

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 25.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 22, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**C**IVILIZATION is but savagery with a gilt. The iron ring of human nature may be bent, but its total circumference can never change.

Flowing in molten mass from the craters of civilization the pioneers came upon the savages and took their land. Conscience was eased by their better use of the land—the tillage of divine command—and the aboriginal shadow dims.

Logic always remains, and the man who robs his soil, refuses its hungry cry for sustenance, denies it the resting of crop rotation, wastes his profits in careless methods and will have no live stock but mules for motors and dogs for decorations, is not making the better use of his land.

As true success lies in bringing our neighbors up to a higher level, so the farmer's success is attained only through community success. The example of good methods and good live stock preaches with forty-parson power to the man who most needs help.

Good tools belong to him who best can use them.

—I. D. G.



*Does the One-Crop Farmer Make Better Use of the Land than Did the Indian*







#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. E. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

#### OUR GUARANTEE

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



#### MILLION FOR CROPS.

In Chicago there is an organization known as the Council of Grain Exchanges. We have not read the constitution of this organization and so do not know its purpose. It has one committee known as the Crop Improvement Committee. This is a live committee. Bert Ball, secretary of this committee, has been ambitious to pull off some big stunt. It requires big money to finance big things. Ball has obtained big money and has a big stunt under way. He has 1 million dollars from Sears, Roebuck & Co., to be used in the promotion of agriculture. Since the merchandizing business of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is done principally with the farmers, it seems that Sears, Roebuck & Co. could afford to give this amount toward advancing agricultural conditions in general. Ball, who obtained this contribution, is in trouble in Kansas. He is having difficulty in finding people who will accept one of the thousand offers into which this big sum has been divided. Those who are objecting are the commercial clubs and other organizations of business men of the towns. They are objecting on the ground that this is an advertising scheme of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and they do not propose to help Sears, Roebuck & Co. to get any favorable advertising by means of a contribution to help things along agriculturally.

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When Mr. Ball obtained this gift he had outlined a plan by which he thought this sum could be expended to good advantage. The plan looked good to Sears, Roebuck & Co., and they came through. The plan provided that the agricultural college in each state should act as trustee for the part of the fund available for its state. Ball's plan was not feasible. It was indefinite and not practical. President Waters, Director Webster and J. H. Miller, of the Kansas Agricultural College, formulated a comprehensive and workable plan by which they would become responsible for the distribution of such of this million dollar gift as might come to Kansas, and that plan was last week presented to the Board of Regents for approval, but the transaction was not completed. The matter will be disposed of this week. The plan, in detail, is too long to be printed here. The plan, however, is practical and presents great possibilities for good to every county in Kansas and an opportunity which cannot be overlooked by farmers, merchants, bankers, millers, manufacturers, grain buyers, land owners, county or city officers or local newspapers. There is nothing in the plan which enables Sears, Roebuck & Co. to have any control whatever over the county farm advisor, the employment of which official the entire plan comprehends.

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This million dollar gift is to be distributed in thousand dollar chunks. It is expected that one thousand counties in the United States will meet the conditions and each county avail itself of the thousand dollars. Under the plan proposed for Kansas, which plan has been accepted by Bert Ball, there shall be formed in each county an association known as "The Blank County, Kansas Crop Improvement Association." This association shall have committees on finance, membership, good roads, education, crop and live stock. The finance committee shall raise a sum to be agreed upon by the county organization and approved by the Kansas Agricultural College as necessary to supplement the one thousand dollars above mentioned, toward the maintenance of a county farm advisor. All subscriptions to this sum must be in the form of bankable notes to be deposited and payable monthly on continuation of the work for two years.

The membership committee shall solicit county farm advisor memberships, and such memberships shall cost not less than \$2 per year. The county organization cannot close its contract for

a county farm advisor until this membership has reached 100 farmers, at least five of whom are to be from each township of the county. It is to be understood that those farmers taking out this membership have declared their intention to co-operate with the county farm advisor and that they desire his visit and his services. The effort of the advisor, however, will not be confined alone to the membership.

The Kansas Agricultural College, through its directing officers, shall select for each county entering into such contract, a county farm advisor, who shall be a trained agriculturist and a man of business tact and judgment, and his work shall be directed along the general lines of the best agricultural methods adapted to the county in which he is working.

The above are the essentials of the contract by which each county in Kansas may avail itself of one thousand dollars as a fund toward the maintenance of a county farm advisor. The county farm advisor idea is not new. It has been talked for some time in Kansas. It is successfully maintained in other states. In North Dakota the Bankers have created a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the maintenance of county farm advisors, and the advantages of such advisor are there apparent. There are other examples of the successful conduct of the same movement. The county farm advisor can and should be an essential official in every county in the United States.

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Considerable opposition has arisen in Kansas to the acceptance of this thousand dollar contribution for the above purpose. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear on President Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, to prevent the college from becoming the administrator of this fund. This opposition has come from the country merchants and has been voiced by the country press. The meat of the objection raised has been that this is an advertising scheme of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and that the county farm advisor will be the traveling agent of that company. One paper says that he will be carrying Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s catalogues in his buggy, that he will be furnishing farmers with order blanks and will take their orders and buy their postoffice money orders, and will in every other way promote the interest of this firm. Such talk is foolish. Under the accepted plan for Kansas the State Agricultural College will select and control the farm advisor and he will not be permitted to advertise or solicit for Sears, Roebuck & Co., or any other firm, although Bert Ball's plan carefully guarded against this. More than this, the county contracting will have \$2 of its own people's money in the fund as compared with Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s \$1, and the bulk of advertising will be for the local contributors who have made the county advisor fund possible. Sears, Roebuck & Co. have gotten out of this contribution all the advertising they will get. The announcement of the contribution itself has given that firm more space in the editorial and news columns of the press of this country than 2 or 3 million dollars would buy as a straight-out advertising proposition. The advertising has been done. Whatever damage has been done to the country merchant as a result of the advertising cannot now be wiped out. The people of every county should now get busy and without hesitation subscribe the additional money needed to maintain the county farm advisor and get the movement started so that the full benefits may accrue at the earliest possible date.

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It occurs to us that the business interests of all counties should make arrangements to get one thousand dollars of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money for their county before another week has lapsed. They should consider that if this money is tainted they would thoroughly and

everlastingly purify it just as soon as they could get their hands of it. They should consider that Sears, Roebuck & Co., by virtue of this thousand dollar contribution, will sell no more merchandise than Andrew Carnegie sells steel rails when he builds a library. The towns all over the country have their Carnegie libraries. A thousand dollars invested in a county farm advisor is worth a dozen Carnegie libraries. This is where the opportunity has come to the farmer. The farmers of each county should see that they get their thousand dollars.

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There is a way by which each county can come into its own and not accept the so-called tainted money of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and that is by the business interests spurning to accept Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s gift and by putting up the full amount themselves. This would be the graceful way for the business people of each county to dispose of this matter. The country newspapers talk about the liberal-hearted country merchant who does this, that and the other thing in the interest of the farmer. They are right. The country merchant does a great deal in the farmer's interest, but he has no right to stand in the way of the farmers of his county securing one thousand dollars as a nucleus for this fund. If the local business interests do not feel equal to subscribing the full amount for the maintenance of a county farm advisor for a period of two years, then there are the state and national organizations of all kinds of retailers. For example, the State Retail Grocers' Association, the State Retail Implement Dealers' Association, etc., etc., which organizations could graciously and gracefully combine and match the gift of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

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KANSAS FARMER believes in the country town and the country business man. He and his town have increased the value of every foot of land and every hoof of stock within marketing distance of his town. He is the man who pays his share of the taxes in the county government, and in the maintenance of county institutions. He is the man who weeps with the sorrowing farmer, he it is who has struggled with the farmers of his county in making the county prosperous and a good place in which to live. He deserves the farmer's consideration and the farmer generally has given him that consideration in full measure. Nothing should be done to injure the country merchant, and nothing should be sanctioned which would have a tendency to embarrass him. The country merchant, however, has prospered along with the farmer and along with the big mail-order merchandising institutions of this country. If the country merchant does not want his farmer friends and his neighbors to accept this thousand dollars from Sears, Roebuck & Co., then let him make a counter proposition which will give these friends and neighbors opportunity to avail themselves of the county advisor plan by doing whatever can be done to boost agriculture.

\* \* \*

Contrary to a general belief, the soil of certain sections of the state was not saturated with moisture this spring. The snowfall was unusually heavy, but much of it drifted and filled the ravines, leaving the ground practically bare. Some concern is felt lest the dry weather of the past few weeks should continue too long. This dry weather has afforded some advantage in the harvesting of the first crop of alfalfa, which never was finer or more badly needed.

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It will cost about three times as much to raise and store beets or mangels for stock as it will to make silage, and they are no better. Besides, making silage of the corn saves the other half of the corn crop.

#### SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB.

At the June meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, which occurs on the 29th, this organization will have completed the fifth year of its usefulness.

During all this time monthly meetings have been held, and the fame of this club, as being the first of its kind as well as the largest and most active, has become nation-wide.

At this fifth anniversary it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the club and open its programs to subjects of all sorts that are of importance to agriculture and live stock husbandry.

It is hardly possible to think of alfalfa without at once thinking of live stock on the one hand and of the soil and of crop rotation on the other. Alfalfa is Kansas' most important crop, but it is so intimately associated with live stock and other crops, as well as with farm implements, that the usefulness of the club will be greatly increased by the proposed action.

The program provided for the regular meeting to be held on Saturday, June 29, at 2 p. m., in the Commercial Club rooms in Topeka, includes: "Why I Have a Silo," by J. O. Browning; "Why I Don't Have a Silo," by J. W. Bigger; "Co-operation," by A. H. Buckman.

As the granges, dairymen, truck gardeners, fruit growers, live stock breeders and all farmers are invited to unite with the club in its reorganization, it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance representative of these varied interests present and participating.

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#### COUNTY FAIR EXHIBIT.

The county fair is the trying-out place for live stock and other exhibits, and here is where the beginner should always show first. If successful at the county fair, then show at your state fair, and if again successful, then show at the American Royal and the International. Maybe this cannot be done all in one year. Maybe it cannot be done at all, but the experience gained, whether you win or lose, is worth all the effort.

If you are not breeding pure-bred live stock the same is true of field, orchard and garden crops, poultry or bees. Show what you have and how you prepare it for market, and then come and bring the whole family.

Kansas fairs, both state and county, are something to be proud of, but they cannot exist without proper support. Time, brains and money are expended lavishly to build up these great institutions for your benefit, and it is a patriotic duty to attend the fair and bring an exhibit.

Get ready now.

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Owing to unfavorable conditions for wheat, the acreage in corn is much greater than last year in Kansas. Conditions have thus far been generally favorable in spite of the late season, and prospects for a bumper crop are bright. While the wheat has suffered in some sections it also promises a good crop of superior grain. The millers are anticipating a plentiful supply of wheat of extra quality this season, and they are men who try to keep in touch with the situation. Speculators reports are numerous, but are sometimes biased by other considerations.

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In spite of the general shortage of cattle throughout the country, the big pastures of Kansas are entirely filled. Shipments came as soon as the pastures were ready and they came strongly, so that the observer would not think of any shortage or that reports of it had been accurate. Stock yards reports show that there are many buyers of stockers and feeders who are tempted by the abundant grass and the prospective continuance of good prices, and these are buying in smaller lots of from one car up.



# GENERAL FARM NOTES



More than one thousand dollars' worth of farm machinery stood all last winter around these good and adequate buildings. There was room in the buildings to house it all. The silo was built last fall. The silage cutter stood all winter where it was used. It requires a good business to sustain such waste. Farming is the only business that will permit such extravagance and keep on going.

H. J. C. Allison, Chesterville, Ont., a noted breeder of Holsteins, with his wife and little daughter, perished in the Titanic disaster. Mr. Allison was the owner of several of the really great cows of the Holstein breed, which cows he had bred and developed.

## Silo and Water Tank.

In this country the building of a water tank on top of a silo is an innovation in construction. Our subscriber, Thomas D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kan., is building a concrete silo 34½ feet high and on top of this a water tank 6½ feet high, to hold 235 barrels of water. The silo will hold 105 tons. He remarks that, with prime fat steers selling at \$9 in Kansas City, it will pay to feed silage instead of dry corn stalks, and so make beeves fatter and better.

## Dog Owner Liable for Damage.

Replying to A. L. M., Olathe, Kan.: A man was riding by a farmer's house when a dog ran out and barked furiously at his horse, which frightened it and the man was thrown out and badly injured. He sued for damages and a circuit court jury gave him \$1,500, upon which he appealed to the Supreme Court, and the court affirmed the decision, saying: "That the owners of vicious and barking dogs are responsible for all damages caused by such dogs, and that the owners keep them at their peril."

## Kafir vs. Milo.

M. W. S., Plainville, Kan., asks as to the relative merits of milo and Kafir for grain in his locality. Milo and Kafir grain are regarded as equal in feeding value and as compared with corn about 10 pounds of either Kafir or milo is considered in a practical way as equal to 8 pounds of corn. Dwarf varieties of milo mature earlier than most varieties of Kafir, and for planting at this date we think milo much more likely to produce a grain crop in territory contiguous to Plainville than would Kafir. Milo forage is not the equal of Kafir forage.

## Bermuda Growth.

F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., to whom KANSAS FARMER readers have looked for several years for information regarding Bermuda grass, sends the editor a specimen showing the growth of the spring's set. The main growth is 60 inches and the laterals are 99 inches long, making a total of 159 inches, or 13¼ feet of growth for this one plant set this spring. This gives KANSAS FARMER readers some idea of the rapid growth of Bermuda. The Bermuda planted in the State House lawn, mention of which has been made in KANSAS FARMER, is growing nicely.

## Measuring Corn in the Crib.

Answering S. G. H., Beloit, Kan., who asks for method of measuring corn in the crib: A heaped bushel contains 2,748 cubic inches. To find the number of bushels of corn in a crib it is therefore necessary merely to multiply together the length, width and height in inches and divide the product by 2,748. The number of bushels of shelled corn will be two-thirds of the quotient. If the sides of the crib are slanting, it will be necessary to multiply together one-half the sum of the top and bottom widths, the height and length.

Answering A. B. J., Eureka, Kan.: Cowpeas should be cut for hay when the first pods begin to turn yellow. If the peas are left to further mature, large quantities of leaves are lost in harvesting, thereby decreasing the palatability and the feeding value of the hay. Soy beans should be cut for hay as soon as pods are well filled. Favorable weather is highly important in the curing of cowpea hay. The weather, of course, cannot be regulated, but a little earlier or a little later cutting than as stated above, is advised if weather conditions indicate that the hay can be put up without rain.

## How to Cut Timothy and Clover.

Our subscriber, A. L. B., Lawrence, Kan., wants to know when he should cut timothy and clover for hay. Timothy should be cut for hay just as it is getting into bloom. Red clover should be cut when it is in full bloom and a few of the blossoms here and there are turning brown. When timothy and clover are grown in combination the hay should be cut when the clover is ready for cutting. Timothy should not be allowed to stand until it is in full bloom. Hay made from such will be extremely dusty and objectionable for feeding to horses.

## When to Cut Millet.

Our subscriber, J. C. H., Dexter, Kan., will obtain the best quality of hay if he cuts millet as soon as it is fully headed and before the bloom falls. At this stage the hay is less woody and more palatable and has greater feeding value than if permitted to further mature. That quality of millet which is regarded by many as injurious to stock and especially to horses, does not seem to depend upon the stage of maturity at cutting. The same subscriber should cut orchard grass and Johnson grass just before the blooming stage. These two grasses quickly lose in palatability when nearing maturity.

## Dip for Hogs.

Our subscriber, C. E. H., Sedgwick, Kan., inquires if we think it worth while to keep a tank of dip in the hog yard. We believe that if the swine herd was run through a dip every two or three weeks skin diseases would be eradicated and the general health of the swine improved. Set a wooden tank in the ground or build in the ground a cement tank of considerable size, with a runway leading into it. Fill with a dip and drive the hogs in. We do not regard it as necessary that the tank be kept filled with the dip that the hogs may make a wallow of the tank. This is expensive and unnecessary. The evaporation of the dip results in considerable loss.

## Alfalfa and Tile Drainage.

Our subscriber, O. A. R., Columbus, Kan., writes that he has been endeavoring to grow alfalfa for a number of years, but with no success. His soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with joint clay and shale, and during a long wet spell the ground would become so saturated with water that the alfalfa plants would die. He has drained 4 acres of this kind of land and now has a fine stand of alfalfa. During the heavy rains of the spring this tile drained land was dry

enough to plow three or four days following the rain, while the undrained land would remain too wet for a week or more. This subscriber says he has had six years' experience in feeding silage. He has been a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for many years, and likes it very much.

## New Mexico Wheats.

Our subscriber, M. A. B., Tularosa, N. M., sends KANSAS FARMER a dozen heads of wheat grown this year in New Mexico without irrigation and on which fields had fallen one light snow and one light rain, the two wetting the ground not more than one inch deep. The dozen heads are quite good specimens, and if they should represent the average of the field and the wheat should stand reasonably thick in the field, a very satisfactory yield will undoubtedly be had. The heads were sent to A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor in crops, Kansas Experiment Station, and he pronounces the bearded as Macaroni. He thinks the smooth heads are ordinary northern spring wheat. Mr. Leidigh adds that the United States Department of Agriculture has raised Durum or Macaroni wheats in northwest Texas for the past several years, with yields of from 5 to 25 bushels per acre, but that these yields are not regarded as better than can be secured from winter wheats under the same conditions. He thinks that about the same conditions might possibly obtain in New Mexico.

## Ground the Fence Wires.

Several subscribers report loss of live stock by lightning the past few weeks. In case of storm it is characteristic of live stock to seek the windward side of the pasture and, with heads projecting through the wire fence, there stand until the storm abates. The lightning, striking the fence, follows the wire and kills the cattle. If fence wires were grounded, the liability of loss of live stock would be very much decreased. Wire fence should be grounded every eight or ten posts. This can be done at little expense if it is kept in mind when the fence is built or in the replacing of posts. It is only necessary to use a piece of smooth wire which is stapled the full length of the post when the post is set, and by this method the ground wire will extend into the earth. The wire should be wound around and connected with the fence wires. The wire placed on the post in this manner will have the effect of grounding the electricity, and the chances are a hundred to one that by this method the current will be grounded before it reaches the herd.

## Live Institute Worker.

Charles A. Calkins is president of the Hamilton County (Kan.) Farmers' Institute, and that he is wideawake to his duties is shown by this letter he has to the farmers of his county:

"Once more I write to the farmers of western Kansas. We are hopeful that this will be a good year. There is a sufficient amount of moisture to start the grass and other crops. Till the soil so as to conserve this moisture and retain any more that may come this side of seed time. Harvest comes later in proportion as this season is improved.

"We are expecting to have a farm-

ers' institute this fall that will be a credit to western Kansas, or any other farming country. We have now over 40 subscribers to the institute work at 25 cents each. We are asking the county commissioners for \$50 to this fund, which they are expected to give, and have a right to according to law. Both irrigated and dry farming is included. To encourage the boys we expect to have a list of premiums arranged later for the best exhibits in farm and garden products. We would be glad to have anyone interested in the welfare of western Kansas with these farmers, demonstrate what can be grown on her fertile plains."

## Cutting Oats for Hay.

Answering A. B. H., Holton, Kan.: There is considerable difference of opinion as to when oats should be cut for the best hay. Years ago it was our practice to cut oats with a self-binder for hay for feeding to dairy cows, cutting just after the oats had passed the dough stage, thus making a fine quality of hay much relished by the dairy herd.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin on this subject. It was found that when the oat plant was just in bloom, the food constituents were most largely in the leaf and straw, but as the kernels began to harden most of the food materials had passed into the seed. The yield per acre of dry matter was 1.7 ton when the oats were cut just coming into bloom; when the kernels were in the milk, the dry matter was 2 tons per acre; in the middle of the milk stage the dry matter was 2.2 tons, and in the dough stage, 2.2, and after the kernels had hardened, the yield was 2.8. The total yield of protein was largest when the seed was in the milk stage. The above facts warrant the conclusion that if a nitrogenous forage is wanted as for dairy cows, cut in the early milk stage, at which time the whole plant is quite palatable. If a forage high in carbohydrates is desired, cut at the beginning of the dough stage.

## Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, was one of a number of parties whom we asked for information regarding the siloing of sorghum bagasse. He is a man who has traveled through every agricultural section of the United States and should know if this by-product has been siloed successfully. He writes that he has never known of a case where bagasse has been siloed, and further does not say.

## For Cleaner Dairying.

Develop the habit of looking for dirt. By keeping dirt out of the cream, you keep out the bacteria and retard souring.

Bacteria are conveyed from place to place on dirt and dust—they cannot fly. The standard of purity for the cream you sell should be as high as that for the cream you use at home.

The dairyman who sells cream which has passed through a dirty separator commits an insidious and criminal act against the nation.

These paragraphs are from circular by Dairy Commissioner Burch.



# BEEF CATTLE AND WELFARE

## Attitude of Successful Breeder, and Secretary of Successful Breeders Ass'n.

By G. A. LAUDE, Rose, Kansas

Under present conditions, taking the past 10 years as an example, production has not kept up with consumption. In other words, judging by the past, with an average increase in population for the next 10 years, it will be necessary that the farms of the United States produce more than they did in the past. This is especially true of meat, and very markedly so of beef.

While our population increased about 22 per cent from 1900 to 1910, during that same period the cattle in the United States decreased about 20 per cent, and what may seem strange, Kansas, especially favored with soil, grasses and climatic conditions to produce the best, suffered a great shrinkage, there being 1,500,000 less cattle in our state than 10 years ago. It is the same all along the line. Texas, Colorado, New Mexico; in fact, the entire southwestern country which, in times past, supplied corn-belt feeders with 3- and 4-year-old feeding steers in great abundance, have ceased to be a factor, and last fall were buyers on the Kansas City market for stock cattle. Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, which states could be depended upon to send to Chicago every fall trainloads of grass-fat beefs such as no other country has ever produced, and again in the spring trainloads of their famous hay-fed cattle, are sending their limited supply to meet the insistent demand and the high prices to be obtained on the Pacific coast. It is a shortage everywhere apparently.

Our population is rapidly increasing and the supply of beef needed must either be produced in the United States or it must be shipped in from foreign lands.

It is to Mexico that we instinctively turn, but that country, owing to climatic and other conditions, can not furnish the quality of beef demanded by our trade. Argentina is the only country able to produce an article at a price that could seriously compete with ours, but the South American country could hardly afford to send its beef to the United States as long as higher prices prevail in England.

It is up to the farmers of our country, principally those of the corn-belt, to furnish the beef, and it is to them the contract will be let, and but for one factor they would be unable to fill it, the determining factor in the case being the pure-bred beef breeds of cattle.

In the letting of this contract two interests are to be considered, viz., that of the producer and that of the consumer. The producer, as before stated, must make a profit on the transaction or quit business, in which case an acute shortage would follow. The consumer must receive a good, palatable article, entirely wholesome and at a price within his reach, otherwise limited consumption would leave the cattle growers' market demoralized.

To a man who has attempted to produce beef with the so-called scrub, which classification by contrast applies to all but the pure-bred and high-grade, and has later devoted his energy to feeding strictly beef-bred cattle; to the man who has been eating juicy steak and roast from prime yearlings or finished 1400- to 1500-pound Shorthorn, Angus or Herefords; with these men no argument is needed to prove the immeasurably greater value of the pure-bred over the common cattle to supply the nation with beef. It would be utterly out of the question to carry out the undertaking with any others, for neither the producer or the consumer could make ends meet. To understand just how this works, we classify the farmer: First, as a producer of raw material; second, as a manufacturer. After growing his raw material—grass, hay, corn and other feeds—he is ready to start his factory and, like any other manufacturer, he looks around for machinery. Naturally, he wants that machine which will convert his raw material into the finished product, not necessarily at the smallest cost, but into that product that will yield him the most money per acre for his pasture, per ton for his hay, and per bushel for his corn. To ascertain these facts he investigates and finds that the market upon which he must sell pays 5 cents a pound for one kind and 6 to 7 cents for another. Going further, he finds that a given amount of his feed will produce as many pounds of the 6 and 7 cent kind as it will of the 5 cent kind. He further finds that his customers prefer the 6 or 7 cent kind to the 5 cent kind. That is exactly the status of the beef business and the proposi-

tion before the farmer and the consumer of beef in the United States. The object now is to so conduct the business that both parties may be satisfied and get their money's worth. Now, if the production of the pure-bred cattle adds only one dollar per hundred to the grower's profit, it follows that his welfare and that of his family is thereby immensely promoted. How about the consumer? Can he afford to pay 1 to 2 cents more for the prime article? Answering that, we might say the fact that the grower receives 2 cents more does not necessarily mean that the consumer pays 2 cents more. There are two factors entering into this that limit the cost to the consumer. The first is that a common, rough scrub will dress

The one was a highly developed specialty; the other was—I hardly know what; perhaps a little of everything and not much of anything. The pure-bred beef cattle are and should be considered as machines to turn our feeds into beef. This is their mission, and it would be the height of folly to say that a machine properly constructed and designed for a specific purpose was no better than one not specially made for that work.

If the line of argument herein laid down is correct, it will be seen that the welfare of both producer and consumer demand the use of the beef breeds in our beef production. The doubting Thomas, however, will find this a pertinent question: "Is it possible, under existing



BEEF TO THE EARS, AND GOOD MONEY FOR EVERY POUND.

out about 50 per cent of meat, while a good, beef-bred animal will dress 60 per cent, besides the meat from the average scrub has a larger per cent of bone, which is a total loss. The second is that the scrub has a much larger proportion of the meat in the cheaper cuts than has the beef-bred animal. But, even granted that the product of the animal selling for 6 or 7 cents would be slightly higher to the consumer, the quality of such kind would be so much superior that in his production the general welfare would be advanced. I have heard people ridicule the idea that a pure-bred would make better eating than a scrub, but this arose from a lack of knowledge as to the nature of each animal. The modern beef breeds have, by selection and care, been so improved as to render not only the highest weight for the feed consumed, but the choicest quality of beef, as well. That is why they are known as beef breeds. It would be as wise to argue that a doctor could not best treat the sick; that a minister could not best preach the gospel; a blacksmith best fashion iron, or a lawyer best defend a criminal. They do these things best because it is their specialty; they have been trained for the work. Likewise, the beef breeds of cattle render the maximum in quantity and quality because they have been selected and bred for that purpose.

We have been reading an interesting article in an exchange in which is described the success of an Iowa farmer on a small farm. The statement is made that on one field corn was grown three successive years with an average yield of 80 bushels per acre. The fourth year oats were grown to the amount of 93 bushels per acre and last year oats were grown again to the amount of 45 bushels per acre. Last season the oat heads did not fill well, but the yield of straw was tremendous.

The means by which these unusual yields were obtained are given by the farmer who handled the land, and are as follows: First, the land was well manured. Second, a good seed bed was

The matter of quality in beef is very simple. Most cattle of the beef breeds have very much natural fleshing ability. They may become emaciated to a skeleton, but this natural ability remains. The cattle that have not been specially developed for beef growing have but little natural fleshing ability. What is the result? When put on feed the good Shorthorn, Angus or Hereford distributes the fat in the multitude of cells found in his abundance of natural flesh, and when finished yields a product fit for a king. The other steer, with scarcely any natural flesh, can store but little of the fat in this manner, and when slaughtered yields up a chunk of dry, lean and a chunk of tallow, either one poor articles of diet. The one had a place to put meat; the other did not. conditions to grow any other except at a loss?"

When I settled in Perry township, in 1882, my neighbor, Mr. Oliver, had a lot of half Shorthorn, half Texas cows, furnished him by the late Jacob Holt, which he was keeping on the shares for a term of three years, I think, and he told me it was profitable. I suppose it may have been, for his pasture cost nothing, his hay only the labor of putting it up and his salt \$1 a barrel. The prairies, largely unfenced, furnished the world's best pasture free. But the reaction, coming quickly, was terrible in

its effect. The country was full of cheap cattle—cheap in more ways than one, and the cattlemen failed were many. These were the days of cheap cattle; gone, never to return. Greatly changed are the conditions under which we now live. Land has increased in value at least 1,000 per cent; labor at least 300 per cent. The product of the soil must yield the farmer interest on the investment—a very modest one being sufficient on good real estate, plus wear and tear on his equipment, plus labor, plus at least a small profit, or he will get poorer from year to year. How, then, can he afford to raise an animal whose principal recommendation is an appetite, but for which the consumer can not, in justice to himself, afford to pay a price that covers cost of production.

E. E. Kelley, now editor of the Toronto Republican, then, county superintendent of Woodson county, in a speech presenting diplomas to a graduating class, deplored the fact that the children in town were comparatively cut off from contact with nature, and stated that the association with and care of young stock on the farm was, especially to the boy, a source of pleasure and a lasting benefit. He gave this, not only as his opinion, but stated that it was generally so regarded by educators. I believe the gentleman was right, but if he is, is it not logical to conclude that the quality and possible development of the animal in question should influence the amount of benefit received by the child? Would not caring for a strictly good calf, developing unusually well, stimulate a boy to more earnest effort, and awaken in him more of the right spirit, that would help him to better manhood, than would one of the roof-shaped, bony, big-headed, thick-necked kind?

But there is another and very important reason why the pure-bred will be a promoter of the general welfare. General conditions, briefly and very imperfectly outlined, show that in the future none other can profitably be grown in the United States. This being the case, whatever good or bad results from cattle growing will be to the credit or charge of the pure-bred stock. I shall only cite a few facts. Speaking to Mr. S. H. Wiley, manager of the Fredonia Oil Works, last September, in answer to my question as to why linseed oil meal was so high, he stated that export demand regulated the price for cake. In other words, that England, being at that time a liberal buyer of United States oil cake, caused prices to be high. Why does England import feedstuffs so largely? It is to feed it to cattle. You ask: Could they not buy the cattle in the United States or in the Argentine Republic, ready for slaughter or buy frozen dressed beef more cheaply than they could grow cattle on their limited amount of high priced land and largely on imported feedstuffs? Probably they could, but here is the explanation: There are farms in England that have been in continuous cultivation not less than 500 years, annually producing crops that might well cause the best farmers on the richest soil in Kansas to wonder at the possibilities of a well-conducted agriculture, and there are farms in Woodson county, Kansas, not more than 25 years in cultivation that are rapidly failing in productive capacity because the tiller of the soil sees fit to have the crops hauled to market instead of having them driven. Does it advance the general welfare in England to raise cattle? All pure-bred ones, by the way. Consider the size of the island and the number of inhabitants. Consider that they live better, generally speaking, than do the people of any European country except Denmark and Switzerland. Then consider that Great Britain, Germany and the United States are, perhaps, the three greatest nations on earth and that England is the controlling factor in Great Britain, and you have the answer. Then think of it—that Woodson county, Kansas, a country by virtue of natural resources specially well fitted for cattle growing, has largely abandoned what my friend Jewell, will tell you is the only practical basis of successful agriculture. What is to blame? A good many reasons might be assigned, probably all more or less forceful, but, after giving them all due consideration, the conservative and careful investigator will be forced to the conclusion that the arch enemies of progress, the destroyers of the welfare of any community that harbors them, are the scrub cattle that failed to pay the cost of production.

## SMALL FARM SUCCESS

prepared before the crop was planted. Third, good, clean seed was used. Fourth, careful and thorough methods of cultivation employed. On the farm of 102 acres are kept 60 dairy cows, with a considerable lot of young stock, with horses and hogs and a carload of steers are fattened on the farm each winter. No refuse is allowed to accumulate on the farm, and with the aid of a manure spreader all the manure is hauled on to the farm land as made.

The owner of the land claims that a farm maintained in this condition is not affected by the extremes of drouth and moisture. The above is given by an Iowa paper as an example of good and profitable farming.



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The **Oil Pull** "P" is far ahead of my expectations. My 14 year old boy can start it and run it all day without help. Has steam beat a mile. More power than you claim. It handles the Rumely Ideal 28 x 44 in. Separator easily. Old steam rig men surprised at steady power.

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## The owner of a BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR is never heard complaining about there being "no money" in dairying. The BEATRICE is about the most profitable piece of machinery a man can have on his farm.

This standard skimmer costs little more than the cheap, shoddy separators, yet in quality and efficiency it is as near perfect as it can be made.



**BEATRICE Cream Separator**

Remember, a strong guarantee is back of the BEATRICE, and it is made and sold by dairy experts, who know what cream producers want and ought to have.

550 to 600 lbs. capacity, \$55.  
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See the BEATRICE at your dealer's, or write us for free booklets and the name of a dealer who can show it to you.

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Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime.

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# THE FARM



Crops are cultivated for three reasons. First, to kill the weeds; second, to let air into the soil; and, third, to save moisture.

We would like to see every farmer give green manuring a trial this season. It is not too late to plant 5 acres to some crops which, while green, can next fall be plowed under. Cowpeas will give the best results in the eastern third of Kansas, but cowpea seed is this year scarce and high priced. Sorghum, Kafir, rape, or, in fact, any other crop which will grow rank, can be plowed under to good advantage. Green manuring is not an experiment. In many states this method of fertilizing the soil is followed as persistently and as prayerfully as the milking is done. It is worth while for Kansas farmers to take notice of the advantages of green manuring. Will you be one who will try it this season?

What are you doing to interest the boy with a view to making him a prosperous and contented farmer? You know, and he knows, that the farm is the best place for him if he is able by the farm to procure profitable and pleasant employment. Fourteen to 16 hours' work a day, with no play, and only his board and clothes in pay, will not bring about this frame of mind. A little play Saturday afternoons and an ownership or interest in something on the farm and with which he can do as he pleases, will help. Outside of the extremely busy season—and that should pertain to harvest and hay weeks only—we think the "Closed at Noon" signs should be run up at noon on Saturday on every farm, and applying to all work except milking and chores.

This has been a favorable season for the destruction of weeds, and the corn fields of Kansas are generally cleaner than they have been for years. A weed seems a small and insignificant thing, but every weed in the corn will require as much moisture as will a stalk of corn, and in most fields we have no moisture to spare. At any rate, it is a good thing to see that the corn is not robbed of its moisture by weeds. There are four reasons for the spread of weeds, and the first is due to carelessness in allowing them to get a foothold when they first appear. The second is the lack of knowledge of their habits and manners of growth, which makes it difficult to exterminate them. The third is the sowing of clover, alfalfa and grass seeds which are mixed with weed seeds; and, fourth, failure to keep fence corners, fences and roadsides free from weeds. Good cultivation is necessary to the destruction of weeds and often it is necessary to resort to a crop rotation in order to clear the field. The right sort of crop rotation is good for the land and especially valuable in cleaning out noxious weeds. Be sure that the oats, wheat and grass seeds sown are free from weed seed.

keeper in your town, find out how he makes both ends meet. In fact, ascertain if he is making ends meet, and if so, how much more?

A campaign for a larger acreage of Kafir has been carried on in Oklahoma for several years with a great deal of vigor, the campaign being led by John Fields, editor of Oklahoma Farm Journal. In a recent issue of that paper it is stated that many cautious people express the fear that there will be no market for Kafir. This statement is heard occasionally in Kansas. It is the natural disposition of many people to cast about for an excuse, however poor it may be, as a reason for their not accepting the truth as it applies to themselves and to their own business. For twenty-five years the editor of KANSAS FARMER has been familiar with the growth of Kafir in this state, and we have not seen the time when a bushel of Kafir would not sell for feed at a price per bushel within a cent or two of corn, and very often it is sought for seed at prices considerably in advance of corn for feed. If farmers will go to raising Kafir and convince themselves that it will outyield corn five to fifteen bushels per acre, as it will, these farmers will soon develop on their own farms a market for Kafir by feeding to live stock. When this condition is brought about, a greater permanent prosperity will be known in Kansas and in Oklahoma than has heretofore been dreamed of.

A subscriber writes asking if it is not discouraging to KANSAS FARMER editor to write week after week such a high-class farm paper and note the slowness with which readers in general take hold of the numerous meritorious ideas presented. No, it is not discouraging. It is our business to keep these things before the reader. We know that the reader will accept and adopt our ideas and recommendations as rapidly as his circumstances will permit. It is no reflection on any reader or farmer that he cannot at once adopt all the things which he knows to be good. For ten years we have been preaching the advantages of the silo, knowing all the time that sooner or later the silo would become in general use in Kansas. The time has arrived. For years we have been preaching the necessity of earlier cutting of alfalfa hay, the more careful stacking of the same and the widest possible use of the hay shed. Early cutting, the hay shed and other covering for the alfalfa stack have come, and each year sees them in more general use. Dozens of other parallel instances might be mentioned. The Kansas farmer grasps ideas as quickly as any farmer in the world, and he is realizing on the benefits resulting from such ideas. We are gratified at the reception KANSAS FARMER receives weekly at the hands of its readers. We are making progress in Kansas as rapidly as the people of any state.

### This Year's Wheat Estimate.

The following is the estimate of the Elwood Grain Company, St. Joseph, Mo., for the 1912 wheat crop of the five states west of the Mississippi river. The 1911 and 1910 figures are the estimate of the same concern for those years:

State—	1912.	1911.
Nebraska .....	38,000,000	41,575,000
Kansas .....	74,000,000	51,375,000
Missouri .....	24,000,000	36,100,000
Oklahoma .....	18,000,000	8,900,000
Texas .....	10,000,000	3,500,000

### Dry Land Farming.

A farmer correspondent to Denver Field and Farm, in speaking of conditions in eastern Colorado, writes: "The dry land farmers will have to summer fallow every acre of land that is now sown to some crop, in order to seed heavily next fall or spring. No ground succeeds so well in producing a crop without water as does summer fallowed land. Some experienced farmers have never had a crop failure the dryest season when they summer fallowed. Last year the ground was too dry to plow in mid-summer, but this year there is no trouble about plowing, and we are looking for a good deal of rain, now that the natural season for it is here."



# LIVE STOCK



E. C. Freeman, of North Topeka, reports a yield of 8½ tons of alfalfa from 6 acres—all he had cut to date. If the general yield is as good there will be some alfalfa in Kansas.

Many farmers find themselves in the position of being out of hogs and with a fine prospect for a big corn crop. Such a condition is reported in sections of Oklahoma and may exist in other corn belt states.

In speaking to some cattlemen at Kansas City the other day, Mr. James Knox, of Leon, Kan., stated that he had built a silo two years ago and that it paid for itself the first year. He predicts that the time will come when there will be a silo on every farm, as it not only supplies the most economical means of saving feed that has been discovered, but it is a great destroyer of weeds. He favors the cement silo.

Sheepmen who are marketing their sheep now are getting good prices for them. One ewe which cost \$3 about two years ago, has to her credit two lambs which sold for \$13 and a wool clip at \$1.25. A yearly return of \$14.25 on an investment of \$3 is not so bad.

"The cholera situation has been pretty well cleared up in Kansas," said Hon. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, "and we feel pretty well able to take care of any possible outbreaks should they come. The Agricultural College is well supplied with serum and many farmers are administering the double, or serum-simultaneous treatment, to insure the safety of their herds."

Few farmers realize the real worth of sheep on the farm, and so few care to handle them. Sheep are not generally understood in this state. The older farmers who may have handled them have become beef producers or swine growers and the younger generation has had little experience with them. Sheep are great weed killers and there could be a place for a small flock on almost every farm.

Infestation of cholera will remain in your lots and pastures for some considerable time, probably at least a year or so, and the only possible way to re-establish a herd would be to have all animals that have not had the disease given the simultaneous method of vaccination for cholera. They will then have permanent immunity, and as each new lot of pigs or animals are brought onto the farm they should be treated the same way. Eventually, the infection will die out of your fields and then this treatment will not be necessary for a time. The only way to handle this is the way suggested.

## Money In Horses.

According to Inspector General Garlington, of the army, an order for 2,000 horses suitable for army purposes would swamp the market of the whole country.

In the east it would be impossible to supply horses for a regiment of cavalry. Farmers and breeders have, for some reason not known to the army, ceased to raise horses to sell.

When the army wanted horses formerly, all that was necessary was for the quartermaster to issue instructions to agents in various towns, either in Maryland or Virginia, and as many as were desired could be had at a very fair price, say from \$90 to \$125. The other day, however, the War Department tried to gather up a dozen good horses in the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va., a horse raising country. It was impossible to get them.

In the market today there is a dearth of good horses and there is an active demand. Never before have good mounts brought such prices. A good horse will bring from \$200 up, where eight years ago a good horse was not worth much more than \$150.

In the event of war, the United States government would find it impossible to equip the cavalry that would be need-

ed, and the demand for artillery horses would be strong. There has never been a time in the peaceful history of this country when the demand was so strong or the prices so high for good horses of practically all types, as they are today.

This demand and these prices cannot grow less for years to come, and the raising of good horses offers one of the best opportunities for the farmers.

## Dont's for Dairy Cow Buyers.

Here are a few things we have learned to avoid in the purchase of dairy cows: Don't buy without testing for tuberculosis and know that the veterinarian making the test is reliable. Don't buy old cows. Don't buy cows that are not marked typically for the breed you want. Don't buy cows from a herd unless you see plenty of calves around the farm or have extra good proof that the calves have been sold. By observing this caution you may avoid introducing contagious abortion into your herd. Test every cow as to standing by handling her udder, and determine for yourself whether or not she shows symptoms of kicking. Because a cow has plenty of the best breeding, don't expect a wasp, wasted, goat-udder beast to break any performance records.

## Cleaning Up After Cholera.

"Where hog cholera has infested a herd and the sick hogs have had the run of the feed lots and alfalfa pasture, what would your advice be as to the best and quickest way to re-establish a herd?"

"To give you some idea as to the special case in question, which is likely similar to many others, I will give some of the details.

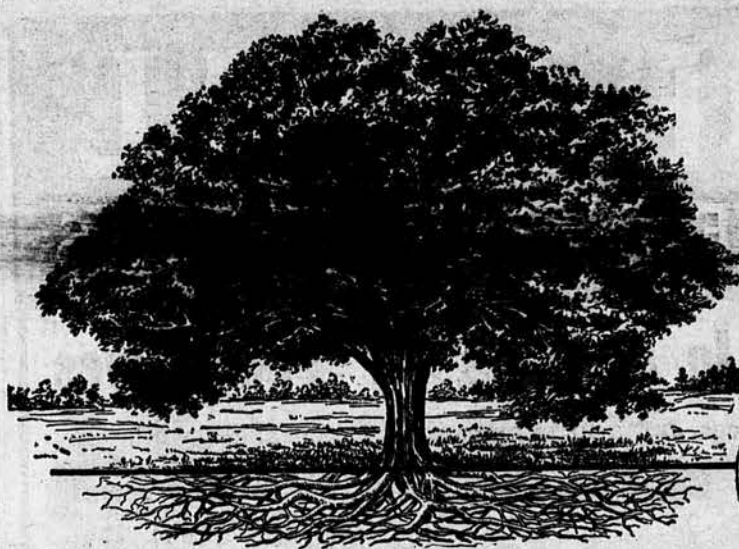
"Last fall cholera entered the herd and left four brood sows and one male out of about 100 head. Early in the spring, possibly about March 1, ten gilts were purchased, which were healthy at the time, but in about five or six weeks these gilts commenced to get the same disease, losing four of them so far, but the brood sows and their pigs, so far, have showed no signs of the disease and are being fed in adjoining pens and running in adjoining pastures. Very little, if any, corn is being fed. Good skim milk and shorts swill is the feed, together with the alfalfa pasture. Any advice along this line will be greatly appreciated."—J. A. E., Dickinson County, Kan.

## The Difference in Cows.

An eastern dairyman recently told the editor that the past winter he had fed to his dairy herd alfalfa hay costing him at his railroad depot \$27 to \$30 per ton, and that he had paid \$33 per ton for corn and cob meal for feeding with the alfalfa. We asked him how he could make a profit on such expensive feed. His statement was that whether or not he made a profit depended on the cow. His cows, which on this feed produced only 1 pound of butter per day, just paid for the feed and gave him nothing for interest on the investment and nothing for labor, but those cows which produced 1½ pounds of butter per day made him a profit. He stated, further, that with him the past winter it was not a matter of immediate profit, but that it was a matter of keeping up the milk flow until cheaper feed and pasture came.

In his statement is shown the necessity for knowing the ability of each individual cow. More than this, it shows the necessity for maintaining the milk flow, even though prices are high, in order that when cheaper feed comes a profit may be realized. If, when the cheap feed came, there was no milk flow, there would be no profit.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



## The Tree System—The Bell System

A NOBLE tree thrives because the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and roots are all working together, each doing its part so that all may live.

Neither the roots nor the branches can live without the other, and if the trunk is girdled so that the sap cannot flow, the tree dies.

The existence of the tree depends not only on the activity of all the parts, but upon their being always connected together in the "tree system."

This is true also of that wonderful combination of wires, switchboards, telephones, employes and subscribers which helps make up what is called the Bell Telephone System.

It is more than the vast machinery of communication, covering the country from ocean to ocean. Every part is alive, and each gives additional usefulness to every other part.

The value of telephone service depends not only on the number of telephones, but upon their being always connected together, as in the Bell System.

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That's what you can secure with the Eclipse Pump. This reliable little pumping engine will pump from 200 to 4,000 gallons of water per hour—depending on type and size of pump and lift—and do it on 1 pint of gasoline.

## Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Pump

frees you from the labor of pumping by hand and makes you independent of wind or weather. The Eclipse Pump can be attached to any windmill pump without special attachments.

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plus the freight from factory, Beloit, Wis.—is all this absolutely guaranteed pumping engine costs you; an engine that makes possible a modern waterworks system and all its conveniences. Write for Descriptive Pamphlet No. MD 898

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"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET  
Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-16 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas. "Ann Arbor" "35," with 8-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine. Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "20," with 8 1/2 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine. Our New Catalogue No. 34 Gives Details. Mfgd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.



THE WINDROW BALER



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## CREAM SEPARATORS

### Are In a Class By Themselves

They cost but a little more than the cheapest, while they save twice as much and last five times as long as other separators.



They save their cost every six months over gravity setting systems and every year over other separators, while they may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually pay for themselves.

Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company direct.

Why then, in the name of simple common sense, should anyone who has use for a Cream separator go without one, buy other than a DE LAVAL, or continue the use of an inferior separator?

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

## Soldier Creek Park Ranch

### Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

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either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

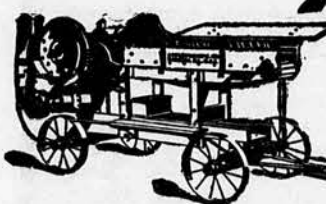
**Shorthorns**  
**300 Head**

**Herefords**  
**250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

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### Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

**Appleton Quality Silo Filler** means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributor mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee means absolute safety for you. More silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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### "Baker" Stack Covers

You need a "Baker" Stack Cover to protect your hay and alfalfa from rain. The least dampness will cause mildew—you can't afford to take any chances with ordinary stack covers as the loss of one ton will mean the loss of your profit. Go to your dealer and insist that he sell you a "Baker" Cover.

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Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect cover; see that you get a "Baker". If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us. Send for booklet, "Insured Hay Stacks", it contains valuable information you should know. Write today.  
**BAKER-LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
(Established 42 Years) 619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

# DAIRY



Because a cow is a hearty eater is no indication that she is a profitable cow, but all large and profitable cows are hearty eaters.

The "scrub" cow appears in every herd—whether it be a pure-bred or a grade herd. The "scrub" pure-bred is the greatest failure. She pretends to be something she is not. The scales and the Babcock test are as essential in the pure-bred herd as in the grade herd.

It is a serious mistake to keep a common sire in any herd of live stock, and the mistake is all the more serious if such sire is kept in a herd of dairy cows. The purchase of a sire on the ground that he costs little money is an extreme exemplification of the "penny wise and pound foolish" axiom.

No dairy farm equipment is complete without a silo. The equipment of any farm on which live stock is kept is not complete without a silo. The silo is one of the first essentials of the equipment of every farm. It is the experience of silo users that no other building on the farm will yield so large a return on the investment as a silo.

We read and hear a great deal about diversified farming. This, in reality, is nothing more or less than balanced farming. This kind of farming is most easily and successfully brought about by the keeping of a few cows and the sale of dairy products. Cows necessarily result in the growing of calves and pigs. The chore-keeping for cows, calves and pigs will, in our judgment, give a much greater return than the same time expended on any worked crop.

In its endeavor to arrive at a practical cream grading plan by which cream may be bought on its quality value for butter making, the state of Wisconsin has followed the Kansas cream grading idea insofar as acidity is concerned, but has in connection therewith fixed a fat standard. In Wisconsin, first grade cream is that which has a clean flavor and contains less than 0.4 per cent acid and not less than 25 per cent fat. Second grade is that cream of fairly good flavor with more than this acid content and less fat content.

A young man, after leaving school, sought wealth and success in the city for several years. Later he came to realize that farming and dairying was a better business than any other occupation which had come to his notice, so back to his father's farm he went and began the development of a high-grade dairy herd. His income is now in excess of that of which he at any time before dreamed. He is an Indiana farmer with 600 acres of land, and the dairy cows paid for it, and are still the leading industry of that farm.

For year KANSAS FARMER has been urging that a herd of 10 or 12 good dairy cows be kept on every farm. We are more than ever convinced that this doctrine is sound. It is possible for this number of cows to be milked on every farm and have from them an income of \$50 to \$75 per month the year around. This amount coming monthly in clean cash will help on every farm—large or small. After the cream checks have been coming a few months you will appreciate them more and more and will wonder why you did not have them started sooner.

Buttermilk sherbet has become a popular warm weather delicacy in the city. It is made as are other sherbets except that fresh, tart buttermilk is used in the place of water. Made in a small way, this recipe has given excellent results: Two quarts fresh, tart buttermilk, 1½ pounds sugar, 1 large orange or 2 small ones, 3 teaspoonfuls gelatin. It is frozen in the same manner as is ice cream, save that no attempt is made to increase its volume materially. This sherbet is so rich in sugar that it will melt at a relatively low temperature, and consequently it will often be found slushy if held at the ordinary holding temperature for ice cream.

The Babcock test is 21 years old. In this time it has become of general usage in determining the value of milk and cream wherever these commodities are bought and sold in a commercial way. When it will have become as generally used on the farm as in milk depots, creameries, cheese and ice cream factories, then dairying will have received a tremendous stimulus. When every cow is kept and fed from a strictly commercial standpoint and the test is applied, then the poor cow will have passed and the profit producing cow will have taken her place.

The flush in cream production is in Kansas this year later than usual because of the lateness of pastures and because of the generally poor condition in which cows went on to pasture. The season of largest production of cream will therefore be correspondingly shortened this year as compared with former years unless by chance we should have a late pasture season. One of the advantages of having the dairy herd well nourished through the winter is, of course, first to obtain the largest possible winter product, and second, that the cows will go on the grass thrifty and able to increase and reach a maximum milk flow early in the season. It can be safely figured that any system of keeping live stock does not yield the largest profit if for any period of the year that live stock is not so fed and handled as to be at all times thrifty.

Readers familiar with the swine literature of the past few years will recall the name of A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, who has a national trade in breeding hogs. Knowing the value of skimmed or separator milk for pigs and recognizing the necessity of increasing the fertility of his farm, he set about a few years ago establishing a dairy herd on his farm. The first thing he did was to erect two silos. Then he set out to buy the cows. His dairy has now been in operation a year, with results which Mr. Lovejoy says are entirely satisfactory. He belongs to a cow testing association and his cows are tested once per month. He estimates that the manure pays for the labor. During the first year his 24 cows, bought from his neighbors, yielded 135,028 pounds of milk. Here is a man—probably as big as any in the world in the hog breeding business—who does not regard the milking of cows beneath his dignity.

A bill is pending before Congress providing that milk, butter or cheese shall not be shipped from one state to another unless "the same has been examined, inspected and found to be healthful, wholesome and fit for human food" and passed upon by an inspector of the federal department of agriculture. It is not our idea that it should be necessary for a lot of government job-holders to be everlastingly standing about "bossing" the people in the pursuance of the various lines of their business. We must admit, however, that a lot of this sort of legislation is due to the thoughtless carelessness of the producer. On the producer of raw material of all kinds is imposed the obligation of supplying a clean and healthful product. When this obligation is violated inspectors become necessary in the protection of the consumer. The more of these inspectors and the more protection the consumer demands and gets, the more expense incurred and the higher the consumer must pay for his commodities and consequently the higher becomes the cost of living and the wider is the margin between the selling price of the farmer and the price paid by the consuming public.

The Danes, as a nation, are the greatest dairymen in the world. The secret of their success lies principally in their cow-testing associations, by which they are able to ascertain the profitable production of every animal and by which they are able to discard the unprofitable and undesirable cows. The testing association, together with their co-operative organizations for breeding up the dairy herd by the use of the very best obtainable sires, constitute the foundation of their dairy success.



### Cream Operators' Examinations.

Dairy Commissioner Burch has sent out a schedule of points and dates on which cream station operators will be examined for proficiency in testing cream, etc., between June 1 and September 24. He calls attention to the fact that all temporary permits will be null and void after the date of the last examination given on his published schedule. All applicants will meet at the court house of their counties at 9:30 a. m. of the day on which the examination is to be held. The law requires cream buyers to be examined every three years for proficiency in their work. The examination of cream buyers and the licensing of same is a protection to dairymen in securing proper returns for milk and cream sold.

### Condensed Buttermilk for Calves.

W. H. Maxwell, a Topeka dairyman, is growing calves on condensed buttermilk obtained from the Continental Creamery Company. Maxwell uses 1 part condensed buttermilk with 4 parts water. He starts calves on this at 2 weeks old, and with very satisfactory results. He states that his calf herd has not had a case of scours since using this product. It is well known that good calves can be grown on buttermilk and that the success of feeding either skim milk or buttermilk lies in feeding the milk in the same condition all the time—not sweet one day and sour the next, or extremely sour one day and not so sour the next. In the uniformity of condensed buttermilk lies the success obtained in its feeding, is our judgment.

### Two Good Kansas Cows.

The most recent report of advanced registry test of Ayrshires gives the record of Elizabeth Juneau, the 2-year-old cow owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, which produced in 12 months 8,828 pounds of milk and 307.52 pounds of butter fat, admitting this animal to advanced registry by a considerable margin over the requirements. The mature cow, Bangora, also owned by the college, is admitted to advanced registry, having given 9,557 pounds of milk and 325.13 pounds of butter fat in one year.

In Ayrshire breeding, as in other dairy breeds, the records show that no one man and no one herd has all the great dairy cows. When we think that we have struck a wonderful dairy family some breeder who has never given his cows an official test starts testing and shows that he, too, has wonderful producers. This is an example of the value of the Babcock test and scales. No man knows what he has in his herd and does not know the value of his cows until he has applied the test and the scales.

### Value of Manures.

Suppose a dairy farmer has 50 head of cows. What would be the value of the manure produced by them in one year? Here are the contents:

FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS OF THE MANURE.			
	Nitrogen, lbs.	Phosphoric acid, lbs.	Potash, lbs.
In excrement.....	8958.47	3843.50	7982.77
In bedding.....	742.61	430.22	874.28
Totals.....	9701.08	4273.72	8857.05

Counting these elements at the present prices, nitrogen at 15 cents a pound and 5 cents a pound each for potash and phosphoric acid, the values would be as follows:

Value of nitrogen.....	\$1455.15
Value of phosphoric acid.....	191.19
Value of potash.....	447.85
Total value of manure.....	\$2094.22

It would be well to remember, then, that you can soon buy another farm with the manure, if it is properly cared for. Many farmers are wasting manure and at the same time buying commercial fertilizers. It is about as reasonable to do this as to sell pork for 6 cents a pound and buy it back from the packers for 35 cents.

Bear in mind that over one-half the value of manure is in the liquid portion. Hence the importance of ample bedding, of the proper quality.

The figures for calculating the value of the manure from dairy cows which are mentioned are based on a ration for a cow weighing 1000 pounds and giving 15 pounds of milk. The ration consists of 10 pounds of a mixture of one-third each of corn meal, ground oats, and bran; 35 pounds of corn silage; 15 pounds of clover or alfalfa. This is a good ration and one conforming closely to the best feeding standards.

### Patrons' Questions and Answers.

Bulletin No. 2, from the office of the State Dairy Commissioner, has been

mentioned in KANSAS FARMER. While this bulletin is written from the standpoint of education for the cream station operator, nevertheless, it contains much of value for the cream patron and cream seller. The edition of the bulletin is sufficiently large to supply cream station operators only. That part of the bulletin of interest to dairy farmers will be reproduced in these columns. Some of the material has already appeared. A part of the bulletin is devoted to questions which are most frequently asked by the patron of the cream buyer. The State Dairy Commissioner gives the answers to these questions. The list of questions and answers is too long for a single article in this paper and, consequently, will appear in installments under the above head. The first installment is as follows:

Patron: Why was my test lower than last time?

Operator: Authorities have found that any of the following circumstances will cause the cream test to drop considerably: (a) More water or skim milk than usual was used in flushing the bowl of the separator. The speed of the separator was too slow. (b) The separator was incompletely washed. (c) The milk was allowed to flow into the separator bowl too rapidly.

Patron: Does sweet cream test the same as sour cream?

Operator: Yes. The amount of butter fat in the cream is not affected by souring, but cream in bad condition is more difficult to sample. The better the cream the more accurate the test will be.

Patron: How thick should I skim my cream?

Operator: As close as possible to 35 per cent.

Patron: What is the objection to a 25 per cent cream?

Operator: You give away too much skim milk which is a good feed for young stock. Furthermore, a 25 per cent cream does not keep well.

Patron: What is the objection to a 45 per cent cream?

Operator: You cannot skim the thicker cream without losing a great deal of butter fat in the skim milk in the course of a year. There is also considerable mechanical loss from the amount of cream which adheres to the cans and utensils.

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A beautiful, soft, healthy skin attracts far more than adornment. JAP ROSE SOAP gives your skin a beauty that it cannot have while you use ordinary soap and hard water that causes irritations and lines.

Take a "bubble bath" tonight. Keep skin purifying JAP ROSE SOAP on your washstand. Let the pure vegetable oil soften your skin, relax your tissue and keep away the lines that otherwise form. The instantaneous and abundant lather will make a transformation in your skin's feeling and looks.

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perfection. It has saved me  
a great many dollars already  
and I would not do  
without it. I do not believe  
there can be a better stacker  
made. Yours truly,  
Chas. Staggens.

### Dairy Commissioner's Busy Week.

During the last week numerous violations of the state dairy law have been reported to the office of dairy commissioner at Manhattan. After investigation eight arrests were made. Five of the prosecutions were for dirty milk or milk handled under insanitary conditions. Of the five dairymen brought to court, three have paid their fines and the remaining cases are pending. Three violations of the part of the dairy law requiring all persons engaged in

buying cream to have permits, were found and prosecutions were made in all.

### The Wakeeney Farm Engines.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of the Wakeeney gasoline farm engine, manufactured at Wakeeney, Kan., by the Wakeeney Gasoline Company, a company of Wakeeney business men, under the supervision of Mr. Charles Steinberg, a practical machinist and farmer, and the inventor of the engine. The engine is a 30-horse-power and has for the past three years proven a great success in western Kansas. The cost of operation is small, and one man can operate the engine and plow attachment. It will pull six

### STANDARD BOOKS.

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog. Address

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disks or four mold board plows and turn about 12 acres per day. It is also used for pulling about all other kinds of farm machinery besides pumping water, sawing wood and grinding. Mr. Steinberg is a practical man and started the first plow with gasoline power that was ever started in western Kansas. Write for full particulars and description of this big labor saver, mentioning Kansas Farmer.



**Hot Wash Days**

are made easier, less "wearing," if you use the pure, white soap you can make cheaply yourself with

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Just save up the scraps of grease from your kitchen, get a can of Lewis' Lye, and you can make without much trouble a batch of soap that will be better than the best and cheaper than the cheapest you can buy. Try it! Ask your grocer for our booklet that gives our famous recipes for making soap or write to us direct for it.

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Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 55 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

**30 Days' Free Trial** Earns its own cost. It saves in cream. Postal brings free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.**  
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We are making a special summer rate of \$25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

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Grand \$10,000 Prize Contest. Every contestant guaranteed a prize. You may enter this contest if you live anywhere in the United States outside of Des Moines and Polk County, Iowa. Send stamp for description of autos and pianos and other information. Write me NOW.

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**BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STATIONERY.** Rise to the dignity of sound business. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100 cards, \$1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with name of farm and products. Be up-to-date; advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

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# POULTRY



This is fine growing weather for the chicks.

Don't try to raise more chicks than you can take care of.

If you overcrowd the chicks, either by day or by night, you are facing certain failure.

Not over 50 chicks in a flock, or in a brooder house, is a good rule to follow.

Diseases is transmitted through the drinking water in a great many cases, hence it is important that the chickens have plenty of pure water.

The brooder houses should never be without a box of grit and a box of granulated charcoal, to insure strong, healthy chickens.

The great majority of diseases are due to bad management, bad housing, including cold, damp and ill-ventilated houses, rich feeding, impure water and lack of exercise.

It is advisable to place the feed of the chicks on a clean board, rather than on the ground, especially if the feed has any moisture in it. The board should be cleaned after every meal.

As the weather becomes warmer, it will be necessary to provide shade for your chickens, both old and young. If you have no natural shade, some kind of artificial shade must be provided.

If your fowls would sooner roost outdoors than in their poultry houses, there must be something wrong with the latter. Search your pens and, and if lice is the cause give them a good white-washing of lime and carbolic acid.

Now that the breeding season is over, it would be well to take the roosters away from the hens. The eggs that you wish to save for winter use will keep good a longer time by so doing. If you don't need the males for next season's mating, dispose of them as soon as possible.

Ensilage can be put up for fowls in a large hogshead, which can be bought ready made of any size. Clover and grass is the best filling and it should be packed in very firmly and then weighted heavily. A hogshead will hold silage enough for a good sized flock, and the silage will take the place of green stuff in winter and greatly increase the egg production of the flock.

## Why Join the American Poultry Association?

N. R. Nye, of Leavenworth, president of the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association, recently sent out a letter to poultrymen of Kansas, in which ten good reasons are given for joining the association. Among the reasons given by President Nye are the following:

"It is the most influential, largest and strongest poultry association on the American continent, and the greatest live stock organization in the world.

"The association is taking up the work of getting out breed standards.

"Through its committees the association is working for better express service, lower express rates and adjusting express questions. A special committee will help you secure satisfaction from the express companies.

"The association is taking up the matter of standards for market eggs and poultry, thus developing this branch of the industry."

## Egg Candling Schools.

Professor Lippincott, poultryman of the Kansas Experiment Station, is busy holding egg-candling schools in the small towns of the state. These schools are for training merchants and egg dealers in the proper candling of eggs so that eggs may be bought from the farmer on a candling basis and in order that the farmer who sells fresh eggs may be able to obtain for them a price which they will command. As eggs are now bought

by the merchant a general average price per dozen is paid, and this average price, of course, takes cognizance of the average quality, resulting in the sale of fresh and perfect eggs at the same price as eggs not fresh and otherwise not good. When the merchant buys all kinds of eggs at a general price he sells these eggs at a general price also without regard to grade. When the eggs reach the wholesale dealer it is necessary for him to candle and grade into the several different qualities, and the poorest quality is of little or no value. This results in loss to the wholesaler and he in turn must so regulate his price to the merchant as will permit him to overcome this loss. The idea of the candling school is to make possible the candling of eggs at the point nearest production and in this way pay the farmer for good eggs or poor eggs as may be delivered. This will have the effect of more careful gathering of eggs on the farm and the more careful holding of same for market, and on account of improvement in quality will result in higher prices to the farmer. The loss in the poultry business on account of the marketing of fertile eggs is tremendous. The infertile egg keeps much longer than the fertile egg. A general recommendation which will help materially is that of killing off the roosters of the flock after the hatching season is past, resulting in the production of infertile eggs and the selling of eggs which have much better keeping quality.

## Experiments With Skim Milk.

Below are the summaries of two trials made at the Indiana Experiment Station in feeding skim milk to chickens:

### FIRST FEEDING TRIAL.

1. If skim milk be added to the ration fed to young chickens, it will increase the consumption of the other foods given.

2. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amounts of skim milk were consumed.

3. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of



Single Comb White Leghorn cock, bred and owned by E. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler.

### SECOND FEEDING TRIAL.

1. The results of this trial are very similar to those of the previous one, with the single exception that skim milk did not increase in value as a food for young chickens as the chickens became older and cooler weather prevailed.

2. Green food given to young fowls confined in pens will not keep them in perfect health when getting a fairly balanced ration. This indicates that the young chicks are able to digest and assimilate all the nutriment from the ground food.

3. Skim milk is a valuable food for chickens. Whether fed with a balanced ration or with green food, its influence is very great in securing increased weight, and in maintaining the general health of the fowls.

4. The addition of skim milk to the ration increases the profits by decreasing the cost of the ration and securing greater returns from the other foods given, especially when the chicks are young and confined in pens or small yards.

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



## Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

**SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS** won 70 premiums—24 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK BARGAINS—FOR TWO WEEKS:** Eggs, 15, \$1; 60, \$3.25; 100, \$5. Babies, 12, \$2. Breeders, either sex, \$1 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

### WYANDOTTES.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—STOCK** and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS AND** baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, \$3 a dozen; eggs, \$2.50 per 15; two settings, \$4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

### ORPINGTONS.

**KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS.** Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Ed Leclerc, Central City, Iowa.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4 PER** 100, \$2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 PER 15.** Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

**CHANGING LOCATION—WILL SELL** mostly all my S. C. White Orpington stock at bargain prices. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

**SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE AND BUFF** Orpingtons. Winners at the big shows. Trios, \$5; pens, \$8. Worth double, but I need the money. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Iowa.

**BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS,** Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs, \$3.00 per 100, \$1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED HENS,** at 75 cents each; pen eggs, 15, \$1; range, 100, \$3. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

### LANGSHANS.

**SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN** eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, \$1; 50, \$3;** 100, \$5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

### EGGS.

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**DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS** have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, \$2 to \$10 per 15; stock, \$2 to \$25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

## THE STRAY LIST

**W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, LA-**bette County, Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valeda, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, \$20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value \$15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.



## Storing Eggs for Higher Prices.

The season of abundant egg supply is on. Eggs are bringing good prices and this is so because those dealers who have cold storage warehouses are anxious to fill with the very best quality eggs. May eggs are the best we have in Kansas because they are produced in advance of the extreme hot weather and consequently are better quality when placed in storage and so are much better when they come out than are the later eggs. If it were not for cold storage, the prices paid the farmer for eggs at this time would be fully 50 per cent less than present prices, and possibly much less than this because, except for the storage, it would be necessary for the eggs to go directly to the consuming market and there would be so many eggs that consumption would be impossible. The cold storage is the conservator of eggs, as it is of other products of the farm.

When the best egg production falls off below the point of consumption these cold storage eggs will begin to move. Cold storage warehousemen will probably sell the eggs now being put away at a profit. It is not every year, though, that they are sold at a profit. The cold storage of eggs, as of other commodities, is a gambler's game. Two years ago dozens and dozens of owners of eggs in cold storage were "broke." The eggs when sold lost their owners a great deal of money.

The above is not essential to what we set out to say. Some farm papers of Kansas are printing recipes by which the farmer can pickle eggs or preserve



Single Comb White Leghorn hen, bred and owned by R. W. Bradshaw Ellsworth, Kan.

them in this time of plenty, the idea being to market the same this fall or next winter when prices are higher. The recipes for pickling and preserving are effective. However, pickled or preserved eggs cannot be sold as fresh eggs under the Kansas law, consequently, if eggs are pickled or preserved on the farm and delivered to the merchant next fall, the party selling such eggs must be careful to sell them as "Preserved" or "Pickled Eggs." At any rate, he must not sell the same to the grocer as fresh eggs. So to do would be contrary to the law and likely to lead to trouble. The merchant must sell these eggs for what they are—either fresh or stored.

The cold storage warehousemen in Kansas must market cold storage eggs as such, and the grocer or whoever else sells them to the consumer must plainly mark the package containing the eggs as "Cold Storage," "Preserved" or "Pickled."

## Destroying Ants.

The surest way of preventing injury by ants is to destroy their nests. Usually the nests can be readily found, but if there is any difficulty, a little watching of where the ants travel will show where the nest is located. If the nests are in the field, punch a few holes with a stick in the nests and place a couple of tablespoons of carbon disulphide in each hole, covering up immediately with the foot so as to throw a capping of dirt into the hole. The fumes of carbon disulphide are very heavy and will rapidly pass through the nests, filling all the chambers and suffocating the ants. This liquid can be purchased at the drug store. Care must be taken in using it, as it is extremely inflammable like gasoline.

Ants in houses can be trapped to a sponge moistened with sweetened water. When many ants congregate on the sponge they can be destroyed by a little boiling water from the teakettle.

If ants crawl up fruit trees and destroy the blossoms of young shoots they can be kept from doing this by tying a fluffy band of cotton around the trunk. Ants will not walk over fluffy cotton unless they are very much excited.

## BARGAINS IN LAND

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. Buckeye Agency, Agri-cola, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

A new modern home, west side Topeka, for western land. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TWO FINE, MODERN HOMES, in Topeka, to trade for clear western land. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.

160 ACRES, \$8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. N. F. HOEN, Morrowville, Kan.

640 A. well improved western land, for smaller place, eastern Kansas or western Missouri. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth \$10,000, for only \$7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, \$5,000. List free. E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, \$65; terms. FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. \$30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 140 acres level as a floor, good soil. Price, \$10 per acre, \$900 cash, \$700 2 years 6%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or wire us to hold it. Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Gooden, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent. W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS. (Established 1885.)

I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillsboro, Texas.

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, \$2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

IDAHO LAND On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.

We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Fort Scott, Kan.

112 East First Street

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

## 160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from \$15 to \$18 per acre. WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

270 ACRES, good, well improved stock farm, 4 1/2 miles from county seat in eastern Kansas. Two-story 7-room house, with well at door; cellar, new large barn and new stallion stable and other outbuildings; 175 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in alfalfa land; 40 acres prairie mow land, balance pasture; plenty of fruit, well fenced, has 10 acres of fine walnut timber, creek runs along side, good limestone soil, lays so as to drain well. This is a fine, slightly, shady place, and 1 mile to school. Phone, R. F. D., and is cheap at the owner's price, \$65 per acre. Can make easy terms. W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

200 choice farms in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Write ALLEN & HART, Owners, Shreveport, La.

220 A., WELL IMPROVED, plenty fruit, 3 mi. from good R. R. town, 30 mi. from Topeka. Wants to trade equity for good western land. E. M. ELLIOTT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## 320 ACRES

of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to \$4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, \$20 an acre. We want to list your good trades. BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kan.

ALFALFA RANCH.

800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. \$30.00 acre. \$8,000.00 5 years. Take \$8,000.00 trade, priced right. W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about \$2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, \$2,000. Total stock and building, \$4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. E. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

AT A SACRIFICE.

640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, \$18,000. Owner going south and offers it for \$12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade. JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

## ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only \$600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once. John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from \$40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from \$22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, \$55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

PROSPECTS

Are Good In Comanche County, Kansas

Kansas. First cutting of alfalfa made a good ton to the acre. Wheat looks like 25 bushels. Corn, Kafir and other spring crops are in fine shape. Plenty of rain and everybody happy. Land that will grow such crops ought to be worth \$100.00, per acre, and is selling here for from \$40 to \$55. Don't you want some of it? I have some for sale and will send you a list if you will write me about what you want. PAUL RESING, Kansas

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 15-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of wheat, in Pawnee County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, \$4,800. Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Of government lands still open for homesteaders, in the San Pedro Valley of Arizona. Abundance of artesian water for irrigation can be developed. Send for our large illustrated book free. MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Ariz.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. SOME ONE wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Holingson, Kan.

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, \$2,000. Address owner, D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.

W. J. TROUBDALE, Newton, Kan.

## ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade.

160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net \$400 to \$700 per acre and sell at \$800 to \$1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, \$150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars. D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

Michigan Farms

Have you heard the news? Western farmers going to Michigan by the hundred. My booklet "Michigan Clover Farms," tells you why. Write for it. It will be a revelation. List of farms with it. S. V. R. HAYES, Dept. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kingman County

Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

The Western Windrower.

The Western Windrower is made to attach to the sickle bar of any mowing machine and is used for bunching clover and alfalfa for seed; also, peas, flax or any short grain or hay. It never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt. The Windrower will gather all the hay and enable the mowing machine to be run in the windiest kind of weather, no matter how light or short the hay may be. This Windrower will always gather all the hay where it is so thin and light on the ground that no rake made will save a spear, thereby enabling a western rancher to mow hay and collect winter feed for his stock in a dry year, which would be impossible with any hay rake made. "Concerning the Windrower, will just say that it is the nicest and handiest tool we ever had. Especially valuable with us when by reason of dry weather hay is often short and light and could not be saved the old way. Can also save oats and other grain where it is too short to cut with a binder. It is also especially valuable in saving seed crop of alfalfa. Could not recommend it too highly." C. H. and S. H. Elliott, Wilmot, Kan. The foot-lift attachment makes it possible to dump with either hand or foot. This buncher is made by the Walker Manufacturing Company, and has been advertised in Kansas Farmer several seasons. See advertisement on another page.

Steel Grain Bins for Tenants.

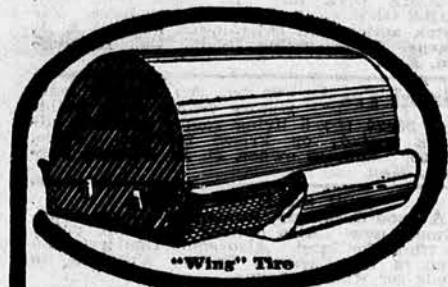
The galvanized steel grain bin which, for several years has been on the market and the practicability of which has been proven, should appeal especially to the renter whose landlord will not furnish him with sufficient storage room for grain. These bins are water-tight and rat and fire-proof, and are portable. They are shipped knocked down in sections and the sections are fastened together by bolts. The bins cost from 10 to 20 cents per bushel capacity, depending upon the size of the bin and the weight of steel used. The important feature which appeals to the tenant is that the bin can be moved from farm to farm or can be moved from one place to another on the same farm.

Spray Melon and Cucumber Vines.

When the leaves of your cucumber or melon vines curl and die and it begins to look as if you would have to go cucumberless or melonless, it's pretty certain that the melon aphid is at work. As soon as the lice are discovered, and that should be shortly after they have arrived, the infested plants should be so thoroughly sprayed that every louse will be wetted and killed. Last summer many mixtures were tested and two found satisfactory. One is composed of 8 pounds of whale oil or laundry soap dissolved in 50 gallons of water. The other is composed of 1 quart of "Black Leaf 40"—a strong tobacco decoction—to 500 parts of water. To this add soap at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons.

These mixtures should be applied by use of a spraying apparatus, and for patches of small size the common knapsack sprayer is best. For only a few vines a small hand sprayer can be used. The treatment must be repeated as often as the lice appear on the plants, being careful to apply the spray to the underside of the leaves, where the lice are congregated.





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There must be a cause for this overwhelming popularity. And what else could have caused it except the actual superiority of the tire?

### Our "WING" Tire

See how the patented "Wing" presses against the channel, thus preventing mud, grit or water from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

### Our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole in below the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" Cushion Tire makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.



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# HOME CIRCLE



Some Household Conveniences.  
(By A FARMER'S WIFE—MRS. THEO. HARTMAN, Great Bend, Kan.)

In order to consider this subject from the most practical standpoint, let us view it from the position of the tenant or beginner who has at her command but limited means and wishes to make the most possible of the circumstances. Therefore, before we invest in anything let us try to foresee all its advantages and disadvantages; and if the article be a labor-saving machine or something used occasionally, let us know just where we will keep it when not in use. All this is what makes the building of a new house such a complicated problem.

By way of suggestion to anyone who might contemplate building a new house, I will mention a few features of a farmhouse which we always consider very convenient. In this we have cold and hot water system by means of a compressed air tank in the cellar. Off the kitchen 12x18 feet we have to northwest a well lighted pantry 7x8 feet, the bath room is to the southwest of kitchen, a little larger than pantry, hence large enough to serve as laundry. The cellar way leads down between these two rooms and affords some hanging space and shelf room. On east side of kitchen and to the south is built into wall a large cupboard; the upper portion opening into the dining room serves as a china cabinet and sideboard, while the lower portion holds the cooking utensils in the kitchen. North of this cupboard sits the kitchen range with feed to the north and reserving enough floor space for fuel receptacles without interfering with passageway into dining room; north of dining room door and in corner is a large sink (left open underneath) with faucets as near west end as practical, because kitchen cabinet which serves as work table beneath north window is directly west of sink.

In the bath room I needed a place for brushes and shoe polish; also for mittens and overshoes, which become unsightly when not in use; also something to serve as a chair—for I did not want to give up space to both. Well, what did I do? I took a light store box, about the size of an orange box, placed it on end and cut down to proper height, strengthened this at corners with quarter rounds as uprights, and inserted a shelf half way up. The top of this I padded and covered with a remnant of blue and white cretonne; gathered on this a hanging all around of the same, and finished edge with a narrow biased double ruffle. When I wished to mop the linoleum I simply picked up this chair with all its contents and set it out of the way in the bath tub.

Later I felt the need of a shelf for men's shaving outfits, bottles, etc. This I could have made also, but as Mr. H. is rather particular, he paid a carpenter \$1.25 for making the shelf and we put it up. To the base or apron of this shelf I suspended a wall pocket which afforded four spacious pockets for the mittens of four men, besides smaller places for whisk broom, brush, goggles and husking pegs—all for the cost of about 30 cents. As I think everything in a home should be either useful or ornamental, and if possible both, I selected oilcloth to harmonize with the color of the wall. To prevent sagging I stiffened background with a strong cardboard reinforced at weak places with strips of muslin dipped in glue.

In the kitchen I soon found I needed a reserve receptacle for cobs as kindling and an extra supply to draw from in case of emergencies. There was upon the place a store box 18x30 inches and 20 inches high. This appealed to me for three reasons: It would hold a generous supply of fuel, could be pushed out of the way under the sink, and would be light to handle, being made of one-half inch lumber. This was strengthened at corners and bottom with strips of tin, lined with building paper and covered with wall paper of suitable color and design. Now I still wanted a cover for this box. Among scrap lumber of the house I found an inch board 20x34 inches, nailed a narrow inch strip on either end to prevent warping or splitting, painted the one side harmonious color, but left the brighter side un-

painted for another purpose. When wash basin was not wanted in sink it found a resting place on this box lid under the sink. In cases of need this board was turned upside down across east end of sink as a side or serving table. Or when sewing it served as a tracing or lap board.

But there was still another need in the kitchen. The range came within 8 inches of the back wall and was scorching the upper part of the wainscoting. A sheetiron shield proved unsatisfactory. I also needed a convenient place for lids of cooking utensils, so as to be able to pick up just the one I wanted without moving others. I took measurements of space required, had tinner make a tin box with a partition, inserted a little over half way up. This partition, as also base of box, had a one-half inch flange at the open side next to utensil cupboard to prevent lids rolling out. To top of box on wall side I had two ears soldered for a means of fastening it securely to the wall. Here is my wall-shield, including one chamber for large lids and one for the small size—all for \$1. But that is not all; beneath it furnished an ideal hiding place for slop pails when not in use; on top out of general view it formed a shelf for a number of articles. When I mop the linoleum I want about a tablespoonful of kerosene in the water, and when your sink, lavatory, bath tub or basin looks dingy or gets "gummy" from hard water and soap, nothing will remove it more easily nor more satisfactory than the corner of a soiled towel dipped into kerosene.

Now I have not made mention of these home-made conveniences because I expect anyone to adopt them, but simply as a suggestion what any housewife can do to enhance her own conveniences by a little mental and physical exertion and a little money.

### How Did You Fight?

"You are beaten to earth.—Well, well, what's that?"

Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat;

To lie there—that's disgrace. The harder you're thrown why the higher you bounce.

Be proud of your blackened eye. It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts.

But how did you fight, and why?"



4784. For the School Girl—The girl who attends school needs a number of practical dresses, and the above is one well worth making. The closing is made at the left side of front. A kilt skirt completes the garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns ex-

## What's the use?



### Why bother to raise so many "good things" unless—

—Unless you save them. Your wife can "put up" many kinds of fruit. But it isn't so easy to "can" vegetables.

Not—if she depends on old-style, narrow-necked, tin-topped, screw-capped jars, that take in only small fruit. This year find out the better way to "put up" fruit—and vegetables, too—the

## E-Z SEAL JARS

This is the all-glass jar, with the all-glass cap—no metal to taint the fruit—no twisting and turning. No shattering, no splattering. Easy to fill, easy to seal, easy to open and clean.

Don't allow good garden stuff or fruit "to go to waste." You may be sure it will keep—vegetables and fruit will not spoil in these air-tight, all-glass sanitary jars.

### Free Jar—Free Book

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the grocer. Get the Book from us.



**HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY**  
Wheeling, W. Va.

### 1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—In order to secure free jar this coupon must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

**HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,**  
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you received E-Z Seal Jar. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## ONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

holds its friends—the surest proof of goodness. You'll like its fine aroma and color, its full body. Carefully selected coffees, blended, milled and roasted to make the finest cup quality. More cups to the pound. See that the seal is unbroken. Ask your grocer today. 35¢ a pound.

**ONE'S BROS., Des Moines, Ia.**  
"There are two kinds of coffee, ONE'S and 'others'"

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Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomian Journal FREE.

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# Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 18 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers.** Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

**WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark.** to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS** about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet. A. 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR** government positions, \$80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

**MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND** brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; \$80 to \$100 monthly; promotion, engineering; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 1,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CATTLE.

**TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS,** just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY** bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 6, Chanute, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS,** 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE** fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

**AYLSDALE SHORTHORNS—FIVE EX-** tra good bulls for sale, sired by Archer's Victor, 292012; three 18 months old; two 8 months; three red; two roan. Also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## DOGS.

**COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD** bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

**REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS** for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

**SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES—** \$2.50 and \$5. Pointer puppies, by Fisher's Frank. Heavyweight English bulls and one collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

**FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND.** If interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

**BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE** stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

**CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN—** Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

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

**TRADE—200 A. IMPROVED McPHER-** son Co. farm, price \$15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

**GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ALL** stocked, crops in. Price, \$9,000; stock, etc., extra. Owner, C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

**DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E.** Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, 75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

**QUARTER WHEAT AND ALFALFA** land, 100 in wheat, 50 Kafir and barley, balance grass. Price, \$4,500; half cash; balance terms, 6 per cent. Davie Keller, Ford, Kan.

**BARGAINS IN TWO KIOWA COUNTY,** Okla., farms; 160 a. each; smooth, black land, mostly under cultivation; some improvements; good market. \$4,000 will take either one. E. D. Schmitt, Moundridge, Kan.

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

**CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE** by owner—400 acres of choice land in mild belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Holveta Milk Condensing Company is paying out \$20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. E. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

## HOGS.

**PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERK-** shires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS,** 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; \$15 each. F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

## GASOLINE ENGINES.

**SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE EN-** gines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED—SOME ONE WITH CAPITAL** to go in the four-horse evener business. Joseph Miller, Roma, Kan.

**FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS.** Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**CANE SEED, ALSO OTHER SEEDS FOR** forage. D. O. Coe, Seedsman, Topeka, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED—OFFER EXTRA** quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, \$9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

## HEDGE POSTS.

**FOR SA' E—25,000 hedge posts.** H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

## VIOLINS.

**STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—** Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

# The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe  
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka  
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth  
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka  
Chairman of Executive Committee.....  
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale  
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....  
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland  
Chairman of Committee on Education.....  
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence  
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....  
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe  
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Have you joined the Pure-bred Sire Club? If not, send your name to Prof. G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan, Kan., and he will send you a membership card and a lapel button.

## What Is a Failure?

What is a failure? It's only a spur  
To the man who received it right,  
And it makes the spirit within him stir  
To go in once more and fight.  
If you never have failed, it's an even  
guess

You never have won a high success.  
—E. Vance Cook.

Still cling to your ideals. They should be a power to you, leading to great aspirations and achievements. In good time they should bring to you that reality in which, at last, you will find your heart's desire.

## What a Man Is Made Of.

A New Yorker is authority for the statement that the average man has "ingredients" to make fat for seven bars of soap, iron for a medium-sized nail, sugar to fill a small bowl, salt to fill a shaker, lime to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus to make 2,200 match tips, magnesium for a dose of magnesia, sodium to neutralize a pint and a half of water, potassium to explode a toy cannon, sulphur to rid a dog of fleas, and albuminoids to make a case of eggs.

# HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

Saves the labor of one man and horse. Is fine for bunching clover or alfalfa for seed, also peas, flax or any short grain of a dry season.

Is the best method known to gather short, thin hay out west in the high altitude, where the hot sun cures the grass before it is cut.

Attaches to the seat post with a cord running to the tilter level. Operator can use either hand or foot-lift. Never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt.

Observe in this cut the

**FOOT LIFT ATTACHMENT**

Attaches to any mower.

Write today for full description.

**WALKER MFG. CO.,**

16-18 Tenth Street,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

**Grange in Legislation.**  
A change has been made this year by the National Grange in the personnel of the Legislative Committee, who shall direct the legislative affairs of the order, and especially represent the Grange before Congress, says the National Grange Monthly. It has been the custom for the Legislative Committee to consist of the Master, the Overseer and the last Past Master of the National Grange, the appointment of same usually being made by a resolution introduced into and passed by the National Congress session.

This year an entire change in procedure was made and it was decided to put the naming of the Legislative Committee wholly in the hands of the new Master, who was instructed to name two members to serve with himself. National Master Oliver Wilson has accordingly named as his two associates Prof. T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, and N. P. Hull, of Michigan, each the Master of his respective State Grange.

This assures a very strong committee to handle the legislative work of the Grange, as the three men are all thoroughly versed in the Grange position on all matters of public nature and, moreover, all three men enjoy the confidence of their associates in the order to a very marked degree. The coming session of Congress will be a lively one, and many matters of Grange interest will be up for discussion and decision, parcels post and highways improvement looming up among the most conspicuous.

"Co-operation is better than competition and men need each other," said the KANSAS FARMER front page epic. This is true, and co-operation exists in every form of business except farming. Co-operative buying is making some headway in the larger Grange counties, but little progress has been made with co-operative selling in any Kansas community except in the berry growing districts. Co-operative selling of live stock is very successful in other states, and co-operative selling of grain and hay in many states. This end of the business might be handled by the Pomona Grange.

## The Adornment of the Home.

The farmer and his family have given but little thought and time to the adornment of the home until recently. The home was a place to stay, eat and sleep, and the average family did not think it necessary to make it attractive.

But with the young people growing up and going away to our schools and colleges, when they return the home must be attractive or else they will seek a place which is, usually in the city.

The expense need not necessarily be great to make a home attractive. A touch here and there adds much to its beauty. Tasteful furniture and finishings are the first essentials.

Shades of colors should be used which blend and will make a pleasing effect. Do not put many colors in one room or in rooms which are closely joined by large openings.

One must not neglect the plants and flowers. If one is successful with them, ferns are beautiful throughout the year. In the fall put bulbs, hyacinths, freesias in pots for winter flowers. They add much to the brightness of the room. They mean work, but who cares when they are helpful in making home attractive?

Articles which make extra work are not necessarily attractive. Books and tasteful pictures, and but little bric-a-brac are needed.

Many conveniences may be introduced into the country homes at small expense, which are not now found. Water should be in every home. If not under pressure at least have a pump and an outlet for waste water. The farmer has many new conveniences. May not his wife and family enjoy a few?

All these help to make the home attractive.—(From a paper by Miss Alice Rude, before Indian Creek Grange.)

# The Des Moines Creosoted Silo

Creosoted means special treatment making the lumber in the Des Moines silo weather proof, rot proof, moisture proof; a scientific treatment. Our creosoting process makes the Des Moines silo the best silo on the market. That means the best silo of any kind in the world. The silo for your farm.

**Hoops and Double Anchors Hold It Firmly Upright**

Double anchors brace this silo on all sides. Galvanized steel hoops inside the silo give it added strength. The strongest prairie wind cannot budge this silo. It's as substantial and enduring as a solid wall.

**Automatic Lug Adjustment**

No climbing to tighten or loosen hoops. Strong spring on lugs automatically take care of shrinking or swelling of wood. Refrigerator type doors—can't shrink or bind. Continuous wood contact with ensilage. Every feature is the newest and best in modern silo building.

**Write For Free Book**

It fully describes the Des Moines silo and shows why it is the one thoroughly satisfactory silo for your farm. Get your copy. Write today.

**Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co.**

Station—K F

Des Moines, Ia.

# COLUMBIAN

Rust-Resisting Iron or Steel Silos

The most successful silo ever manufactured. It has no hoops to loosen or tighten, as it does not swell or shrink. It will resist the wind pressure, if it is properly erected, better than any silo. It has a Hinge Door that is the most practical—a door that will open and close with ease, and close absolutely tight. It is the strongest and most durable silo on the market.

We are making special prices this season in order to introduce the wonderful Columbian Steel or Iron Silos.

Tonight's the night to write and get our free catalog. It tells all about the Columbian Silo and how it will increase your profits.

We also make "Tanks for the World." If you are interested in Wagon Tanks, Granaries, Storage Tanks, etc., write for our general catalogue.

**COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.,**

Department 15,

Kansas City, Mo.

# Hay-Field Work MADE EASY

THE FAMOUS Lewis Swinging STACKER

Simple in construction, fewer parts, don't get out of order, operates with less help, lightest draft, loads anywhere on the stack, loads on wagons; no drums to wear out ropes. Easily moved from field to field. Costs no more, but is worth ten times more than the clumsy, trouble-making kinds. Write today for prices.

**O'NEIL IMPLEMENT COMPANY**

MANUFACTURERS

LA SALLE, ILLINOIS

Mrs. "Flying Swede" Cultivator, Eclipse Grain

Dump, and Lewis Stacker.

# Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

**AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.**

# Successful Farmers Wanted

Part of an immense seed farm for sale. An attractive proposition for a successful up-to-date farmer. Will sell in blocks of one quarter to three sections. Write for full particulars, stating amount wanted. Investigate this today.

**HARRIS McFAYDEN, Farm Seed Expert,**

Winnipeg, Man.



# FRANK IAMS'

Is going out of the "Horse business." He is closing out his horses at about cost and are the "Big Talk." Iams is selling the tails off of them. His Imported "Percheron" stallion and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters"—the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are in the "Pink of Condition." They are "eye-openers," "Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyer's" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for top-notchers.

## IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

He has reduced on "Business and show stallions" and "mares" \$200 to \$700 each—Iams has all his "Paris and European prize-winners" on hand—the largest and best horses kept for his "spring trade." "Ikey Buyer"—"Come on along"—Buy a stallion and mares of Iams today and wear a "\$1,000 smile"—Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a "safe man" to do business with—and He is the "King Bee" horseman and is a "big fly" in the horse world. Owing to "bad crops"—"close money"—"Iams" is making closing-out prices at about cost. Buy now—make "a killing," "cut the melon" and buy a "Ripper" at "Knock-out prices." "Mamma," Iams is a "Hot advertiser," "a money saver." But he has "the goods as advertised." You won't "get stung" at Iams—you get bargains of Iams. He has

## 40—PERCHERONS WINNERS—40

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at \$900 and \$1,200 (few higher). Mares \$600 to \$800, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved \$300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500 insurance. Buyers save \$1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

"Ikey," what a "graft" those "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer selling fourth-rate stallions at \$3,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "High Prices" out of the "Xmas tree." Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallion of Iams. His \$1,000 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders; pays no buyers' salesmen or interpreter; has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better

## Imported Stallion at \$900 to \$1,200

(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at \$4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse Catalog. It is an "Eye-Opener." It has "a laugh" and a "\$1,000 bargain" in every line.

References: Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska; First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

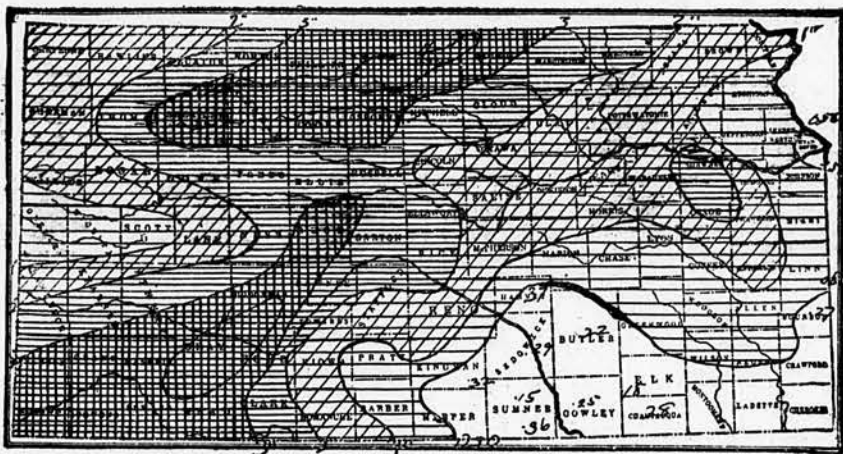
**ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA**

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

## KANSAS CROP REPORT

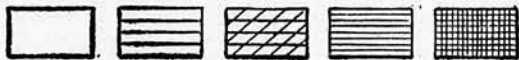
FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good weather for growing vegetation. Anderson—Wheat ready to cut in 10 days. Corn small. Barber—Ground in good condition. Wheat harvest begun. Barton—All vegetation growing nicely. Bourbon—Crop conditions fine. Wheat fair. Corn small, but looks good. Crawford—Wheat ripening. Pastures good. Fruit prospects good. Decatur—Rain helps wheat. Cutworms doing damage. Corn spotted. Elk—Crops needing rain. Chinch bugs damaging Kafir and wheat. Ellsworth—Wheat best in years. Corn looking good. Jefferson—Favorable weather for crops. Potato outlook good. Jewell—Rains have helped all growing crops. Pastures good. Johnson—Crops look well. Plenty of rain. Will be no peaches. Kearney—Good crop conditions. Cutting alfalfa. Leavenworth—All crops doing nicely. Linn—All crops doing well. Wheat will be cut next week. Lyon—Wheat will be ripe soon. Corn growing nicely. Alfalfa good. Marion—Wheat harvest will begin about the first of July. Crops looking good.

Marshall—Some damage by hail. Crops and gardens progressing. Wheat and oats light. Mitchell—Second alfalfa crop coming on fine. Crops looking well. Morris—Conditions favorable for corn. Nemaha—Small grain and grass doing fine. Second crop of alfalfa coming nicely. Norton—Rains have saved some of the wheat. Crop conditions good. Ottawa—Potato prospects good. Oats heading, but short. Wheat generally good. Pawnee—Wheat conditions improved. All crops growing nicely. Phillips—Alfalfa looking fine. Wheat will make more than half crop. Republic—Wheat damaged some by dry weather. Russell—Rains have helped wheat. Washington—Good crop conditions.

## GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley, Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

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

## MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

### 25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Gritter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

## WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

## HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolekow, Mo.

## BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

### FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Colossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

### EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

## BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

## C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,

Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS. Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

## VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS. 60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH,

Burchard, Neb.

## MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

## Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

## LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS. Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

## BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; \$20 to \$25 each.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS. Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW. Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

## HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

## LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

## HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.

FRANIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

## SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

## FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at \$25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

## HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; \$20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.

Six extra good boars. Also, spring pigs sired by Kansas Hadley and Kansas X, Joe Bowers, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder and Mount Vernon King. Prices to sell. Write today.

HULL & BEAN,

Garnett, Kansas.

## LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD,

Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

## MOONEY CREEK POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastodon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Few good fall boars and choice spring pigs ready to ship.

JOHN W. NOLL,

Winchester, Kansas.

## Field Notes.

Verney Daniels' Polands. Verney Daniels, of Gower, Mo., claims October 14 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Daniels owns one of the high-class herds of big type Polands, and his offering at his annual fall sale will be one of the good ones of the season. His young herd boar, Daniels' Long King, by Long King's Equal, is one of the best youngsters now in service. He is extra large, is remarkable for his quality, and a number of fine litters in this herd by this boar prove him to be an excellent breeder. Mr. Daniels has a very fine herd of sows. Among them is the dam of King Jumbo 61431, one of the good boars now in service. This sow has an outstanding good litter that will go in the fall sale.



## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Poland Chinas.**  
Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.  
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.  
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.  
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.  
Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.  
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.  
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.  
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.  
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.  
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.  
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.  
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.  
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.  
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.  
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.  
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.  
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.  
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.  
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.  
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.  
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.  
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.  
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.  
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.  
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.  
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

## Duroc Jerseys.

July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.  
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.  
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.  
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.  
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.  
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.  
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

## O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.  
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

George S. Wellington of Natoma offers a Percheron stallion in exchange for land. He is black, weighs 2,000 pounds, and his register number is 25348. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kinesaw, Neb., May 1, 1905.

Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Find enclosed draft for \$— to pay for mill shipped me April 14. The mill is all right, "the best steel mill made." Yours truly,  
L. W. FARMEATER.

L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan., changes copy in his Poland China advertising card to call special attention to two of his six herd boars, W's Made Good and W's White Socks. Mr. Walbridge has a large herd of high quality and offers some excellent bargains of the right type and breeding. Mr. Walbridge lives in the Kansas hay belt, talks the Kansas language and knows the kind of hogs wanted by Kansas farmers.

## Searle Buys Good Ones.

F. J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., who recently held such a good sale of Holsteins at Topeka, has lately returned from Algonquin, Ill., where he attended the big sale held by R. E. Haeger. Mr. Searle sought to get only the choicest animals in the sale and he is sure he succeeded. His purchases were as follows: Babe Fayne De Kol, \$505; Ruby Mechthilde Corrector, \$190; Lady Woodcrest Beets, \$450; Lady Beets Burke, \$300; Lady Burke Beets, \$150; Aggie Beauty Pletertje De Kol 2d, \$510.

E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb., changes his advertising card so as to bring out the merits of his remarkable young Duroc Jersey herd boar. This boar is Good E. Nuff Again 24875, by Good E. Nuff, and out of a daughter of Kan't Be Beat. His sire was grand champion of Ohio, which is one of the strongest Duroc states in the Union, and the grandsire also won championship honors. There is plenty of Duroc history in his pedigree and he is making Duroc history by his performance. Some of his fall boars are now offered for sale.

## Poland China Bred Sows.

John T. Curry, Poland China specialist of Winchester, Kan., changes his card in Kansas Farmer this issue and offers sows bred for September farrow. Some of them are daughters of the big boar M's Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal by Expansive. Other sows are bred to M's Giant Wonder. They are all good individuals and just in their prime, most of them yearlings. Mr. Curry writes that the spring pigs are doing exceedingly well on the clover pasture and will be well grown out for the fall sale. The sows that Mr. Curry sold last year farrowed an average of eight pigs. Write Mr. Curry for prices and descriptions of the bred sows and mention Kansas Farmer.

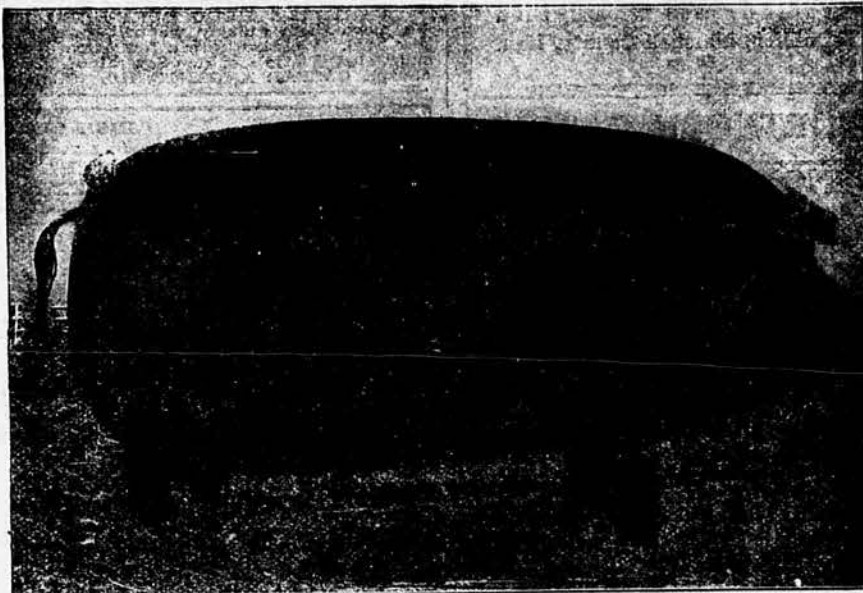
## Duroc Jersey Fall Boars.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. G. McDowell, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan. Mr. McDowell is offering 20 fall boars that are ready for service. They can be had at very reasonable prices to close them out quick. They are sired by one of the good sons of G. C.'s Col. and Oom Paul 2d, out of very high-class brood sows of the most fashionable breeding. This lot of fall boars is not large or fat, but strong and vigorous, ready for heavy service, and will make valuable breeders if given the proper care. Please look up advertisement and write at once for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

## Walker Tops Two Sales.

O. E. Walker, Topeka, Kan., is founding a Guernsey herd of no mean quality. He recently attended the annual sale of the Waukesha (Wis.) County Guernsey Association and bought the following named cows and heifers: Sweet Salome 35027, \$225; Fairview of Norwood 31426, \$435; Imp. Masher's Lili 33105, \$205; Imp. Herivel's Rose, 33073, \$205. Mr. Walker also attended the Meeker sale of Guernseys at Lake Forest, Ill., and made these purchases: Imp. Simons Buttercup 22542, A. R. 1083, \$250; Lady Susan of Arcady, 33293, \$265; Darthae of Hilltown 20211, A. R. 1353, \$310; Imp. Beachwood Pearl III 33703, \$150; Judy Le Gele III 21279, \$165. Mr. Walker bought eight head of cows and heifers at private treaty and brought home the 17 head, which may now be seen at Park View farm. These purchases made of Mr. Walker one of the largest buyers at each sale and the present owner of one of the largest herds of Guernseys in Kansas.

Griffiths has the best lot of spring pigs since he began the breeding of Poland Chinas nearly a dozen years ago. Most of them are of March farrow and were sired by the great boar Colossus Fan, the best son of the noted boar Colossus and out of Queen Over Fan, an Expansion sow noted for her great size and producing ability. Colossus Fan, now in his two-year-old form, is large and just as smooth as a pig. He has a wonderful ham and, in fact, is a great boar over all. His pigs are very stretchy and uniform in appearance. Other litters are by Boy Chief, a good son of Fulton's Chief, he by Fulton's Choice by Bell Metal. One good litter was sired by J. L. Griffiths' boar, John Osborne. Mr. Griffiths' sows have the substance and the quality. His best sows are daughters of a former herd boar, Hugh Corwin, who was a son of the noted boar Mogul, owned by the Jensens of Belleville. Other sows in the herd are by Capt. Hutch, Billy U. S., etc. All of them have strains of such boars as



VARIETY MAID

Sired by Tip Top Notcher, and is one of the great Duroc sows living. Variety Maid won as a senior yearling at the Illinois State Fair; also won at Kansas State Fair. She is owned by the Lant Brothers at Dennis, Kan. They have a number of her gilts on the farm that \$100 would not buy. On November 12 they will hold a public sale and sell a draft of their fine Durocs.

## Not "How Cheap."

but "how good," is the Fitz watchword. To make a cheap garment is easy. Cut down the size, cut off the expensive trimmings and you have it. Fitz overalls are not made that way. They have a wide roll collar, large armhole, combination, adjustable cuff, are wide through the legs, have combination watch and pencil pocket, large hip pockets. The coats have long length, four large pockets, fitted like a well made coat should fit. "Fitz fit in front and behind." Fitz overalls are manufactured by Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.

## J. B. Dillingham's Big Polands.

Prominent among the outstanding good herds of big Poland China hogs is the herd of J. B. Dillingham, of Platte City, Mo. The head of this herd is Big Chief, sired by Falls City Wonder and out of an Expansion bred dam. Big Chief is one of the best big type sires to be found in the corn belt. He is a boar of great size, coupled with unusual high quality, has good head and ear, the best of feet, the best of backs, fine quarters and is an all-round

Expansion. One sow by Commander has the blood of Big Orange, Prince Wonder, etc. Mr. Griffiths has for quick sale and at the low price of \$30 each, three very choice yearling sows bred for August farrow, also an outstanding good fall boar that will be priced low and shipped on approval. Mr. Griffiths is one of the successful and honorable breeders of Kansas, and buyers will find it a pleasure to deal with him. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

## A Visit at the Gregg Farm.

A representative of Kansas Farmer called at the D. M. Gregg farm last week, which is a few minutes' drive from Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County, Missouri, and is the home of the Longview herd of over 300 fancy Poland Chinas. The farm consists of 520 acres of well improved land with a new \$8,000 modern house. The barns and other buildings are good. Mr. Gregg is only getting started in the hog business, but he has a good collection of brood sows and a trio of big-type herd boars that are not found on every hog farm. The herd is headed by Mastiff, a boar that won first at Kansas State Fair



Oakland Sultan 78528, Owned by A. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Won first prize on Island of Jersey, 1907. One of the greatest bulls in the West. You will note by his pedigree that he is a son of the great Sultan of Oaklands, and his dam, Nuriel 2d, won third as heifer in milk at North Club Show, and later won sweepstakes. Her dam, Nuriel, P. S. 5615 H. C., won first as yearling, first as heifer in milk at North Clubs Show, and first over all Jersey in 1900. Mr. T. S. Cooper offered 500 pounds for her, but she was not for sale at any price. Oakland's Sultan is siring some unusually fine things. Two daughters have already entered Register of Merit and third almost finished her year. First heifer to quality lowered the old world's official record for under 2-year-old at start of test.

good individual that has few equals as a breeder. Big Wonder by Blain's Wonder, out of a Big Hadley dam, another boar in use in this herd, is another big mellow, high quality boar that is making a record as a breeder. Mr. Dillingham has 20 head of Long King's Equal, Big Hadley, Expansion, Expansive, Fuller's Jumbo and Big Ex sows that make a herd of big type Poland sows that has very few equals. A feature of his herd this year is 80 head of spring pigs. A large per cent of them were farrowed early. A large number of them were sired by Big Chief and others by Big Wonder. They are a remarkably fine lot—the best that Mr. Dillingham has ever raised. The tops of this fine lot will be offered in Mr. Dillingham's annual fall sale. Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

## Bert Griffiths Visited.

A recent visit to the home of Mr. Hubert J. Griffiths at his farm five miles from Clay Center, Kan., reveals the fact that Mr.

at Topeka in 1910; Victor Chief by Big Victor and out of a Guy's Price sow. Victor Chief was also a prize winner at the Nebraska State Fair in 1911, and if he was fat would weigh 1,000 pounds. He is the largest framed and boned hog we know of. The best and true test of Victor Chief is his get. He has sired a class of pigs that are extra large with quality. Longview Orange by Big Orange and out of a Pawnee Lad sow is a very promising young boar, but has not been used extensively in the herd. It is a pleasure for any lover of Poland Chinas to visit the Gregg farm. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg will long be remembered by the writer. We can recommend the Longview herd of Polands to any prospective customer wanting some new blood of the big, smooth type Polands. Mr. Gregg will hold a brood sow sale August 24 and sell a draft of tried brood sows and bred gilts. This sale promises to be one where many real bargains can be had at your own price. Mr. Gregg is pricing a choice lot of spring pigs and bred gilts for

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



## Caustic Balsam

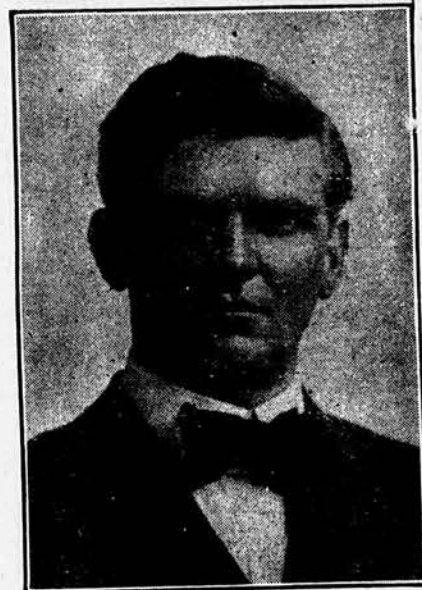
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FRIKING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

June and July shipment at prices that should move them quick. Please read ad in Kansas Farmer and write him at once about his herd.

## Hog Diseases in the Corn Belt.

Is it not timely now for all hog raisers to reflect on that old but wise adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure?" Now, everybody knows that a thrifty, chunky hog can ward off any disease better than a hog that is not so thrifty and chunky. In other words, the strength of the hog is the main thing in time of an epidemic. Now, the hog's chief ration—corn—constitutes heavy feeding. It taxes the digestive organs very severely; in fact, the average hog actually wastes half its ration, as witness the whole corn which is often found in the droppings. Suppose we help the hog's digestion along and thereby help it put most of this wasted grain on its bones—make him more vigorous—grow more rapidly—give it firmer bones and richer blood, so if any trouble comes along—and you can't tell the minute it might—it will be able to stand any attack. This is exactly the result you will get if you put a little Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the



Prof. W. A. Cachel, the newly elected head of the Animal Husbandry Department at K. S. A. C., who takes charge on July 1.

hog's ration every morning, because it acts directly on its digestive system—helps it get the maximum amount of nutrition out of the ration. It is composed of tonics recommended by medical authorities and contains, in addition, iron to strengthen and build, diuretics to correct the urinary organs and laxatives to regulate the bowels and liver. There is no secret about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—the formula is printed on every package and pill—your own druggist could put it up for you, but he would charge you five times as much.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

## The Caldwell Doodles.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Mo., write: "I am glad indeed to report to you this week's sale of Aberdeen Angus bulls from our herds at Burlington Junction, for, in my mind, this week's selections are indicative of a revolution in the methods of range breeding practices in the great northwest. Heretofore, the purchases of ranchmen have, in most part, been restricted to the purchase of plain bulls, just steer producers and undesirable that could be had from breeders at moderate prices. But the western inquiry has been different this year, with us, at least, and the demand has been for the best blood, the best individuals and with quality absolutely required. The sales I have made this week were made to a number of ranch owners in eastern Montana, who had secured the services of Mr. Alf Benson, late of Ryton-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, a thorough gentleman, and a judge of the old school, to make their selections. He has purchased from our herds eight most excellently bred bulls, including two of the best youngsters we have yet produced, viz., Blackbird Beacon, a January 2-year-old, and Pensioner C., a September 2-year-old. I had the pleasure of riding two days with Mr. Benson over the north half of Missouri, and I was pleased indeed at the critical, painstaking and skillful judgment he made in these selections. It is indeed gratifying to note the knowledge these men have of pure-bred cattle, and the interest they are taking in them, and the high regard they have for a good sire. This is the first time a real judge, demanding real herd headers, and willing to pay for real merit, has visited our country in recent years getting bulls for range purposes. It is certainly an object lesson to the corn-belt farmer, or should be at least, and if a good bull is worth up into the hundreds of dollars to mate with range cows, it would seem that a reasonably good pure-bred sire would be a good investment down here in the corn belt where land is worth twenty times as much as it is in the open range country."



**HORSES AND MULES****JACKS AND JENNETS**

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me. **PHIL WALKER,** Melrose, Elk Co., Kansas

**SADDLE BRED STALLION** for exchange. He is 16½ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gait when made. A good breeder and sire. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

**G. S. LAWSON,** Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION**

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1, correspondence solicited.

**GEO. S. WELLING & CO.,** Natoma, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**BULL CALVES** always on hand, and worth the price.

**H. B. COWLES,** Topeka, Kansas.

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ernaby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

**J. P. MAST,** Scranton, Kan.

**M. E. Moore & Co.,** Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53693 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE,** Okaloosa, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Sired by Peterie Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

**W. C. JONES & SONS,** Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** The Greatest Dairy Breed Send for **FREE Illustrated Booklets.**

Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

**JERSEY CATTLE****REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.**

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. **FOR SALE**—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

**R. J. LINSKOTT,** Holton, Kansas.

**GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.** For Sale—Few choice heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

**Johnson & Nordstrom,** Clay Center, Kan.

**50 JERSEY FEMALES.** I have just returned from Maryland with a carload of Jersey cows and heifers, mostly daughters of imported sires. Am short of pasture and must sell something quick.

**S. S. SMITH,** Clay Center, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.** BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

**J. S. TAYLOR,** Iola, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**

**ROAN HERO,** THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND **ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159** the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

**D. C. VAN NICE,** Richland, Kan.

**GALLOWAY CATTLE**

**G. E. Clark,** W. W. Dunham, CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka. A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address **CAPITAL VIEW RANCH,** Silver Lake, Kan.

**SMOKY HILL RANCH.** Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.

**E. J. GUILBERT,** Wallace, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in **KANSAS FARMER.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE****HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

**WILLIAM ACKER**

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE****SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS**

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.

**S. B. AMCOATS,** Clay Center, Kan.

**GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD** headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

**JOHN O'KANE,** Blue Rapids, Kan.

**TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS**—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS,** Chanute, Kan.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton,** Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

**ANGUS CATTLE****SUTTON FARM**

**FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,** sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at **LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

**RED POLLED CATTLE** A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

**I. W. FOULTON,** Medora, Kan.

**RED POLLED HERD BULLS.**

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.

**E. B. YOUTSEY,** Pattonsburg, Mo.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.** The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

**J. B. BEER,** Bigelow, Kan.

**RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.**

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

**AULD BROTHERS,** Frankfort, Kan.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLS.** Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.

**C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4,** Eldorado, Kan.

**Woods' Polled Durhams** A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

**C. J. Woods,** Chiles, Kan.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS****MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.**

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

**E. W. GAGE,** Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

**O. I. C. PIGS**—Both sexes. \$10.00 each. **Harry Haynes,** Meriden, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE.** Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

**T. S. BURDICK,** Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.** Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

**F. C. WITTOFF,** Medora, Kan.

**FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD**

Two outstanding young bulls, one red and one white; also 25 cows and heifers sired by or bred to Sultan's Fashion, the 2,300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Have rented my farm and will price stock for quick sale.

**F. D. FULKERSON,**

**Brimson, Missouri**

**DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE**

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd.

**J. H. WALKER,** Lathrop, Mo.

**GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN**

**GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.** To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Plette Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. **CASPAR A. GANTZ,** King City, Mo.

**HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.**

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. **C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL,** Burlington Junction, Mo.

**Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine**

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.

**DAN WILCOX,** Cameron, Mo.

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