the best farming, and those who raise the poorest crops are those who farm poorly. In order to keep up the fertility of the soil three things are absolutely necessary.

First, every farm should have a good manure spreader. In the case of the rented farm, it would pay the owner to furnish his tenant with a good spreader, requiring him to use it in taking care

of the accumulated manure. This will serve two purposes; it will be better to have the manure away from the buildings and it will enrich the soil on which it is spread.

Second, one-fifth of the tillable land on every farm should be in alfalfa, plowing under the alfalfa every five or six years and planting a new field to this crop.

Third, the plowing should be well done and deep—not less than seven inches or more. In order to do the right kind of plowing it is necessary to use plenty of horse power. I hitch four good horses on a 16-inch plow and five on the gang plow.

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For girls at home who wanted to entertain their set: for young people's church societies: for ladies' aids: for women in frontier towns who wanted to entertain women who "never had a party in their lives": for women in the great cities who had run out of ideas and wanted new ones for luncheons and teas: for the minister's wife who wanted to raise money for the church—for everybody, in fact, young and old, in city and country.

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It is part of the personal service that has been building for twenty years back of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and every subscriber or reader is entitled to the service without a penny's cost. An editor with two or three assistants does practically nothing else but travel, buy, and collect the newest ideas for all kinds of good times, and pass them on.

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# HOME CIRCLE



A wire egg whip is excellent for stirring the corn meal into hot water when making mush, or for cereals, as it prevents lumping.

Iodine stains may be quickly removed by soaking for a few minutes in warm sweet milk, then rinsing thoroughly in cold water. Ink stains may be removed in the same way.

After washing china in warm soap suds dip each piece in hot bluing water before placing in the drainer. If this is done it said the pure, clear whiteness will be retained and no yellow spots will appear.

Dry dipping your laces, fine embroidery and other similar articles, in skimmed milk to which a little bluing has been added, in place of using starch. You will meet with good results, and have the generally required stiffness.

When embroidered sheets, pillow-cases or towels become worn, the initial or monogram, which is perfectly good, can be cut out in a circle and used again by turning the edge under and neatly featherstitching on to new material. This is very effective, and saves a good deal of time, as well.

An excellent brush for cleaning the kitchen range is made by covering a whisk broom with a piece of old black stocking. After the broom is covered dip it in kerosene, then expose it to the air until the oil is evaporated. Treated in this way the brush will absorb the dust and not scatter it.

**Keep the Piano Moist.**  
A reliable piano tuner says that pianos are often injured because they become

too dry. Keep a growing plant in the room with the piano, and see how much more water it will require than the plants in any other room. A large vase with a wet sponge in it, kept near the piano, will supply sufficient moisture.

Most mothers know how difficult it seems to be, for the children, and oftentimes the grown-ups, to think to wipe off their shoes before coming into the house. One mother solved the difficulty in this way. She bought a wire door mat and some bright colored marbles. These she inserted in the meshes of the mat in such a way as to spell the word "Remember."

A Cleveland minister, frequently called out of the city, always arranged for someone to stay with his wife and little girl during his absence. Recently, however, he was called away so suddenly that he had no time to provide a guardian. The wife was very brave during the early evening, but after dark her courage began to fail. She stayed up with her little girl till there was no excuse for staying longer, and then took her upstairs to bed.

"Now, go to sleep, dearie," she said. "Don't be afraid—God will protect you."  
"Yes, mother," answered the little girl, "that'll be all right for tonight, but next time let's make better arrangements."

**Cleansing Garments at Home.**  
One of the first questions that confronts the woman who is going to make a dress is how to cleanse the material. Many think that they must send everything of that nature to a cleaner, for they have not sufficient confidence in their own ability to cleanse it properly. Of course there are some colors as well as materials which it is much better to cleanse by the dry process, but in many cases the material can be washed at home and be made to look like new, which is all that a professional cleaner can do, and considerable expense is saved. As for the labor involved, it is really easier to wash the material than it is to pack it up and carry it down town.

If it is an all-wool material, it may be thoroughly washed in the tub in lukewarm water in which has been placed a bag containing soap-bark. Ten cents' worth of this bark may be purchased and put in a thin salt bag and thrown into a pan of water on the stove. Let it boil until the water is very soapy, then empty into a tub and add cold water until it is the right temperature to be comfortable for the hands. Wash the goods thoroughly and rinse quickly in water of the same temperature, iron on the wrong side before the goods is entirely dry.

Some have had but meager success in cleansing spots with gasoline, for there was sure to be a rim which showed just how far the gasoline had spread, but when the whole garment, whether waist or skirt, was dipped, the result was entirely satisfactory. A blue foulard which received this treatment not long ago seemed at first sight to be almost hopeless. There were numerous spots of grease on the front breadth and the entire appearance showed that the dress had received hard usage. Two quarts of gasoline were purchased at the nearest garage and kept tightly covered. When the skirt was ripped apart and brushed the silk was put into the pail containing the gasoline, the cover put on and left for five minutes. If material is left in gasoline too long it will have a tendency to rot it. The work was done on the back porch and a clean cloth was placed on a long table, then one gore at a time was taken out of the pail and the spots thoroughly rubbed with a piece of the goods. By this time the gasoline was evaporated from the gore and it was dipped again and rubbed on both sides of the silk. It is not thoroughly cleaned with the first treatment, the process may be repeated until the spots are entirely removed.

In using gasoline it is always much pleasanter to do the work out-of-doors on a windy day, for the odor is so lasting that it requires several hours in a good breeze to get it absolutely free, and it also avoids any danger from fire.  
—Needlecraft.

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SUNSHINE L.W. SODA CRACKERS  
IN THIS TRIPLE SEALED CARTON FRESH CRISP AND FLAKY THE FLAVOR CAN BE IMPROVED BY WARMING IN THE OVEN BEFORE SERVING  
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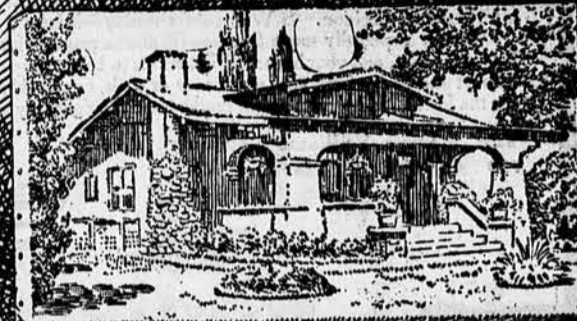
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# THE FARM



We need more alfalfa in Kansas. When it comes to paying out hard cash for hay, the value of alfalfa is recognized. There are thousands of farms in Kansas on which alfalfa is not now growing and on which it can be grown. A desperate effort should be made to obtain a stand of alfalfa on these farms. We have every reason to believe that on many farms the effort will be successful if a good seed bed is prepared and the alfalfa is seeded at a time when there is sufficient moisture in the ground to germinate the seed and keep the plant growing until the necessary rains fall to thoroughly soak up the subsoil. We believe that, generally speaking, on those farms where alfalfa is grown there was at least one year's supply of hay stored, and that surplus looks mighty good in a year like this. From many farms that surplus will this year have yielded two good cuttings—an extraordinarily good first cutting and a reasonably good second cutting, and in fact a heavy second cutting in case killing frosts do not come within the next week or ten days. Every farmer who will investigate alfalfa farming where it has been intelligently carried on will find that alfalfa is the sure hay crop just as the sorghums are the sure grain and forage crops.

sibility of damage by blowing. He says that the seed wheat sent by the Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club to the western counties will be sowed largely at the rate of two pecks to the acre. He thinks this will be done on practically all fields in which wheat is seeded in corn or other summer cultivated ground. He thinks, too, that the corn ground offers this year the best prospects for a wheat crop next season. This ground is uniformly clean and has been worked almost to the point of a good summer fallow. Where the ground is not in good condition he thinks three pecks will be sown to the acre. This because it is more difficult to cover the grain and so obtain a stand in dirty ground, and for this reason a peck of additional seed is sown. The grasshoppers did more damage in Gove County this year than did the dry weather. Some wheat—and that was on fields sown under the most favorable conditions—was too far along for damage by the grasshoppers when they came. It was the late wheat—that seeded late and seeded under conditions not favorable to best growth—that suffered from grasshoppers. Mr. Butler is a firm believer in sowing wheat under favorable conditions and in season. The slipshod methods, he says, will win once in a while, but not sufficiently often to justify taking the chance.

It is worthy of note that in our effort to locate feed for those farmers who reported to KANSAS FARMER as needing feed, that nine out of every ten inquirers wanted alfalfa hay. This pays a higher tribute to the value of alfalfa than anything we can write. It is evidence that feeders generally, whether growing alfalfa on their farms or not, are appreciative of its feeding value, and this fact should be conducive to an increased alfalfa acreage in Kansas. In last week's KANSAS FARMER on the editorial page were suggestions on feeding, written by G. C. Wheeler, associate editor, which suggestions should be read and re-read by every farmer, and particularly by those who will this winter be compelled to buy feed. This article shows the extent to which alfalfa hay should be used in a maintenance winter ration. Mr. Wheeler contends that alfalfa hay is too expensive to feed exclusively and that its exclusive feeding will not prove economical in wintering cattle. It should be used in connection with cheap low-grade roughages, such as straw, corn fodder, etc. If you are a buyer of feed and read Wheeler's article carelessly, you should read it again. It will be dollars in your pocket so to do. If you would make KANSAS FARMER worth to you many times its cost, you should pay attention to this article as well as hundreds of other equally good things. It costs KANSAS FARMER more money than any other paper in the country spends to edit its paper from the farmer's point of view and to his interest in the best farming and feeding practice, and we do not like to see the feeding points mentioned by Wheeler overlooked.

Another point in connection with the little feed propaganda, we have been carrying on is that in many instances those farmers who were inquiring for feed have been able to buy feed much nearer home than were the parties to whom we referred them and which latter parties had a surplus for sale. Of course, it must be remembered that not all farmers who had a surplus of feed for sale notified KANSAS FARMER of such fact. Illustrating our point, we have a letter this morning from a Council Grove inquirer who says he has been able to buy 15 tons of alfalfa hay within five miles of his farm, and the nearest reference we were able to give him was a farmer at Junction City. In another instance a farmer wrote that he had 50 head of pure-bred Angus cattle which he would have to dispose of unless we could tell him where he could at once buy feed, and he was willing to buy any kind of feed. We were able to refer this party to a farmer whose post-office is the same as that of the inquirer and which farmer had 200 tons of good silage for sale and who would supply feed lot and other feeding accommodations. Fortunately we were able to get these two men together—one being able to hold and winter his cattle, and the other being able to dispose of his silage. We had several letters of inquiry from Niles, Kansas, from farmers who wanted alfalfa hay. At Minneapolis, within a stone's throw of Niles, there were hundreds of tons of alfalfa hay for sale and our inquirers were referred to the owners. These instances are sufficient to show that as a rule farmers are not as well posted on what is going on in their own immediate neighborhoods as they should be. This illustrates a point on which we have often thought, namely, that the farmer lives quite too much to himself. He is able to view the crop or feed situation only from the little territory immediately surrounding his farm, and he sees the whole world through this small circle. This is in no sense finding fault. We know that the successful farmer is too busy with the affairs of his own farm to permit his driving or chasing around over the country on sight-seeing expeditions. Whatever may be responsible for this small view, it nevertheless is a shame that it exists. We have no suggestion as to how the farmer may be better posted on what is going on with and among his almost immediate neighbors. The telephone and rural free delivery should help out some. But the farmer who has stuff to sell and the farmer who wants to buy have not yet perfected a system of getting together.

We recently had a talk with J. W. Butler, one of the county commissioners of Gove County, who has been spending a week or ten days helping along the KANSAS FARMER seed wheat campaign. Mr. Butler is one of the substantial farmers of his county. Naturally our conversation drifted to the best methods of sowing wheat in that county, Mr. Butler being a wheat grower but not a wheat king. He is a firm believer in early plowing for wheat. Early fall plowing is second, he thinks, to spring plowing. He believes in the summer fallow. He thinks it not possible yet for the farmers of his section to summer fallow for all the wheat they should plant, but that they should summer fallow all they can and supplement this by early fall plowing—or perhaps better stated—late summer plowing. He thinks that in practically every case in which wheat good enough to harvest was produced this year was on summer fallow land. This was a year when early fall plowing did not appear to be the best advantage. He thinks, too, that it is safe to plow ground in his section only when it will turn up moist. The ground should not be plowed dry. This recommendation is to overcome the pos-

One might conclude from reading farm papers, country papers, and listening to the Saturday afternoon talk on the street, that feterita is the only gr'a sorghum producing a crop in Kansas (ais

## Money in Sausage

The demand for good country sausage, such as you can make, is always greater than the supply and you can get good prices. Do your own killing this fall and see how much more profitable it is than to ship. You will need an

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2, 4, 6 or 8 quart, Japanese, \$3.50. Tinned and Japanese.

All sizes, hand, steam and electric power.  
No. 4, Family Size, \$1.75.  
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year. We have on file a few instances showing that other sorghums have matured and done as well in all probability as feterita. The cases in point will be investigated with a view to securing the grower's opinion as to why his field of kafir or milo yielded a good grain crop when adjoining fields of the same plants failed to yield a crop. We suspect that the difference will be found in the kind of seed planted and in the manner of planting. H. J. Winans of Sedgwick County grew a crop of kafir this year and it had matured grain before the rains came. We do not at this time know how many acres he planted. The original seed was obtained from the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station. It is not amiss to remark that the kafir seed which has been distributed from the Hays station has given a good account of itself wherever it has been planted. The inference to be drawn is that the Hays station has distributed only pure strains of kafir. Be it understood that pure kafir is more drought-resistant, of earlier maturity, and all around more satisfactory than the mongrel or mixed seed generally used. W. A. Waddle of Anderson County has grown well-matured kafir this season, also. He says his kafir crop is quite satisfactory and that kafir and corn yields generally were poor throughout his country. We suspect, although we have not seen the seed, that about the same character of seed must have been planted as in the case of Mr. Winans. C. D. Warren of Arapahoe County, Colorado, has this year grown a good crop of kafir and milo. He reports the season there as unusually dry and thinks that these crops have done extremely well under the existing growing conditions. It must be borne in mind that the growing season is much shorter in this county than in any Kansas county, and the fact that these crops matured is indicative of the use by him of pure and early-maturing seed of these sorghums. Away out in Western Kansas, from Wallace County, M. D. Davis writes that his field of dwarf milo produced well. This is in a section where farmers generally feel that kafir and milo will not mature. These are sufficient references, we think, to in a considerable measure support our contention that our kafir and milo, when properly handled, has not yet passed its period of usefulness for the semi-arid sections, and that there is no justification in yet deserting these proven best of our grain sorghums for something that is as yet in a purely experimental stage. If our readers who have kept files of KANSAS FARMER will look up our issue of March 1 and see what was written at that time relative to the causes for low yields of kafir, which yields have been common and constantly decreasing in Kansas for years, they will better realize the force of the above remarks. One other point that must be taken into consideration in comparing kafir, milo and feterita, is that of the best yields for a ten-year period. One or two years is not a test for any crop, although the results given during those few years might warrant further investigation. We know in Kansas what our choice strains of kafir and milo will do, and while experimenting with feterita let us compare it with heavy-yielding pure-bred strains of each of the other two.

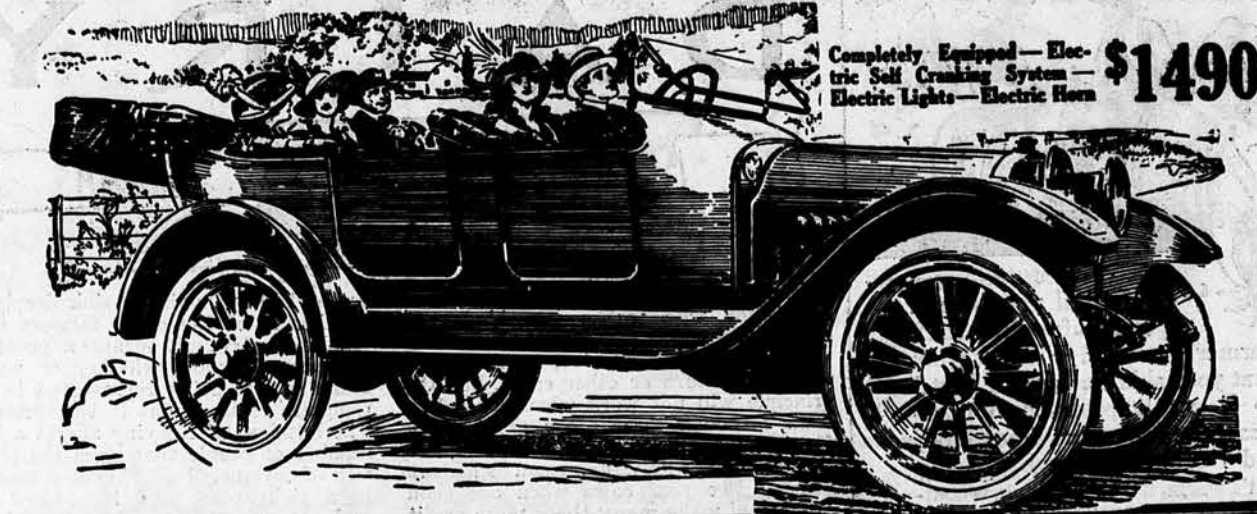
**First Farmers' Institute Circuit.**

The first farmers' institute circuits for the year, just announced by Edward C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes, show that 32 meetings are to be conducted by Agricultural College speakers from September 29 to October 18. The meetings yet to be held are:

- Arcadia, October 6; Uniontown, 7; Erie, 8-9; Columbus, 10-11; Kincaid, 13-14; Paola, 15-16. Speakers, Miss Frances L. Brown and H. J. Bower.
- Augusta, October 6; Oxford, 7; Anthony, 8-9; Argonia, 13-14; Clearwater, 15; Bluff City, 10; South Haven, 11; Kingman, 16-17; Inman, 18. Speakers, A. R. Losh and Albert Dickens.
- Wakefield, October 6-7; Miltonvale, 8-9; Jewell City, 10-11. Speakers, A. L. Fitz and Miss Edith Allen.
- Glen Elder, October 13-14; Clyde, 15-16; Bala, 17; Keats, 18. Speakers, Edward C. Johnson and Miss Edith Allen.
- Cottonwood Falls, October 7-8; Emporia, 9-10; Burlingame, 11. Speakers, George S. Hine and Miss Florence Snell.

**Alfalfa in Row Inquiries.**

Subscriber S. W. D., Coffey County, Kansas, writes: "Will you please advise me when H. R. Kent, Woodward County, Oklahoma, seeds alfalfa which he plants in rows, how much seed is required per acre, and when he first cultivates the plant? I desire this information in addition to that contained in



Completely Equipped—Electric Self Cranking System—Electric Lights—Electric Horn **\$1490**

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Is not this 1914's biggest surprise in values?

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**N**OTE in this new car, the handsome sweep of the "stream" lines. Note how they slope from the radiator to the back of the car. See the graceful sweep of the cowl, how it rakishly slants from the hood to the base of the windshield. Please observe also how the flush sides and broad back of the car emphasize its general distinctiveness.

**Left Drive Center Control**

**I**N town left hand drive gives the convenience of alighting directly onto the curb. It is unnecessary to face oncoming cars in stepping into the street when alighting.

Center control with the levers out of the way is another 1914 Auburn feature.

**Electrically Self-Cranking Electric Lighted**

**A**T no extra cost the new Auburn "40" is electrically self-cranked; it is electric lighted. It is also equipped with an electric horn. Our electric self-cranking system spins the motor. That ends a motor car fault, that of revolving the motor too slowly to secure combustion.

Note some of the other costly features we include in this big car:

- Rain Vision Ventilating Windshield
- 36x4 Tires; Demountable Rims
- Full Floating Rear Axle
- Cowl Dash
- Turkish Type Upholstery — Finest of Leathers
- Wide Doors (with Concealed Hinges) as on 1914 European Cars

- Dustproof En Bloc T Head Motor
- Extra Roomy Tonneau — 29 Inches Foot Room
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This is the Auburn Automobile Company's 14th successful year manufacturing automobiles. We have never created an unsuccessful model.

**Now On Exhibit**

**G**O see these two cars at our dealers' show rooms. The visit will show you the startling motor car value of 1914. Then gauge all cars you are considering by this new standard of value.

Models: "40"—5-passenger, \$1490; 6-passenger, \$1590; "45"—(6-cylinder) 5-passenger, \$2000; 6-passenger, \$2100 (all fully equipped).

And right now write for the full story of this wonderful value. Just say: "Send the new folder."

## Auburn Automobile Co., Auburn, Ind.

Mr. Kent's article in September 6 issue of KANSAS FARMER.

In answer to the above inquiry, Mr. Kent writes: "I seed four to five pounds of good alfalfa seed per acre in drilling alfalfa in rows 30 inches apart. The most desirable season of the year to seed alfalfa in this manner is during the month of August in this section. I have the ground prepared and seed bed thoroughly packed. The ground must be clean and free from weeds. This gives the new plant a favorable opportunity to get started without being interfered with by the weed crop. When the planting is done in August and the weeds up to that time have been disposed of, there are no weeds that will grow after this date which will interfere with the plant. Such weeds as start are killed in the fall by frosts. By planting in August the plant will not require any cultivation until it is strong enough to stand having the dirt worked around its roots."

The editor believes that in seeding

alfalfa in rows, as in drilling it after the common methods, the time of year it is seeded is not so important as seeding when the seed bed can be made firm, when it is thoroughly freed from weeds and all other vegetation and when there is sufficient moisture to germinate the plant and keep it growing. The success of alfalfa seeded in rows depends wholly upon sufficiently frequent cultivation to keep the field absolutely clean and the ground so cultivated that it readily takes up the precipitation and holds it.

**Month's Work of One County Agent.**

Some time since the editor was discussing the county farm demonstration agent with a small party of farmers. One man asked how a county agent spent his time. Here is what H. J. Bower, Southeast Kansas, did in one month. It shows that a man who is willing to work can find plenty to do. These facts are taken from his monthly report: "Worked 24 days, visited 20 towns, traveled 844 miles by rail and

660 miles by team, visited 69 demonstration farms on which I carry on definite demonstrations, made a thorough examination of 12 other farms at the request of owners, and made five addresses before farmers' picnics and home-coming reunions."

Every one of the 69 demonstration farms Mr. Bower visited is carrying on demonstrations in growing alfalfa, sweet clover or cow peas for forage or green manure; in using lime for correcting acidity of the soil and phosphorus as a fertilizer for wheat or in drainage or selection of seed. General advisory work is also being done on request of the farm owners. Organizing farmers for the selection of seed corn has been pushed energetically.

A man who works hard and lives hard to pay for 160 acres is wise. But when he works hard and lives hard to make it 500 acres he's in another class, and we'll let you name it.—Will Palmer, in a Country Paper.





**You'll Want To Show "Lots of Floor"—If You Use**

# Lincoln Floor Paints

You will be proud of your floors—proud of their lustre, their smoothness, their perfection of surface—if you use Lincoln Floor Paint. It is easily applied—it produces a hard, sanitary, durable finish—easily kept clean and free from dirt and grease, and hard to mar with heel nails or sharp edges of furniture. Lincoln Floor Paint comes in all shades, for use in kitchens, pantries, halls, living rooms and all other rooms, to match furniture or decorations.

**Style Note:** Small rugs are the fashion—exposing a greater part of the bare floor. This allows for beauty heretofore "covered up."



**Write For Our FREE Book Home-Painting Jobs**

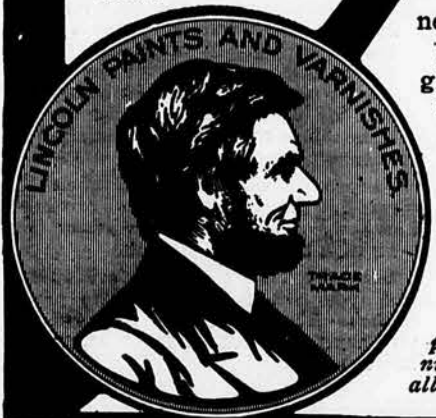
You cannot afford to buy paint without first learning all you can about it. A mistake means disappointment and needless expense.

Your Lincoln Paint dealer will give you color cards, tell you how much you need and how it should be used. If you don't know who he is, drop us a postal and we will direct you.

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Factories: Lincoln, Neb., and Dallas, Texas

Lincoln Trade Mark covers a complete line of highest grade paints, varnishes and general paint specialties for all purposes.



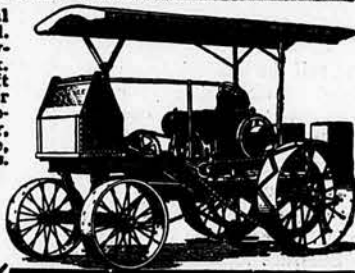
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\$600 to \$990 gives you a Wadsworth light general utility tractor suitable for your farm—large or small. Tested and proved in actual farm work. Will go anywhere horses can, and do many times as much work. Light weight—does not pack soil, sink into soft ground, or injure roads like heavy machines. Never gets tired. Eats only when at work. Best and cheapest power for plowing, harrowing, disking, harvesting, haying, building roads, logging, spreading manure, hauling produce to market and doing other horse-killing jobs. Better than stationary and portable engines for operating threshers, ensilage cutters, feed grinders, pumps, wood saws, electric light plants and other machinery requiring power. Reduces cost by doing more work with less help.

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Learn how Wadsworth Tractors operate on kerosene, which is cheaper, safer and gives more power per gallon than gasoline. How they also operate on gasoline or distillate, so you don't have to rely on one fuel. How any boy old enough to trust with a team can handle any Wadsworth tractor. Handiest tractor ever built; made better than they have to be. A sure investment for any farmer. Six sizes—8 to 18 h. p. Our free booklet tells the whole story—send for it today.  
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**\$600 to \$990**

Increases crops 25 to 100 per cent. Swamp lands can be quickly drained and made productive. Stumps and boulders broken to pieces. Free booklets on

## Atlas Farm Powder

the new explosive for agricultural blasting, will be sent on receipt of postal. Address nearest office.

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# LIVE STOCK



**Horses at St. Joseph.**

The showing of horses at the St. Joseph fair, which has just been held, was a very creditable one. Lee Brothers of Kansas made a very strong showing with their herd, which had already won many honors at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. As at these previous fairs, their strongest winnings were in the mare classes. They were furnished some sharp competition by P. G. McCully of Princeton, Mo.

**Beef From Argentina.**

A few weeks ago the first shipment of South American beef direct from Argentina to New York City, reached this country. We have been getting Argentina beef for several months by way of London, it being re-shipped at that point. The present consignment of one thousand quarters was shipped direct and after paying the duty sold at one cent a pound below native beef. Under present rules and regulations Argentina beef cannot go into cold storage in this country. It would appear at present that all restrictions upon the importation of beef were to be removed. The results of this policy are viewed with grave concern by those interested in beef production in the United States. It is to be hoped that the most rigid inspection regulations will be adopted in connection with the importation of beef from foreign countries. If we must have beef from such sources it should be produced and handled under just as rigid regulations and restrictions in the packing houses as is required in this country.

**Wheat For Hogs.**

A. C. W., a KANSAS FARMER reader from Sumner County, is up against the proposition of finishing out a bunch of hogs with practically no corn available, wheat being priced on the market at 75 cents per bushel, while corn is priced at 86 cents and very little available even at that. This subscriber is interested in knowing to what extent wheat can take the place of corn in fattening hogs and how best to prepare it for this purpose.

As has been stated a number of times in KANSAS FARMER columns during the past few weeks, wheat has a nutritive value fully equal to corn. Its palatability is somewhat less than corn owing

feed. Straw being exceedingly dry, unpalatable roughage, could undoubtedly be improved for horse feeding by slightly moistening it at the time of feeding. The use of a little low grade molasses in the water used would still further add to its palatability. Cattle, being ruminants, are by nature better adapted to digesting large quantities of coarse feeds than horses and for that reason can make larger use of such low grade feeds as wheat and oat straw.

**Hogs at St. Joseph.**

Among the Poland China breeders noted in the showing at the St. Joseph fair, recently held, were W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo., and John Gildow & Sons of Jamesport, Mo. The Poland Chinas were judged by John B. Lawson, the well known Poland China breeder of Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. Lawson also judged the Berkshires. His work was good throughout. He stuck closely to his type and gave very general satisfaction in placing the awards. Mr. Carver won the junior championship in the boar class with his senior boar pig. John Gildow & Sons were successful in winning first place in the yearling sow class. In the aged sow class, James W. Leeper of Norton, Kan.—away out in the short grass country where everything is supposed to be burned up—drove out a well fitted sow and secured first place in the class.

The O. I. C.'s and the Duroc Jerseys were judged by H. B. Walter of Ellingham, Kan., who is not only recognized as one of the good breeders of Poland Chinas in Kansas, but is conceded to be a good all around hog judge as well. His decisions were well received by the men showing. Thomas F. Kent of Walnut Grove, Iowa, had a remarkably strong herd of O. I. C.'s out and secured most of the first prizes and grand championship awards. S. D. & B. H. Frost of Kingston, Mo., furnished Kent with good keen competition in practically all of the classes. In the Duroc Jersey show, R. W. Murphy of Cosby, Mo., secured the senior and grand championship honors on his aged boar.

**Quarantine Show Hogs.**

Those who are showing hogs at the various fairs at the present time should



**SPLENDID LINEUP OF PERCHERON MARES AT TOPEKA FAIR.—PICKING GRAND CHAMPION MARE OF SHOW.**

to its tendency to become sticky. It likewise cannot be fed whole as corn can, since animals will not chew it sufficiently. Like corn, it is somewhat lacking in digestible protein and must be supplemented with a rich protein feed, tankage being most suitable for that purpose in feeding hogs. Grinding the wheat and combining with it, if possible, a small quantity of corn meal to overcome its stickiness, and the addition of about one quart of tankage to nine or ten of wheat and corn mixture, will make a good combination for finishing out a bunch of hogs for market.

**Straw For Horses.**

J. S. N., one of our New Mexico subscribers, writes to ask if wheat or oat straw is liable to produce colic when fed to horses. He also wishes to know which kind of straw is better for horses and whether straw would be more suitable for cattle.

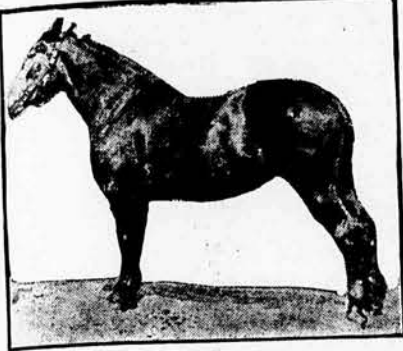
Oat straw has a higher feeding value than wheat straw. It contains twice as much digestible protein and slightly more carbo-hydrates and fats. Straw is probably no more liable to produce colic in horses than any other rough

never forget that they are taking considerable risk of introducing hog cholera on their farms as a result of this practice. Cholera can come only from a hog sick or infected with the disease. Where animals have been shipped around over the country from one fair to another, there is always the possibility of their coming in contact some time during this period with germs of this dread disease. The only protection the hog breeder has who has not immunized his herd, is to establish a rigid quarantine of his show herd as soon as they are returned to the home farm. This quarantine should last from ten days to two weeks.

The same rule should applied in the case of every new animal brought to the farm by purchase, unless the animal has been immunized against cholera and the home stock is also so protected.

Agriculture is, of all industrial pursuits, the richest in facts, and the poorest in their comprehension. Facts are like grains of sand which are moved by the wind, but principles are these same grains cemented into rocks.—Liebig.

**Successful Co-operation in Silo Building.**  
Our correspondent, A. L. S., Pawnee County, has just written us as to the success of a co-operative silo building enterprise which has been carried on in that vicinity the past season. These men secured plans for the building of concrete silos, from the Agricultural College, and secured the services of a practical cement man who had had some previous experience in silo construction. At the present time this group of men have completed six silos sixteen feet in diameter by fifty in height, and have one yet to build. These four men pur-



MARCELLENE — THREE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON MARE, GRAND CHAMPION OF TOPEKA SHOW.—EXHIBITED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE.

chased in partnership a second handed batch mixer and engine for \$10 which greatly facilitated the work of construction. All but two of the silos have fine cement roofs. A good deal of interest is being shown in this neighborhood in the summer silo and a number of silos twelve feet in diameter for summer use will be constructed yet this fall. The use of this summer silo would be a wonderful help in placing the live stock business on a satisfactory basis in that section of the state. The problem of feeding stock in the summer time is one which has been most difficult to work out in the past.

**Molasses as Stock Feed.**

In the vicinity of the great sugar plantations considerable use has been made of low grade molasses as a stock feed. At the Louisiana Experiment Station data have been collected from a great many sugar plantations showing that an average of as high as 10 pounds of cane molasses has been fed daily to horses, effecting a saving of from 10 to 50 per cent in the cost of the ration. Digestive trouble with the horses also seemed to be reduced to some extent. The Massachusetts Experiment Station has conducted considerable experimental work as to the value of cane molasses in horse feeding. As a result of their experiments it would appear that cane molasses has a value of about fourteen cents per gallon, as the carbo-hydrate part of the ration for horses. From the Fiji Islands reports have come of the feeding of a thousand horses on one sugar plantation, as high as 15 pounds of cane molasses daily, combined with three pounds of wheat bran, and four pounds of corn, green cane tops being used as the roughage part of the ration. It was reported here that the health of the horses was greatly improved by the use of the molasses.

Beet molasses has not been found so satisfactory for feeding purposes as cane molasses. This by-product of the beet sugar factories contains some alkaline mineral materials which have a purging effect and this kind of molasses must be used with more caution and in somewhat limited quantities.

The cane molasses, or black strap as it is sometimes called, must be considered as distinctly a carbonaceous feed. It contains about the same amount of carbo-hydrate material as corn, the digestible nutrients given for this class of molasses being as follows: Crude protein, 1.4 per cent; carbo-hydrates, 59.2 per cent; fat, 0.00. The strong preponderance of carbo-hydrates in its nutrients would indicate that it should naturally be combined with some feed rich in protein. A number of the special stock foods on the market use alfalfa meal, a protein roughage, and molasses in combination. In making these combinations the companies handling such mixed feeds commercially, do not make public the exact quantities of the various materials which they use, but the amount of molasses must be limited by the amount that will be absorbed or soaked up by the other material without leaving the resulting mixture unduly sticky. It is not likely that to exceed 10 per cent of molasses can be successfully combined with alfalfa meal. Molasses has a specific effect in stimulating the appetite and undoubtedly

tends to stimulate the digestion of the lower grade feeds with which it is combined. Cattle are extremely greedy for feeds which contain some proportion of molasses. In years when all feeds are scarce and extremely high in price, it is probable molasses can be used quite extensively in combination with feeds which may be of such unpalatable nature as to make it impossible to use them to the best advantage without some such addition.

In Texas, cattle feeders quite generally are following the practice of mixing cane molasses with water in equal parts and then spraying the mixture on the feed in the feed bunks. Oftentimes this feed consists of cottonseed hulls which might be classed in a general way with wheat straw as regards their feeding value. This use of molasses induces the steers to eat with a relish this by-product of the cottonseed which otherwise would have little food value. Feeders in Kansas have been reported as following a similar practice in the feeding of wheat straw which has been run through a silage cutter. A combination of this kind would be very deficient in protein and would almost necessarily have to be supplemented with a little cottonseed meal in order to be a satisfactory ration even for maintenance purposes.

**The Farm Adviser.**

Two or three years ago they employed a farm adviser at Rockville, Conn. He happened to be of an inquiring and experimenting turn of mind, and also to know something about soils. The short of the story is that he soon had the farmers of the county raising cucumbers both winter and summer. It seems that the soil of that country is so peculiarly adapted to this plant that it produces cucumbers with as distinct a flavor as Rocky Ford melons are different from the same variety of melons grown elsewhere. And this season Rockville shipped 200,000 cucumbers a day to the pickle factories. This winter large quantities of them will be grown in hot houses to supply the luxurious tables of those who can afford to pay 15 or 20 cents apiece for them. It is a new industry which is making hundreds of Connecticut farmers rich. And a lowly farm adviser did it.—Iola Register.

**Easy on Man and Team**

**Low Down Short Coupled**



There is no argument as to the value of the Manure Spreader, neither as to the saving in time and labor nor in the increase in yield, resulting from proper spreading of fertilizer.

The most profitable investment you can make is—

**The Flying Dutchman Spreader**

A Steel Frame, Low Down, Close Coupled, Endless Apron Spreader, of the most modern construction, greatest convenience and lightest draft.

**Easy to Load**—The top of the Box being only 42 inches high, it is easy and quickly loaded, without that back-breaking lift.

**Runs Easy**—The box being higher in front than in rear, the apron runs down hill, giving lighter draft—you know it's easier to pull a load down hill than up. It is also equipped with Roller Bearings—reducing friction.

**Wheels Under the Load**—Just where they should be to secure the lightest draft—most convenience in turning and plenty of traction power on the rear wheels, without the use of lugs.

**Clearance**—The Endless Apron has 18 inches between its lowest point and the ground—6 inches more than most others.

**Steel Frame, Steel Wheels, Steel Beater, Chain Drive**  
No other Spreader is so strong and well built. The Apron runs on three sets of steel rollers, safely carries 5,000 pounds without sagging.

**Easy to Handle**—One Lever operates the entire machine—a boy can handle it as well as a man, with no chance of breaking the machine. Being close coupled, it is convenient around the barnyard.

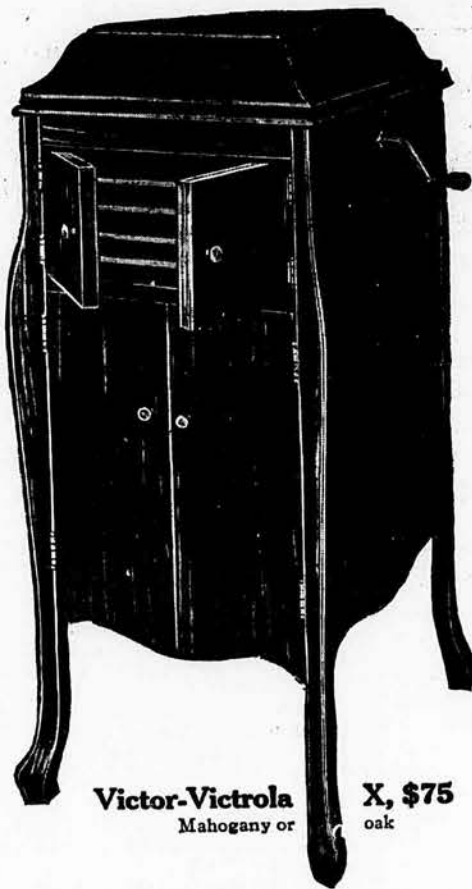
We also build the MOLINE SPREADER which is of the same general construction, except it has a Return Apron.

Ask your Flying Dutchman Dealer and Write Today for our Handsome Spreader Booklet and 1914 Flying Dutchman Almanac FREE.

**MOLINE PLOW CO.**

Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.

**A new cabinet style Victrola—\$75**



Victor-Victrola Mahogany or oak X, \$75

All the latest Victor-Victrola patented features, including Exhibition sound box, tapering tone arm, "goose-neck" sound-box tube, and twelve-inch turntable, are incorporated in this instrument. Other styles of the Victor and Victrola \$10 to \$500.

The same unequaled Victor tone, the same price, but a greatly improved design—a really wonderful instrument at \$75.

The handsome cabinet is another evidence of the ability of the Victor Company to maintain its supremacy in the artistic excellence of its instruments as well as in their musical superiority.

See and hear this new Victrola X at any Victor dealer's—he will gladly play your favorite music for you.

Write for the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co. Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

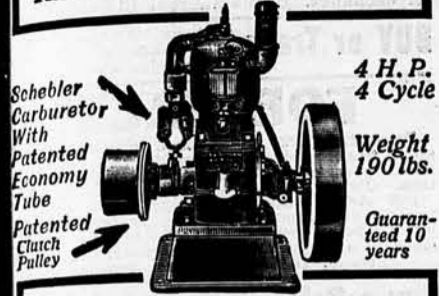
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month







Does Everything Any 4 H. P. Engine Does and Some Work That No Other Engine Can Do



The Farmer's Best Helper—His Wife's as Well!

Mr. David Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "The Cushman is the best engine for all work on the farm. My wife uses it as much as I do. Have never put hand to washer or separator since I got it." The

Farm Cushman All-Purpose Engine

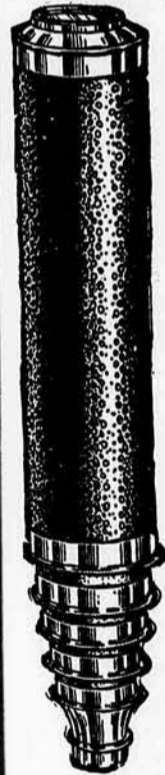
is on the job the year around for any power work anywhere, any time, and operates any binder. The Original Binder Engine. Light weight and compact. Weight without base, 167 lbs. Delivers full 4 H. P. Throttle governor. Our own Patented Economy Tube in Schebler Carburetor gives perfect regulation and control, saves gasoline. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. Engines.

Don't buy an engine of any size till you have seen our catalog of Light Weight Farm Engines.

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FARMERS! STOCKMEN WE ARE GIVING AWAY THIS BIG 42-INCH TELESCOPE

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



Makes Distant Objects Seem Near.

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

Our Great Offer.

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

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TEN WEEKS-10 CENTS

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

LAND Real Estate Dealers, Farmers and others with property of any kind to buy, sell or exchange, should try the Real Estate and Land Columns of Kansas Farmer, which reaches the farmers with the money to buy. Circulation in excess of 60,000 guaranteed. Kansas Farmer can do the work for you. No other farm paper reaching this great circulation as Kansas Farmer. Write for rates and further information to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Government to Lessen Egg Breakage.

To reduce the enormous breakage of eggs in transit, which yearly causes a loss of millions of dollars to producers, and raises the price of eggs for consumers, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Chemistry, is conducting extensive experiments to determine the safest manner of packing eggs for long and short shipment by rail. The waste from the breakage of eggs, according to Year Book 552, "The Effect of Present Methods of Handling Eggs on the Industry and Product," in New York City alone in 1909 was over 137,804,768 eggs, or over 11,500,000 dozen, out of a total consumption in 1909 of 127,689,600 dozens of eggs. In other words, about 9 per cent of all eggs received in New York were cracked, and of these a large number were unfit for food use. The egg supply in large cities, and particularly New York, has to come from a long distance, because, according to the thirteenth census, the Middle Atlantic States in 1909 sold only about 110,000,000 dozen eggs, or not enough to supply New York alone if every egg had been sent to that point. For the eastern coast cities, the distant corn districts are practically the sole source of supply because the little gray hen does not have to scratch so hard for a living in the corn field as she does where grain is scarce. Increasing consumption of eggs adds to the distance from which eggs must come, and makes the safe shipment of this valuable food product more and more essential.

The Bureau of Chemistry regards the investigation of the methods of preventing egg breakage as particularly important because the many millions of dozens of eggs now broken in shipment naturally tend to keep the price of this valuable food higher than if there were no breakage, or breakage materially reduced. The bureau, through the food research laboratory, is now engaged in shipping eggs handled in different ways on long journeys to different points in the United States, and is carefully noting their condition on receipt at their destination. Shippers, railroad men and commission men are co-operating heartily with the investigators of the government, through their joint conference committee composed of representatives from the National Butter, Egg and Poultry Association, the Traffic Managers' Association of Chicago, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The situation is growing very acute, because the railroads are claiming that their damage losses are such as to make the carrying of eggs an unprofitable commercial proposition. The shippers and consignees have large sums of money tied up in claims and litigation with the roads. If the Department of Agriculture succeeds, as it hopes to do, in devising a successful method of shipping eggs, it will contribute importantly to the poultry industry, in which the little gray hen produces food worth half a billion dollars annually.

On the roof of the Ritz-Carlton, one of New York's leading hotels, may be found a well-appointed poultry yard, with a pen of Rhode Island Reds and a pen of White Leghorns, apparently enjoying their strange location, twenty-three stories above New York's busy streets. This miniature poultry farm is the property of Albert Keller, the manager of the hotel. With the abundant supply of table scraps, that the hens in such a place would necessarily get, they ought to shell out eggs in great shape and the guests ought to be convinced that they are fresh. The wonder though, is in what state the White Leghorns would land if they took a notion to fly over the fence.

Found Sheep Profitable.

In the spring of 1910 W. J. Schlicher, Sheridan County, purchased two breeding ewes from M. G. Blackman for \$6 each. In the fall he got a ram lamb for which he paid \$7.50, amounting, all told, to \$19.50. Since that time he has sold wool and pelts for cash to the amount of \$28.40, has butchered one lamb, the meat of which was worth \$5, and has a flock of 13 head on hand which he considers as it stands well worth \$75, making a total of \$108.40 in returns from an investment of \$19.50 three years ago. Mr. Schlicher had had no previous experience with sheep, has not fed any grain, and is quite sure there is no other stock that will pay as well for the feed and care required as a small flock of sheep in Sheridan County. Practically the entire living is made from stuff that has no market value or is a positive damage to a farm.

Those who have done as well at wheat growing during these years please stand up and be counted.



The Elephant Butte Dam will furnish water a year and a half from now. No man need be told that the biggest opportunity here and the greatest gain will come to him who had the foresight to get his farm before this time, when he has the choice of the best lands and the best locations. Write to the undersigned now and get full facts.



LOOK AHEAD

Why Don't You Go Where There Can Be NO DROUGHT?

—where crops are sure because the water supply is controlled. Irrigation makes you master of your land and sure of your crops; and one acre, under irrigation, can bring twice as much profit per annum as an acre not under irrigation. "But," you say, "I know of farmers who found irrigation farming mighty disappointing." That's true—we don't dodge the fact. But it is also true that nothing can beat irrigation farming where conditions are right.

There is one irrigation proposition and one section where you can be absolutely certain that conditions are right. It is being built by the U. S. Government. The

ELEPHANT BUTTE PROJECT In New Mexico

is the greatest irrigation project in the world. The valleys in New Mexico, which it will irrigate, have the advantage of fertile soils and the most healthful, desirable climate in America for crops, stock and people. Crop season 9 months long; mild winters. Rich, deep soil. At the present time 60,000 acres are irrigated from community ditches. If a man can get this land at a reasonable price and be assured of practical co-operation in running his farm—in other words if he can be certain of a square deal, the opportunity here is unequalled.

THE ELEPHANT BUTTE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

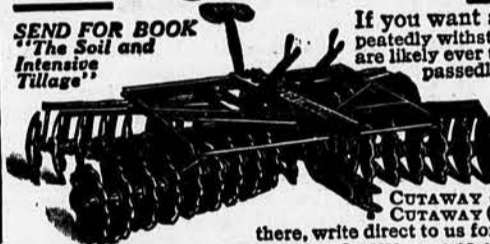
has inaugurated an immigration campaign to make sure that every man who comes to these valleys of New Mexico does get a square deal. This is an association of farmers who have secured options on land and appointed their own locating agents to sell the land at the fixed price given in option—no sliding scale of prices. This association is O. K'd by the U. S. Reclamation Service.

IF YOU WILL WRITE us we will give you full details about crop yields, markets, towns, social conditions, climate, etc.—and please remember that this is not a private real estate firm trying to sell you land, but the farmers of these Valleys in New Mexico, interested solely in getting the right kind of people here and to see that these people get a SQUARE DEAL when they come. Write us TODAY.

ELEPHANT BUTTE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

This Engine Harrow Has Made Good

SEND FOR BOOK "The Soil and Intensive Tillage"



If you want an engine harrow that has repeatedly withstood abuse far greater than what you are likely ever to give it, and one which does unsurpassedly good work in every respect, then the



Double Action Engine Harrow

is the one for you to buy. Ask the CUTAWAY dealer in your town to show you a CUTAWAY (CLARK) harrow. If we have no dealer

there, write direct to us for catalog. Don't accept a substitute. THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 986 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONNECTICUT

PARCEL POST AND UTILITY

SCALES FREE

BEST OF ALL PREMIUM AND CLUBBING OFFERS FOR OCTOBER RENEWALS

Here is just what you are looking for—an accurate, never-get-out-of-order spring scale, always ready for instant use. This scale is seven inches long full length, heavily nickel plated with finest steel spring and brass plunger indicator. Each scale is neatly and carefully made and weighs from one-fourth pound to 15 pounds. We guarantee this scale to weigh accurately with ordinary use or your money will be cheerfully refunded. In a novel manner this scale can be made to register the net weight of goods in a basket or other container. This is accomplished by means on an inner adjustable tube. The empty basket in which the goods are to be weighed is hung on the hook at the lower end of the scale, then the inner tube is moved to the "0" line. The article to be weighed is then placed in the basket. Whatever the scale then registers is the net weight.

How many times you have wanted to know the weight of a little butter or meat that you bought or sold, or the weight of a package you desired to mail, but had no scale. You can own this scale and it will save you money.

Fill in the Coupon below and send only \$1.25 for which you will receive KANSAS FARMER one year, POULTRY STANDARD (an up-to-date poultry magazine), one year, HOME LIFE MAGAZINE (a fine, clean, home story magazine), one year, and a six months' subscription to KANSAS FARMER for some new subscriber that you may name, and you will also receive the Parcel Post and Utility Spring Scale, which is sent FREE and POSTPAID to you. This is your opportunity to get three fine papers for yourself and one for a friend, and a useful article for yourself, all for only \$1.25—JUST HALF THE REGULAR PRICE OF THE THREE PAPERS AND MAGAZINES. Act at once. All orders filled promptly. Your personal check is good, or remit any way you wish.

FILL IN—CUT OUT—AND MAIL TODAY.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.25 for which renew my subscription to Kansas Farmer for one year and enter my subscription for one year each to Poultry Standard and Home Life, and send Kansas Farmer six months to a new subscriber whose name appears below. You are also to send me FREE and POSTPAID the PARCEL POST AND UTILITY SPRING SCALE as per your offer. It is understood that the scale is to weigh accurately or you will refund the money sent.

My Name ..... My Address ..... New Subscriber's Name ..... Address .....

These papers and the premium may all be sent to different addresses.











# 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 **45 Head**  
12 Fall Gilts—13 Spring Gilts

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.

## GRANER OFFERS Strictly Tops This Year Annual Fall Sale At Farm Near Town Wednesday Oct., 22, '13



Taken Two Months Ago.

### 40 HEAD THE TOPS FROM 100

30 BIG STRONG SPRING BOARS 10 SELECT SPRING GILTS  
Sired by Sampson Ex. and Long King's Best.

Out of big mature dams, daughters of great boars like Guy's Monarch and Iowa-bred boars. I have, during the past three years, topped more sales than almost any other Kansas breeder. This is by far the best lot ever offered at one of my sales. Write for catalog. Free transportation to and from farm. Dinner at noon. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in my care.

**H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kans.**

Auctioneers—J. W. Sparks, Charles Scott. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

## DOLAN'S BIG TYPE POLAND SALE

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

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

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

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

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

COL. H. L. MITZGER — AUCTIONEERS — COL. G. H. STUCKEY.  
W. J. CODY, FIELDMAN.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

## 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

## L. R. WILEY

Percherons, Belgians  
And Shires

**Stallions and Mares**

One Hundred Head of Imported  
and American Bred.

**INCLUDING ALL PRIZE WINNERS**



**Sale Barns at Emporia, Kan.**

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS



**\$950**

*Completely equipped  
f. o. b. Toledo*

**\$1075**

*With Gray & Davis  
electric starter and  
generator*

## Value up! Price down!

**T**HE infinite advantages and manifest economies of large, unrestricted automobile production must be clear and evident even to those who have neither experience nor conception of what governs, controls and limits a manufacturing institution. It is a certain and established fact that the largest automobile producer can readily get his manufacturing costs far below the "average" and thus undersell the "market."

Each year Overland value has increased—

Each year Overland prices have decreased—

Each year the Overland output has been enlarged—and it is the greater production that makes feasible an increased car value at a reduced price.

Our output for 1914 is 50,000 cars, which is the world's largest production on this type of car.

And every Overland value increase is just as visible, just as conspicuous and just as actual as the material reduction of our selling price. While other manufacturers refer you to more comfort, more grace, sweeter running motors and other invisible and more or less imaginary incidentals, we give you in addition to more comfort, grace and beauty, increased value that is substantial and tangible.

Look at the newest Overland.

The wheelbase has been increased to 114 inches.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

The motor is more powerful. It has been increased to 35 horsepower.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

The tires are larger—33 x 4 in. Q. D.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

The equipment includes such costly additions as electric lights all around—head, side and tail—even under the dash.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

The body is designed with full cowl dash and finished in Brewster green with lighter green striping and trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

Then there are Timken bearings; a \$40 jeweled Stewart Speedometer (set so that it can be read from the driver's seat) an electric horn, deeper upholstery, and an 18-inch steering wheel.

*But the price is lower than ever.*

And so we could go on, almost indefinitely, giving new additional features—new value increases—one after the other.

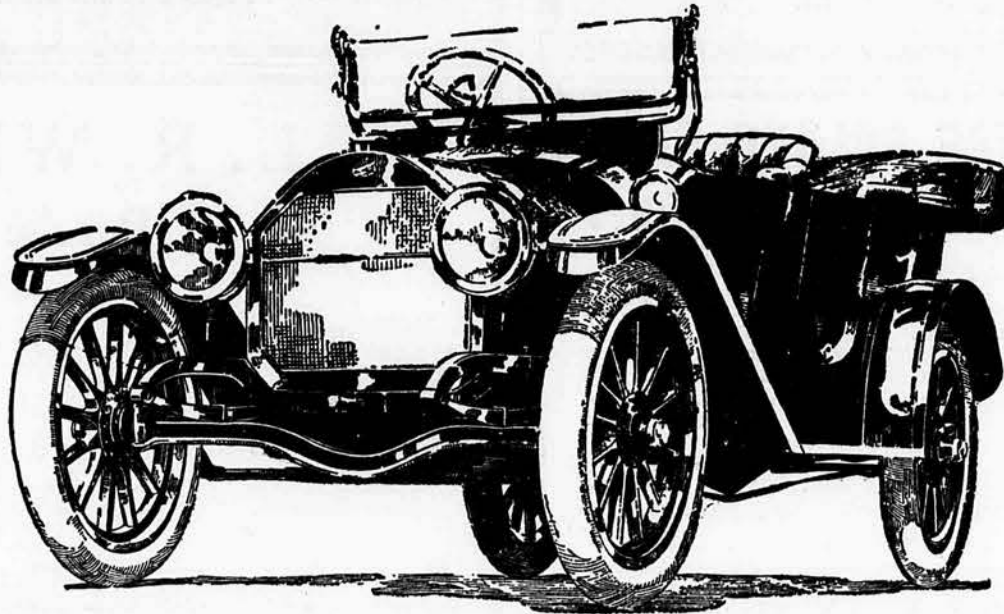
You had better see this car before you buy. Any one of our dealers will be glad to give you full details and a thorough demonstration.

There is an Overland dealer right in your town. Look him up today. We advise prompt action for in seven days after our 1914 announcement we had immediate shipping orders for over 5,000 cars.

*Handsome 1914 Catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 82*

**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio**

Electric head, side  
tail and dash lights  
Storage battery  
35 Horsepower motor  
114-inch wheelbase  
Timken bearings  
Splittorf magneto  
Model R Schebler  
carburetor  
Three-quarter floating  
rear axle  
33 x 4 Q. D. tires  
Cowl dash



Brewster green body  
with light green striping,  
nickel and aluminum  
trimmings  
Deeper upholstery  
Mohair top, curtains  
and boot  
Clear-vision  
windshield  
Stewart speedometer  
Electric horn  
Flush U doors with  
concealed hinges