

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

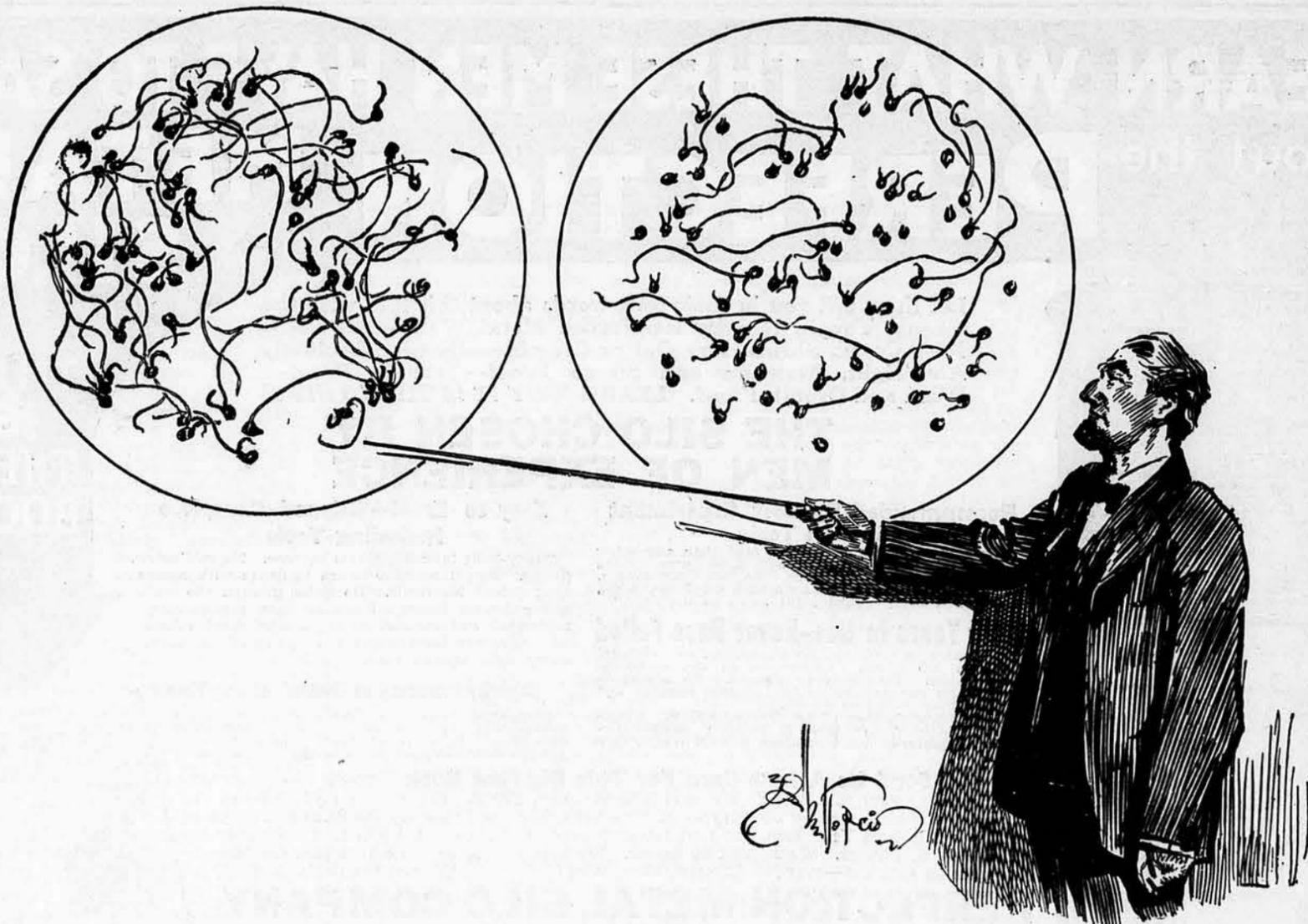
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**W**OULD you work all summer for nothing? Not if you knew it!  
Will each sixty-five seeds you place in the ground grow that many vigorous stalks each of which is likely to withstand a cold or wet or dry spring?  
Or, will only sixteen seeds grow strong roots and sprouts, twenty-five grow weakly and probably never get through the ground and twenty-five show no indications of growing.

That's the record of two lots of kafir seed I tested last week. In the first lot were five seeds from each of thirteen heads which hung in my office all winter. The second lot I obtained from seed a farmer friend bought to plant. Of this only sixteen seeds were fit to plant. The pictures of the two lots are below.

But how do you know that the seeds you are now planting—or about to plant—will give you a crop provided Providence sends the rains and the sunshine?

Did you test the seeds to find out if they would grow? That's the part in crop growing left for you.  
—T. A. Borman



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# THE KAFIR ANT

Busy in South Central Kansas—Control Methods Successful.—By James W. McCulloch, Assistant Entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College

**D**URING the past few years a tiny, orange colored ant has been destroying the kafir and sorghum seed as it is planted in Southern Kansas. The injury has often been so great that during this time hundreds of acres have been replanted from one to five times before a stand could be obtained. The center of the infestation appears to be in Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler counties, although reports of injury have been received from a number of other counties. As the acreage of kafir increases, the injury becomes more noticeable and the reports more numerous. Very little is known concerning the habits and life history of this ant. It appears in the fields during the latter part of May and may be found until the last of September. It seems to have a rather wide range of food plants. It has been reported feeding on germinating corn, kafir and garden seeds, on strawberries and blackberries and occasionally on grain in the ear. It is also known to attack some of our injurious insects and to take care of some of the plant lice attacking various crops.

Three years ago the Department of Entomology of the Kansas Agricultural College took up a study of this ant in a limited way with reference to devising some practical measures for protecting kafir and sorghum seed. A general study was made of the agricultural methods used in planting these crops, particularly as to the preparation of the seed bed, the manner and time of planting. A large number of farmers were interviewed, thirty or more fields were examined and many experiments were conducted.

These investigations brought out the fact that the ants ceased working when the seed germinated, that protective measures must be of such a nature as either to protect the seed from the ants between time of planting and time of germination, or to hasten germination.

The general experience of the farmers consulted and the evidence of fields examined show first that early planted

seed is rarely, if ever, injured; second, that surface planted seed is seldom injured, and then not severely; third, that seed dipped in crude carbolic acid or in commercial chicken dips and sprays composed largely of carbolic acid is only slightly injured. The experiments on repellants showed that dipping the seed just long enough to coat each seed in the substance mentioned above protected 90 per cent. The dipping should be done just before planting. Last year a number of farmers tried the carbolic acid with very good results.

The experience of the farmers consulted and the experiments of the department of agronomy of the experiment station show that early surface planted kafir stands the best chance for maximum yield.

In view of these facts the following measures are recommended for protection from ants: Plant early, or surface plant, and just before planting dip the seed in crude carbolic acid, or employ a practical combination of these methods.

In order to be in close touch with the insects injurious to staple crops, the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station has stationed a man at Winfield, Kansas, not only to study the habits of these various insects and develop measures of control, but to demonstrate and assist in the practical methods of control. A part of his time will be given to a study of the food, habits, injury and distribution of the kafir ant and corn hill bug. He will also be glad to give any assistance he can to the farmers of Southern Kansas in the control of insects injurious to farm crops.

A good investment for a farmer is an inexpensive bulletin board, which may be set up at the roadside and serve to advertise what the farmer has for sale. Particularly on a road traveled by motorists from town, a sign announcing fresh eggs or garden truck is likely to bring good returns.



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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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#### FUR FARMING IN KANSAS.

The production of astrakhan and krimmer fur has long been a profitable industry in certain portions of Central Asia. The Karakule and Persian sheep are the animal, from which this fur is taken. The transferring of these fur-producing breeds of sheep to Kansas is a possibility of the future. Conditions in Kansas are especially favorable to the ordinary sheep industry and there apparently is no other reason why the growing of these varieties of sheep having such high value from the standpoint of fur or fleece production, should not be equally successful. A fur farm of Karakule sheep has already been in successful operation in Kansas for some three years. This experiment is being made by L. M. Crawford of Cottonwood Falls, Kan. Dr. R. K. Nabours, in charge of the zoological work of the Agricultural College and specialist in experimental animal breeding, has been directing the work of Mr. Crawford in introducing these fur-bearing sheep into Kansas. The results of the work of Doctor Nabours in co-operation with Mr. Crawford seemed to indicate that the production of astrakhan and krimmer furs, which are so highly valued in the markets, is not a mere fad, but an industry which may easily become highly profitable. The method followed by Doctor Nabours in his work has been to introduce and fix the character of the type of fleece desired by crossing the Karakule strain of sheep upon the native breeds.

The subject has been considered of such importance that Doctor Nabours has just been commissioned to make a visit the coming summer to the home of these strains of sheep in Central Asia. It will be his purpose to study carefully this type of fur farming in its native country. The study and observations of such a trained specialist in the principles of animal breeding will undoubtedly be the means of bringing back to this country much valuable information along this line.



At the recent Cattleman's Day at Manhattan, W. J. Todd and J. R. Plumb urged upon the visiting cattlemen the importance of becoming members of the Kansas State Live Stock Association. Mr. Plumb urged especially the importance of centralizing and co-operating in protecting the interests of the stockmen and shippers. He cited instances in which wrongs to shippers had been promptly righted through the organization, after the individual had been turned down flatly by the railroad company. The fee for membership is but \$2.



A bill has recently been introduced in Congress which contains as one of its features the amendment of the Interstate Commerce law so that railroads may again exchange transportation for advertising. It certainly seems that this is taking a decided backward step. Newspaper passes were cut off when other free transportation was eliminated and there can be no good reason given for going back to the old system. Railroads and papers had far better pay cash for mutual services rendered.



Successful farming or stock raising is not at all hard work. It requires, of course, much manual labor, but labor directed by a mind which has not found the time to determine upon the best way to direct such labor, is likely to result in much lost motion and in much hard work which is to a great extent unproductive. The farmer and stock grower must be a thinker as well as a worker.



Some twenty-five or thirty counties of Kansas will make exhibits at the International Soil Products Exposition to be held in Wichita in October. This is to remind those who are looking after the exhibits in the several counties, that a considerable responsibility rests with them. At this exposition will be representatives from every agricultural country in the world and the impression

of Kansas received by these representatives will be largely dependent upon the exhibits shown. If these counties are to get from this exposition the advertising benefits to which they are justly entitled, then each county must put its best foot forward. These counties have in their hands the reputation of the state at stake in this exposition.

Kansans are thoroughly aroused in the interest of "rural welfare" work. The religious, social and economic side of rural life will occupy the attention of over 200 ministers, Sunday school superintendents and others interested in rural welfare who will attend the school for rural leaders to be held at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, from July 6 to 16. Doctor Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University and director of rural organization service in the Federal Department of Agriculture, has just accepted an invitation to be chief instructor. Many county superintendents of schools are also planning to be present, as the State Association of County Superintendents will meet in Manhattan on the last two days of the school.

The annual loss by fire in Kansas is about five million dollars. This loss is largely covered by insurance, but when it is remembered that the insurance companies must be reimbursed by the policy holders it is apparent that finally the people of this state pay for their proportion of the loss. It is believed by Governor Hodges that co-operation between the people, their fire officials and the insurance companies, would greatly reduce the burden of fire loss. Accordingly, the Governor has designated April 17 as fire prevention day throughout Kansas. His proclamation appeals particularly to property owners and tenants of the cities. He asks them to on that day make a careful investigation of the

premises they occupy, inspecting chimneys, removing all useless and combustible materials from the buildings, and taking such other steps as may reduce the fire hazard. While the Governor's proclamation does not appeal directly to the farmers of Kansas, nevertheless they can afford to exercise precaution to the same extent as the people in the cities. Make an examination of all chimneys—inside and out—examine all stovepipes, replacing rusted pipe with good pipe; remove combustible materials from near chimneys, stove pipes and stoves. Make an examination of the residence lighting system, regardless of what kind it is. Clean up the lamps and the lanterns so that they will be in perfect order; arrange hooks in the barn on which the lanterns may be hung.

Do not fail to germinate a handful of the kafir seed you will plant this spring, in order that you may know what proportion of the seed will not grow and that the amount of seed planted per acre can be governed accordingly. There is no question about the high germination and the vitality of the seed of kafir or of other grain sorghums which matured in Kansas last year and which was properly kept in the head during the fall and winter and threshed just in advance of planting. The dangerous seed is that which did not mature, which was threshed last fall and which has been held in the bin or sack. Threshed seed is subject to heating and such seed, unless it be from selected heads, may contain a considerable percentage of immature seed. The latter class of seed will not permit of as early planting as that of the first sort named. Seed of high vitality can be planted ten days to two weeks earlier than that of low vitality, and the extra ten days or two weeks in the early part of the growing season may mark the difference between a fair crop and no crop at all.

#### The "Mysterious" Is Common Cut Worm

THIS is notice to the crop killers that the "mysterious" worm doing some damage to wheat in Western Kansas is the common clay-back cut worm, which every Kansas boy and man has known for years. George A. Dean, head of the entomological department of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, says the worm will probably not do any considerable damage to the growing wheat unless the growing season should be unfavorable. Regarding the cut worm, Professor Dean says:

The reports were no surprise to the entomologists, because they had discovered early in the season an unusual number of these cut worms and were expecting some injury. At the time the first report was received one of the entomologists was sent into the infested region to study the habits of the worms and to try to devise some measure of control. Investigations were carried on in Southern and Western Kansas in the localities where the reports indicated the most damage. It was found that the "worm" was none other than the common clay-back cut worm which has been present in the state for many years. In most cases the worms are generally distributed over the entire field and for the most part are feeding on the volunteer wheat. In some fields of late planted wheat the worms are destroying the crop and as soon as they are deprived of food in these fields they will take on the habit of the army worm and migrate to other fields. The infestation appears to be confined to wheat fields containing much volunteer wheat, and to grass lands and alfalfa fields. Unless weather conditions are unfavorable for growing crops, these worms will probably cause no great loss of the wheat crop. The experiment station will keep in close touch with the situation and give every possible assistance in case they prove serious.

The life history of the clay-back cut worm is similar in many ways to that of the other cut worms. They pass the winter in the soil as a half-grown worm and with the first warm days of spring these worms begin feeding. By the middle of May or June these worms reach their full growth and are then ready to transform to pupæ. They enter the soil to a depth of two or three inches and after remaining dormant for several weeks change to pupæ. The moths emerge during September and October and the eggs are deposited on wheat, alfalfa, and various grasses where they soon hatch.

The best measures of controlling cut worms are preventative measures. If the wheat fields are plowed during the summer and the volunteer kept down until after seeding, there is very little danger of the worms bothering the wheat. Many fields of wheat in the infested area, which were plowed last summer and consequently have little volunteer, are practically free from worms. Cut worms often take on the habit of army worms and migrate from field to field. In this case a good dust barrier should be constructed and the worms destroyed in it. Where the worms are migrating or are concentrated in a small area, they can probably be killed by using the poisoned bran mash such as was used in the control of the grasshoppers. This should be sown in the evening along the edge of the field into which they are entering.

#### KANSAS' STATE DEBT.

The per capita state debt of Kansas is seventeen cents. In 1880 her total debt at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was \$1,182,000; in 1892 it was \$1,052,000; in 1894 it fell to \$983,000; and in 1912 it amounted to only \$370,000. The population of the state increased from 996,000 in 1880 to 1,740,000 in 1912. In 1880 the per capita debt was \$1; in 1892 it fell to \$0.74, decreasing constantly to \$0.17 in 1912.

In contrast with the state of Kansas, we find that, taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the per capita, according to the latest report, is \$3.52, or \$3.35 more than the per capita debt for Kansas. Comparing the decrease in the per capita debt of Kansas and the 48 states for the 30-year period, we find that while the actual decrease in the average per capita debt for the 48 states was greater than that for Kansas, the ratio of decrease was much smaller: The \$5.48 fell to \$3.52 in the average for the 48 states, and \$1 to \$0.17 in Kansas.

At the present time about 1.8 per cent of the total population of the United States will be found in the state of Kansas, and 0.1 per cent of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that state.

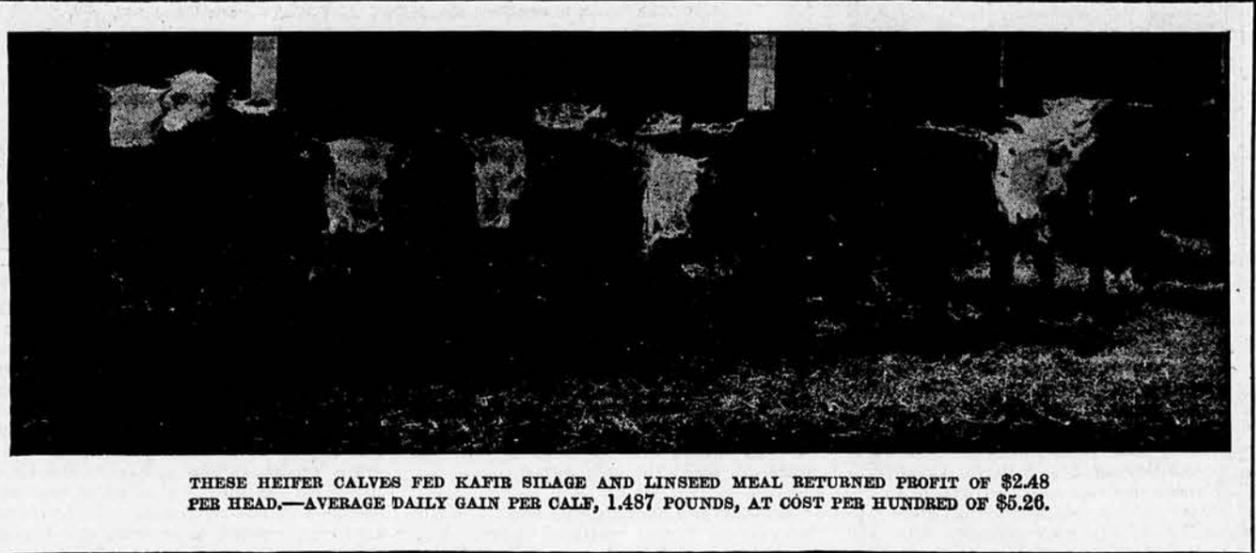
We hope that all farmers of Kansas interested in the best methods of soil handling, will be able to attend the sessions of the International Dry Farming Congress to be held in Wichita next October. They will hear much about moisture conservation methods which will be well worth while. It should be understood, of course, that there is no "hocus pocus" by which crops can be grown without rain, but it is a fact that western farmers are not making as good use of the moisture of their sections as they can. When they hear, as they will at this meeting, from men of those sections which have not more than fifteen inches of precipitation a year and in which sections profitable crops are grown, the Kansans will be able to learn much of value from such experiences. It is true that such methods as are necessary to conserve moisture in Kansas, have been well worked out by an occasional Kansas farmer. While those from Kansas may not learn anything new at the Wichita meeting, the experience of those who come from regions of light rainfall, will serve to emphasize the advantages of moisture conservation even in Kansas.

If you have never green-manured a piece of land, this will be a good year to make the trial. In the red clover growing sections clover is the best green manuring crop. While growing, it adds nitrogen directly to the soil and when the green crop is plowed under and decomposed the stimulation of the independent free nitrogen-fixing bacteria is brought about much sooner than by the use of dry material. Cowpeas, when plowed under, have the same effect as red clover and will give a green manuring crop in less time. Non-leguminous crops may be used for green manuring, but they do not store nitrogen in the soil. However, they are as valuable in stimulating the free-nitrogen-fixing organisms as are leguminous plants. The plowing under of a moderate crop of cane is beneficial. If, during a dry spell, the green manure is added in great quantities, excessive evaporation of the soil's moisture will result. The crop should be plowed under at a time when it will rapidly decompose.

Kansas has been doing a lot of tree planting this spring, Chinese arbor vitae, catalpa and honey locust being the preferred for ornamental and windbreak planting. The forestry department of Kansas Agricultural College has shipped a quarter million of these during the past ten days. "The demand from Kansas farmers for young trees," says the state forester, C. A. Scott, "is greater this year than ever before, while weather conditions are thoroughly favorable this season for excellent growth."

# KAFIR SILAGE WINS

*Silage Properly Supplemented is of a Great Value in Wintering Calf Crop Cheaply*



THESE HEIFER CALVES FED KAFIR SILAGE AND LINSEED MEAL RETURNED PROFIT OF \$2.48 PER HEAD.—AVERAGE DAILY GAIN PER CALF, 1.487 POUNDS, AT COST PER HUNDRED OF \$5.26.

**C**ATTLEMEN of Kansas are becoming more and more interested in the proposition of handling breeding beef cattle on Kansas farms. The most interesting experiment which has been under way at the Manhattan Experiment Station for the past few months just came to a close, and the Annual Cattlemen's Meeting to study results of this experiment first hand, brought out fully 600 men interested in this important subject. The 102 heifers under experimentation are to be developed for breeding purposes and are to be shipped to the Hays Station and placed on pasture for the summer. In the program which was given at the close of this experiment, Professor W. A. Cochel, who has planned this comprehensive series of experiments along the lines of beef production under present day Kansas conditions, discussed the use of silage and the proper supplementing of silage in the handling of breeding beef cattle. Professor Cochel's remarks were as follows:

"Silos will probably become more generally used on the live stock farms of Kansas and adjoining states in the near future, than ever before, largely because of their efficiency in storing such crops as kafir, sorghum and corn in such manner that the entire plant can be used for feeding purposes. A further reason is that by the use of the silo these same crops can be stored in years of plenty and carried over to fill the vacancy left in the mows and bins after such a poor feed year as we have just experienced. As an example, your attention is called to the fact that the Branch Station at Hays has just wintered a bunch of nearly 200 head of cattle on the crops that were harvested in the fall of 1912; in fact, when some of the most prosperous and successful breeders were compelled to reduce their herds last fall the station was able to take advantage of the situation by increasing their live stock holdings. This is a practice which the Kansas Agricultural College and Station has been advocating for several years and it is a happy coincidence that they were able to practice what they had been preaching.

"It should not be assumed from these statements, however, that silage is either a complete or a satisfactory ration for cattle when it is used as a sole feed for live stock. It must be properly supplemented in order to be most useful.

**SUPPLEMENTS FOR STOCK CATTLE.**

"In those sections of the state where alfalfa can be grown successfully there is probably no more efficient combination of farming and feeding than to grow nearly equal acreages of wheat, silage crops and alfalfa and feed them to high grade stockers, as this method permits of a profitable system of feeding without the purchase of high priced and concentrated feeds of any sort. Similar results can be secured by substituting feeds of any sort. Similar results can be secured by substituting cowpeas or clover hay for alfalfa, but a larger acreage will be required for the production of equal quantities of forage. When it is found impractical to grow leguminous forage crops of any sort, then silage should be supplemented by limited quantities of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, cold pressed cake or similar concentrated feeds rich in protein. The proportion to use will be about 65 to 75 pounds to each ton of silage used, or approximately one pound per head daily for calves, one and six-tenths pounds for yearlings and two pounds for older cattle. When prairie hay, kafir or sorghum forage, or wheat straw are used for a considerable portion of the roughage, the total quantity of concentrated food should be increased to just about double the amount advised for use with a full silage ration.

**SUPPLEMENTS FOR FATTENING CATTLE.**

"Because of the bulkiness of alfalfa and silage these feeds should not be depended upon as a fattening ration except with cattle which are very thin at the be-

ginning of the feeding period. After they have reached a condition in which they would classify as fleshy feeders or fair killing cattle their gains would be too slow for profitable results. When in this condition the ration should be improved by the addition of less bulky feed such as a mixture of seven to eight parts of corn to one of concentrates rich in protein. When necessary to feed cattle without the use of any legume, then the proportion of corn should be reduced from seven to eight parts to six to seven parts to one of protein concentrate. In all of these methods of feeding, cattle should have access to some dry feed of low value such as corn stover or wheat straw. The amount of silage consumed by fattening cattle at the beginning of the feeding period will be approximately fifty pounds daily per 1,000 pounds live weight when they are not given alfalfa, clover, or hay from other legumes. As the fattening period progresses and the grain ration is increased the amount of silage is decreased until at the close of the fattening period they will not consume more than fifteen to twenty pounds. When alfalfa and clover hay is fed according to appetite the consumption of silage will be reduced to one-half the amount consumed without hay.

**SUPPLEMENTS FOR BREEDING CATTLE.**

"Feeding silage alone will maintain the weight of mature breeding cattle and under favorable circumstances will result in gains, but is not satisfactory because of its composition. An ideal ration can be made of silage, alfalfa hay or straw which will provide all the materials needed for maintenance and the growth of the foetus. When alfalfa is not available excellent results can be secured by the addition of one pound of linseed meal daily to the silage ration of each individual. Experimental results secured at Hays this winter indicate that linseed meal is decidedly superior to cottonseed meal for this purpose, although for fattening or for the growth of stockers the cottonseed products may be given the preference.

"Whether feeding stock cattle, fattening cattle or breeding cattle, it should be remembered that silage is a bulky, succulent feed, rich in those food nutrients which are used for the production of heat and fat, but is decidedly deficient

in those nutrients which are used for growth. If the ration is so bulky that the animal cannot consume sufficient quantities for satisfactory gains, concentrated feeds such as corn and cottonseed or linseed meal should be added. If the purpose in feeding is maintenance or comparatively slow production, then attention need only be paid to the addition of sufficient protein from some other source. Keeping these two facts in mind the cattlemen will find silage the cheapest and most satisfactory feed which they can use for all classes of cattle."

**PLAN OF RECENT EXPERIMENT.**

Assistant J. D. Lewis of the Animal Husbandry Department, who has attended to the details of the calf feeding experiment of the past winter, briefly summarized the test, after which the visiting cattlemen went to the pens where the heifers were being fed, and looked them over. This opportunity to visit the experimental feeding yards and see exactly how the cattle are handled and to study the equipment of silos and yards, was greatly appreciated by the visiting cattlemen. Mr. Lewis' summary of the experiment follows:

"One of the greatest problems which confronts the producer of beef cattle is the wintering of the calf crop. The production of stocker and feeding cattle and the finishing of cattle for the market is seldom conducted on the same land. To produce stockers and feeders on the farms profitably, cheap feeds must be utilized. Pasture has always been and always will continue to be the cheapest summer feed, and so the problem is to find some winter feed which will reduce the cost of production through that season of the year to a minimum. With these facts in mind Professor Cochel planned the experiment which was conducted last year and the experiment which we have closed this week is a continuation of the search for the cheapest and most economical method of satisfactorily wintering beef calves.

"Last year the object was to compare kafir, corn and cane silage with each other and with corn stover and shelled corn and to compare cottonseed meal with alfalfa hay as a protein supplement.

"This year the comparison of the

three silages has been repeated with linseed meal used as a supplement instead of cottonseed meal. In addition, cottonseed, meal, linseed meal and alfalfa were compared as protein supplements to silage. Last year fifty Hereford steers were used in the experiment, divided into five lots and fed as follows: Lot one, corn silage and cottonseed meal; lot two, kafir silage and cottonseed meal; lot three, cane silage and cottonseed meal; lot four, corn silage and alfalfa hay; lot five, corn stover, shelled corn and alfalfa hay.

**STOCK USED IN TEST.**

"This year 100 head of Hereford heifer calves were purchased from the Adams and Roberts Ranch of Plains, Kansas. These heifers were not the tops of the calf crop from this ranch, but rather a second grade. They arrived in Manhattan in November and were put on pasture and fed about three-fourths of a pound of corn and bran per head daily with some corn stover, until the experiment proper started in December.

"The initial value of the calves as it appears in the table on this page, was arrived at by placing, as near as could be ascertained, the market value per hundred on the calves at the time the experiment started. This was placed at \$9 per hundred. In placing the final value on the calves at the end of the test, W. J. Todd of Maple Hill, and V. V. Akin of Zeandale, both of these men being cattlemen of wide experience, and two commission men from Kansas City, were asked to place valuations on the different lots. These men placed the valuations on the basis of what stock cattle of this class would be worth on the Kansas City market. Their probable future value as breeding cows did not enter materially into this valuation. The final valuations of the different lots per hundred are as follows: Lot six, \$8.35; lot seven, \$8.50; lot eight, \$8.30; lot nine, \$8.35; lot ten, \$8.40; lot eleven, \$8.50. It will be noted that the calves making the poorer gains were valued somewhat higher per hundred weight on the market from the stocker standpoint.

"About December 15 they were numbered with a brand on the left shoulder. Two calves had been purchased from Mr. Casement in order to have enough for six lots of seventeen calves each. The experiment began on December 28. The calves were divided as evenly as possible according to weight and quality. Individual weights and lot weights were taken on three consecutive days and the average taken as the initial weight. The plan was to take lot weights every ten days and individual weights every thirty days, but at the end of the first thirty days the brands were so obscure that it was given up and only lot weights were taken.

**SILAGE USED IN TEST.**

"A reference to the table on this page giving the tabulated results, will show the ration fed to each lot. The corn silage fed was put in the concrete silo the first of September. On account of the dry weather there were no ears produced and about one-third of the leaves were dry. Water was added to insure enough moisture to prevent spoiling.

"The tile block silo was filled with cane late in October, the cane being so green that no water was needed. The kafir was cut about the same time as was the cane and placed in the small metal silo. No water was needed with

[Continued on Page Nineteen.]

TABULATED RESULTS OF FEEDING TEST WITH 102 HEIFER CALVES, CONSISTING OF SIX LOTS OF 17 CALVES EACH.

	LOT 6 Kafir Silage Linseed Meal.	LOT 7 Corn Silage Linseed Meal.	LOT 8 Cane Silage Linseed Meal.	LOT 9 Cane Silage C. seed Meal.	LOT 10 Cane Silage Cold press. Cake.	LOT 11 Cane Silage Alfalfa Hay.
Av. initial wt. per head	325.0	321.3	322.1	326.2	330.9	327.2
Av. final wt. per head..	473.7	439.6	452.8	466.0	462.6	439.2
Av. daily gain per head	1.487	1.183	1.307	1.398	1.317	1.12
Average Daily Ration Per Head.						
Silage.....	24.28	25.02	24.28	24.28	24.28	18.69
Cottonseed meal.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.23	1.0
Corn.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Straw.....	.58	.57	.57	.66	.60	.10
Alfalfa.....	....	....	....	....	....	3.94
Feed Per 100 Pounds Gain						
Silage.....	1632.95	2115.31	1857.83	1736.68	1843.72	1667.82
Cottonseed meal.....	67.25	84.54	76.51	71.51	83.66	67.25
Corn.....	67.25	84.54	76.51	71.51	75.66	89.24
Straw.....	38.90	48.23	43.47	46.86	46.91	9.18
Alfalfa.....	....	....	....	....	....	351.18
Feed cost, 100 lbs. gain	\$ 5.26	\$ 6.73	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.92
Total cost of feed.....	7.82	7.96	7.82	7.72	7.77	7.75
Initial value per calf....	29.25	28.92	28.99	29.36	29.78	29.45
Final value per calf....	39.55	37.37	37.58	38.91	38.86	37.33
Profit per calf.....	2.48	.49	.77	1.83	1.31	.18

Price Of Feeds.—Silage, \$4 per ton; shelled corn, 70 cents per bushel; straw, \$2 per ton; linseed meal, \$33 per ton; cottonseed meal, \$31 per ton; cold pressed cottonseed cake, \$26 per ton; alfalfa hay, \$14 per ton.

# PLANT EARLY AND THIN

*Early and Thin Planted Sorghums Have Best Chance to Make Crop*

By T. A. BORMAN

MANY years ago as a result of my experience in growing kafir, I concluded that the earliest possible planting with a reasonable assurance of the seed growing and making a satisfactory stand, was to be recommended. This conclusion was reached because of the fact that the assurance of a crop depends so much upon the use of the rainfall of the first half of the growing season. In Kansas, 70 to 80 per cent of the total season's precipitation is rain which falls during the months of April to September inclusive, and more than half of this rain falls in the months of April, May, June, and the first half of July. Beginning with the middle of July, the rainfall decreases, the temperatures become higher, the evaporation of the soil's moisture becomes more rapid, and so the latter half of the growing season is less favorable to crop production. Early planting which results in the early growth of the crop, enables it to make a maximum use of the early favorable seasonal conditions. If the seed planted has high vitality, is vigorous and is of early maturing strains and the moisture is conserved and the crop forced by cultivation, it will be near "made" before the time of the decreasing rainfall and other unfavorable conditions of the latter part of the growing season. It must be understood, however, that it is only well matured seed and which has been properly kept through the winter and until planting time, that will have the vitality necessary to withstand the adversity of a cold spring or wet ground. Seed which has been threshed in the early fall and held in the bin until planting time, will not have the vitality required to permit of early planting. Seed which has been held in the shock exposed to the rain and freezing weather, will lack in vigor and a considerable percentage of it will not grow. It is because of the condition under which kafir seed has in the past been held, that such seed is considered of low germination and which fails to give a stand unless planting is delayed until the ground has become thoroughly warmed. The farmer who has such seed cannot plant as early and so cannot take advantage of the early rainfall to the same extent as can he who has good seed properly saved.

The date on which kafir or other grain sorghums may be safely planted for grain, is governed wholly by the season and the condition of the soil upon which they are planted. This date may vary a week or ten days on adjoining farms or even adjoining fields. This may be through difference in the character of the soil, the soil of one field being heavy and wet and not warm enough in which to plant the seed, and that of the other being mellow, aerated and warm. These varying conditions may be due to the different characters of the soils or to the method by which the soils have been handled. A field which has had fall or early spring cultivation will permit of earlier planting than the field which has had no cultivation. It should be plain, therefore, that if the early planting of any crop is desired that such planting may be made a week or ten days earlier than is common as a result of early cultivation. Whether the crop is to be listed or surface planted, will also have its effect on the planting date. If the land in which the crop is to be planted should be foul, seeding cannot be done early. It is better to delay seeding that the ground may be cultivated and the young weeds destroyed before planting. I think it will be apparent from the above that to fix a planting date for Kansas or for the several sections, is impossible. However, the average date of the last killing frost in the spring should be taken into consideration and it should be remembered that the average date of the last killing frost for Southeast Kansas is April 15, and is gradually later until May 10 in the northwest corner of the state. For the same reasons corn planting varies in all neighborhoods and even on adjoining farms. No farmer in Kansas would concede that he did not know the proper corn planting date for his section. Such farmer is safe in planting kafir of high vitality as early as he would plant corn. If the kafir seed is not vigorous, then he should delay planting a week or ten days later than the accepted date for corn planting in his section. The seed of milo and feterita should not be planted so early by ten days as that of kafir.

To lay down a rule of value as to the amount of kafir, milo or feterita to plant per acre, is as impossible as to fix the planting date. I know that for satisfactory grain yields the prevailing rate of planting is much too thick. Thick planting results in small heads and decreased yields. Thin planting produces larger heads, average yields of grain and greatly increased crop assurance. Were the seasonal conditions such as to insure sufficient moisture for the maturing of a medium-sized head on each stalk in a thick stand, then thick planting would be most desirable. There will be seasons when the yield would have been heavier as a result of thick planting, and the farmer who tries thin planting for the first time may be disappointed in the yield because that season may be wet and plenty of moisture to mature a thick stand. The consistent thin planter, however, will in a ten-year period obtain much more grain per acre than his neighbor who plants thicker.

would consider that they did not have a satisfactory stand if the stalks were ten inches apart in the row, but should each such stalk produce a medium-sized head the yield from such stand would be far in excess of the state's average. Every stalk of kafir will produce a head if given a chance, and the best chance that can be given is to plant it as early as is safe in well prepared ground and thin enough that each stalk will have the required moisture. Kafir growers generally do not appreciate how thick they do plant. In a pound of clean and graded seed from which the cracked and small seeds have been removed, there are 22,000 to 24,000 seeds. Planting seeds four inches apart in the row, would require 37,200 seeds per acre; ten inches apart, 14,500 seeds; and sixteen inches apart, 9,300 seeds. It will be noted that the four-inch planting will require only slightly more than one and one-half pounds of seed per acre, and ten-inch planting would require little

Thomas County, who in 1913 grew 5,000 bushels of milo in a 200-acre field, planted the hills eighteen to twenty inches apart and two to three seeds in a hill. A Jewell County, Kansas, farmer who makes a specialty of kafir growing for grain, plants two pounds of seed per acre, and his stand averages a stalk to five and one-half inches. H. M. Bainer, agricultural demonstrator for the Santa Fe, says milo and feterita should be thinned to twenty-four to thirty inches in the row for Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Eastern New Mexico, and Texas Panhandle conditions. A large number of feterita growers whose yields in 1913 varied from 25 to 55 bushels per acre, report stands the stalks of which range from eight to twenty inches apart in the row.

One of the obstacles to overcome in the planting of grain sorghums sufficiently thin is the fact that the planting machinery of the present day is not adapted to thin planting. A test was made of one of the standard listers, using the sorghum-dropping plate sold with the machine. Set at the lowest speed, this plate dropped an average of fifteen seeds per foot and at this rate eight and one-half pounds of seed per acre would have been required. The number of seeds dropped per hole in the plate varied from four to eight, while a sufficiently thick stand would have been secured by dropping one seed for every other hole, provided, of course, each seed grew. The plate was one-fourth inch thick and the holes one-fourth inch in diameter. The thickness of the ordinary dropping plate is sufficient to hold two layers of seeds, one above the other, and an attempt has been made to correct this defect by making the plate so thin as to allow only one layer of seed in the hole. The thin plates have been found to wear out quickly and also break many of the larger and best seeds. Holes have been made smaller in diameter in plates of ordinary thickness to prevent holding so many seeds. With a smaller hole the seeds frequently become wedged and do not drop out, causing many vacant spaces in the row. Several farmers have reported fair success by plugging every other hole in the dropping plate with lead or babbitt. A few have reported that in addition to plugging half the holes they put a wire loop in the spout below the plate so as to scatter the seed along in the row when several are dropped at one time. One farmer reported that in 1913 he planted kafir with a garden drill. He enlarged the seed container, hitched a horse to the drill and secured a stand which averaged a stalk to each ten or twelve inches. He harvested a forty-bushel crop.

In spite of the mechanical difficulty explained above in securing the desired stand, the farmer is justified in exercising extraordinary means in an endeavor to thoroughly try out thinner planting than he has heretofore practiced. I would try several rates of planting on a small scale, either dropping the seed by hand or planting with machinery as thin as I could and thinning with a hoe. It is well worth while for every farmer to find out for himself whether or not he has been planting kafir too thick for the most certain grain yields. If he has, then he should change his method of planting. It is certain that in the near future machinery will be invented which will be adapted to the planting of kafir, milo and feterita as they should be planted. In the meantime I doubt if the farmer in Western Kansas who needs a grain crop and who is desirous of so planting as to have the greatest possible assurance of that crop, could spend an equal amount of time to better advantage than in properly thinning the crop planted for grain even though it were necessary to do the work by hand.

It should be remembered that the amount of seed planted per acre and the probable stand resulting therefrom, depends upon the germination of the seed. If only one-half the seeds planted will grow, then it will require two times as much seed per acre to obtain the desired stand, as if 95 per cent of the seeds planted should grow. For this reason it is worth while for every grower of kafir, milo or feterita to germinate a sample of the seed he is to plant and thereby determine what per cent of the seeds will grow and plant accordingly.

## SORGHUMS SURE MONEY CROPS

THIS is the title which has been selected for Mr. Borman's book, and which wins the \$25 prize. It was suggested by George Kirgis, of Beloit, Kansas, and our check has been sent to him, together with the thanks of KANSAS FARMER for helping us out.

Over 2,000 of our readers sent in suggestions for titles, and the selection of one from that great number of good ones certainly taxed the judges, who twice asked for more time to consider the matter.

I am sure you will all like this book. It will be out later than first planned because Mr. Borman has added much to it since it was first written, in order to cover very important and recent experiences.

We now confidently expect to begin making deliveries by May 1.

ALBERT T. REID, President.

The amount of seed to be planted depends upon the moisture in the soil at planting time, whether or not the planting is reasonably early or late, and upon the average rainfall of the locality. It is apparent that to plant as much seed in the area of twenty inches of rainfall as in the area of forty inches, is foolhardy. To attempt to grow more plants than the soil moisture will mature, is disastrous. It is for the farmer to learn for himself the most profitable rate of planting for the crops he grows. He can be helped in this only by suggestion, for the same reason that there can be no ready-made, never-failing rule for successful farming.

Many a farmer will this spring refuse to plant kafir, milo and feterita thin because of the fear that he will not get a satisfactory yield. As evidence that much thinner planting than is commonly done will give fair yields, these figures are offered: If one seed of kafir were planted to each 10 inches of row and each seed grew, there would be slightly in excess of 14,000 kafir stalks per acre, if the rows were planted three and one-half feet apart. If each stalk should produce a 4-ounce head, this rate of planting would yield fifty bushels of grain per acre. A 4-ounce head is not a large head. I have kafir heads of the 1913 Kansas crop weighing three and one-half to six ounces; milo heads weighing six to seven ounces; and feterita heads weighing three to three and one-half ounces. Kafir growers generally

more than half a pound. A quart of kafir seed weighs one and three-fourths pounds and has 38,500 to 42,000 seeds. The farmer who has been planting a quart to two quarts of seed per acre for a kafir grain crop, will, as a result of reading the above, realize the number of stalks he has placed in the ground and on each of which he has expected that the soil moisture would produce a fair-sized head. In Central Kansas one stalk each eight inches, and in Western Kansas a stalk to each twelve or sixteen inches, will give satisfactory yields and will increase the chances for a crop two or three hundred per cent as compared with common planting methods. The above recommendations have to do with the planting of kafir, milo and feterita as exclusive grain crops, and not as combined grain and forage crops.

Trials to determine the most desirable rates of planting grain sorghums, have been made in considerable numbers in Texas. Four years' tests at Amarillo indicate that the planting of milo seven or eight inches apart in the row and kafir nine to ten inches apart in the row, gave better yields than other rates of planting. The annual precipitation at Amarillo is twenty-two inches. At Chillicothe, the heaviest yield of kafir in 1912 was obtained when the seeds were six to eight inches apart in the row, and milo eight to ten inches apart. The precipitation at this point for that year, was twenty inches. N. S. Houston,



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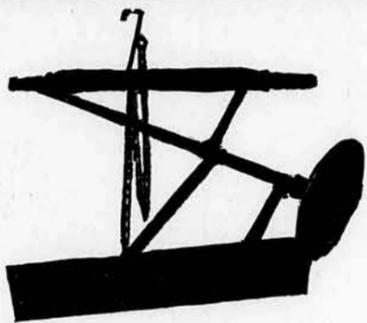
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### Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
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Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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Tire satisfaction, tire mileage and consequent low cost per mile depend as much on the attention given tires by car owners as upon any other one thing. "It is almost unbelievable, yet true," says F. A. Henderson, head of the Good-year adjusting department, "that many men who watch their engines minutely—who listen for the slightest unusual click or hum in their gears—never think of giving their tires attention. Yet the tires, made of cotton fabric and rubber, have to sustain and build a cushioned road for what is practically a small locomotive turned loose on city streets and country roads. In such a condition it is surprising, not that there are tire troubles, but that tires perform anything like the service they do."

### Manufacturers Insist on Education.

We do not recall a more persistent effort to educate the public in the proper care of any commodity than that which has been carried on by the manufacturer of automobile casings. Each manufacturer seems to have made an effort to outdo his competitor in studying and presenting the practical means by which the user can get a maximum of service from casings. The writer has two casings which at this time have run slightly in excess of nine thousand miles and we believe there is at least fifteen hundred miles of good usage still in them. True, they have been given some care, but not more than any reasonably busy man can give. What we have learned and what has been done to these casings has been inspired by the printed matter sent out by the manufacturers. We recommend to every motorist that he obtain printed matter on the care of casings from some reliable manufacturer, that he study these instructions and follow them implicitly. There is no reason why at least twice the guaranteed mileage should not be obtained from any good casings, and if the motorist can save half his casings or double the life of the casings, he will have saved a good rate of interest on the investment he has in his machine.

### Foreign Engine Builders Can't Compete.

"The main problem which foreign manufacturers have encountered in trying to compete with the moderate-price American automobile has been that of producing a powerful motor. This one feature has proved the stumbling block in every attempt thus far made to compete with American manufacturers, and it bids fair to continue as the unsurmountable obstacle in any attempted competition," says a leading American manufacturer.

"To accomplish an output of even a moderate horsepower and speed, English makers have utilized an engine of small bore and stroke, depending on the speed of the piston to develop the necessary power. As a result the light car of foreign manufacture has not yet made a pronounced success. The American car of medium price, on the other hand, has a large motor of comparatively low speed. This car has proved a long-lived vehicle. There is no doubt that the American plan of providing a big engine, and restricting the number of revolutions, is vastly superior to that of the English maker, for the medium-priced car built in the United States is still giving excellent service with a minimum of repairs and adjustments, when the English light car has been worn out.

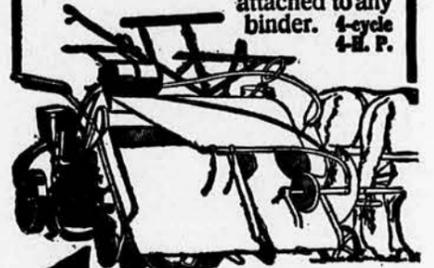
"It is obvious that the motor which runs at low speed must outwear the high-speed engine, especially in an automobile—for in the latter every minor road inequality is a severe strain and shock. In the former these shocks do not occur, for the low speed engine has plenty of reserve stability to overcome excessive vibration due to rough roads."

Agricultural waste is not confined to the farm. The United States Department of Agriculture announces that the making of coke in the bee-hive type of oven causes an annual waste of over twenty million dollars in ammonia, products of which would make valuable fertilizer.

Alfalfa is being successfully grown in at least ninety Iowa counties. It has been estimated that an acre of alfalfa in Iowa pastured by growing hogs will make without question as many pounds of pork as will forty to eighty bushels of corn.—Iowa Exchange.

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# Breeding the Horns Off

*Hornless Head Improvement to any Breed of Cattle*

WITH the increased interest being taken in the growing of beef cattle on the farms of the corn belt there will undoubtedly follow an increasing demand for the hornless breeds. All feeders of cattle recognize the necessity for dehorning cattle if the best and most economical results are to be secured in handling these cattle. The double standard Polled Hereford is a comparatively new breed, but it is attracting a great deal of attention in recent years.

The American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association which now has about 350 members, has just published a very attractive and useful pamphlet entitled, "Polled Herefords, the Modernized White Face." Breeders of Hereford cattle or those interested in the use of Hereford blood in the production of good beef cattle, will find much valuable information in this pamphlet. One of the articles treating of the value of this breed to the established breeder, is as follows:

The future of Hereford cattle looks mighty good. A new era has already dawned. The right of price depression is past. Forces now at work both within and without the breed fraternity are doing much to assure a profitable future. Prices for breeding stock have steadily advanced for the past two or three years until now they are at a level not reached before for at least a decade. Public sales and private trade are both on a

is an acknowledged improvement in Hereford cattle. No thinking man, engaged in handling beef cattle, would try for a moment to argue that horns are of use to domestic cattle. There is absolutely no question but that the naturally hornless head is an improvement to any breed, anywhere. Ranchmen, who for a time argued the necessity of horns on range cattle, are now putting Polled Hereford bulls in their herds and not a man of them who has tried it has been disappointed. Cattle raisers in the farming sections of the country have long cursed the horns as a nuisance, a pest and a serious source of loss and injury, a thing not to be tolerated longer than necessary. The markets have put a cash premium on the muley head and it is surely up to every breeder of pure-bred Herefords to take all these facts into consideration and breed the horns off his herd.

To breed the horns off a herd of pure-bred Herefords is not a difficult task. Make the beginning by buying a good Polled Hereford bull, retain the heifers and discard a like number of horned females each year and before you realize it you have a Polled Hereford herd. No need to upset your favorite blood lines for you can buy good polled bulls of the most fashionable strains since the hornless type was developed from the horned and has been multiplied largely by using polled bulls on fashionably bred horned



THESE CALVES BELONGING TO ADAMS' AND ROBERTS' RANCH IN MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS, REPRESENT SPLENDID BEEF BREEDING.

very satisfactory basis. New fields are opening to the beef industry in the South and Southeast, where the fever tick is being rapidly driven from the pastures, and where the cotton boll weevil is forcing live stock farming into prominence. Canada is calling for new and improved beef blood, especially in the northwest provinces, and the pastures of Virginia are crying for beef steers of better breeding. The worn-out lands of the country, wherever located, are being built up by the use of barnyard manure and this means beef cattle. By reason of the acknowledged supremacy of the Hereford for turning grass, fodder and other roughness into prime beef economically and his matchless capacity for finishing on a minimum grain ration, he is now enjoying a popularity which is peculiarly his own. No other breed can wrest it from him. Other breed advocates may talk "dual purpose," "show yard championships" and what not, but the grand old Whiteface will lead the beef cattle procession from now on in America because he has won the "utility championship" for economy of production.

With this assured future ahead, indeed upon us, it behooves Hereford breeders everywhere to be alert to their own best interests. By avoiding the ruts and keeping up to date within the next few years the Hereford breeders of America can put their cattle so far in the lead as to enjoy prosperity indefinitely. But to do this every man of us must study the demands of the market, be ready to adopt improved types, cater to the desires of the customer, and furnish the sort of cattle which the buyer wants. We must produce the better class of Herefords for our customers are learning rapidly that the good ones pay best even though the first cost is much more. Scrubs, whether pedigreed or not, are on the run, and we must keep them headed down hill. Every improvement that is made in Herefords should be adopted promptly and made a part of your herd and mine. Let no man have better Whitefaces than you.

For instance, take the new hornless strain of pure-bred Herefords, the double standard Polled Herefords. Here

cows. All double standard Polled Herefords are registered in the American Hereford Record as well as the American Polled Hereford Record, so you are not introducing "cold" blood when you buy a polled bull. Neither is there a loss of merit when you adopt Polled Herefords. These muley Whitefaces have demonstrated their quality with the horned sort in many show rings. They have been shown in the regular horned Hereford classes and have won creditable places almost without exception. At the last Canadian National Exhibition a Polled Hereford bull was grand champion over all Herefords. At West Virginia Fair a few seasons ago the Hereford championship went to a polled animal. At Iowa Fair in 1909 the Iowa championship was won by a polled bull. At the 1912 International Show, Polled Herefords won places in the rings open to the world. And all these winnings in spite of the fact that the breed is young, not affording large numbers to select from and most breeders are finding sale so readily for their surplus that they have no need and no inclination to go to the trouble and expense of fitting up a show herd. No time is lost in changing from horned Herefords to polled ones for you simply continue in the pure-bred Hereford business, but the calves are naturally hornless instead of horned. That's all. No other difference in individuality.

But there are a few important differences between horned and Polled Herefords for the established Hereford breeder and these differences are all in favor of the polled variety. In the first place when you engraft the polled head on your herd you make it more profitable. There is more demand for your surplus and you get better prices. The bull calves sell at earlier ages and bring more money. Buyers are anxious to get a chance at them and willing to pay liberally. The expense of advertising is greatly lessened and there is no need to keep good, well developed and fleshy polled bull calves until they are even a year old. In fact for the past year or two most breeders have kept sold down to young stock less than twelve months old.

# This is the Sole of a Genuine "Star Brand" Shoe

EVERY "Star Brand" Shoe has our name on the sole and our star on the heel.

We have built up the world's greatest shoe business by making honest leather shoes. We do not use substitutes for leather.

We make more shoes than any other manufacturer. The more we make the less they cost to make. This saving goes into extra quality.

There are lots of good shoes, but—

**"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"**

Get your money's worth. Insist on having the Genuine "Star Brand" Shoes.

Made in all styles, grades, and prices for men, women and children.

Sold by good dealers everywhere. If your dealer doesn't sell them it will pay you to trade at the store that does.

**ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND**  
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

THIS NAME ON EVERY SOLE



THIS STAR ON EVERY HEEL

# Is the ROPE I use Strong and Dependable?

That question should be asked by every progressive farmer. He wants rope that is made of the best grade of hemp and so made that there are no weak spots. Rope that will do work every time it is called upon.

Columbian Pure Manila rope is just right for hay carriers and general farm uses. Made of hemp from the Island Cebu, where the best quality of tough fibre is produced, grown and cured under special supervision. In its manufacture particular attention is given to the twisting of these fibres, so that they all bear their equal share of strain. In ropes, where some fibres are held tighter than others, they either break themselves or cut through their neighbors.

We Manufacture Ropes of all Descriptions for all Kinds of Work—Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, Wagon Ropes, Commercial Twines, Clothes Lines, Etc. Columbian Rope is the Cheapest Because it Wears the Longest.

You will need Columbian Rope this year. Your dealer is now placing orders for the rope he will sell this season. He will be glad to get Columbian Rope for you if you ask him. Better speak to him now, and then when the rope comes, ask him to show you the Columbian Girl on the Burlap Covering. Every coil is stenciled like this:



COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY, AUBURN, N. Y.

Send for "Story of Good Rope and How the Government Tests It."

## DAVENPORT ROLLER BEARING STEEL WAGON



Davenport Wagons, after ten years of hard service over all kinds of roads, have easily proven themselves superior to the ordinary type of farm wagon. Equipped with roller bearings, Davenport Wagons are very light draft. Built of the best structural steel there is nothing about them to shrink or swell—no loose spokes, cracked hubs or loose tires. No repair bills. Just as good for wet climates as dry ones.

### Built Like a Bridge

Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons, like modern steel railway bridges, do not decay or wear out. Made of steel I-beams, channels and angles—Weather conditions do not affect them. Wet or dry, hot or cold, Davenport Wagons are always ready for use.

### Oil Without Removing Wheels

You don't take the wheels off a Davenport to oil it. Just push back the cover of the dust proof oil cup and squirt in a few drops of oil—the cover closes automatically. Hardly a minute to a wheel—and the job is done.



### Roller Bearings Reduce Draft

Roller bearings, straight spindles, etc., together with the accurate construction, reduce the draft to the minimum. These bearings make it possible to haul a load on a Davenport with two horses that would ordinarily take three.



The Roller Bearing

**New Book Free** Read "From Man Power to Machinery," how roller bearings reduce draft, how neck weight is taken off horses and other things about wagons you should know. Send for this book today—just ask for book B 13 and it comes free.

**JOHN DEERE**  
Moline, Illinois

# THE FARM



### To Prevent Flax Diseases.

Subscriber J. W. McC., Allen County, wants formula for treating flax seed for flax wilt. The treatment recommended by the Federal Department of Agriculture is: Thoroughly clean all seed before sowing. To prevent flax wilt and other preventable diseases, pile the seed to be treated on a clean, tight floor and apply a 1-40 solution of formalin at the rate of two quarts to the bushel. This will not cause the seed to mat, but is sufficient to moisten it thoroughly.

### Eligibility to School Board.

The inquiry comes from a reader of KANSAS FARMER as to whether the owning of real estate or paying taxes is one of the requirements for eligibility as a member of the school board. Unless the law has been changed recently, anyone possessing the qualifications of a voter in a district is eligible to hold office as a member of the board. "Voters shall have been in good faith, residents of the district for 30 days next prior to the time of offering to vote at said election."

### Wheat for Hay.

Our subscriber, J. L. S., of McPherson County, writes to ask concerning the making of hay from wheat. He would like to know whether it would make good hay and in what stage of development it should be cut to give the best results. Any of the common cereals can be used as hay. On the Pacific Coast barley is a common hay crop. Through Eastern Kansas oats are very commonly harvested and cured as hay. On the average farm where first quality hay for horses is scarce there is probably no better method for getting the best returns from the oat crop than to harvest it as hay. Wheat is very seldom used for this purpose but in common with the other cereal grains such as barley or oats it will cure into a very fine quality of dust-free hay. Any of these cereals should be cut for hay when the grains are in the early milk stage.

### Government Whitewash.

A. B. S., Dickinson County, asks for the recipe for government whitewash. KANSAS FARMER has answered that inquiry every spring and fall for 50 years. The old-fashioned New England idea of whitewashing everything from the front fence to the rear of the hen house would make a big change in the appearance of Kansas if it were religiously applied. The Federal Department of Agriculture recommends this recipe for whitewash: Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with painters' or whitewash brushes.

### Rye for Green Manure.

We have an inquiry from one of our readers in Jackson County concerning the plowing under of a crop of rye as green manure. Probably a good many farmers who put out rye last fall for pasture now have a good stand on hand and are wondering what to do with the crop. If the soil is at all lacking in organic material, tending to run together, it may be more profitable to turn under the crop of rye than to mature it for seed.

Green manures are good soil improvers. They benefit the soil in several different ways. The soluble plant food in the soil that might otherwise have escaped has been utilized. In turning it under vegetable matter is incorporated with the soil and in decaying adds to its humus content. Only leguminous crops can add nitrogen to the soil. If green manure crops are allowed to grow too late in the spring they may be injurious the first season since they exhaust soil moisture before being turned under. There is also a possibility where very heavy green manuring is practiced of creating a sour condition of the soil. Rye is probably the best cereal to use for green manuring and its use on many

farms could be made very profitable. It will serve as fall and winter pasture and by allowing it to make considerable growth in the spring a large amount of organic material can be added to the soil.

### Oats for Early Feed.

The indications are, from the reports of seed dealers and others in a position to know, that the acreage of oats planting in Eastern Kansas is larger than usual. Oats has never been considered as an especially profitable crop for the average Kansas farm. Sometimes under favorable conditions a large enough yield of grain is produced to make it an actual paying money crop, but as a rule from a grain standpoint oats do not produce large enough yields to warrant their being grown in any considerable quantity.

The need for early feed is undoubtedly responsible for the larger acreage than usual this year. Oftentimes there is no better way to secure the highest feed value from the oat crop than to harvest it before the grain is matured and cure the crop as hay. Oats straw which has matured grain has considerable feeding value, but when harvested early before the grain has been fully matured, the straw with its partially developed grain makes a very rich, nutritious feed, and is especially acceptable for the feeding of the work horses of the farm. Under the conditions prevailing this year probably quite a large proportion of the acreage of oats put out will yield more profitable returns made into hay in this way than to carry them through to full maturity and go to the labor and expense of harvesting and threshing the grain.

### Dog Tax Law.

One of the readers of KANSAS FARMER from Miami County writes us that there is a great deal of discussion concerning the state dog tax law, and asks that this law be published for the benefit of our readers. This law placing the tax on dogs, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, seems to be stirring up a great deal of discussion. In order that all may have opportunity to read the law as it was passed, we give it below. Dogs are being valued as personal property in accordance with their estimated value. Some people have dogs upon which they place values of \$50 or \$100. Valuations as low as \$5 will appear on the tax rolls. This low valuation would mean the payment of a tax of 5 or 6 cents as personal property. The law follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. A dog which has been listed and valued as personal property, and the tax upon such valuation and per capita tax upon such dog having been paid, if due, shall be considered as personal property and have all the rights and privileges and be subject to like lawful restraints as other live stock.

A recovery shall not be had for the malicious and unlawful killing of such dog in excess of double the amount for which it is so listed.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the assessor in each township annually, at the time he shall assess the property in his township, to make diligent inquiry as to the number and sex of all dogs owned, harbored or kept in his township, and it is hereby made the duty of the owner or harbinger of each dog to make sworn report of the number and sex of each dog owned, harbored or kept by him, to said assessor at that time, and said assessor shall at that time make his annual report, report the number and sex of each dog in his township, and the owner or harbinger thereof, to the officer to whom it is his duty to report. Provided, that any person harboring a dog on his premises, and disclaiming ownership thereof, shall forthwith and in the presence of the assessor, kill such dog.

Sec. 3. That the officer to whom such report shall have been made shall levy against the owner or harbinger thereof one dollar on each male or spayed female dog, and two dollars on each unspayed female dog; provided that such dogs are more than three months old on the preceding March 1. All taxes derived from this act shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other municipal taxes and into the general school fund of the district from which it was obtained.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall make a false report, as required in Section 2 of this act, to the assessor, of the number or sex of the dogs owned, harbored or kept by him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. This act shall not be construed to prevent the various cities of this state from assessing and collecting a dog tax, nor shall it be construed to cover dogs kept exclusively for exhibition purposes, nor shall it be construed to prevent any person from bringing or maintaining an action or actions against any person who shall own, harbor or keep any dog which shall kill or injure any sheep or other domestic animal of said claimant.

## What is the Matter with the Shingle Nails Nowadays?

**I**N OLD TIMES, nobody ever heard of such a thing as the shingles falling off a building because the nails had rusted through. Now half of them are rusted off before they're ten years old.

Fifty years ago nails were made from pure, old-fashioned iron, which rusted very slowly and evenly. Nearly all modern nails are made from steel with a high content of impurities.

**AMERICAN INGOT IRON ARMCO CULVERTS**

are made from an iron even purer than that of our grandfathers' days, and experience is demonstrating that they will have an **IMMENSELY LONG SERVICE LIFE.**

Guard against the substitution of ordinary steel by insisting on the Triangle Brand or on complete chemical analysis.

For full information about AMERICAN INGOT IRON Culverts, Flumes, Roofing, Siding, Corn Cribbs, Silos, Tanks, Portable Houses and Fencing, write to

**Armco Culvert Publicity Bureau**  
579 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio

**\$125 and up**

**A horse does more work with this humane collar**

Give your horse the Lankford Humane Horse Collar and the hard work will be easier. Adjusts itself to any shaped neck, distributing the load evenly, which saves the horse's strength. Guaranteed to cure galls and sore shoulders. The pure medicated cotton absorbs sweat and impurities, healing sores in a short time. Made of duck, trimmed with leather. Always soft and pliable. Lasts at least three seasons. Collar and pad combined.

**The Lankford Humane Horse Collar**

Horse can use his full strength while working, without fear of consequences. Cures while horse works—no loss of time—a positive cure—a pure preventive. You owe your horse this humane collar—get him one today—he will pay for it by doing more work for you. Will not sweat. **MEMORANDUM BOOK FREE.** When writing for particulars regarding the Lankford Humane Horse Collar, ask for our memorandum book to keep a daily business record. Sent free. Most dealers sell Lankford Collars. If yours doesn't, write us.

**The Powers Mfg. Co., Dept. H-5 Waterloo, Iowa**

**SEND FOR THE 1914 HAIL STORM DATES**

Latest complete hail schedule for this year, sent FREE on request to any Kansas farmer. Gives information that is decidedly important to every grain grower. Just send your name on a postal to Desk 1, Kansas Mutual Hail Association, Sterling, Kan.

**"Milky Way" Farm Name.**

George Lenhart, one of the enthusiastic members of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association and a leading dairyman of that county, has registered his fine farm as the Milky Way. That name fits a dairy farm.

**Wheat and Soil Fertility.**

An Ohio farmer writing to an agricultural paper made the statement that he had hauled his last load of wheat to market. He had been thinking the question over during the summer as he had harvested the crop, which amounted to about 20 bushels, and made up his mind that before the winter was over he would work the problem out and determine to his own satisfaction whether he could afford to continue growing wheat on this land. His figuring developed the fact that from every acre his 20-bushel wheat crop had taken from the soil \$9.45 worth of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; figuring these at 20 cents, 8 cents and 6 cents per pound respectively. He found by working a little longer that if all the fertility contained in the straw could be worked back into the land he still was removing \$5.79 worth of these elements from each acre. This writer was farming on land worth \$75 an acre and had thought wheat was a good money maker, but as a result of these figures he decided that he would not continue to raise wheat as a steady crop in the future.

In figuring the cost of producing the wheat he found that the 20-bushel yield had cost \$7.60 per acre; adding the interest on the land at six per cent, the total cost amounted to \$12.10 per acre. At 80 cents per bushel the profit per acre amounted to but \$3.90. This farmer concludes by saying that if he continues growing wheat it will only be in connection with alfalfa and clover so as to give back to the soil that \$5 bill the wheat crop removed in fertility value from each acre.

**Irrigating Corn with Pump.**

Much interest is now being taken in the possibilities of small irrigation plants. During the season of 1913 Pfuete Brothers of Manhattan had a field of corn on their farm on the Blue River, and rather than see it burn up they determined to see what could be done by pumping water from the river. The following report has come to KANSAS FARMER concerning the results of this trial of pumping water to irrigate a corn field:

"The long dry spell of 1913 determined us to buy a centrifugal four-inch sand pump, suction pipe and foot valve, 150 feet of distributing pipe—five inches down spout—in ten-foot lengths, slipping it over the four-inch outlet pipe.

"Our total lift of water was from 12 to 14 feet, and a six-horsepower gasoline engine proved ample to develop the pump capacity of 480 gallons per minute at a medium speed, as rated. The consumption of gasoline was from six to seven gallons per ten hours.

"Our principal trouble was in distributing water, as we had previously made no ditches or laterals. We directed the five-inch pipe along various ridges and practically flooded the soil between, using from three to four inches per acre to cause a flow. The results were satisfactory in every way, materially increasing the fodder and grain, though water was applied from August 9 to 16 with daily temperatures of 102-103 prevailing. No burning or blighting of corn occurred, as many predicted.

"Our cash outlay for pump, suction pipe, foot valve and 150 feet of 5-inch galvanized down-spout was less than \$80. Allowing a moderate loss of water we supplied 450 gallons per minute—27,000 per hour, almost exactly one inch per acre per hour—at a cost in fuel and oil of 15 cents per hour. The cost of distributing was approximately 20 cents per hour.

"We irrigated from 11 to 12 acres of corn and figured our increase in grain and silage about paid for our equipment. We will repeat our experiment on a larger scale should another dry season develop. Our cost of pumping and distributing three inches of water on ten acres was approximately \$10.50. Our cost was exceptionally low and the supply abundant and reliable, but we figure to reset the pump every two days to overcome the difficulty encountered in spreading water in a corn field on sandy loam through a long open ditch."

Too many farm front yards are used merely for storing implements. An old-fashioned flower garden, made up of showy, hardy flowers, will make the farmstead really attractive.

**School shoes that wear like iron**

Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes are strong, sturdy and lasting. They "wear like iron", give twice the service of other shoes, and cost no more. These school shoes have double leather toes—hard to wear out—soles and uppers made of extra tough, wear-resisting leather.



**HONORBIT SCHOOL SHOES**

are made with special regard to the fit and comfort of growing children—fit perfectly and are handsome looking. Your school shoe money lasts longer if you buy Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes.

**WARNING—Always be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.**

We make Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dryox, the wet weather shoe; Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee



**CEMENT SILO BUILDERS**

Should write for information about my new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe, and insures perfect work. I will figure with you on building your cement silo. Write

**J. M. BAIER, Elmo, Kan.**  
(Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

Established 1878.

**THE MERRIAM MORTGAGE CO.**

TOPEKA, KANSAS  
Loans Money on Farms.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF  
**Concrete Silos**

FOR KANSAS IN 1914 is less than 500.  
Of these we offer 150.  
HOPPER & SONS, of Manhattan, Kan.

**"Give me a quart of oil"**  
This careless request may bring costly penalties



FRICION-DRAG

One of the surest ways to invite friction-drag and motor trouble is to say, "Give me a quart of oil."

**"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"**  
invites Loss of Power

You can get full compression—complete power—only by using oil whose body suits your motor.

Correct body is seldom secured by saying, "Give me a quart of oil."

**"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"**  
invites Scored Cylinder Walls

Scoring frequently results from oil of low lubricating quality.

Too often the blame can be traced straight to "Give me a quart of oil."

**"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"**  
invites Wear of Bearings

Bearings differ in type and size. For every oil that suits your motor bearings, you will find many which will cause undue friction.

An almost sure start toward bearing-trouble is, "Give me a quart of oil."

**"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"**  
invites Carbon Deposit

Guesswork won't eliminate this trouble.

Suppose the body is too light for the piston clearance. The oil then works too freely into the combustion chambers. In burning, excess carbon accumulates—unless the oil's ash is light and naturally expelled through the exhaust.

An easy road to carbon trouble is, "Give me a quart of oil."

**"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"**  
increases Maintenance Cost

If the oil's quality is low, more of it is necessary to maintain a film.

If its body is incorrect, you have incomplete protection for moving parts.

In either case excessive friction-drag results. Fewer miles are obtained from each gallon of gasoline. Your fuel and repair bills mount up.

**How to secure the correct oil for your car**

Do not say, "Give me a quart of oil."

You want an oil whose body is correct and whose quality is best suited to the requirements of your motor.

Ask for that oil and get it.

At the right we print, in part, our Chart of Automobile Recommendations.

This Chart was prepared by a company whose authority on scientific lubrication is recognized throughout the world—the Vacuum Oil Company.

It was prepared after a careful analysis of the motor of each make and model of American and foreign car.

Make a note of the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car in this chart. Then make sure that you get it.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils, it is safest to purchase in original barrels, half-barrels, and sealed five-gallon or one-gallon cans. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

On request we will mail a pamphlet on Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their cause and remedies.

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are: Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," Gargoyle Mobiloil "B," Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores, and others who supply lubricants.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our office nearest you.



**Correct Lubrication**

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

MAKE OF CAR	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Abbott Darrill	A	A	A	A	A
Alco	A	A	A	A	A
American	A	A	A	A	A
Apperson	A	A	A	A	A
Arctic (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (8 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (10 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (12 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (14 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (16 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (18 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (20 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (22 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (24 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (26 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (28 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (30 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (32 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (34 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (36 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (38 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (40 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (42 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (44 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (46 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (48 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (50 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (52 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (54 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (56 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (58 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (60 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (62 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (64 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (66 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (68 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (70 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (72 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (74 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (76 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (78 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (80 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (82 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (84 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (86 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (88 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (90 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (92 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (94 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (96 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (98 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Arctic (100 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.



**Mobiloils**  
A grade for each type of motor

**VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, U. S. A.**  
Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery.  
Obtainable everywhere in the world.

- BRANCHES: DETROIT (Ford Bldg.), BOSTON (49 Federal St.), NEW YORK (29 Broadway), CHICAGO (Fisher Bldg.), PHILADELPHIA (4th & Chestnut Sts.), INDIANAPOLIS (Indiana Pythian Bldg.), MINNEAPOLIS (Plymouth Bldg.), PITTSBURGH (Farmer's Bank Bldg.)

**Stationary Gas Engines**—For all types of small gas and oil engines use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year round. During very warm weather Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" is most economical from 9 H.P. up.

**Tractors**—Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" meets every requirement of tractors.

**Mobilubricant**—The Grease in the Handy Package—Mobilubricant is a highly efficient all-round grease, for the power-transmitting parts of an automobile. Its tin of patented design enables you to feed-in the grease without muss or bother. Sold in 1 and 3-pound tins.



## Raising Beef Cattle on the low-priced land in Southwest Kansas is a source of big profit

You can buy the land for little money and have eight years in which to pay for it.

You can grow kafir, milo, feterita, or other fodder crops. These make ensilage equal to that of Indian corn.

Your stock, fed from the silo and finished on kafir, milo or feterita grain, bring as good prices on the markets as does the corn-fed steer.

You have cheap land, cheap feed, inexpensive shelter and the near-by range for feeders. Hogs do exceptionally well here. You can raise a pig on what each steer wastes. This is an extra profit, certain, dependable. There are no hog diseases to contend with.

Here is an opportunity to get into a going business. Don't overlook it. You need some money, but the contract we offer you reduces this necessity to a minimum.

I want you to write me to-day, asking for a copy of our map-folder of Southwest Kansas. It tells a story that will surprise you.

E. T. Cartledge, Commissioner  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Company  
1813 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

# LIVE STOCK



The live stock editor of KANSAS FARMER recently had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Allen County Farm Bureau held in Iola. This meeting was attended by practically the full membership of the bureau, consisting of some 70 farmers of Allen County. We have in years past attended a good many meetings of the farmers institutes of Allen County, but never in the past have we attended a meeting where all those present seemed to united in their purpose to get at the bottom of things agriculturally as at this meeting. We journeyed to this meeting through the counties of Franklin and Anderson, a territory which has been familiar to the writer for a good many years. We could not help but notice on every side the need of more live stock farming. This territory has some very rich bottom lands, their fertility being the result of the accumulation of soil, but there is a considerable of land which is rather thin and clearly in need of the enriching influence of some system of farming which will take little from the soil and return much to it.

The necessity for making these changes in the system of agriculture has gradually been impressing itself upon the farmers of that territory. The silo is a common sight on every hand. A number of dairy cattle are to be seen from the windows of the train passing through. It may be remembered that KANSAS FARMER silo map showed that Anderson County had 438 silos, a number considerably in excess of those found in any other county in the state. This fact in itself is evidence of the turning of the attention to live stock as a source of revenue and as a means of up-building the farms.

The farmers of Allen County, in banding themselves together as they have in the organization of this farm bureau, have recognized the necessity for community and co-operative effort in solving the many problems involved in making farming pay. First class live stock has been grown to a considerable extent by a number of the farmers of the county, but this line of farming has by no means been as widely followed as it should be. One of the first things brought about as the result of the organization of the farm bureau was the forming of another organization known as the Improved Live Stock Association of Allen County. This association is not an association of breeders of pure-bred stock. It is rather an organization having for its purpose the introduction of pure-bred stock so far as possible upon the farms of its members. The use of the best of pure-bred sires is being advocated by all the members of this live stock association. The organization is using its best efforts to secure on the best terms possible, the pure-bred sires needed by its members. It is also planning to extend the usefulness of these sires as widely as possible. Arrangements are being made for the importation of such pure-bred stock as may be needed by the members of this organization.

There is always strength in union and many a man will probably select better stock as a result of the united efforts of such an organization to bring about this desirable result. Oftentimes the knowledge and experience of the individual is not sufficient to convince him of the actual money possibilities resulting from the improvement of the various farm animals. To the individual the price asked for a high class pure-bred sire seems prohibitive. The first question he asks himself is, "How can I hope to get returns from the expenditure of this extra money required to purchase a high priced pure-bred animal?" The grouping together of a number of men with similar interests affords special opportunities for securing the information regarding the actual money producing value of better bred live stock.

Farming is a business requiring the best mental ability of every man engaged in it, and in addition to that he should seek to borrow all the ability from others that he can possibly make use of. This thought was expressed by President Wilson in a talk he recently made to the members of a Washington club. The President said he was trying to use all the brains he had himself

to the limit and in addition was borrowing all the best brains he could to assist him in the big job of being President of the United States. In our visit with the members of the Allen County Improved Live Stock Association it seemed to us that the members of this organization to a man have a similar feeling and by means of the combining of the knowledge and experience of all the members and the co-operation of Mr. Watkins, who is the agricultural agent for the farm bureau of this county, a great development of the live stock industry is bound to take place through this section.

The members of this organization seem to have adopted the idea that it is a good plan to get acquainted with your neighbor because you may like him. As a means of furthering this end, the members of this organization had arranged to sit down together to a dinner coming between the two sessions of the meeting. Partaking of a meal together always seems to stimulate friendly intercourse and good feeling. Following this dinner the afternoon program of the meeting was taken up. The morning session was devoted largely to business, although it came to the ears of the writer that some things were said by J. W. Hamm, one of the members, which seemed to have especially appealed to those present. These statements by Mr. Hamm were to the effect that the farmer to a large extent, had read his agricultural papers and other sources of agricultural information in the past, largely from the standpoint of entertainment. This idea of agricultural literature was an incorrect one according to the speaker. His idea was that the agricultural paper of today should be of such a nature that it could be read and studied and its suggestions and ideas followed up and actually put into practice, instead of catering only to the entertainment feature, its advice and information not necessarily being of such a nature as could be actually worked out with profit on the farms.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted largely to the subject of increasing soil fertility and producing larger farm revenue by introducing a system of farming which would utilize improved live stock to the greatest extent possible. A. S. Neale of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, was the speaker on this subject. Since the greater part of Mr. Neale's farming experience has been with dairy cows, most of the points he brought up were along the line of this particular system of live stock husbandry. The point made most emphatic throughout the discussion was that the barnyard manure resulting from the handling of cows was a splendid remedy for thin land.

It was also brought out by Mr. Neale that in the selection, feeding and handling of this class of live stock the widest scope was given for the development of a high type of mental ability. It was clearly brought out that a man using dairy cattle must set certain standards of production, which his milk cows must reach. A certain amount of expense in feeding and labor is involved in handling any kind of a cow. The cows having such a limited capacity as to pay only these fixed overhead charges could not be considered as a profitable farming equipment. Business system must be introduced into the problem so that animals which are being kept unprofitably can be found out and eliminated. The truth of these statements have been demonstrated over and over again wherever testing associations have been organized or where individuals have handled these matters for themselves.

In closing the session of the afternoon the writer was called upon for a few remarks. The subject presented was along the line of the introduction of the pure-bred stock into a community having need for animals capable of yielding larger returns from the feed and labor put into them. The breeding of pure-bred live stock has been looked upon by many as a sure road to success in the live stock business. The actual number of pure-bred registered animals throughout the county is lament-

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ably small and there is certainly great need for more thoroughly capable breeders to supply the demand for pure-bred animals to improve the common stock of the country.

It has been the observation of the live stock editor of KANSAS FARMER that many a man has been led into taking up the breeding of pure-bred stock under false pretenses. The increasing demand for high class breeding animals tends to increase the interest taken in getting into the business of supplying this demand. The end to be achieved by the use of pure-bred stock must for some time to come be the improvement of the market and common stock of the country. Men who have had no experience in the growing and handling of market stock or in the business of running a money making dairy, are not as a rule sufficiently familiar with the live stock business to become successful as breeders of pure-bred animals. The most successful breeders of pure-bred animals must not only possess a thorough knowledge of the live stock business as a whole but must possess a peculiar and special knowledge of the principles underlying the breeding and improvement of farm animals.

Almost any man familiar with live stock can select a few pure-bred animals and multiply and increase these pure-bred animals. It does not necessarily follow, however, that this man can rightfully be called a breeder of pure-bred live stock. Unless this man has some of the genius of the true breeder he is apt in a few years to have a bunch of pedigreed animals, only a small number of which are as good as the original animals with which he started, and a large per cent probably decidedly inferior.

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In discussing this question of extending the influence of pure-bred stock the writer stated at this meeting that the biggest thing for the breeder of pure-bred stock to do at the present time was to supply the best of pure-bred sires possible, to those in need of them and to use his best efforts, both as an individual and through the means of live stock organizations to develop and increase this demand for pure-bred sires. In the long run the demonstration to the producer of market stock of the great value of the high class, pure-bred sire will do more to widen the market for improved stock than the starting up of a lot of inexperienced breeders, many of whom will make failures of the business later. The breeders of pure-bred live stock cannot build up a permanently profitable industry simply by exchanging breeding stock among themselves. It furnishes a wide field for those possessing the right kind of ability and experience and every effort possible should be made to get this kind of men started in the business right. Promiscuously setting up new breeders with a few pure-bred animals, looking no further ahead than getting the money value of the animals sold to them is short-sighted policy.

The shows and fairs of the country to a great extent have failed to encourage and stimulate the improvement of stock by the grading-up system. Showing animals in competition is a splendid educational feature and there is nothing that will arouse the interest and strengthen the ambition of the producer of live stock to a greater extent than the entering of such competitive shows. It would almost seem that the breeders of pure-bred stock have a feeling that the offering of any considerable prizes that would encourage the development of grades is a reflection upon the pure-bred animal. Considered rightly, quite the reverse is the truth. All the excellence that the grade possesses is due to the pure-bred animal.

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It was urged upon this new live stock association that this matter of revising and improving the premium lists and classifications of the various fairs and shows of the county should be taken up by the organization. The men showing high grade stock should be given every encouragement possible to develop that stock so as to realize to the fullest extent the effects of the pure blood which has been used in producing the animal. This statement brought forth a cheer from the live stock men present, which was most encouraging to the writer as it indicates that the members of this Allen County Improved Stock Breeders' Association do not consider the organization to be a ring of breeders organized merely for the furthering of their own selfish interests, but rather a movement having for its purpose the up-building of the live stock interests of the whole community.

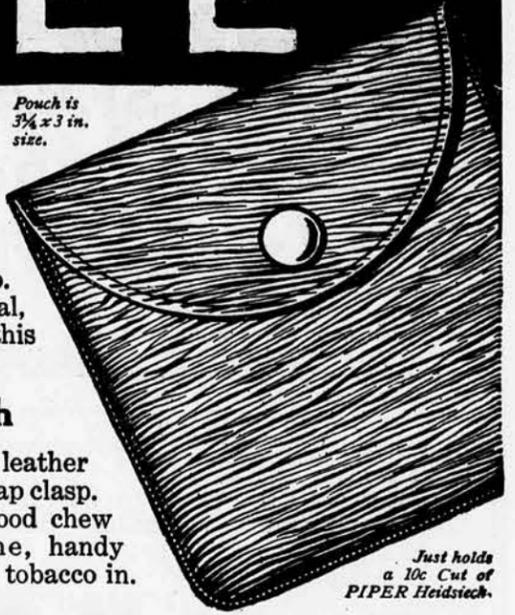
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This is a copy of a letter received from the Insurance Department of Kansas, which is positive evidence that the newspaper reports relative to the expenses of certain Hail companies, does not in any particular apply to The Grain Growers' Hail Insurance Company, of Topeka, Kansas.

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(KANSAS SEAL)

IKE S. LEWIS,  
Superintendent.  
CAREY J. WILSON,  
Ass't Superintendent.  
W. J. BRYDEN,  
Special Assistant.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

Topeka, April 10, 1914.

MR. W. F. BAGLEY, President Grain Growers' Hail Insurance Co.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:—In connection with your communication of yesterday in which you point out the injustice of certain newspaper reports which are being circulated criticising the extravagance in management of the various mutual hail insurance companies in this state, and at the same time criticising the high salaries of the officers of these companies, I desire to say that in several cases the criticisms, in my opinion, are well merited, but the high percentage of expenses of your company to premiums received is accounted for by the fact that your company did a rather unusual light business in the year 1913, and it is owing to this fact largely that the expense ratio in your case is shown to be so high, and not due to the fact of extravagant salaries to the officers of the company.

In looking over your annual statement for 1913 I find that the salaries paid to the officers are not extravagant, and I feel that in justice to the officers of this company that the statement is due, and I further desire to say that your company at all times has been prompt, and so far as I am advised, liberal in the settlement of their claims. My confidence in the officials is such that I believe this will be continued.

I desire to acknowledge receipt of certificate showing the salaries of the officers for the present year, and which are acceptable to this Department. Under separate cover I am forwarding your Certificate of Authority, and agents' licenses.

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Yours very truly,

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# DAIRY



The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that ice cream is a food. Be it remembered that in the adjustment of express classifications ice cream makers were called on to pay more money to express companies for the transportation of ice cream, although the rate adjustments purported that the rate on food stuffs had been lowered. It was found that ice cream was not considered a food and was placed in a classification calling for the highest transportation rate. The commission decided that ice cream was a food and the same has been so classed by the express companies.

The commercial agencies report that a majority of the failures in business are caused by incompetency, inefficiency and a lack of proper business methods. If these agencies had said that the failure of dairies was caused by incompetency, inefficiency and a lack of proper business methods, they would have been correct. We do not know of any phase of general farm work which is so dominated by these three things as is dairying. The dairyman who understands his business and who will put into operation his understanding, need have no fear of Australian or New Zealand competition in the butter business. Dairying in general has more to fear from itself than from competition.

The famous Chicago butterine case is ended and John F. Jelke and all but three of the co-defendants, face fines of \$10,000 each and a two-year jail sentence. The government charged all of the defendants with entering into a conspiracy to violate the internal revenue laws by selling white oleomargarine to retail dealers and teaching them how to color it illicitly and sell it at retail without paying the tax of ten cents a pound. The evidence introduced by the government showed the Jelke Company supplied the dealers with coloring matter and gave them information how to carry on the "moonshining" traffic. The dairy farmers of Kansas will have no cause for complaint when the oleomargarine business is so handled that people who buy it will know they are buying oleomargarine and not butter. Oleomargarine must stand on its own reputation. It must be sold and eaten for what it is. When this condition is brought about the cow milker will have no cause for complaint.

There is every reason why the dairy farmer should seek to improve his dairy herd from year to year. There is no good reason why he should not seek such improvement. Every man who is doing himself, his family and society justice, is endeavoring to improve the condition of his business from year to year. Every farmer has a desire to be a better farmer and grow better crops, better hogs, horses and cattle year after year. Since dairying is an essential part of his business and is that part which for many years supplies him with the money necessary to keep the other parts going, why should he not seek to milk a better cow next year than he milked this year? Aside from the incentive toward improvement for improvement's sake, there is the added advantage of greater profit each time the cow is milked, which is twice per day for ten or eleven months of the year. Cow improvement will come, first, through better housing and better feeding. The capacity of the cow can then be measured. If she does not reach a standard of profit under good treatment in housing and feeding, the improvement must then come through the breeding of a better cow.

At a meeting which we attended not long since, there was a lively discussion as to the weight of a gallon of milk. KANSAS FARMER has answered this question numerous times and we answered it on the occasion of this meeting. However, we have just come upon a circular issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture, which sets forth the method by which the weight of milk is determined, and it is of sufficient interest to warrant printing here. The circular says: "If we leave out of consideration the extremes due to the milk from some individual cows, the usual range of the specific gravity of milk is from 1.029 to 1.035. In mixed herd

milk it is doubtful if the range would be so wide. Probably 1.030 to 1.034 would cover it. The average specific gravity of milk is about 1.032. This multiplied by the weight of one gallon of water at 60 deg. F. gives 8.62 pounds, or 8 pounds and 9.9 ounces as the weight per gallon of average milk. The difference between the average specific gravity and either of the extremes shown above will account for an error of less than one-half ounce, so that we may consider that 8.62 pounds or 8 pounds and 9.9 ounces is the weight of the usual run of milk at average temperature as close as the average milk scales will weigh."

There are many KANSAS FARMER folks who as a result of the approaching warm weather, will be interested in the adoption of such methods as will permit them to keep cream sweet. It is more difficult to keep cream sweet during that period when there are alternate cool and warm days and nights, than during the period of continued warm days and nights. This is because during the period of varying temperatures dairymen do not realize how warm it really is and so are caught "napping" in the care of cream and milk. To keep these products sweet requires eternal vigilance in two respects: first, that of maintaining absolutely clean milk pails, cream separator bowl and other utensils with which the cream or milk comes in contact; second, that of removing the animal heat from the milk and cream just so soon as is possible after milking. No care, except a temperature so low that bacteria cannot grow, will keep milk and cream sweet which has been infected by bacteria from any source of dirt. On the other hand, if the milk and cream are kept clean and free from bacteria, the removal of the animal heat and cooling to the temperature of average well water, will result in its keeping sweet for several days. Therefore, these are the two fundamental principles in keeping milk and cream in first class condition. The separator bowl should be cleaned after each separation. To run milk through a bowl which has not been washed since the preceding separation, is a crime. The milk pails and the cream can should be thoroughly washed with lukewarm water and a brush used instead of a cloth, and then rinsed with boiling water. These utensils should then be drained and thoroughly dried before milk or cream is again placed in them. A teaspoonful of wash water left in the bottom of a milk can will ruin the best cream it is possible to place in the can. The inside of the tinware should, if possible, be exposed to the sun. Sunlight and air are the best two germicides known. The cooling of the cream and milk can be conveniently done in a small tank of freshly pumped water. It should be stirred which will result in its cooling two or three times more quickly than if not stirred. If unstirred, the animal heat in the center of the bulk will permit bacteria to grow, which will become distributed through the entire bulk and which cannot be controlled.

On most farms in Kansas 60 to 80 per cent of the total milk supply is produced during the summer months. In Kansas we still have a feeling that the cows should come fresh in the spring of the year and that the cheapest milk is produced when the cows can graze the pastures. Many farmers who have not milked at all during the winter, have already begun milking and are producing milk in liberal quantities. This means that the cream separator which has not been used since last fall has been called into service, and we are wondering if our folks have seen to it that the separator is in such repair as will result in its recovering from the milk all the butter fat contained therein. A separator which is not in first class mechanical condition is a money loser to the farmer who operates it. If it is in proper condition it will not lose more than four or five-hundredths of one per cent of butter fate in the skim milk. If it is in poor condition it may lose as much as three or four-tenths of one per cent and at this rate it would easily lose the total butter fat produced by one cow in a herd of ten. It

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The great bugaboo with most separators is cleaning the bowl. The Centrifugal Washing Device does the trick for the Beatrice—washes, rinses, dries and aerates in two minutes.

One of the many good reasons for preferring the Beatrice is that it's a remarkably simple machine—very few parts—all of them easy to get at.

The makers have wisely constructed the Beatrice so it does not give trouble.

When you take home the Beatrice you are not taking home a machine to worry over. It is ready for duty, night and morning, for years to come.

But dependability is just one thing. Don't overlook the other requisites. The Beatrice gets all the cream whether milk is warm or cold. It turns as easy as any separator. And it's no job at all to wash up and clean up when you are through.

Buy your separator with your eyes open. Don't buy any machine till you know the Beatrice. My word for it, it will save you money and worry. Write the nearest office below for catalog and name of local dealer near you.

**BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.**  
CHICAGO

Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

is plain to see, therefore, that the separator should be in good condition unless you enjoy milking one cow the year through, just for fun. The separator may be so worn in its bearings that the bowl will not run steady and true and on this account not skim clean. It may be that the bearings of the gears are so worn that it turns hard and as a result of not being turned to the proper speed the skimming is imperfect. It may be that the bowl itself is not in proper condition because of loose parts, and in which event the bowl should be re-balanced. The bowl of the cream separator should at all times be handled carefully. Every drop of milk which passes through it contains butter fat which when separated sells for real money, and it is extravagance to permit any of this butter fat to go into the skim milk for the feed of calves, pigs and chickens. It is cheaper to feed these kafir, milo, feterita and corn, than to feed them butter fat. Good separators are so designed that the bearings are removable and the operator can place new bearings in the machine if they are needed. Extra separator parts have decreased in price materially the last few years and it does not require any considerable outlay to secure them. The separator may be turning hard because it is dirty. In such event, squirt coal oil into all the bearings and with the bowl removed turn the separator rapidly a minute or two. Flush again with coal oil and turn again. Then oil all bearings with a light machine oil of good quality. It pays to give the separator this treatment each month or six weeks.

**Dickinson County Cow Testing Association Report.**

The following is the March report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, supplied by A. B. Wilcox, secretary. This report shows the name of the owner, the breeding of the cow, the pounds of milk, the per cent of butter fat, and the pounds of butter fat produced, by such cows as yielded 30 pounds of butter fat or more during the month.

Owner—	Lbs. Milk	Pct. Fat	Lbs. Fat
Sterling & Eisenhower, J...	798	5.6	44.7
Sterling & Eisenhower, J...	939	4.2	39.4
Sterling & Eisenhower, J...	951	5.5	52.3
Sterling & Eisenhower, J...	903	5.6	50.6
Sterling & Eisenhower, J...	726	5.2	37.7
R. E. Hershey, H.	1,146	4.2	48.
R. E. Hershey, J.	945	4.8	45.4
George Lenhart, H.	1,296	4.	51.8
George Lenhart, H.	1,530	3.4	52.
George Lenhart, H.	1,296	3.2	41.5
George Lenhart, H.	1,278	3.	38.3
George Lenhart, H.	1,250	3.	37.8
George Lenhart, H.	1,143	3.2	36.6
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	996	3.6	35.8
Acme Stock Farm, H.	1,038	4.2	43.6
Acme Stock Farm, H.	1,266	4.4	55.7
Acme Stock Farm, H.	1,146	3.3	37.8
J. S. Reed, P. A.	1,029	5.2	53.5
J. S. Reed, J.	759	4.6	35.9
John Leshner, S.	990	4.4	43.6
John Leshner, S.	990	4.	39.6
John Leshner, S.	1,122	3.6	39.5
John Leshner, S.	750	5.0	39.0
D. W. Sheets, S.	1,401	3.	42.
D. W. Sheets, S.	1,131	3.8	43.
D. W. Sheets, S.	1,095	3.8	41.6
D. W. Sheets, S.	1,170	4.3	50.3
D. W. Sheets, S.	960	4.5	43.2
D. W. Sheets, S.	981	4.7	42.1
D. W. Sheets, S.	765	4.6	35.2
A. B. Wilcox, H.	2,058	5.2	107.0
A. B. Wilcox, H.	978	4.1	40.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.	2,163	3.	64.9
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,386	3.4	46.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,716	3.6	61.8
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,536	3.2	49.1
D. S. Engle, H.	1,419	3.3	46.8
D. S. Engle, H.	1,185	3.6	42.6
D. S. Engle, H.	903	4.1	37.
Avara Engle, S.	1,129	4.	44.9
Avara Engle, H.	1,008	4.	40.3
Avara Engle, H.	1,140	4.1	46.7
L. L. Engle, H.	1,176	3.4	40.0
L. L. Engle, H.	1,068	3.4	36.3
L. L. Engle, S.	957	3.1	36.5
L. L. Engle, S.	873	4.3	37.5
O. L. Thistler, R. P.	1,377	3.	41.3
O. L. Thistler, J.	1,191	3.	35.7
O. L. Thistler, J.	1,089	3.6	39.2
O. L. Thistler, J.	885	4.5	39.8

NOTE.—H. stands for Holstein; J. for Jersey; P. A. for Polled Angus; R. P. for Red Polled; S. for Shorthorn.

**Dehorning Calves.**

Unless the horn "buttons" are removed from the thousands of Kansas' spring calves when a week to ten days old, there will next fall be jobs for hundreds of men who use the dehorning chute and saw and which gentlemen, while engaged in an honest business, are nevertheless in a business which causes the shivers to run down one's back when he thinks of it. Why not apply caustic potash to the button so soon as it can be felt—doing yourself as well as the calf a favor?

Before applying the potash, remove all hair from about the horns close to the skin. The potash is moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horns until skin is white. One application of potash, if properly applied, is sufficient to prevent the growth of the horn. To avoid injury to the operator's hands, wrap the potash in a heavy paper. The potash should not be moistened too much or the liquid will run over the calf's face and cause unnecessary pain. One stick of potash if preserved properly in a corked bottle will serve to dehorn several calves.

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We Are Building On A Basis of Quality and Service

The real value of tire equipment to you is represented by the pleasure and satisfaction you derive from its use.

We are building our business not for the volume of today, but for stability in the years to come, and base its permanency on the degree of satisfaction we succeed in giving you through the quality of our product, our organization and our business policy.



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**Are You Losing \$2.25 Per Cow Per Month?**

FROM 10% to 50% of the butter money you ought to be making out of your present herd is slipping through your fingers—or rather, through your cream separator. You're only getting part of the cream out of the milk your cows give—because you don't turn your separator at the right speed so as to get all the butter-fat. The maker of your cream separator has marked, right on your separator, the proper speed that it must be turned to have it give you the best results. But nobody can crank a separator right by "guess." The only way you can crank it right is by using a Stewart Speed Indicator. This accurate Speed Indicator is now being used by thousands of dairymen who are getting from 1/4 to 1/2 more butter-fat out of the same cream than they ever got before. The

**Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators**

is an instrument that goes on the separator and tells you at a glance exactly how fast you are turning the crank handle. For instance, if it says on the handle of your separator that it should be turned at "55 revolutions per minute," then you watch the Stewart Indicator, and keep turning just enough to keep the speed dial exactly at "55." That's all there is to it. It is simple, isn't it? And yet it means all the difference in the world to you, in what profits you get out of your cream.

**Some Typical Cream Losses**

Tests made at Purdue Experiment Station showed that one dairyman with 20 cows lost \$524.10 in one year by turning his separator by "guesswork"—he found he was turning it about 1/2 the speed he thought he was turning it. Another dairyman with 8 cows writes that he lost \$18.50 in one month because he "guessed" wrong. He found he was turning his separator way below what he should.

These figures show a loss of about \$2.25 per cow per month. And there are thousands of dairymen today losing that same \$2.25 per cow per month. You are probably one of them, but don't realize it because no one has ever told you. Do you want to? Can you afford to? If you have four or five cows the Stewart Speed Indicator will just about pay for itself in one month.

**Fits Any Separator—\$10**

The Stewart can be easily and quickly attached to any cream separator made and costs but \$10 complete. Just tell us the name of your separator, its number, and the year it was made, and we furnish the Stewart on a new crankshaft that will fit your present separator. (If yours is a De Laval, then no extra crankshaft is necessary.) Order from your dealer or from us. Try it 30 days. If it does not increase your cream production, return it to the dealer and get your money. We are willing to make this offer because we are sure of just what this instrument will save you in cold cash.

**Amazing Figures and Butter Book—Free**

Fill in and mail us the coupon below and we'll send you this literature free. It tells some startling things about cream and butter losses and how to stop them. You need this information. Send us the coupon today.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, 109 Diversey Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Please send me, free, all your literature on Cream Production and the books about the Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators.

My name is..... State..... My address.....

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**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1091 BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

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**Certain-teed ROOFING**

**The General says:-**

Accept no "test" of roofing—for toughness, pliability, tensile strength, etc. There is no test—by which you can judge how long a roof will last. The only proof is on the roof. This label on

**Certain-teed ROOFING**

represents the responsibility of the three biggest mills in the roofing industry—when it guarantees you fifteen years of service on the roof in **Certain-teed**. Look for this guarantee label on every roll or crate.

Your dealer can furnish **Certain-teed** Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

# HOME CIRCLE



Linseed oil applied with a brush or rag is said to be excellent for removing rust from stoves and leaves the stoves black and shiny.

Sleeves of the new lingerie waists are both long and three-quarters length. The drooping shoulder is still a dominant feature which is exploited almost to the exclusion of other lines.

**Pass it On.**

When the metal taps come off from shoestrings, I wind the end of the string closely and firmly with No. 36 black thread, then sew through repeatedly. A better tap than ever is the result and one which never comes off. It pays to cut the taps of new strings and treat them this way right in the beginning.

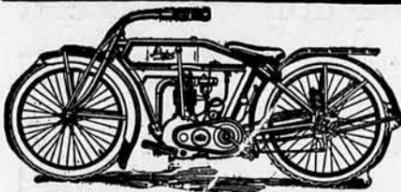
To prolong the life of a table cloth that is beginning to show signs of wear, cut off a narrow strip on each side and one end, then hem; the wear comes in a different place all around.

**Bleaching Laces.**

To bleach linens and laces soak in strong soap suds, using a good white soap. A half teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water is also a good bleach.—New Haven Journal Courier.

**Paint the Ball.**

Paint one-half of your darning ball white, the other half black; darn black stockings over the white end, and vice versa, and you will have no trouble seeing the threads.—Minneapolis Tribune.



## Pope Motor Cycles

Model M-14 Price \$215

The Pope powerful 5 H.P. single laughs at hills that make some twins balk. The highest development of the single cylinder motorcycle with all the comforts and refinements of the highest priced machines. Pope overhead valve motor—rear spring suspension—low saddle position—comfortable foot boards—double operating foot brake—perfect balance.

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**COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N.**  
1450 Market St., Denver, Colorado.

**White Plymouth Rocks**

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

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

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This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 6620—Ladies' Dressing Sacque: One of the most convenient of garments, this sacque has three small outward-turning tucks at each shoulder in front. The round neck is trimmed with a wide collar, and the material is gathered in at the waist, leaving a peplum or skirt section below. The sleeves are of bishop design. The sacque pattern, No. 6620, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. No. 5630—Ladies' Apron: This garment can be used as an apron or as a house dress. It is made with a low round neck and short sleeves. It closes at the left side of the front. The pattern, No. 5630, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1/4 yard of insertion. No. 6472—Ladies' Waist: A plain shirt-waist without the usual severity of outline. The neck may be high or low with a novel pointed collar as finish. The closing is double-breasted, and the sleeves plain at the shoulder, but gathered into a cuff at the wrist. French flannel, batiste, voile, faille and satin are used for these waists, or they may form part of a costume. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6586—Child's Coat: This early spring model is made with a body lining. It has a little shield at the neck, and the opening is quite low, diagonal in line and trimmed with a shaped shawl collar. The skirt portion is scant and closes at the side of the front. The overlapping edge is rounded at the bottom. The coat pattern, No. 6586, is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with 3/4 yards of contrasting fabric. No. 6607—Boys' Suit: Here we have the favorite suit, consisting of an outer dress and bloomers. The bloomers are fastened to the regular underwaist, and the dress portion is slipped on over the head. It has a very handsome yoke in front, open in the center, and a wide collar at the neck. The suit pattern, No. 6607, is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Four-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

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your "ounce of prevention." It will keep you dry and comfortable no matter how long the hours of exposure.

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**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grindor** | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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**SOUND INVESTMENT.**

The Diamond Ink Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, offers its 7 per cent preferred stock at par, shares \$100 each. This is a profitable as well as a safe investment. Make checks payable to the company only, not to any individual. Established since 1875. Reference, Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, Milwaukee, Wis. Address **DIAMOND INK CO., Milwaukee, Wis.**

**SYMPATHETIC.**

The new Swede cook, who had come into the household during the holidays, asked of her mistress:

"Where bane your son? Ay not see him 'round no more."

"My son," replied the mistress proudly, "Oh, he has gone back to Yale. I miss him dreadfully, though."

"Yas, Ay know just how you feel. My broder, he ban in yail sax time since last T'anksgivin' day."

When the donkey saw the zebra,  
With surprise he switched his tail;  
"Well, I never," was his comment,  
"There's a mule that's been in jail."

Strange as it may seem, it's the man who keeps his troubles to himself that loses them soonest.

# When Madeline Made Up Her Mind



*Drawn Expressly for Montgomery Ward & Company by Orin Luell*

The low prices quoted in Montgomery Ward and Company's Catalogue, convinced her that even small savings and earnings are sufficient to make and suitably maintain a home.

The Big Bargains and Big Values dispelled her doubts and prompted her decision—just as they have for *four decades* prompted the decisions and then *materialized* the fondest dreams of *thousands* of Madelines.

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But to fully comprehend the "*bigness*" of Ward Bargains, the superior quality secured as well as the savings realized

must be considered—Ward's Big Book is as famous for the excellence of its merchandise as for its small profits and money-saving prices.

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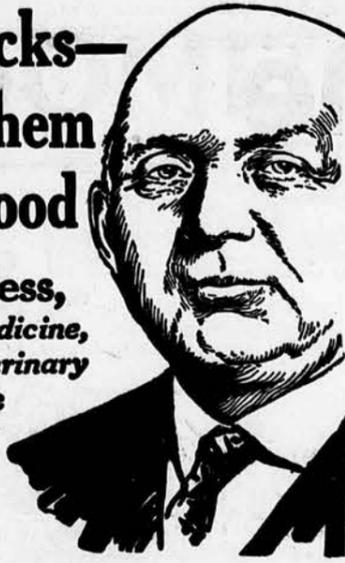
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 Send me free a copy of your new Catalogue. All I agree to  
 do is to look it over.

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# Save All your Chicks— Put Stamina into Them At Babyhood



**Gilbert Hess,  
Doctor of Medicine,  
Doctor Veterinary  
Science**



The annual loss of young chicks in the United States is staggering. More than one-half the yearly hatch die before reaching pullet age—die through leg weakness, gapes and indigestion. Talk about conservation—think of the millions of dollars that poultry raisers could save by saving most of these chicks. Yes, most of them can be saved—saved by starting them on

## Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Right from the very first feed. During my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, a veterinary scientist and a successful poultry raiser, I discovered that, by using a certain nerve tonic and appetizer, leg weakness could be absolutely overcome; that the use of another certain chemical that is readily taken up by the blood would cure gapes, by causing the worms in the windpipe (the cause of gapes) to let go their hold and helping the chick throw them off. By combining these same ingredients with bitter tonics and laxatives, I found that I could control and invigorate the chick's digestion.

My Poultry Pan-a-ce-a helps put stamina into the chick, strengthens and cleanses its system and sends it along the road to maturity, hardy and robust. Most of the biggest poultry farms in the United States, where chicks are hatched out by the thousand every day during hatching season, feed my Pan-a-ce-a regularly.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the result of my successful poultry experience and scientific research in poultry culture—there is no guesswork about it. Ingredients printed on every package. Now listen to this

### Get-Your-Money-Back Guarantee

You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it does not help your chicks grow, keep them well, make your poultry healthy and your hens lay, he is authorized to refund your money; you can't possibly lose—Pan-a-ce-a must pay or you get your money back. Costs a penny a day to feed 30 fowl. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Buy of your dealer—Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers.

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**World's Champion**  
**140-Egg Incubator**  
Double cases all over best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Ordered together, \$11.50. Freight Paid (E. of Rockies). No machinery at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time.  
Jim Rohan, Pres.  
**BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO.**  
Box 18 Racine, Wis.

**Tells why chicks die**  
J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

**EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.**  
**STANDARD POULTRY**  
All leading varieties at \$6 per hundred. Turkey and geese eggs at \$1.75 per setting. We breed all leading varieties of standard poultry. Plymouth Rock is our leader. Stock of highest quality at let live prices. Write for descriptive circular and special matings. Address  
**W. F. HOLCOMB, MGR.**  
Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

**PHILE'S 65 Varieties**  
LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write Henry Phile, Box 634, Freeport, Ill.

From 10 to 25 per cent of the cream is left in the milk after hand skimming, says the dairy department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. At the prevailing price of cream, butter fat makes pretty expensive hog feed. A separator removes practically all the cream from the milk.

"Wow! There went Smithkins in his new six. When I knew him a few years ago, he had a junk shop."  
"He still has. Only he moved it to a fashionable street, kept the same stock, and labeled it 'Antiques.'"

## THE PERFECTION MEDICATED ROOST

A roost that should be in every chicken house. Kills all the insects. Makes the hens lay. Write for prices. Live agents wanted for Kansas and Oklahoma.

**THE ANTHONY MFG. CO., ANTHONY, KANSAS**  
Cut out ad. Good for 10 per cent on mail orders.

**SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling,"** issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Eradicated White Diarrhea in Three Days.

My first hatch of chicks came off March 19. I did not have a good hatch for it was too cold and the little chicks were not strong. Out of 39 I saved only 18; but the loss of only two was due to white diarrhea. I did not get the Abbott's Cholera Remedy until the chicks were five days old, and a number already had white diarrhea, but in three days there was no sign of the disease. I believe I would have lost all of them if I had not got your remedy; for we had such dreadful weather, but what I have saved are fine. I think every one that is raising chickens should keep Abbott's Cholera Remedy always on hand. I am asking several of my friends to try it.—Mrs. J. W. SALMON, Huntley, Neb.

This remedy for white diarrhea, chicken cholera and other bowel ailments in poultry, may be secured from The Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Ravenswood, Chicago, Illinois. Fifty cents and one dollar boxes, with booklet on poultry diseases by parcels post. Money back if not satisfied.—(Adv.)

# POULTRY



The secret of good fertility in eggs is in giving the hens plenty of exercise and a large range in which to pick up green food.

The eggs should be gathered often, so as to avoid them being soiled. But in wet, muddy weather the eggs are apt to get dirty anyway. If the eggs are to be shipped away from home, wash them with a little cider vinegar rather than water, for washing with water proves a detriment to the hatching qualities of the egg.

The young chicks need a sun bath on nice days, although when it gets very warm they also require shade. Also let the chicks get on the bare ground just as soon as possible, for they thrive much better on the ground than they do on board floors.

Where hay has been stored in the loft and has become dry and shaken, there will always be a lot of refuse and seeds; and especially if the hay is clover or alfalfa. This refuse is the best material that can be used for poultry, as the fowls will not only work in the effort to find the needs, but will eat the broken leaves also. The refuse from the barn loft, if used for the chickens, is as valuable as the hay that is used for the cattle.

A new remedy for getting rid of lice and mites in the nest boxes has been suggested. Take a gallon of water and an ounce of extract of peppermint and sprinkle some in the nest boxes and the lice and mites will disappear at once. If this is effective it will be a better remedy than the bad-smelling lice killers. The smell of the latter often taints the eggs, especially if left in the boxes any length of time. The odor of peppermint in an egg would certainly be an improvement over the taste of carbolic acid or crude petroleum.

Probably nine-tenths of all persons hatching chicks at this season of the year, hatch primarily for stock purposes; that is, for birds of which the best are to be used for laying and breeding. Mature fowls may, so far as their individual lives are concerned, do very well under what we call adverse conditions, crowded quarters and small bare yards. But young chicks cannot be successfully grown under such conditions unless they are given unusual care, far better care than most people are in position to give them. It is not putting too much stress on that one point to say that the first need of the growing chick is room and the next more room and still more room. Young chicks crowded in small runs or coops may live and the owner may think that they thrive, but it is not often that such chicks look thrifty when brought into direct comparison with really vigorous chicks grown under better conditions. There are two ways of giving chicks more room. One is by shifting coops frequently to new ground while the chicks are small and giving good range when they are large enough to roam with safety. This way is open only to the poultryman who has plenty of land. The other way is by strictly limiting the number of young chicks grown. It is in every way better and more satisfactory to raise a dozen good chickens on your little plot than to grow three or four dozen poor ones on the same area. You cannot give growing chicks too much room.

The setting hen which sticks the closest to her task is not always the one which is rewarded with the best hatch. We have seen people bribe the hen to stay on the nest, when if left to follow her own instincts she would have come off for the purpose of taking exercise, food and drink. Feeding the hen on the nest is a mistake. The eggs need airing, and the hen needs exercise and the luxury of a dust bath. Place the food and water where she can get it when she needs, but not within her reach while sitting on the nest. If the hen stays off the nest for five or ten minutes, some people are afraid the eggs will spoil and hurry her back to the nest. The hen knows the difference between cold and warm weather. In cold

weather she will not stay away from the nest over a few minutes, but will hurry back as soon as she has had something to eat. In warm weather again she may stay off the nest quite a long time, but not long enough to hurt the eggs, unless she has made up her mind to throw up her contract. And if she has done that, you can not help matters any by trying to force her to stick to the job. The best results will follow usually by conceding the point that the hen knows something about her business.

### Points in Turkey Culture.

Never let the young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal.

Feed nothing the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched.

Before putting them in the coop, see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.

Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.

Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, neck and vents. Grease heads, neck and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.

Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.

Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so they can only wet their beaks.

The first week, feed a mixture of one egg beaten, and sifted ground oats or rolled oats, mixed with salt to taste, and cooked as bread, then crumbled for them; with milk or curds so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours early and late.

Give a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onions or other tender green food.

After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed them three times a day on a mixture of cornmeal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which chopped green food is added.

Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such will always be in order.

Too much of hard-boiled egg will cause bowel disease.

Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.

Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells and a dust bath must be provided.

They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.

Finely cut fresh bones from the butchers, with adhering meat, are excellent.

Give them liberty on dry, warm days.

A high roost in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.

A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.

Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens is good mating.

Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of twenty-five, as they require constant care.

Capons make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.

It is not advisable to mate a forty-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be an injury. A medium-sized gobbler is better.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, carunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. A little experience may be required at first.

Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barnyard a little night and morning they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.

Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.

### Plums and Poultry.

Have you ever considered how well these two money producers harmonize?

Several years ago I had a small flock of Orpingtons, and I also had several plum trees that I wanted to find some place to plant. I had to shut my hens

up, as they and the flowers I had planted around did not harmonize, and the flowers at that time were more necessary to my business than the hens. I had read that plums did well in the chicken yard, and I thought I would try it once.

I arranged room for my hen house, then I set the young trees about twelve feet apart without regard to order or exactness in distances, for the fancy took me to make it something of a natural plum thicket. I protected the trees some the first year, but they needed no protection the second year, and they certainly made a strong growth. In two years some of them began to bear, and the third year most of them were bearing very well for trees of that age, but that was not the best part of it.

For two years before that one of the townsmen had come to us and borrowed our sprayer to spray his plum trees, as he said he never got any plums unless he did. Several other parties had cut out their plums as they were so wormy every year they had no good of them, so I did not feel very sanguine over the fruit we would get from our. I was very agreeably surprised the first year to have but few wormy plums, and the second year they were just as good. From that time on they bore heavily, often when other plum trees would not set any, and, though there would be some wormy ones now and they, as a usual thing they were almost free.

Of course, the chickens would naturally keep the curculio from bothering them much, for they climb up the tree trunks and must pass over the ground to get there, but they seemed to have a good effect in keeping away the moth also.

Our yard was mulched a good part of the time with kafir chaff, or some scratching material, but this was all cleaned away every once in awhile, and the ground spaded or hoed, not going deep. The soil was always receiving the droppings of the poultry and the mulching kept the soil loose.

If you have ever grown plums under these conditions you do not realize how nice it is to have them in abundance, free from stings or worms, and so large and juicy that they burst open on the side if allowed to get too ripe.

The varieties I planted were Abundance, Burbank, Kelsey, Red June, De Soto, Lombard, Wickson, October Purple and Bradshaw. I had a large tree of the German Prune in the corner of the yard also. Of these the Abundance bore the oftenest and the heaviest. The Wickson had the finest fruit and the October Purple was loaded and remained in fine condition to use, without ripening so as to have to be gathered, for the longest period. The fruit of the October Purple was not so richly colored, though its name would indicate the reverse and it did not have as rich a flavor as the Abundance, though it was better than the Burbank when the latter was loaded with fruit, a condition you will find prevailing almost every year it bears at all. The German Prune never bore well for me there, but it was the climate, for a fruit grower a few miles out of town cut down fifteen hundred trees when full bearing size because they would not yield, when his Japanese varieties were loaded every year. This was in Oklahoma.—L. H. COBB, Dunavant, Kan.

**Half Property Uninsured.**

Slightly in excess of 56 per cent of the fire losses in Kansas in 1913 were of uninsured property, according to figures in the annual fire report of Harrison Parkman state fire marshal. "While the average city man insures his property, the man in the country as a rule does not," said Marshal Parkman recently. "The rates in the country, on account of the absence of fire protection, in many cases is almost prohibitive. This applies to too many of our smaller towns, also. As fast as the influence of our fire prevention societies results in more adequate fire protection, we hope to obtain reductions in rates in those communities, and a larger percentage of insured buildings and contents."

**Saves Every Chick.**

I always lost a great many chicks from white diarrhea until I sent a 50-cent money order to the Hammer Remedy Co., N1, Lamoni, Iowa, for a package of Inomal White Diarrhea Remedy. Five days after my first hatch I found four little chicks nearly dead with this dread disease, but after using Inomal according to directions I saved them all, and I also raised every chick hatched.—MRS. F. A. FRIEDEL, Yoakum, Texas.—(Adv.)

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**BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00.** Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

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**EDWARDS' BARRED ROCKS—STATE** show winners. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5 per 15. A. T. Edwards, Plains, Kan.

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**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—** \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Pened, \$3.00 per 15. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

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**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$1.00** per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Won every first save one where shown past season. Uel Fox, Thompsonville, Ill.

**BUSINESS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns. We breed for egg production. Eggs and chicks very reasonable. Satisfaction or your money back. R. W. Gage, Mont Ida, Kansas.

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**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—** National Western Poultry Show, Denver, 1914, won \$50 cup, also national western sweepstakes trophy. Big free catalog. Baby chicks, eggs. W. H. Sanders, Box E-275, Edgewater, Colo.

**IF YOU WANT THE BEST TO BE HAD** in S. C. White Leghorns, get some eggs, baby chicks or stock from Mallory's Money Makers. They will give you the greatest returns on your investment. Send for mating list. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Three-fourths fertility guaranteed. Geo. E. Mallory, Box 476, Boulder, Colo.

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**SINGLE COMB REDS, RICKSECKER** strain. Fifty eggs, \$2.50; 16, \$1. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

**EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, WINNERS** at Hutchinson Fair and Show. Mating list free. Robert & Baumann, Holsington, Kan.

**ROSE COMB R. I. REDS, 75c FOR 15;** \$3.50, 100; good utility stock. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

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**TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH ROSE** Comb Reds. Thirty eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

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**ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FROM** good farm flock, 75 cents for 15, \$4 per 100. Chicks, 10c. Mrs. John Buchanan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

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**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, HIGH-SCOR-** ing pens, \$3, \$2, \$1.50 setting. Rose Comb Buff Orpington eggs, \$2. V. E. Gillilan, Garden City, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM FLOCK** 75 selected hens, \$2 per 50; \$3.50 per 100. Pens, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 per 15. Excellent laying and show stock. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for setting. Pen No. 1 headed by son of "Bill Taft Jr.," first cock N. Y., 1910, \$5 per 15. Pen No. 2 headed by 92½-point cock, \$3 per 15. Lloyd Blaine, Haven, Kan.

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**RICH'S FAMOUS ROSE-COMB RHODE** Island Reds—Large dark red birds, great layers, bred from the greatest prize-winning strain in the west. Bargains in eggs and chicks. Mating list free. D. Rich, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

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**Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.** Fifty-two premiums at recent shows. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15. Farm range, \$4.50 per 100.

**Indian Runner Ducks** Pure White. Thirty-two first premiums, including Missouri State and all (8) at Kansas State Show. Eggs \$2.50 per 12; \$14 per 100.

**Fawn White.** Show winners for years. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100.

**Bourbon Red Turkeys** Often shown, never defeated. Eggs \$3 per 11. Free Catalog.

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**S. C. REDS—PEN, \$2 SETTING, STOCK** from prize winners. T. Lysell, Lindsborg, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES-GOOD COCKERELS, pullets, hens. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS-KELLERSTRASS strain. Eggs, \$1.25, 15. W. F. Hirsch, Ellinwood, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, utility, \$8 per 100; exhibition, \$5 per 15. P. H. Anderson, Box F-53, Lindsborg, Kan. Booklet free.

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KAFIR SILAGE WINS

(Continued from Page Six.)

the kafir silage. Neither the corn, cane or kafir had any matured grain, so it was thought best to add one pound of corn per head to the daily ration.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

"The results obtained in this experiment indicates that kafir silage is slightly more valuable than cane silage when fed with linseed meal, and the comparison is probably a fair one. The corn silage gave poorer results. The corn was more severely injured by the dry weather than either the kafir or cane.

"The tests of the different protein supplements show that linseed meal, cottonseed meal and cold pressed cake are cheaper sources of protein to supplement silage than alfalfa hay with hay at the high prices of the past season. A study of the calves in the lots at the close of the experiment shows

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ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS LAND. If you want to buy a well improved farm in this county, priced so you can afford to own it, write me. I have what you want; from 80 to 640 acres in size. Also have some unimproved pasture land for sale. Liberal terms. W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

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the corn silage lot to be much less attractive than any of the others, due to the dirty condition of the calves. This condition seems due to the loosening action of the corn silage and its effect on the calves' kidneys. With the prices prevailing, linseed meal is not as good a supplement to cane silage as cottonseed meal or cold pressed cake from the standpoint of economy. This fact will be noted from the figures appearing in the table showing the results in the three lots receiving cane silage with the three different protein supplements."

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**GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.** Gilts, breeding age. Choice boars, winter pigs, either sex. Herd boar. Prices low.  
**ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS.** At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma.**



**Thirty-five Shorthorn Bulls**

Sixteen months to two years old. Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Sired by Star Goods and Victor Orange, two great bulls. These bulls are from my best cows. They are large and well developed and in good condition, fit to head good herds. Will sell one or a carload. Also a few cows and heifers—300 head in herd. Come and see them. Prices reasonable.  
**HENRY STUNKLE, Peck, Kansas.**

**Pearl Shorthorn Herd**

Good strong young bulls ranging from 4 to 11 months old. Red or roans of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Herd located at Pearl, Dickinson County. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, U. P., Rock Island or Santa Fe. Address mail to Abilene, Kan.

**C. W. TAYLOR**  
Abilene, Kansas

**UPLAND SHORTHORN HERD**

Headed by Urydale, a great son of Avondale. For sale, ten choice bulls in age from 6 to 15 months, out of dams close up in the breeding of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight, Lord Mayor and Imp. Day Dream's Pride.  
**GEO. W. BEMIS**  
Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

**FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS—BARGAINS.**

We have cut price for quick sale: Three at \$150 each, one at \$125, one at \$100. Quality and breeding excellent. Age, 15 to 20 months; weight 800 to 1,200 pounds. Three fit to use in Shorthorn herds. Postal card will bring prices and descriptions.  
**G. A. LAUDE & SONS, ROSE, KANSAS.**

**LOUISVILLE SHORTHORN HERD**

Choice young bulls of serviceable age, reds and nice roans, sired by the 2,200-pound bull, Gloster Conqueror 2d, a son of The Conqueror by Choice Goods. The dams are rich in the blood of Red Knight and Waterloo Regent. Attractive price for quick sale.  
**DR. E. L. SIMONTON, Wamego, Kan.**

**CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS**

One herd bull, New Goods, by Good News, by Choice Goods. Twenty-months-old bull by New Goods out of a Victoria cow, a full sister to Gallant Knight's Heir. Three younger bulls for sale, 10 and 12 months old. A few good heifers. Prices reasonable.  
**JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.**

**TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS**

For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 2325681 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each.  
**E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.**

**CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS**

Large beefy-type Shorthorns, extra in quality; reds and roans, richly bred, blood of imported Collynie, imported Mariner and Captain Archer.  
**H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kansas.**

**RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS.**

Clipper Model 386430 by Orange Model 31728, out of Crestmead Cicely 2d, at head of herd. Herd cows representing the best Scotch families, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies and others.  
**H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

Several good coming yearling bulls and a number of heifers of various ages, from the Crestmead herd, which numbers 100 head, all Scotch of popular families.  
**W. A. BETTERIDGE,**  
Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri.

**FOR SALE—MARCH BULL CALE.**

Nice red, growthy, strong bone, good doer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100.  
**JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas.**

Dual Shorthorns, Hornless, 5415/8 pounds butter sold 1911. No calf skim milk. Infant male calves. **J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.**

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

**ANGUS CATTLE**

**CHERRYVALE ANGUS FARM**  
For Sale—Six choice young bulls, in age from 6 to 23 months, mostly sired by Black Clay. Very best families represented in the herd. Reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.  
**J. W. TAYLOR, Clay Center, Kansas.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**JERSEY CATTLE.**

**Bank's Farm Jerseys**

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.  
**W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

**GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM**

For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.  
**D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.**

**REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.**

Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a grand-fighter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull, \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboge Knight.  
**R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

**GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD**

Headed by Cicero's Rochette Noble, mated with cows of equal merit and breeding. Young bulls for sale.  
**JOHNSON & WYLIE, Clay Center, Kan.**

**GREAT JERSEY BULL YEARLING**

Out of 45-pound cow, Golden Fern's Lad, Flying Fox and Silverine Lad's breeding. He cannot be duplicated for price asked. Write for price and description.  
**D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kansas.**

**FOR SALE—Five bulls, from two to eighteen months; solid light fawn, close up to Forfarshire and Blue Belle's Boy, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, the \$15,000 bull. Few young cows.**

**S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas.**

**BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.**

Bull calves all sold except some very young ones. Offering three-year-old herd bull and yearling from imported cow; also few non-related cows.  
**E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.**

**You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.**

**DUROC JERSEYS**

**TATARRAX HERD DUROCS**

Some choice fall boars ready for service by Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. Price reasonable.  
**C. L. BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.**

**OTEY'S DUROCS**

Best of breeding, high in quality. Drop us a postal for prices and description.  
**W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS.**

**DUROC BOARS**

High-class Duroc boars ready for service. Best of blood lines. Big, easy feeding kind, immunized. Prices reasonable. Write postal for prices and descriptions.  
**BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Topeka, Kan.**

**BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.**

Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune gilts to be bred December and January to my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized, double treatment. **N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.**

**50—SUMMER DUROCS—50**

Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description.  
**M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Nebraska.**

**BON ACCORD DUROCS**

Choice September boars, also one fancy April boar by Successor and out of the grand champion sow, Model Queen.  
**LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kansas.**

**FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.**

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

**DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY.**

Immune summer and fall boars and gilts sired by B. & C.'s Masterpiece, he by B. & C.'s Col. and out of Tattarax and Ohio Chief dams. Choice individuals. Also a choice bred sow sired by Good Enuff Again King. Prices reasonable.  
**JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.**

**DUROCS Summer and Fall Boars, sired by Joe's Pride 118467 and Monarch's Model 139777. Also a few bred gilts by Joe's Pride and bred to Royal Climax. Will sell or trade Monarch's Model for good sow or gilt. Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.**

**DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.**

For Sale—Clear Creek Col. a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed.  
**J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.**

**SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED DUROCS.**

Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale.  
**DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.**

**GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.**

Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.  
**LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

**IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.**

**F. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.**

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

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

**Makes Distant Objects Seem Near.**

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

**Our Great Offer.**

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

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**



Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Offers Great Jersey Bull.**

D. A. Kramer, Jersey cattle specialist of Washington, Kan., offers for sale one of the greatest yearling bulls to be found anywhere. He combines the blood of Golden Fern's Lad, Flying Fox and Silverine's Lad and his dam is a 50-pound cow. He is a fine individual and is being priced mighty reasonable.

**Big Circuit Arranged.**

This week we claim dates for a very important Poland China fall sale circuit. They are as follows: October 20, U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.; October 21, H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.; and October 22, H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. These will be first class offerings and these dates and sales should be born in mind by the best breeders of western states.

Marion, Kan., Aug. 17, 1913. Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: Enclosed find my check in payment for the last two mills you sent me. They came in good order and are up now and doing their work perfectly as all of the five Currie mills that I now have are doing. I think your mill the best I ever saw, certainly the best of any that I have ever had to do with. Pleasing, uniformity, and they have the strength to endure the storms and report for duty the next morning ready for pumping. I like them very much. Yours truly, J. W. Moore.

**Arkell Offers Fall Pigs.**

James Arkell, our Junction City Poland advertiser, changes his advertisement this week and offers a few choice fall boars and gilts. These are very choice and were sired by Mr. Arkell's splendid big breeding boars, Pan Look and First Quality. They are out of extra big sows tracing to Expansion, Expansion See, Grand Look and Gold Dust Hadley. There is no better breeding and Mr. Arkell is one of the best developers in the business, and he never sends out a pig that is not true to description. Mr. Arkell reports good sales and says he is all sold out on bred sows and gilts.

James G. Bailey, of Delavan, Ill., is advertising in Kansas Farmer his E. Z. hog catcher. It is a strong, light and inexpensive device for the catching of hogs. One pull of the lever catches any sized hog and locks, and one pull of the lever and the stanchion opens each way, allowing the largest hog to walk out freely. It can be attached to the barn door, gateway, or any convenient place you have to corner your hog. Mr. Bailey claims that they pay for themselves every year, to say nothing of the convenience of them. By raising the stanchion from the ground a few feet it is equally good to catch cattle to dehorn them. Mr. Bailey will be glad to send you complete information on his E. Z. hog catcher if you address him James G. Bailey, Dept. C, Delavan, Ill., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

We call attention to the change of Laude & Son's advertisement in this issue. They have recently sold two good bulls, both going to head Shorthorn herds, and are anxious to move the rest quickly and have cut the price to \$150 on bulls that should sell at \$200. This will be a good chance to buy a bull fit for heavy service and good enough to use in most Shorthorn herds, or if you want a cheaper one, a good one at \$125 or one at \$100 should certainly seem low enough. These bulls are good ones, the kind that will bear close inspection for quality, size, color and breeding. They are in the best possible condition for real good service and will certainly please anyone wanting a good bull at a very moderate price. Write them, stating about what you want, or go and see the herd. Visitors met at Humboldt on Santa Fe or Katy, or at Rose on Missouri Pacific. Location, 125 miles southwest of Kansas City. Don't neglect this if you need a bull and want a bargain combined with a splendid individual.



# AMERICAN Aberdeen Angus Breeder's Association



## ANNUAL SPRING BULL SALES

**Chicago — UNION STOCK YARDS — So. Omaha**

**SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY, APRIL 28.**  
Omaha Sale begins promptly at 10 o'clock.  
120 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

**CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, APRIL 30.**  
Chicago Sale begins at 1 o'clock, sharp.  
70 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

**190 ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS TO BE SOLD AT  
SOUTH OMAHA AND CHICAGO IN ONE WEEK.**

**190—Matured Bulls, Two-Year-Olds and Yearlings—190**

Parties in market for bulls should bear in mind that they have the leading breeders and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association behind the bulls that will be offered.

They are listed Blackbirds, Trojan-Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Barbaras and top-notch representatives of all the other leading families.

The Association has made a systematic inventory of all bulls fit for service in the country, and has catalogued every bull that is old enough and has merit worthy of use. These sales will be the last and only opportunity for breeders, farmers and rangemen to secure a bull or bulls this season.

Don't forget, cattlemen and breeders, the Aberdeen-Angus is the greatest beef breed in the world. This has been demonstrated at the International, Chicago, the greatest stock show of the world.

Out of a possible fourteen prizes for single steers, Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand championships and eight reserves. In the fat carloads, they have won eleven times out of a possible fourteen, and out of fourteen grand championships for carcass they have won thirteen times.

The International has been conducted on a practical basis for fourteen years, and its results prove conclusively the Aberdeen-Angus leads all other breeds in beef production because they have won more prizes when pitted against other breeds than all other breeds combined.

If you are in need of a bull should send for a catalogue or catalogues at once and study the names of the breeders who have consigned the bulls and the blood lines of the bulls listed.

Bids sent to Col. Silas Igo or Chas. Gray, Secretary, will receive careful and personal attention. For further information and catalogues, address

**CHARLES GRAY, Secretary and Sales Manager, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago.**  
**Cols. Silas Igo and M. A. Judy, Auctioneers.**

### HORSES AND MULES

## IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS



Importation arrived October 1, 1913. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make top horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

**W. H. RICHARDS  
Emporia, Kansas**

### HORSES AND MULES

## DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH



I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions and mares. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me.

**J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.**

### HORSES AND MULES

## JACKS

The kind of Jacks all are looking for. Large-boned, black mammoth Tennessee and Kentucky Jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on U. P. and Santa Fe.

**AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.**

## 20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth Jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; Jacks old enough, well broken.

Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad.

**J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kansas.**

### HORSES AND MULES

## JACKS AND JENNETS



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

**PHIL WALKER,  
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**—Six fine 3 and 4-year-old Jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money.

**JNO. A. EDWARDS,  
Englewood, - - - - Kansas.**

Three Registered Percheron Mares. Coming three, four and six years old. Priced reasonable if taken by May 1. They are ready for business either in harness or raising colts. \$1,050 takes them, no trades. Come and see them or write.

**J. E. WELLES, Faucett, Mo.**

### HORSTEIN CATTLE

**FOR SALE**—At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows, all young, good size and well marked. Not registered, but best to be had in the state at prices asked. A few young bulls coming one year old. Independent Creamery, Council Grove, Kan.

### HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.

**ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.**

### HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

High-grade cows and springing heifers, also registered bulls ready to use. Exceptionally good breeding. Write

**Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.**

### CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.

**F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.**

### SIXTY HEAD of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, also a few registered bull calves.

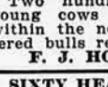
**C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SON,  
Rossville, Kansas.**

### CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Jewell Paul Butter Boy. Eleven choice registered bulls; ages, few weeks to 24 months. From large richly-bred cows with strong A. R. O. backing. Nicely marked. Splendid dairy type. Reasonable prices. L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Butter Bred Holsteins



For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

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

### GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town.

**W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.**

### HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

always on hand, and worth the price.

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

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE



Pure-bred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN  
CATTLE**

Do you consider dairy farming a real business, a man's job or simply a side issue? Are you keeping high-producing Holsteins or just cows?

A good Holstein is little short of a perpetual motion milk-making machine, that while in milk uses her food for milk production and when dry stores up body fat to be converted into milk fat as soon as she freshens. She will earn 50 per cent on the cost of her feed.

Why not keep this kind?

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

**Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton,  
Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.**

## Registered Holsteins For Quick Sale

On account of other business I will now sell my best high-producing foundation stock. A large six-year-old cow in milk and bred for fall freshening; extra high record yearling bull—dam, granddam and great granddam all 23-pound butter cows per week—46 pounds of milk; nicely marked. See them at once. You will certainly buy. The two priced at \$325 if sold in short time. Would be cheap at \$400. Illinois wants this Pontiac Korndyke bred bull, but Kansas needs him. Farm one-half mile northeast of Abilene, Kan.

**L. REEP, Abilene, Kans.**

## Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A choice lot of high-grade heifers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls.

### IRA ROMIG

**Station B. Topeka, Kansas**

### OAK HILL HOLSTEIN HERD.

For Sale—The greatest young bull ever dropped on the farm, just ready for service, handsome and well marked. Shady Brook Gerben breeding close up. His granddaughter was an 18-pound cow, strictly A. R. O. blood.

I will consign some choice females to the F. J. Searle sale, Oskaloosa, Kan., April 30.

**BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

### Springdale Farm Holsteins.

For Sale: Gerben Josephine Duke, born August 12, 1912; dam, Princess Gerben Josephine; sire, Buffalo Aaron Johanna. This young bull is as good as can be found. Also bull calf born January 28, 1914, dam Peach Gerben DeKol, sire Buffalo Aaron Johanna. No females for sale. Bulls and bull calves only. Write for photos and prices.

**S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.**

## M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.

**CHOICE BULL CALF**, born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. O. 236 pounds butter 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

### BERKSHIRE HOGS

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

**W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.**

### 40 — BERKSHIRE BOARS — 40

Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

**SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.**

### OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

## Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Some choice August boars by this great sire of prize winners. They are strictly high class and priced right. Also booking orders for February pigs by illustration and out of Frost's Buster dams. Get in early and get a prize winner.

**DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Missouri.**

**O. I. C. PIGS, PAIRS OR TRIOS.**  
**H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

### AUCTIONEERS.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, April 6, 1914.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter,  
Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## R. L. HARRIMAN

**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER**  
Bunceton, Missouri.

### AUCTIONEERS.



**L. R. HAMILTON**  
Clarksdale, Mo.  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER  
GOOD REFERENCES.

## LAFE BURGER

**LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
AUCTIONEER**

Wellington - - - - Kansas.

**W. C. CURPHEY** Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales.  
Salina, Kansas.

### LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER

National Auctioneering School of America  
Box 38, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**COL. FLOYD CONDRAY** Stockdale, Kansas  
Guarantees his work.

**Col. Frank Regan** Live Stock and General Auctioneer.  
Ebon, Jewell County, Kansas.

**Col. C. A. HAWK** Live Stock and General Auctioneer.  
Effingham, Kansas.

**L.R. BRADY** Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold.  
Manhattan, Kansas.

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

**J. A. MORINE** Live Stock and Big Farm Sales.  
Lindsborg, Kansas.

**COL. C. M. SCOTT** Live Stock and General Auctioneer  
Hlawatha, Kansas.

**COL. J. E. MARKLEY** Fine Stock and General Auctioneer  
Powhattan, Kansas.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

### FIELD NOTES

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs.

With this issue we call the attention of our readers to the fact that John A. Reed, at Lyons, Kan., is offering for sale three outstanding fall boars sired by B. & C.'s Masterpiece, he by B. & C.'s Col. These boars are herd headers. We have seen no better offered for sale this year. Mr. Reed also offers for sale a two-year-old sow sired by the grand champion boar, Good Snuff Again King, owned by W. W. Otey & Son at Winfield, Kan. This sow is bred to B. & C.'s Masterpiece for an April litter and would be a good purchase for any breeder. Mr. Reed also offers one extra good gilt sired by Ohio Egal by Ohio Chief and bred to B. & C.'s Masterpiece. Mr. Reed has only choice individuals in his herd and anyone buying from him will be pleased with his purchases. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.



**W. F. Schell, Wichita, Kan.**

The above cut is that of W. F. Schell, the pioneer nurseryman of Kansas. Mr. Schell started the Wichita Nursery more than 30 years ago and has been one of the foremost workers, giving all of his time to the study of the kind of trees, plants and shrubs best adapted to the state. Mr. Schell was the originator of the plan of selling plants and trees direct to the planter at wholesale prices. He has been a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer for more than 25 years. He has had a fine spring trade and is now making plans for fall. Dealers who contemplate buying trees this fall should send for Mr. Schell's fruit book, which is brim full of valuable information about how to plant and grow trees. It is free. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

#### Ennis Farm Spotted Polands.

Not much has been said or known of the Ennis Farm herd of old original big-boned spotted Poland Chinas, as they have not made the fairs, do not hold annual sales and are not as prominently before the public as some other herds, but down there in the pasture and spring lands of Missouri, just south of St. Louis, at Horine Station, this herd of about 100 head is maintained. The herd consists of about 20 brood sows, besides gilts and young boars and pigs that always go to make up a herd of this kind. Three herd boars are kept—The Spotted Hero, History Maker, and Reputation. The Spotted Hero has been in service about three years and has never sired a pig that was not well spotted. History Maker is not yet two years old, was bred at the Ennis farm, and is considered by them one of the best boars of the breed. His pigs show the best hams ever seen at this farm. Reputation is under a year old, has immense size and lots of quality. The noted breeder, H. L. Faulkner, recently said that this was the largest hog for his age he ever saw. A buyer for many years for Swift & Company said that the Ennis Farm had the best Poland Chinas he ever saw, and asked why that kind of Polands never came to the stock yards. Another man who raises black Polands said the Ennis Farm herd was the best herd he had ever seen because they had the best hams and were as good in all other respects as any he had seen anywhere. Last year they sold, at a low price, a young sow that did not come up to their requirements. A few months later she was put into an auction sale and brought over \$100. The Ennis Farm is also the home of the Sunset Jersey cattle herd, established in 1899. The herd consists of about 100 head, and they usually have young bulls and bred heifers for sale.

## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Bruce Saunders  
President



Devere Rafter  
Secretary

### SHORTHORNS.

**Oak Grove** Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ,** Holton, Kansas.

### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

### POLLED DURHAMS.

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

### HEREFORDS.

**HEREFORD BULLS.** Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON,** Emmett, Kansas.

### HOLSTEINS.

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

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

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

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

### PERCHERONS.

**BANNER STOCK FARM**—Home of "Incisus," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-month-old stallions, one 2-year-old filly for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS,** Holton, Kansas.

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

### JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

### JERSEY CATTLE.

**Linscott Jerseys.** The oldest and strongest head in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. **R. J. LINSOTT,** Holton, Kansas.

**FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.**—For quick sale, a 4-weeks-old bull out of a fine young cow now giving 4 gallons of 5.6% milk daily. He is fine type and priced reasonably. **R. A. GILLILAND,** Mayetta, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER JERSEYS,** headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. **H. F. ERDLEY,** Holton, Kansas.

**SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM** offers bull nearly ready for service. Deep milking dams; will furnish records. Also a few choice heifers bred. Write for price and pedigree. **J. B. Porter & Son,** Mayetta, Kan.

"**Fontain's Valentine**" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON,** Denison, Kansas.

### DUROC JERSEYS.

**OAK GROVE FARM DUROCS.** Headed by "Freddie M." 24761, grandson of the noted Colossal. Sows in herd of equal breeding and merit. Visitors welcome. **F. M. CLOWE,** Circleville, Kansas.

### POLAND CHINAS.

**DODSON BIG SMOOTH KIND.**—Ten big fall boars, ready for light service; sired by Sunny Colossus. Fourteen gilts will be bred to Orange Chief. **WALTER DODSON,** Denison, Kan.

**HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.** Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. **BROWN HEDGE,** Whiting, Kansas.

**MAHANS BIG POLANDS** have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. **J. D. MAHAN,** Whiting, Kansas.

**COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.** 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN,** Denison, Kan.

**TEN BRED GILTS** and tried sows. Big kind bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's breeding. IMMUNE. **O. B. CLEMETSON,** Holton, Kansas.

**P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS.** Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

# FRANK IAMS'

Is Closing Out All His "SHOW AND BUSINESS STALLIONS" at Big REDUCED PRICES.

Iams is making a "clean up" of his horses. All must be sold at "some price." He has all his "Paris Winners" and "Largest and Best Stallions in his barns." "Prize Winners," 1800 to 2400 pounds, at \$900 and \$1,300. (Few higher.) Iams owns the three largest and best two, three and four-year-old Percheron Stallions in U. S.



Iams is "cutting prices." \$200 to \$500 less price on each Stallion than formerly, to make a cleanup on all his Stallions. Paris Prize Winners at little above cost in France. Buy a ticket to "Iams' Horse Town" and take advantage of his reduced prices. Never were such choice big Stallions offered at such big bargains. Iams' old customers are his big page advertisers.

## Imported and Home-Bred Horses

are "classy, Model big drafters" — of Big size—large bone, fine form—Quality—finish and flash movers—Many European "Gold Medal Winners." They are "Iams' Kind" and in the "Pink of Condition," bought at Bargain Prices" and must be sold at some price. Iams knows breeders of Europe—speaks the languages—is not in the

"Stallion trust" and is selling more pounds of "Model draft horse" for the money than any competitor. Iams is cutting the middle out of high prices on his

## 40 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS

Two to six years old, weight 1,800 to 2,400 pounds, all "Branded," "Approved," "Registered and Inspected" by Governments of France and United States and certificates "stamped" O. K. All inspected by a Nebraska Deputy State Veterinarian and certificates of "Health and Soundness" are given with each horse. Iams' guarantee is backed by "One-half Million Dollars." Iams sells

## IMPORTED STALLIONS AT \$900 AND \$1300 (FEW HIGHER)

"Home-breds" come cheaper. Terms cash, or 1 year's time, 8% bankable note; 1 year's time land security at 6%; \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's with a \$500 guarantee that you find the horses as represented. Iams backs up his ads. It has a "big Bargain" on each page. References: First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha, Neb.; Citizens State and St. Paul Banks, St. Paul Nebraska.

**ST. PAUL, NEB.**

## 125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

**L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.**  
Importer and Breeder



## 80—Imported—80

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

on sale. My exhibit comprises the largest number of big, heavy-boned, 2,000 to 2,400-pound stallions to be found in the United States. The Cedar Rapids Jack Farm is the jack metropolis of the world. All nations buy jacks here. The majority of the best mules in the United States are the results of the past twenty years' improvement inaugurated and carried on here. Write for catalogs. Come to me when you need stock. I will make it worth your while.

**W. L. DeCLOW, Stallion and Jack Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.**

## Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from.  
**C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS**

world's best music are big helps in solving the problem of making the farm home more cheerful. The handsome illustrated Victor catalogs are of interest to every one. Every farmer should write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., for them. They will gladly send them without obligation, and will tell you the name and address of the nearest dealer, who will gladly play for you any music you wish to hear.

### Pure-Bred Holstein Bull.

The show and herd bull, Dutchland Cornucopia Sir Detry No. 62567, now at the head of the Holstein herd owned by J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan., is offered for sale. He was dropped July 21, 1909. He is a full brother on the dam's side to a number of large record heifers, one of which holds the

world's record as a junior 11-year-old, with her production of 551.5 pounds milk, 32.01 pounds butter fat in seven days. It would appear that the dam possesses untold transmitting power, since her daughters by several different sires are all remarkable producers. Dutchland Cornucopia Sir Detry is fortunate also in his ancestry on the sire's side. The seven-day butter records of his sisters and his dam and the dam and granddam of his sire averaged over 26 pounds each. There are but few better cows than Detry Belle, the dam of Dutchland Cornucopia Sir Detry, and there are but few better bulls at head of herds. This bull is offered for sale and should go to head some good herd. Please write Mr. Mast for price and copy of extended pedigree, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Jet blacks and rich dark grays. Big for their age. One weighs 2,110 lbs., one 2,160 lbs., and a yearling 1,740 lbs. Nine coming 3-year-old studs; 11 coming 2-year-old studs, and 6 coming 4-year-old studs. Registered Percherons and straight, sound. You cannot get better money makers. Poaled and grown on the farm and offered at farmers' prices. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

**IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.** Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 1,950; older horses, 1,950 to 2,260. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln and 67 miles east of Grand Island. Farm adjoins city. **JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.**

## FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of S. E. Smith, Lyons, Kan. Mr. Smith owns one of the best herds of Hampshire hogs in the state, and Hampshire breeders wanting strictly high-class Hampshires representing the best blood of the breed should investigate his offering of bred gilts, January and February pigs, and a very select lot of boars of serviceable age. Write for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the offering of Duroc boars at the Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, Kan. They are a high-class lot of big, easy-feeding Durocs, representing the best blood lines of the breed. They are all immune. If on the market for a high-class Duroc boar, look up the card in Kansas Farmer and write for description and prices.

**Tattarrax Herd Durocs.** With this issue we change copy for the Tattarrax herd. They offer a choice lot of fall boars for service, sired by the old champion Tattarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. These boars have been well grown out and are splendid herd header prospects. If you need some new blood you can do yourself a good business turn by writing the Tattarrax herd or C. L. Buskirk, Manager, Newton, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Glissman Consigns to Sunflower Dispersal.** In a letter just received from F. J. Searle, proprietor of the Sunflower herd of Holsteins at Oskaloosa, we are informed that Henry C. Glissman, the Holstein breeder who has held a successful Holstein-Friesian sale annually at South Omaha for the past ten years, will consign a nice representative bunch of his choice females to Mr. Searle's dispersal sale. These are all young and in calf to his well known herd sires. This big dispersal sale will contain 50 head of high-class registered animals. In addition there will be a nice string of high-grade heifers all bred to pure-bred sires and due to calve during the spring and summer. These will be sold at the close of the pure-bred sale.

**A Good Salesman.** This week we start advertising for Col. L. R. Hamilton, Clarksdale, Mo. Mr. Hamilton is an unusually bright and well educated young man. He is a graduate of St. Joseph High School, St. Joseph, Mo., and Emerson Institute, New York. While at school at St. Joseph he took the scientific course, specializing in animal structure and development, standing at the head of his class. Coupled with this knowledge is a

practical understanding of everything pertaining to farm life, where Mr. Hamilton spent the first years of his early manhood. He speaks and reads and writes German well and is at home in almost any group of men. Besides this, Colonel Hamilton is a graduate of one of the leading auction schools. If you are in need of a young auctioneer of energy and knowledge, write him.

**Laptad Poland and Duroc Farm.** There will be something doing at the Laptad stock farm two miles north of Lawrence, Kan., on Wednesday April 29, when Mr. Laptad offers to the public 50 head of Poland Chinas and Durocs, the Poland Chinas being rich in the blood of such sires as Cowles' Tecumseh by Hadley, Blain's Last Hadley, Mogul by Look, Hadley Boy and R.'s Pawnee Lad. Pawnee Lad was the sire of Missouri Lad, the grand champion at the American Royal last year. He is also the sire of O. K. Lad, the big boar at the head of Roy Johnson's herd. The Durocs are bred from the most popular blood lines as Tattarrax, Ohio Chief, Laptad's Golden Rule by Paul Surprise by Crimmon Rambler and out of Mary Ann 3d by Rule's Chief. A large number of the sale offering will be sired by Laptad's Tattarrax 90843 and they are well grown out, a number of very classy herd boar material and large growthy gilts that will make herd sows. Don't fail to get a catalog and come to the sale. If after reading the catalog you find you can not come, send a bid on some number to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, and he will buy for you. Please read ad in this issue.

"**Farmer True Backbone of Nation.**" Bishop W. W. Webb, of Wisconsin, in an address recently delivered before the Fourth Wisconsin Country Life Conference, deplored the tendency of young men and young women to go to the city rather than stay on the farm. He declared that the rural population constitutes the true backbone of the nation, and said "they more truly represent the nation than the inhabitants of our cities." He referred to the talking machine as being one of the modern inventions that are largely instrumental in adding to the happiness and contentment of the farmer. "With a talking machine," he said, "you can have parts of the greatest oratorical songs by some of the greatest singers, and symphonies played by the best orchestras—things that up to within a comparatively few years ago could be heard only in the metropolitan cities." In every direction the farmers are taking advantage of the modern inventions and conveniences, and it must be admitted that the Victor and Victrola with their wonderful repertoire of the

# Sunflower-Dispersal and Combination Sale

**Oskaloosa  
Kansas**

**FIFTY HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS** including Sunflower Herd's great bull, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King 61250. He is the best son of King Walker, who is one of the very greatest of living sires today, with his 50 A. R. O. daughters, three of which hold world's records as follows: Tirania Lady Aouda 5th A—Butter, 7 days, 32.30 pounds; milk, 551.9 pounds; fat average 4.66 per cent; 30 days, butter, 129.37 pounds; milk, 2,422 pounds with first calf (she is full sister to our herd sire.) Lady Paul Livardy 3d—365 days, butter, 921.7 pounds; milk, 20,936.7 pounds at 2 years, 2 months, 25 days of age. (She is half sister to our herd sire.) Paula of Chagrin Falls 4th—365 days, butter, 930.37 pounds; milk, 20,153 pounds. Eleven months after calving she made 18.26 pounds butter, seven days. She is a senior two-year-old and a half sister to our herd sire.

Our females consist of very high class A. R. O. and semi-officially tested cows, bred to the above sire.

A number of the above bull's daughters, and nice ones, too.  
Several of his sons from high record cows, two ready for service.



**INKA HJLAARD DE KOL 76076—A. R. O. Record:** Seven days, milk, 617 pounds; butter, 24.67 pounds. **Semi-Official:** 302 days, milk, 16,016.6 pounds; butter, 605 pounds. To be sold also, 16-months daughter by King and 4-months bull calf.

**April 30  
1914**

AN OPPORTUNITY never before offered the readers of Kansas Farmer to procure the best there is in Holsteins, right at home. Cattle that I have refused to price heretofore, to be sold in this GREAT DISPERSAL SALE.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., consigns several head A. R. O. cows and some heifer calves, also Henry C. Gillsman, Omaha, Neb., consigns a number of choice representative females from his well known herd, all in calf to his two great herd sires.

Every animal over six months old is tuberculin tested.

Sale on farm, adjoining Oskaloosa. Don't forget the time and place.  
Write for catalog.

**F. J. SEARLE**

**Oskaloosa, Kansas**

**R. E. HAEGER, AUCTIONEER.**

## POLAND CHINAS & DUROC JERSEYS AT AUCTION

**L A P T A D  
Lawrence, Kansas**

**Twenty-five  
POLAND CHINAS**

**The Leading Big Type  
Strains of Poland Chinas**



THREE OF THE GILTS IN THE SALE.

Send for illustrated catalog full of valuable information. If you can not attend sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, in my care, and you will be treated right in any purchase.

**AUCTIONEERS—FRANK ZAUN, J. H. MAULDING, H. T. RULE.**

Forty Miles West of Kansas City, on the Union Pacific Railway.

**STOCK FARM**

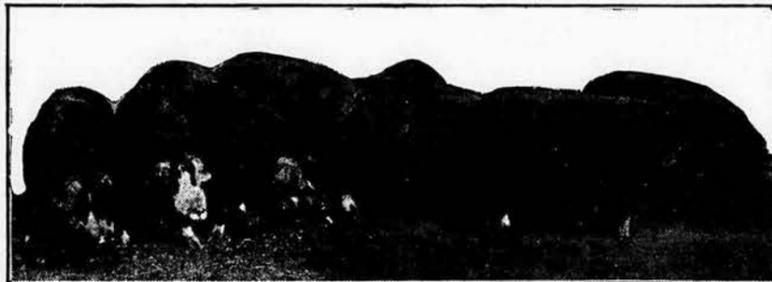
**April 29, 1914**

**Twenty-five  
DUROC JERSEYS**

**Large Prolific Durocs  
Come and See Them**

## Poland China BRED SOW SALE

**South Mound, Kansas, Tuesday, May 5, 1914**



**THIRTY-SEVEN HEAD OF TRIED SOWS AND GILTS.  
FOUR EXTRA GOOD TRIED SOWS.  
THREE EARLY SPRING GILTS.  
THIRTY HEAD OF FALL GILTS.**

Most of them will be bred for summer litters. A few will be sold open. Seventeen head of the best fall boars we ever sold—a number are herd headers. Three are sired by Young Chief, three of O. K. Lad by Pawnee Lad, one by Big Lige, a line-bred Expansion boar, and the balance are by Knox All Hadley. They will weigh 200 pounds and are just right for service. I never sold a better offering of boars, and the gilts are a high-class lot, large and growthy; will weigh 300 pounds and are just a year old. They are not fat, but in good growing condition. If you want some big, smooth Poland Chinas, this will be the place to get them. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering. If you cannot come, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, who will buy for you. Remember the date is Tuesday, May 5, 1914, and the sale is at farm near South Mound and Parsons, Kansas.

**ROY JOHNSON,**

**South Mound, Kansas**

**MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.**

### HEREFORD CATTLE

**LANDER'S**

#### Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

**WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.**

#### Polled and Horned Herefords

50 registered yearling bulls; 1 D. S. Polled herd bull; 20 cows, calves at side.

**JOHN M. LEWIS, Larned, Kansas.**

#### HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams.

**C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

#### RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

**I. W. POULTON,  
Medora, Kan.**

### RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers all registered, with good quality.

**AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

#### COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.

**GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.**

#### REGISTERED RED POLL AND GALLO-WAY BULLS FOR SALE.

Twenty-five head of each; extra choice animals from twelve to eighteen months of age. Call at the Fort Larned Ranch, or address E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, Larned, Kansas.

#### RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.

Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring.

**Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.**

#### RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremo. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.

**ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

#### ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.

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

#### POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.

**C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.**

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 16 months old; one high-grade Guernsey bull, coming yearling; five grade Guernsey cows; one 2-year-old heifer fresh in summer, and 6-weeks-old Guernsey bull calf. All must sell in next 30 days. Write for prices and description. Closing out.

**DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kansas.**

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS



#### ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. **A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.**



#### ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Bred gilts and spring boars by Hillwood Jack by Earlanger. Fall pigs, either sex, by Medora John and Hillwood Jack. **F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, - - - Kansas.**

### Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable.

**E. S. TALIFERO, Route 3, Russell, Kan.**

Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

#### BRED GILTS, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

**S. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.**



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