

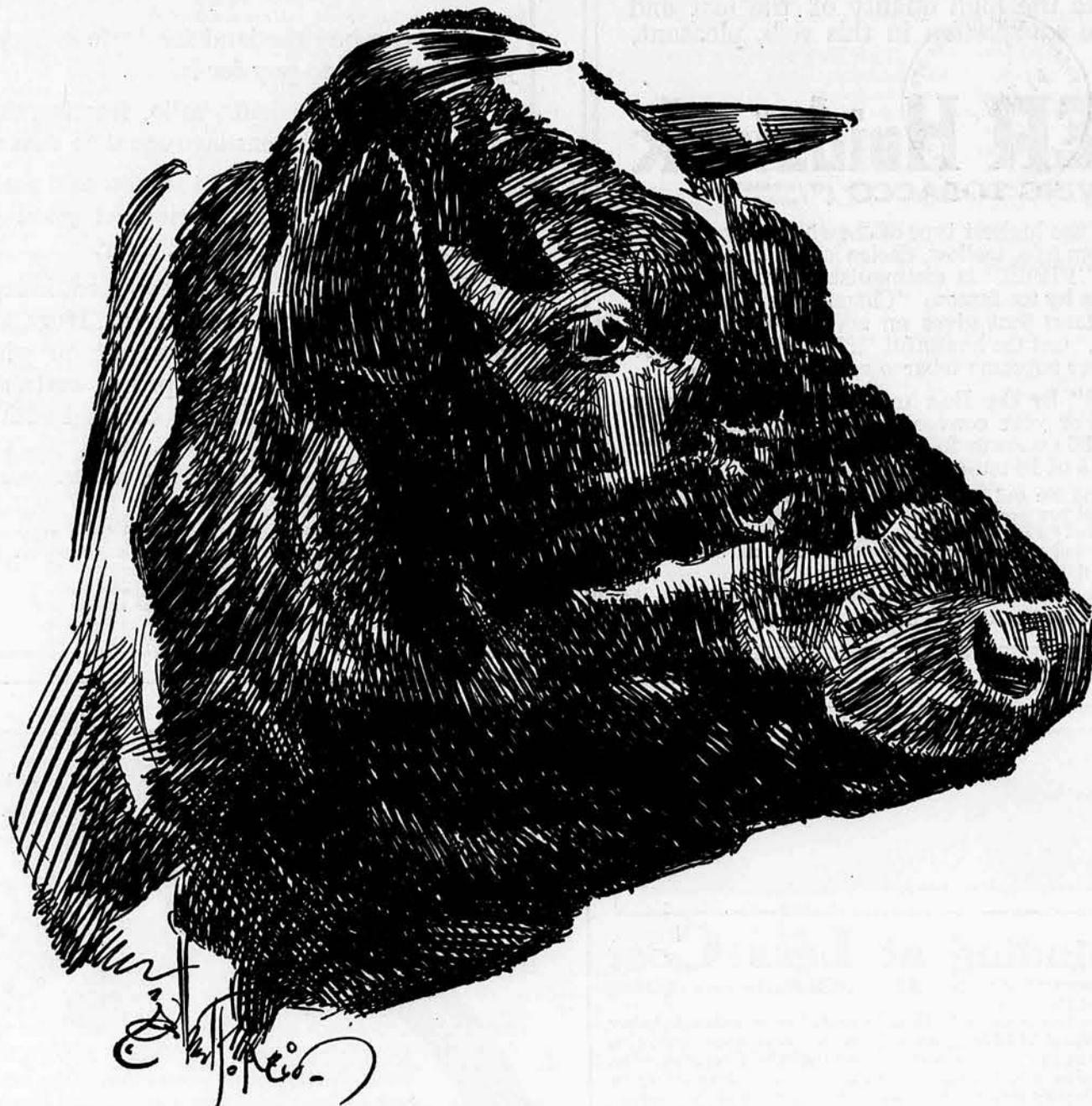
KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

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OVATION TO PRESIDENT WATERS.

When Dr. Henry J. Waters, Mrs. Waters and their son, Jack, reached the Union Pacific depot last Saturday afternoon to start on their long trip to the Philippines, they were greatly surprised to find the student body and practically the whole town of Manhattan on hand to see them off. The college cadets were out in full force led by the splendid military band. This splendid demonstration was thoroughly unexpected by President Waters, and he and his family were greatly moved by this display of interest and affection on the part of the people of Manhattan and the students of the College.

The request for the services of President Waters in making this agricultural investigation tour of the Philippines, came from the Philippine government through the United States Department of War. This is the third time this investigation has been extended to Doctor Waters to visit and lecture before the University of Manila and make a study of Philippine agriculture. The previous invitations came at a time when it was impossible for the president to leave his work. It will require at least two months for Doctor Waters to complete his investigations of agricultural conditions on the islands.

When the invitation first came President Waters understood it simply involved a study of the work of the Agricultural Department; later, however, it developed that his instructions were to make a thorough investigation of the whole educational system of the islands, a mission of far greater importance.

The United States has done a remarkable work along educational lines since taking possession of these islands but much remains yet to be done. The complete organization of the whole educational system along industrial lines will undoubtedly be one of the recommendations made by Doctor Waters after he has completed his work. This character of education will be of far greater service to the people in enabling them to make material progress than a mere academic course of instruction.

President Waters will undoubtedly make a "round the world" trip before returning. This will give him opportunity to study something of the agricultural conditions of Japan, Java, India and Egypt and make a visit to Palestine on the way home. He will need considerable time to organize and prepare his reports on the Philippine investigation and the time spent on shipboard on this extended journey can be well spent in that way.

The people of Kansas, through its board of administration, are glad to lend the services of President Waters for this investigation and he has been granted a leave of absence without pay. Dr. J. T. Willard, dean of science, has been designated as acting president during the absence of President Waters.

MORE AGRICULTURAL AGENTS.

Supt. Edward C. Johnson, who is state leader of the agricultural agent work in Kansas, attended a meeting at Effingham, Atchison County, Kansas, recently, called in the interest of securing an agent to work in co-operation with the farmers of that county. Mr. Johnson reported considerable interest in this meeting. In this locality the men who seem most prominently back of the movement are connected with the Grange. In some places the Granges seem to be opposed to the idea of employing an agricultural agent.

Atchison County is a splendid farming section and has many progressive farmers. The securing of the right kind of a man to work in this field will undoubtedly be of great service in promoting the interests of agriculture. The farmers interested in the movement have agreed to raise \$1,000 to finance the enterprise and the bankers of the community have volunteered to provide an equal amount when the farmers have raised their fund.

Lyon County, Kansas, has for some time had a farm bureau organization, but as usual considerable difficulty has

been experienced in securing a man having the proper qualifications and sufficient experience. H. L. Popeno has finally been employed as agent for this county. Mr. Popeno grew up in Shawnee County and after graduating with high honors in the animal husbandry course from the Kansas Agricultural College, he managed his father's farm for a time. He has since had opportunity to secure additional experience which will be especially valuable to him in handling the work in Lyon County.

HUMUS AND SOIL FERTILITY.

There is a striking relation between the per cent of organic material or vegetable matter in the soil and its fertility, or crop producing power. The facts brought out by the soil surveys of the Federal Department of Agriculture have incidentally uncovered considerable data showing forth this relation. The Miami clay and Illinois prairie types of soil found in Ohio and Illinois contain five per cent of humus, and on these soils the average yields of corn are from 45 to 50 bushels per acre. The Cecil clay type of soil found in North Carolina contains but 1½ per cent of humus and the corn yields average but 20 bushels per acre. On the other types of soils ranging in between these in per cent of humus, the average corn yields vary between the high yields of the soils containing the large amounts of organic matter and the soils containing the small amounts.

Organic matter in the soil might be classified into the active and inactive. The active organic matter, which consists of such substances as decaying roots, crop residues, green manures or animal manures, are decaying rapidly and tend to make a richer soil than those containing only the inactive forms of organic matter.

Strictly speaking, the term "humus" is applied only to that part of the organic matter which has passed the most active stage of decomposition and has become thoroughly incorporated with the soil. A pile of fresh straw in a barnyard is organic matter, but it cannot be called humus. In the process of becoming humus this bright straw is either consumed by animals or trampled under foot and through the process of decay and decomposition gradually changes to a material brown in color, perhaps still showing the form of the straw at the top, but farther down in the pile black and brown without form. If this straw had been plowed into the soil directly the same process would have taken place and this black, structureless material would have become a part of the soil.

The organic matter produces the most striking results in influencing crop production. The soil containing a large amount of humus or the more inactive organic material has a large store of fertility to draw upon, and this material gradually yields up its fertility through various agencies, to the crops that are being grown.

On the lands especially low in humus it is often advisable to grow some of the summer leguminous crops as cowpeas and soy beans, and plow these crops under in the fall while still green. Sweet clover is a splendid crop for this purpose. Winter vetch and rye are winter-cover crops quite extensively grown for the purpose of rapidly adding to the organic material of the soil.

There is no one factor in soil fertility so important as this matter of maintaining an abundant supply in the soil of both active and inactive organic material. The lack of this material in sufficient quantity is more often the cause of low fertility than any other one factor.

HOGS AND TUBERCULIN.

In every section where tubercular cattle are found a considerable per cent of the hogs sent to market are condemned at the packing houses by the government inspectors for the reason that they are infected with the disease. This fact has become so noticeable in some sections that packers will not buy hogs from such localities except they be sub-

ject to inspection. They found the losses were so great that they could not afford to buy them in any other way. In some tests made in the Iowa Experiment Station it was found that 73 per cent of the hogs following after cattle having the tuberculosis, contracted the disease. In the case of pigs being fed skim milk from tubercular cows 100 per cent contracted the disease.

These observations clearly show that the hogman cannot afford to ignore the subject of tuberculosis. Hogs are matured and go to market so quickly that the outward effects of the disease seldom become apparent and for that reason the fact that hogs are so susceptible to tuberculosis is often overlooked.

SWEET CLOVER FOR HAY.

This year there will undoubtedly be an increased acreage of sweet clover harvested as hay. This formerly neglected legume has come into prominence very rapidly in the past few years. As a feed it has been found to give most excellent results where the animals become accustomed to it. The Wyoming Experiment Station recently reported a trial of sweet clover in the feeding of lambs for market. For a two-month period a bunch of lambs on sweet clover hay, corn and a small amount of oil meal made an average gain of 30.7 pounds per head. In comparison with this, another lot receiving alfalfa hay and corn made a gain of 34.4 pounds per head for the same period. Another lot receiving hay made from native grass and oil meal made by 20.3 pounds of grain. The Iowa Experiment Station recently compared sweet clover and red clover as a pasture for young shoats and found that sweet clover gave practically the same results as the red clover.

Sweet clover makes large growth early in the season and it will soon be time to harvest the first crop of hay. Sweet clover, in order to make good hay, must be cut at an earlier stage than alfalfa and the other clovers and it is well for those having their first experience with sweet clover to bear this fact in mind. The new seeded sweet clover should be cut as soon as the crown sprouts begin to show on top of the roots. In a field seeded last year the first cutting should be made just before the first blossom buds appear. The plant becomes woody very rapidly after this stage and will make a very unpalatable hay if allowed to blossom before cutting. It should not be cut very close at this time or the plants may be killed.

STRAW AS FERTILIZER.

In some sections there has been considerable interest taken in the straw board factories which utilize wheat straw. Farmers, as a rule, get about 50 cents a ton for their straw when hauled to these factories. To the farmer who has habitually burned his straw or allowed his stacks to accumulate from year to year on the wheat fields, 50 cents a ton may seem quite an income to secure for a product which had formerly been an absolute waste.

Farmers in these days, however, are beginning to figure on the fertilizing value of such material. Straw as a fertilizer is easily worth \$2.50 a ton, and all the straw produced on the farm should eventually find its way back to the soil, either directly or through the medium of live stock, as feed or bedding.

The farmer who has planted tested seed is likely to be the man of whom his neighbors will say next fall, "He's always a lucky fellow. Look at the crop he's got."

One of the advantages of swine husbandry is that it gives quick and remunerative returns.

Raising live stock is one of the most far-reaching means of economy on the farm.

Intelligent specialization pays in farming, as it pays in any other line of work.

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTRY.

We sometimes wonder if the term "eligible to registry" is not somewhat over-worked. In the case of hogs it quite often happens that a man who is not especially interested in the pure-bred business as a breeder will purchase some pure-bred animals and fail to register them. He may later sell to a neighbor some of this stock as pure-bred stock but not registered. This neighbor may perhaps use a pure-bred sire and sell some of these pure-bred animals to some one else who is very much interested in securing the pedigrees. If they have been represented as "eligible to registry," the last man concerned may assume that it will be an easy matter to have these animals registered in the herd book.

To the experienced breeder of pure-bred live stock, eligibility to registry means but one thing, namely: that the sire and dam are actually registered in the herd book of a recognized record association. He expects to get with the animal the proper certificates from the breeder so that all he has to do is to send in the applications with these certificates and the proper fee, and have his animal registered.

In the case of the animals which have passed through two or three generations, the various animals being sold from time to time as eligible to registry, it may be a difficult and expensive matter to register the animal concerned in the herd book. In the first place, every animal concerned in the pedigree must be properly registered. The registering of these various animals requires for each one a properly signed certificate from the breeder of the animal concerned. Men who are not members of the record associations are usually required to pay larger fees for recording than members. A penalty is usually placed on the registering of animals of a mature age, as for instance, the doubling of the fee where the animal concerned is over two years of age. It might mean a matter of \$12 or \$15 to secure the proper registration of a hog which had been handled in this way.

Men purchasing pure-bred stock should insist on having the proper registration papers furnished on the delivery of the stock. No breeder of pure-bred stock should expect to do business without furnishing with every animal sold the proper papers for its registration or actually registering the animal and selling it as a registered animal. In the case of a public sale, every animal sold should have the papers required for its proper registration all made out with the exception of filling in of the name of the purchaser. This will oftentimes save the purchaser much trouble and is the only correct policy for the breeder to follow.

The Federal Department of Agriculture seems to be living right up to the law as regards the handling of meat products in interstate trade. We notice that recently a number of persons have been fined for shipping meat in interstate trade which did not bear the marks of Federal inspection. Among these is Armour & Co., fined \$25 in New York, and Lewis Adler, fined \$25 and costs in Kansas. J. W. West, another Kansas party, was fined \$7.50 and costs for a similar offense. The Wabash Railroad Co. has just been fined \$200 for violating the regulation requiring the unloading and feeding of live stock at the end of 28 hours. A number of railroads have also been fined for violating the quarantine law in various parts of the country.

Semi-arid lands can be greatly benefited by the proper and discreet use of barnyard manure. The wheat farmers of Western Kansas are discovering that such lands lack in decaying vegetable matter and many are scattering their wheat straw back over their fields and turning it under with the result that the straw retains the moisture. Live stock on the wheat farms will greatly help the fertility of the soil.

FRAUDULENT PEDIGREES

What About the Registry Certificate You Received With Your Stallion?

By C. W. McCampbell, Secretary Kan. Live Stock, Registry Board

A DECIDED increase in cost of production during the past decade, together with a gradual rise in the value of good horses and a gradual decline in the value of inferior and common horses, necessitates a more careful study of the factors that influence the profits of production. Profit in producing horses depends upon many factors, but the most important of all is the influence of the good pure-bred sire, as experience has demonstrated the fact that purity of breeding is an absolute necessity in a worthy sire. The selling value for breeding purposes of a good pure-bred individual is many times the selling value for breeding purposes of a grade of equal individuality. Many unscrupulous men who realize these facts have been issuing so-called registry certificates for grade and short-bred horses with the hope that an unsuspecting public would accept these worthless registry certificates as evidence of purity of breeding, and unfortunately many people have done so. Other unscrupulous owners have been substituting grade and scrub stallions for pure-breds that have died or have been sold without registry certificates.

Worthless registry certificates might, therefore, be classified under four general heads:

1. Those issued by non-recognized registry associations.
2. Those issued by recognized registry associations in which grade or scrub stallions have been substituted for pure-breds for which certificates were originally issued, and the certificate changed to correspond in age and color with the horse substituted.
3. Those issued by a recognized association for pure-bred horses, which have since died, for which grades have been substituted with no changing of the registry certificate.
4. Those issued by recognized associations upon representations since proven to have been false.

The largest number of worthless pedigrees detected by the Live Stock Registry Board belong to the first class, and many absurdities have been noted in checking these so-called certificates. In most cases neither sire nor dam is a pure-bred, registered horse; in many cases the sire given is younger than the horse in question; in others the sire is claimed to be a pure-bred, imported stallion, but investigation has shown that the stallion given as the sire was not imported until one and two years after the horse in question was foaled. In one case six generations had been crowded into eleven years and in another seven generations into nine years. One of these fake associations always requests that applicant be sure to mention the breed his horse resembles most. By having access to a list of recognized, reputable registry associations, one need not become victimized by one of these worthless registry certificates, as each bear the name of the non-recognized so-called registry associations by which it was issued.

Worthless pedigrees of the second

group are not often easily detected, as evidenced by the fact that several old experienced horsemen of our state have been victimized by worthless registry certificates of this kind. These certificates were originally issued in good faith for pure-bred horses by recognized, reputable registry associations, but have been cleverly tampered with since the date of issue. There are two principal reasons why unscrupulous men tamper with and change registry certificates. First, for the purpose of deceiving an unsuspecting purchaser in regard to the age of a horse. Second, for the purpose of making a registry certificate correspond in age and description with the

of America. This registry certificate as originally issued represented a pure-bred Percheron stallion, but as the horse was growing old his value was beginning to depreciate. The owner fixed up fake papers for the horse and took him to Oklahoma where he was sold. This man kept the genuine registry certificate which had been issued for this horse. In a nearby town he bought a grade horse, which was five years younger than the pure-bred horse, but the same color. In order to substitute the grade for the pure-bred it was necessary to change the date of foaling on the genuine certificate. This grade horse was given a short feed, taken to Allen Coun-

a grade stallion with no white markings had been substituted and the word star removed from the certificate so that the description would correspond with the horse substituted.

The third class of worthless registry certificates mentioned above have not been tampered with, but substitutions (usually grades) have been made for the horses for which they were originally issued, and it is sometimes remarkable to note the credulity of some people when they buy a stallion and the ease with which a smooth talking, but unscrupulous salesman, can satisfactorily explain discrepancies, such as the presence of a large star in the description given in the registry certificate, but not present in the horse supposed to belong to this certificate; or the presence of a strip in the face and two or more white feet on a horse, but no mention of these white markings in the registry certificate. It seems absurd to think that a sober minded person would buy a horse supposed to be a pure-bred with such pronounced differences existing between the description given in the registry certificate and the actual color and color markings of the horse in question, yet hundreds of such horses have been sold and in practically every case a substitution had been made.

The fourth class of worthless registry certificates mentioned is the most deceptive and pernicious of all. Several of the worthless pedigrees that we detected belong to this class. In some cases two or more colts have been registered from the same mare during the same month of the same year. In other cases grades have been registered as pure-breds.

A person cannot be too careful in regard to the "papers" he accepts with a horse supposed to be a pure-bred. If a person has decided to invest in one or more pure-bred horses, he should make a thorough investigation of the integrity of various breeders and dealers and make his purchase of those who are reliable and honest. The prospective purchaser should insist that the horse he purchases be correctly registered in a stud book recognized by the State Live Stock Registry Board; he should never buy a horse that does not correspond in every detail with the age and description given in his registry certificate; he should insist upon incorporating in his contract the provision that the horse he purchased must pass inspection as a pure-bred by the State Live Stock Registry Board. This board was created for your benefit and is always ready and willing to check and pass upon the merits of a pedigree and to furnish information regarding matters of registration without charge.

Stallion patrons should note carefully the breeding of every stallion they patronize. The state license which the owner has will tell you at a glance whether his stallion is a pure-bred, cross-bred, grade or scrub. Remember that the good pure-bred is the horse we must depend upon to improve the quality of the horses of our state.



ONLY HIGH CLASS REGISTERED SIRE CAN PRODUCE A COLT LIKE THIS.
THE GRADE OR SCRUB SIRE IS EXPENSIVE AT ANY PRICE.

age and description of a horse (usually a grade) that has been substituted for the horse for which the registry certificate was originally issued.

Before a pure-bred stallion license can be issued by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board it is necessary that the owner send in the registry certificate for inspection, and it is surprising to note the large number of these certificates that have been tampered with. In some cases only the age, in others only the description, while in others both age and description have been changed. In most cases these changes have been very cleverly made, and it is only by careful examination and checking with the various stud book records that these changes can be detected. A few typical cases may be of interest. An Illinois man owned a 14-year-old, gray stallion registered in what is now known as the Percheron Society

ty and sold to an unsuspecting party as a pure-bred Percheron stallion for which the registry certificate was originally issued.

In another case a black horse with no white markings was sold to an unsuspecting purchaser, and a registry certificate furnished that had been issued by a recognized, reputable registry association. This registry certificate stated that the horse for which it was issued was black in color. The stud book records stated that the horse for which the certificate was originally issued was a black horse with a star in the forehead. A careful examination of this registry certificate revealed the fact that the word "star" had been very cleverly removed. Upon further investigation it was found that the stallion that really belonged to this certificate was a black horse with a large star in the forehead, that he had died and that

Live Stock and Dry Farming

Address at Hays, Kansas—By W. M. Jardine, K. S. A. C.

falls. Humus, vegetable matter, barnyard manure, etc., when incorporated in the soil, increase its water-holding capacity. The soils of an arid country are usually low in humus; therefore the need of manure is correspondingly great. Since live stock furnish the manure, the importance of having live stock on every Western Kansas farm may easily be understood.

The presence of more live stock on the farms of Western Kansas would encourage the growing of a greater variety of crops and thus enable the farmers to distribute their work more evenly throughout the year, to give work to the entire family continually, and to keep the teams busy more days in the year, while the feeding of the crops to live stock on the farm would develop a satisfactory market for all crops grown on the farm. There is and will undoubtedly continue to be a strong and ready market for live stock and all live stock products.

Sorghum crops do better in Western

Kansas than any other crops that can be grown there for forage or for grain. As yet no market has been developed for these crops, and in order to get their full value it is necessary to feed them to live stock on the farms where they are grown. The sorghums are proving to be the equal, if not the superior, of corn for silage. In no part of the state is the sile of more importance than in the dry farming area.

Live stock, dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sorghums for forage, grain, or silage, and wheat on a small area each year, will produce the happy combination which will engage the profitable attention of the farm family the year around, and develop for Kansas an agriculture which is permanent in character, and which will become increasingly productive each year it is practiced. I am for it. It is the only system that may be counted upon to produce profitable results one year after another.

There are in Kansas 2.2 acres of land that have never been farmed, for every

acre that is planted to crops. The difference between unplowed land and the cropped area is greater in Western Kansas than it is anywhere else in the state. There are still large areas of grazing land, short-grass, etc., upon which few animals are feeding, and which should be utilized in their full capacity for grazing purposes. Sufficient land has already been broken in Western Kansas to raise all the wheat, forage, and silage necessary to feed all the animals that can be grazed there, with plenty still left to feed many live stock that may be brought to the farms of that area to be wintered.

ELIMINATE COMPLETE FAILURES.
In emphasizing the relation of live stock to dry farming I do not wish to be construed as saying that wheat farming may not be profitable over large areas of Western Kansas. What I wish to state is that with a combination of live stock and wheat farming, Western Kansas will continue to produce fully as many bushels of wheat as it now produces, but upon a much smaller acreage, and while producing this wheat will also produce a large quantity of meat and dairy products. This system also eliminates the possibility of a complete failure, which is one of the dangers of a one-crop system.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For

Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

An inquiry comes to us as to the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer. Ordinary ashes contain about 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, 6 per cent of potash and 32 per cent lime. On the basis of the commercial values for these materials in commercial fertilizers, wood ashes would have a value of \$10 per ton. Orchards are greatly benefitted by the application of wood ashes and they can be used to considerable extent by the market gardener. They should not be considered as a substitute for barnyard manure. They contain no organic material whatever and in order to keep up the producing quality of the soil, organic material must be returned to it as well as the mineral elements of soil fertility. Ashes which have been exposed to the action of rain have lost a considerable portion of their fertilizing value. The most valuable constituents are easily dissolved out and washed away by the action of water.

French Draft and Percheron Horses.

The question is asked by one of our subscribers as to what is the exact difference between a Percheron horse and a French draft horse. There are several separate and distinct breeds of heavy horses grown in France. The Percheron has been bred for many generations in the district of La Perche. There are several other breeds of draft horses grown in France, the principal ones being the Boulonnais, the Nivernais and the Breton. Up to 1888 the only breeds of draft horses in France having separate stud books were the Percheron, Boulonnais and Nivernais. In 1888, however, a private society established the "Stud Book of the French Draft Horses." In this book was recorded all the draft breeds of France and also cross breeds of any of these breeds. In this country we have a stud book known as the "National Registry of French Draft Horses." It accepts for registration all horses registered in the French Draft Stud Book of France. It also registers mares having four top crosses; and up to June 21, 1910, stallions having five top crosses were accepted. It will be seen from this that a French Draft stallion may belong to any of the draft breeds of France; it may be a cross of any of these breeds or may be only a high grade of any of these breeds. A pure-bred Percheron stallion on the other hand, must have both sire and dam recorded as pure-bred Percherons in a recognized registry association. There are plenty of good horses registered as French Draft animals, but as pure-breds they are not in such demand in the market and do not bring as high prices as Percherons. The man with good, pure-bred Percheron mares can hardly afford to use any but pure-bred Percheron stallions, as the offspring from the French Draft stallion could not be registered with Percherons and would not be in such demand for breeding purposes as the pure-bred Percheron.

Millet Seed to Horses.

The following inquiry comes from R. H. B., a KANSAS FARMER reader in Morris County:

"I have on hand 100 bushels of millet seed that looks good and bright but will not grow. Could this be fed to horses as a part of their grain ration? Corn is about the only other grain ration obtainable. I am feeding sheaf oats for roughage, and blue grass and alfalfa pasture at night."

Millet seed has been fed to hogs as a substitute for corn, quite successfully. It has required, however, about a fifth more of the grain to produce a given result. The millet seed contains digestible nutrients, as follows, the figures being taken from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding": The total dry matter per 100 pounds, 87.9; crude protein, 7.1; carbohydrates, 48.5; fat, 2.5. Digestible nutrients for corn are as follows: Total dry matter per 100 pounds, 89.4; crude protein, 7.8; carbohydrates, 66.8; fat, 4.3. It will be noted in comparing these figures that the millet seed is somewhat lower in carbohydrates and fats.

In all the experimental work in feeding millet seed, it has been ground, and will probably have to be ground for feeding to horses. The use of a little bran and a small quantity of oil meal would be advisable in using this grain as a horse feed. The amount of grain to feed depends upon the work the horse is performing. A horse doing moderately hard work must be fed, as a rule, about 1½

pounds of grain or concentrated feed per hundred pounds weight of horse, or 15 pounds of grain daily to the horse weighing 1,000 pounds. If the sheaf oats which is being fed, contain any grain it will not be necessary to feed a full ration of grain in addition.

The advisability of using this millet seed in this way can only be answered on general principles, since we have no data available where this grain has been fed to horses. In beginning to feed it as suggested, it would be well to watch the animal closely to see whether any bad results follow.

Liming Soil.

One of the readers of KANSAS FARMER who lives in Southeastern Kansas writes to inquire concerning the value of ground limestone in improving soil fertility. It has always been recognized that a limestone country is a rich country from the standpoint of production. Wherever lime is deficient in the soil, crop production is limited; this is especially true as regards the growing of leguminous crops. Where the addition of lime makes it possible to grow legumes successfully these deep-rooting plants, which are the best subsoilers, begin to get in their work of soil improvement and as a result other crops begin to produce larger yields.

Limestone serves two very important purposes in connection with soil improvement. It corrects the acidity of

through a screen having 10 meshes to the inch. He considers it an unnecessary expense to grind it to extreme fineness. Where ground limestone is needed it may be applied at the rate of four tons per acre followed with applications of two tons per acre every four years. This rate of application will supply an abundance of lime to the soil. Since it is not supplied for the sole benefit of any particular crop the time of application is largely a matter of fitting it into the general farm work when it can be most conveniently and economically done. The important thing is to get the limestone into the soil.

Pigs May Have Cholera.

The following inquiry has been received from W. H. L., one of our readers in Labette County, Kansas:

"What is the matter with my pigs? They come out of their beds in the morning with their eyes stuck shut with matter and dirt. When fed they eat but little, then stagger around and fall down. They tremble and kick a few minutes, then get up and eat again. These pigs are fed on slop gathered in the city. Four have already died. They are fine, thrifty pigs, weighing 35 to 40 pounds."

When hogs show symptoms of this kind it is safe to say, nine times out of ten, they probably have cholera. Some very mysterious ailments have been produced, however, where pigs are fed on

3. That creosote is a better preservative than coal tar or petroleum.
4. That brush treatment is not nearly as effective as open tank treatment.

5. That cheap woods like cottonwood, when treated by the open tank method are cheaper and just as durable as the high priced cedar posts.

A Clean-up Week.

A proclamation was recently issued by the State Board of Health of Iowa designating a week in which every city, town and hamlet in the state was urged to clean up the alleys, back yards, front yards, to make sanitary and attractive the store fronts and residences with a fresh coat of paint and to make a general cleaning up in the interests of preventing diseases.

Apparently this proclamation was not directed to the farms of the state, but it would not be a bad plan to have such an annual cleaning up, even out in the country. Improving the appearance of things around the farm may not bring in actual dollars and cents, but it does have a most important bearing upon the life of the country, and upon the farms. When we see the manner in which the yards and grounds of some of our farms are cluttered up with machinery in various stages of repair, and other unsightly objects, it is not to be wondered that the people living there can take little pride in their surroundings. It is possible to make a country home more beautiful than a city home and at less expense.

In a community where people take pride in the external appearance of their homes the market value of the farms will actually be increased. People are naturally attracted to such a community as a result of observing the clean, well-kept and well-planned yards and grounds. A general clean-up of the premises and the use of a little fresh paint and perhaps the planting of flowers and shrubs properly arranged will have a wonderful effect in improving the appearance of things around the average farm home.

Flowers on the Farm.

When the farmer, with up to date methods for land cultivation, applies them in beautifying the farm home or yard, he will have done much toward solving the problem of keeping the boys and girls in the country.

There is one way to beautify his grounds that is within the reach of every farmer. That is the planting of flowers.

It is better to use good taste in selecting a few standard varieties than to experiment with the rarer but less hardy plants. For the May flower bed or border, the coleus is indispensable. It has no flower, its chief claim to beauty lying in the dark reddish, or varicolored leaves. The so-called "Joseph's Coat" is another good foliage to use in massed beds. Among hardy bloomers is the canna, with broad, graceful leaf and crimson blossom. The canna bulb may be set out as soon as the frost has left the ground. If planted this month, there will be blossoms from July until late in the fall.

Pansy beds may be set out now to good advantage. In combination with violets, the velvety pansy presents a scheme of deep rich color. When the violets cease blooming, the foliage salvias can be used as a "fill-in."

If the old-fashioned garden, with its indiscriminate flower massing, is preferred, a host of flowers, dear to our grandmothers, presents itself. Hollyhocks, cosmos, larkspur, poppies, perennial phlox, sweet-williams, pinks, all suitable for planting now, breathe the very essence of old, fashionedness.

In order to have success with any flower, two things are necessary, cultivation at least once a week and a sufficient supply of manure. In extreme hot weather, a straw mulch about the roots serves as a good retainer of moisture. There will be very little trouble caused by insects on outdoor plants. In case there is, a prepared tobacco extract serves as a good remedy. Different flowers call for soils of varying richness, but with judicious fertilization, a comparatively rich soil may be obtained. The best fertilizer, well rotted manure, should be worked into the ground every year after the flowers have ceased blooming.



THESE CALVES WINTERED ON CANE SILAGE, WHEAT STRAW AND ONE POUND DAILY OF COTTONSEED MEAL AND CORN.—TOTAL FEED COST 7½ CENTS PER DAY.—DAILY GAINS PER CALF 1.4 POUNDS.

sour soils and supplies the element of calcium as plant food. Calcium is often times more deficient in the soil than phosphorus and where this is the case the supplying of the necessary limestone, and thereby actually making a limestone soil artificially, will result in greatly improving crop production.

The eminent English authority, Prof. A. D. Hall, who for many years was director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, says:

"The question of whether lime is required as a regular part of the routine of farming on a given soil can be decided only by an analysis of the soil. Any soil containing less than 1 per cent of calcium carbonate will be benefitted by lime, and when the percentage falls to .2 per cent, lime becomes a necessity to enable manures to exert their proper action."

Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "When the land begins to need lime it is a waste of time, energy and money, to continue to cultivate it until this need is supplied; for the economic use of every other fertilizing material, including manure, depends upon the lime supply."

It is not advisable to use what is commonly spoken of as caustic lime. This freshly burned lime has a destructive action on the humus or vegetable matter of the soil. Humus is so often deficient in our soils that we cannot afford to destroy any of it. Lime should be applied by means of ground limestone. Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, as a result of his experiments, has drawn the conclusions that limestone need not be ground finer than to permit its passing

slop gathered from restaurants and hotels of the city. These slopes often contain large quantities of washing powders and other materials tending to produce diseased conditions. The first move would be to change the diet entirely for a time, and to be on the safe side it had better be assumed that the hogs in all probability have cholera. The use of the serum treatment alone might save part of the pigs. This treatment should not be given, however, without the advice of a veterinarian.

Preservation for Fence Posts.

One of our readers has made inquiry concerning the methods of preservation to apply to fence posts.

An experiment covering 20 years, to determine the value of post treatment was recently completed under eastern conditions.

The posts were treated by the following methods:

1. By charring.
 2. By filling rock around the post when set.
 3. Putting on the preservation with a brush.
 4. By the open tank method of treatment, which consisted in keeping the posts and treating fluid up to the boiling point for two or three hours and then letting them cool down in the fluid.
- The conclusions reached are as follows:
1. That charring the parts placed under ground does not add to their durability.
 2. That filling in around the post with stone or brickbats does not increase the durability.

"Oh! I always use plenty of oil!"
Does that insure correct lubrication?
NO!

A low-quality or wrong-bodied oil, no matter how freely it is used, can never do the work of the correct lubricant.

"Plenty" of too-light oil often leads to loss of compression and escape of explosion. This means loss of power and unnecessary consumption of gasoline.

"Plenty" of too-heavy oil will often fail to distribute properly through your feed system. Excessive friction, burnt bearings and carbon trouble will result.

"Plenty" of low-quality oil simply means plenty of imperfect protection for the moving parts.

The absolute necessity for oil whose "body" is correct for his motor and whose quality will show maximum lubricating efficiency is entirely overlooked by the motorist who says:

"Oh! I always use plenty of oil."

By guess-work and luck you may sometimes get oil for your motor which is correct in "body," and efficient in "quality." You should be using such oil continuously.

You can be sure of it by using the grade of Gargoyle Mabiloils specified for your car in the Lubricating Chart on the right.

Make a note of the grade specified for your car. Then make sure that you get it. If your car is not mentioned, send for our complete Lubricating Chart.

This standard guide to correct lubrication was prepared after a careful analysis of every make and model of car. It represents the professional advice of the world-leaders in scientific lubrication—the Vacuum Oil Company.

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Mabiloils
A grade for each type of motor

It is safest to buy in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.

They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

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SAVE YOUR ALFALFA

They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top—you don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble.

Made of nothing but the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season. For price list and full particulars, address the

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We Pay the Freight.



Correct Lubrication

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

HODGE OF 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914

| CARS | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Abbott-Detroit | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Alex. | Arc. |
| Anton's (2 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (4 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Arroy. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Bentley (Model C) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (2 cyl.) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | Arc. |
| Carmen Com. | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Coupe | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Chase (air. (water)) | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Chevy. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| E. M. P. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Flanders (6 cyl.) | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Ford. | Arc. | Z | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| G. M. C. Truck | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Haynes | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile (Model 26) | Arc. |
| I. H. C. (air. (water)) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| International | A | S | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| Jackson (2 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (4 cyl.) | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Poly. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Riley | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Kelly Kar. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Kris. | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Lester | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (Model 48) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Kline Kar. | Arc. |
| Marion | A | B | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| Oldsmobile | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Overland | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Macmillan (2 cyl.) | B | B | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (4 cyl.) | B | B | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Motors | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Mitchell | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (2 cyl.) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| National | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Oldsmobile | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Overland | A | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Pase Desco. | B | B | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Parkhiser | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Perrin | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Rambler | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | S | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Riley | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Sperry | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (Mod.) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Studebaker | B | B | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Stutz | A | B | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| White | Arc. |

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

The various grades of Gargoyle Mabiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mabiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mabiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mabiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mabiloil "Arctic"

Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors

For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines. Water Cooled—Use Gargoyle Mabiloil A in summer; use Gargoyle Mabiloil Arctic in Winter. Air cooled—Use Gargoyle Mabiloil B the year round. Tractors—Use Gargoyle Mabiloil B the year round.

Mobilubricant—In the new patented Handy Package. The correct grease for compression cups, for power-transmitting parts of automobiles, and for lubricating farm machinery. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford, and all other cars. To expel the grease—turn the key. No dirt—no waste—no trouble. Sold in one and three-pound tins.

An event was pulled off at the recent Angus Breeders' Association sale in Chicago which was not on the program. One consignor to this sale had cataloged half a dozen young bulls, all recorded and apparently as well bred as the average. It was discovered when they arrived that they all had scurs, which bars from registry in this breed. Secretary Gray promptly ordered the lot sent over to the stock yards with instructions to sell them for beef. He then went to his office and cancelled their certificates. The sales firm at the yard sold them to a southern speculator instead of following his instructions, and this speculator later came to Mr. Gray asking for some sort of certificate that would show the origin and history of the cattle. The things said by Mr. Gray would hardly bear printing.

It is certainly most praiseworthy that this association through its secretary should stand so firmly for fair and square dealing. Absolute confidence in the reliability and honesty of the breeders of pure-bred live stock is the foundation upon which the registration of live stock depends, and no association can afford to stand for the slightest symptom of crookedness among its members or patrons.

LIVE STOCK

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

At a directors meeting of the Canadian Percheron Association, held at Calgary last week, it was unanimously decided to again offer a silver trophy costing \$100 for the best American bred stallion and four mares, to be competed for at the Chicago International, same as last year. This is offered through the Percheron Society of America.

Sheep, to be made profitable, must first be fenced in an enclosure—a roomy pasture is preferable, where there is plenty of range. At such seasons as they can be liberated they may be given the range of the cornfield, the stubble fields and other parts of the farm to engage in its scavenger work of cleaning up the fence rows, weed patches, feed lots, etc. The sheep is a good close-cropper in the autumn season when it can get around to the waste places that have been producing a summer's crop of volunteer grass and weeds.

A Remedy for Bots.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following treatment as a remedy for bots in horses:

The horse to be treated is fed a little oats and hay in the morning and allowed to go without food the rest of the day. At night a purge consisting of an ounce of Barbadoes aloes or a pint of raw linseed oil is given. Next morning three drams of carbon bisulphide, a volatile liquid, are given three times in gelatin capsules at hour intervals.

The gelatin capsules soon dissolve in the horse's stomach, and then the carbon bisulphide evaporates rapidly. The fumes make short work of bots and other parasites, but do not injure the horse. The treatment was tried with a large number of affected horses and proved uniformly successful.

This is a simple remedy and within the reach of every farmer. Cut it out and save it till you have a case of bots.

Pure-bred Importations.

Breeders of pure-bred live stock will be interested in the list of animals imported for breeding purposes during the year 1913. The bureau of animal industry of the Federal Department of Agriculture, has prepared this list which shows the names of the animals, their registration number, the name of the importer and the department number for the various breeds. The following table shows the total number of certified cattle imported for breeding purposes during the year:

| Breed | Bulls | Cows | Total |
|-------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Aberdeen-Angus | 4 | | 4 |
| Alderney | 2 | 98 | 100 |
| Ayrshire | 23 | 163 | 186 |
| Galloway | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Guernsey | 40 | 728 | 768 |
| Hereford | 35 | 33 | 68 |
| Holstein-Friesian | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| Jersey | 35 | 608 | 643 |
| Shorthorn | 84 | 122 | 206 |
| Total | 244 | 1780 | 2024 |

The complete list can be obtained on application to the bureau of animal industry.

Bulls Fraudulently Registered.

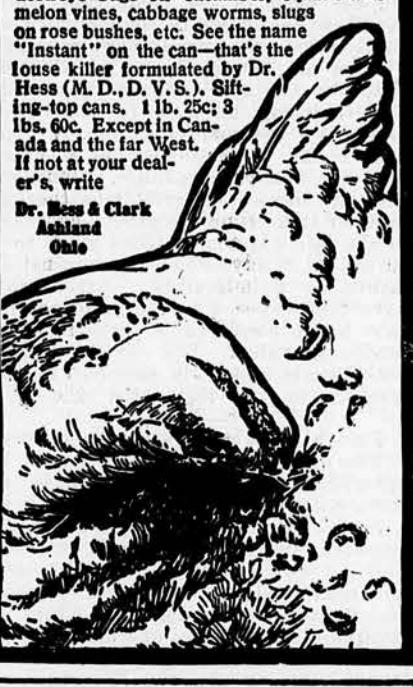
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

Kills Lice on Poultry and Farm Stock

It kills them instantly—as soon as it gets to them—that's why it's called *Instant*. It also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. See the name "Instant" on the can—that's the louse killer formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25¢; 3 lbs. 60¢. Except in Canada and the far West. If not at your dealer's, write

Dr. Hess & Clark
Ashland
Ohio



See That Cable!

It's the heart of the Shinn System of Lightning Protection. Best grade copper—high conductivity. Name stamped on center strand at regular intervals.</p

Hog Cholera Prevention.

A review of statistics show enormous losses due to hog cholera during the past two years. Kansas lost during the year ending March 31, 1913, 313,000 hogs, and for the year ending March 31, 1914, 136,000 hogs. The loss during the past year in the eleven leading hog states of the Union, amounted to over 5,000,000 head. Assuming these hogs to have weighed 200 pounds each the actual money lost in the eleven states amounted to over \$80,000,000.

A systematic campaign is being made against this disease by the United States Government in co-operation with the states, and it is to be hoped that the loss from cholera will be greatly reduced. In the present year various communities in Kansas are taking the matter up in an organized way, endeavoring to absolutely wipe out hog cholera in their respective communities. Dr. L. Vanes, veterinarian of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has recently suggested a plan whereby farmer groups already organized or new organizations might effectively reduce cholera losses through co-operation methods. His plan calls for turning into the treasury of the organizations by each member, a definite sum of money, say \$10 to \$15, according to the number of hogs owned by the organization. With the fund thus created a supply of serum could be purchased and stored in a suitable place under the control of the executive or some one appointed by the organization.

This would assure a supply of serum at hand in case the disease should make its appearance on any of the farms of members of the organization. Prompt action in checking an outbreak is of great importance in preventing the starting up of new sources of infection. The member needing serum could at once notify the party having the serum in charge, and see to vaccinating his hogs promptly. This serum should be paid for by the man using it so that the custodian could immediately replenish his store.

Where a method of this kind is in operation, serum could be used when it is most needed, viz: at the beginning of an outbreak. If the season should pass without a serious outbreak, the serum left over might possibly be resold. In case it could not be disposed of the necessary investment could at least be considered as good insurance against the possible losses due to an outbreak.

Sanitation and Hog Cholera.

At the recent meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association in Chicago, some very sensible things were brought out by the men in attendance. While the sessions were largely of a technical nature, many of the papers delivered and the discussions given were of especial interest to the laymen. Dr. J. W. Conaway, head of the veterinary department of Missouri Department of Agriculture, presented a most instructive paper on the subject of "How May a State Most Effectively Combat Hog Cholera?" Doctor Conaway said that hog cholera is no respecter of state lines, and therefore no state working alone can effectually control the disease. He advises a much more effective control of the proposition so far as the state is concerned from the quarantine standpoint. He said in the course of this address: "First, we must have a knowledge of this disease sufficient to detect it, then comes notification, next quarantine; and I would put last the use of hog cholera serum. The educational feature, I believe, is the most important in the work which a state can do. I think we have emphasized the serum side of this matter too much and we have led those agencies which we must depend upon for the clean-up end of this, that is, the farmer, to depend too much upon the aid which the state can give him and which he can get from serum. The fact that this will immunize a hog and save hogs in individual cases have led these very men who have used it to neglect the sanitary side of things; and so I think the important work for us as states is to put more emphasis upon the sanitary side of this matter." Doctor Conaway referred to the work the agricultural agents are doing in arousing interest in the sanitary features of hog cholera prevention.

The final thought left with the association by Doctor Conaway was that the education of the farmer along the line of proper sanitation was a most important phase of the hog cholera question; that it was largely a sanitary matter rather than a matter of serum treatment alone.

This matter was further referred to in the report of the committee on Uni-

form Methods for the Control of Hog Cholera. This committee in the course of its report, stated: "There is no question but that the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations, such as control of shipments of diseased and exposed animals, disinfection of railway cars, stock yards, etc., the quarantine and disinfection of infected premises and the proper disposal of infected offal and of the carcasses of diseased swine, will do much toward preventing the ravages of hog cholera."

"Experiments made by the mere separation of healthy animals from the diseased, as indicated by clinical appearance and bodily temperature, and healthy animals removed to clean quarters, have shown conclusively that many animals can be saved by this simple procedure.

"While we have in the Dorset-McBryde-Niles serum treatment an effective preventive of hog cholera, and, in the very early stages of infection with the disease, a practical cure, production or manufacture of serum and virus used in this treatment should be fostered and encouraged and their use should be regulated.

"The committee is of the opinion that wise legislation providing for practical regulations for traffic control in swine and the enforcement of special sanitary measures on public highways and on public and private premises, the regulation of the production and use of hog cholera serum, provision for its well planned and systematic use, the exposure of worthless proprietary nostrums which are sold as cures, and the inauguration by the live stock sanitary authorities of the country of a campaign of education in live stock sanitation, is the true solution to the problem of saving the annual waste of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars which this country suffers from the ravages of hog cholera."

Chicken Pox.

"My chickens are troubled with black sores or warts on their heads and some are getting sore throat. What shall I do for them," writes Mrs. S. J.

This is undoubtedly chicken pox, a disease quite prevalent at this time of the year. It is not necessarily fatal, but will play havoc with the birds if not looked after in time. Chicken pox is generally followed by canker and roup, and for that reason don't allow it to get any headway. It is caused sometimes by allowing the chickens to roost and stay in damp houses or places and where things are not kept in a good sanitary condition. Warmth and moisture favor the disease, hence it is essential that they have dry quarters. The warts appear on the face, the comb and the wattles, and should be scraped off with a flat stick and apply pure dioxygen to the raw surface until the sore becomes quiet, after which you can apply pure creolin to these parts. Dioxygen and creolin are two of the best remedies that can be used, although pure kerosene oil is often used with good results. You can put some creolin or permanganate of potash in the water and give them no other drink for a few days. As a preventive keep things clean, keep the houses dry, feed pure grain and other food, and this disease is not liable to come again.

The practice of feeding hogs on forage crops alone, is not economical.



Beauty That's More Than Skin Deep

MERE surface beauty doesn't wear well, either in shoes or human beings.

"Star Brand" Shoes delight the eye, but more than this, they wear better than other shoes because they are good clear through.

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"

Made in all styles and sizes—all prices—for men, women and children. Every pair honest leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.



Get the Genuine "Star Brand" Shoes, with our name on the sole and our star on the heel. No others are "just as good".

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

How Kansas Laws Protect You If You Insure With This Company



Undoubtedly the safest place for a Kansas farmer to buy farm insurance is of a Kansas Company, organized, managed and controlled by Kansas farmers—a Company which does business according to the laws of Kansas. Such a Company is this one—THE FARMERS ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, of McPherson, Kansas. You can feel positively safe when you become a member of this Company, and take out a Policy in it for the protection of your farm property against loss by Fire, Wind or Lightning. Kansas laws state definitely the extent of your liability. Here IS the law. Read it. There can be no mistake about its meaning. It is explicit, definite, plain English that no member of this or any other Mutual Company shall be liable to the Company or to anyone else for the Company's obligations, over and above the amount of his premium. With Kansas laws so thoroughly protecting you, you need not hesitate to join with us and buy your farm insurance on the Mutual Plan—*At Actual Cost*—at rates that are 20% to 40% lower than those of the old line companies—at rates that will enable you to save from \$5 to \$15 on the cost of every thousand dollars worth of insurance you carry. Remember, we are a Mutual Company—not a stock company. We have no stockholders, no coupon-clippers—no dividends to pay—no profits. We return to our policy-holders such portions of their premiums as are not legally needed to cover the cost of carrying their insurance. For over 26 years we have been doing business in just this way. And we have been successful. We have met every just loss promptly—don't owe a cent—have now a membership of over 40,000 satisfied Kansas farmers—and over \$70,000,000 of Insurance in force right here in Kansas.

Let us hear from you. Give us your name and address on a postal, so we can send you full particulars about our plan. If you are now carrying Insurance just tell us when it expires and we will gladly take this matter up with you again when your renewal time comes.

Farmers Alliance Insurance Co.
Room 2, F. A. I. Bldg. McPherson Kas.

Here Is the Law—Read It!
Section 4243, General Statutes
of Kansas:

"Mutual fire and tornado insurance companies having a guaranteed fund of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars may accept in payment of the premiums on their policies cash or time notes payable at such time cash or time provided in said note or notes, payable as assessments, but the notes, payable as to the companies, but the notes, payable as of their PREMIUM the amount due thereon."

DE LAVAL

as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity creaming

THE above heading sums up the cream separator case, as it concerns every prospective buyer of a separator and every user of an inferior separator, in as few words as it could well be put.

OTHER separators skim cleaner than is possible on the average with gravity creaming, and De Laval Cream Separators skim as much closer still than other separators, particularly under the harder conditions of cool milk, running heavy cream or separating the milk of stripper cows.

OTHER separators produce a cream superior to gravity creaming, and De Laval cream is smoother, less frothy and so much better than the cream of other separators that De Laval made butter always scores highest in every important contest.

OTHER separators save time and labor over gravity setting or creaming of milk, and De Laval Separators by reason of their easier turning, greater capacity, easier cleaning and easier handling save a great deal of time and labor over other separators.

OTHER separators save their cost every year, as a rule, over gravity creaming, and De Laval Separators save their cost every year over other separators and last from ten to twenty years, or on an average five times as long as other separators.

DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more than other separators, but very little, and they soon save that small difference and go on saving it every few months for all the years they last.

WHY STOP HALF WAY IN BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR?

WHY then but half solve the problem of best results and greatest economy in dairying by the purchase of an inferior separator or go on dairying with this important problem but half solved if you are already using an inferior separator that you might so easily replace with a De Laval?

WHY not solve it now in the only sure and safe way possible? If you haven't a separator, buy a De Laval. If you have a poor separator, replace it with a De Laval. If it is not convenient to pay cash you may buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself.

Every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove every claim here made. It will cost you nothing and may save you much to give him the opportunity. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

29 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

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.)

We Pay Highest Prices For WOOL and HIDES

Send us all your Wool, Hides, Pelts, Ginseng and Golden Seal. We pay highest cash prices, charge no commission, and send your money immediately. Our facilities the best in America. Liberal grading and a fair discount guaranteed on every shipment. Write today for free price list and shipping tags.

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Business College
Ottawa, Kans.

D A I R Y



With the rapid introduction of cattle of the dairy breeds in Kansas, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of dairymen of other states. One of the results of experience in our older dairy sections, is that it is a most desirable practice from many standpoints to use in a given community but one breed of dairy animals. In sections where dairying is just being introduced the tendency seems to be for each man to go, absolutely independent of his neighbors, and the result is that a community has in it about as many dairy breeds as there are in existence.

While the different breeds undoubtedly have certain characteristics which may adapt them to certain specific conditions, the conditions in a given community are likely to be fairly uniform, or at least in so far as the fundamental requirements for dairy farming are concerned. One of the first advantages to come from the adoption of a single breed in a community, is the possibilities it offers in purchasing and using high class sires in a co-operative manner. It also facilitates the economic purchasing and shipping in of cows or heifers, since a large number of any given breed can be more satisfactorily and economically purchased and shipped into a community than the same number of animals representing the different breeds.

Later, in the development of such a community, it will be found that centering on one breed in a whole community offers distinct advantages in the disposal of surplus stock. This advantage has been demonstrated over and over again in the older dairy communities. In the Mulvane, Kansas, district the dairymen are following this practice and as a result this district is already beginning to attain some prominence as a Holstein center. At Hutchinson, Kansas, there has been started some Guernsey herds; one of them, which at present consists largely of grade cows, is owned by William Newlin and is said to be the best grade herd of Guernsey cattle in Kansas. Mr. Newlin's enthusiasm as a dairymen, and his interest in this breed has extended to his neighbors and as a result a number of Guernsey herds are being started. These men apparently have a vision which involves the establishing of a Guernsey breeding section in Reno County.

In Jackson County, Kansas, there are some six or eight breeders of Jersey cattle; some of them quite widely known. The wider introduction of this breed by the dairymen of this section will most assuredly be of marked advantage to every man interested in this particular breed in that section. All sorts of team work can be more effectively carried out if this principle of restricting each community to a single breed be followed.

* * *

The securing of the high class producing herd through this process of gradually growing and producing on the farm the animals of the herd, may seem entirely too slow. The natural disposition of the average man when he decides to take up a certain line of business, is to go out and secure the necessary equipment at once and get to work. This is not an easy matter when this equipment consists of a first class herd of dairy cattle. The cattle it is possible to purchase on the market are oftentimes most satisfactory. There is always the chance of introducing serious diseases, such as tuberculosis or contagious abortion.

Even though it may be slow, the safest and surest plan is to breed and develop the cows on the farm. It requires constant effort in order to make progress continually as the herd develops, and it also requires staying with the business for a considerable period of time. It is a far safer plan, however, than that of depending on going out and purchasing from cow dealers the cast-off cattle of other dairy communities.

The constant aim in growing and developing dairy heifers on a farm should be to never grow and develop a heifer unless reasonably sure she is going to be good enough to pay for the care and feed which it is necessary to put into her.

It will not pay to raise inferior cat-

tle for the dairy herd. The culling process must be going on continually. This involves, of course, the careful keeping of production records of all the cows in the herd.

To the young man starting in the dairy business the question often arises whether it would not be a good business proposition to raise registered cattle instead of grade stock. If the man has sufficient capital to invest in his foundation herd and possesses the requisite knowledge and experience to handle a pure-bred herd successfully, it would certainly be advisable to start with pure-bred animals. Very few men, however, have the requisite means to make this initial investment. Good, registered stock will cost at least \$200 a head. At Mr. Searle's recent Holstein dispersal sale, 30 head averaged \$276, including both bulls and females of all ages. Very few men possess the ability and knowledge necessary to handle pure-bred stock without some preliminary experience.

Even the poor man, however, cannot afford to use anything but a pure-bred sire of the best breeding. He can make his beginning with grade cows, since as producers a carefully selected grade herd costing not to exceed half of what the pure breeds would cost, oftentimes produces fully as well as the registered cattle. The handling of the grade herd, however, narrows the business of the dairyman to the production of dairy products. The income from the sale of stock must of necessity be limited. To the man properly qualified there is nothing at the present time offering so many inducements as the breeding of high class, pure-bred dairy stock. The beginner in dairying should by all means, if possible, own one or two first class registered cows. These with his pure-bred sire give him the nucleus for a pure-bred herd. The bull calves from his registered cows will readily sell at \$50 and up before a year old, while his grade bull calves will bring but a few dollars on the market as veal. We referred in a recent issue to an instance where a purchaser of a pure-bred advanced registry cow sold bull calves at from 10 to 12 weeks old for \$150.

Starting in this way the dairymen can gradually work into a herd of pure-breds, increasing his herd as he gains experience and ability in the handling of the pure-bred stock. In addressing the Improved Stock Breeders' Association last winter, Mr. Neale of the Agricultural College referred to a friend of his in Ohio who purchased two pure-bred heifer calves in 1900. In 12 years he had registered in the herd books of the association 37 head of females, the direct female progeny of these two calves. He was dairying with a grade herd in the beginning, having taken over his father's farm which was already equipped with these dairy cattle. As the pure-bred heifers came in milk he put them in the place of the grade cows in the herd so that the pure breeds gradually took the place of the grades. He made no violent change in the business, and the production of these pure-breds cost but little money; in fact, they cost no more to raise and develop than grade cows. At the present time this young man has a herd of high class, registered cows actually worth more money than the farm on which they are kept. They are now returning him annually over \$200 per cow for milk produced and surplus stock sold.

There is another side to the handling of pure-bred stock which is sometimes overlooked. It almost invariably follows that the man becoming interested in pure-bred animals takes more pride in them than in the grades he had in the past, and as a result they are given far better care and attention. This means better returns from the production standpoint and it usually has an inspirational effect as regards the introduction of better methods in the other operations of the farm. The boys growing up on such a farm likewise receive inspiration from the fact that they are working with pedigree, high class animals and are far less apt to be weaned from the farm and its possibilities than if they had been compelled to work with the grade animals and have not received this added stimulus to good work.



My Ten-Year-Old Boy Turns with Ease the

BEATRICE Cream Separator

Says Farmer Onswon

I've been up one side and down the other of this cream separator question for 20 years, and I'm for the Beatrice Cream Separator every time.

The Beatrice is the one high-grade separator that is sold at a reasonable price.

We all have some respect for our pocketbooks. None of us farmers want to pay out \$100 to \$125 when we can get the same thing for \$65 to \$85.

Well, that's the cream separator situation. The Beatrice sells at \$85 for the largest size machine, 1000 lbs. capacity. Other high grade separators sell for \$110 and upwards for less capacity.

The Beatrice gives you—

Cleanskimming, easy cleaning, easy running, convenience, long life, big capacity. It skims cold milk as well as warm milk.

Compare other machines with the Beatrice; you'll agree with me that you pay more for them than the Beatrice price, but you do not get as good a machine for your money.

Take my advice and investigate the Beatrice. Write to nearest office below for free 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.



USE SECURITY CALF FOOD

A whole milk substitute for calves and little pigs. Why raise your calf on whole milk when you can get just as good results at a very small cost by using Security Calf Food? It is sold on a spot cash guarantee to give satisfaction or money back. Ask your dealer.

**SECURITY REMEDY COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minn.**

STANDARD PAPERS

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

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

The experience of F. H. Gibbs, Brunswick, Ohio, illustrates how a more intensive system of agriculture naturally follows the taking up of dairying. Fifteen years ago Mr. Gibbs was the owner of 180 acres of land. About that time he went into the pure-bred Holstein business. He sold 80 acres of his farm and was still able to keep as much stock as he had previously kept. This was largely due to the fact that he built a silo. Now, he says that by putting up another silo for summer feeding, he could decrease his farm to 60 acres and still keep as much stock as he had on the original 180 acres.

Feeding Milk Cows in Summer.

Some of our best dairymen who feed their cows in the winter do not feed so as to get the best results during the summer season. Wherever abundant pasture is available it is, of course, unnecessary to pay much attention to summer feeding. This condition, however, does not prevail on many Kansas dairy farms. A few may have abundant pasture during a portion of the season, but later the cows simply do not get enough feed to keep up the milk flow.

The first purpose for which a cow always uses her food is for body maintenance. This requirement must be satisfied before any production can take place. It is poor economy to keep a high producing animal on a ration which barely supplies maintenance requirements. It costs just as much to supply the maintenance requirements of the animal when the ration is insufficient to make production possible, as when the animal is so fed as to have a sufficient amount of nutrients to produce a good flow of milk.

In a recent series of tests conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station covering a three-year period the pastures were supplemented with soiling crops and silage in comparison. The silage lot of cows consumed on an average, 30 pounds of silage per cow daily, and the ones receiving the soiling crops, 35 pounds per head daily in addition to the pasture. During the seasons of 1910 and 1911 the pastures were unusually poor and both lots of cows were fed about five pounds of mixed hay in addition. During this period the cows received grain rations amounting to from one-fourth to two-thirds as many pounds as they were producing pounds of milk. This is practically as heavy grain feeding as is followed during the winter season. About the only time when it will not pay to feed some grain to a good milk cow is during the short period of abundant pasture, which may occur in the early portion of the summer.

The results of this three years' experimental work which has just been reported from the Wisconsin Experiment Station indicate that under the present conditions, the summer silo is an almost indispensable equipment of the dairy farm. The summer silo should be smaller in diameter than the winter silo, since silage will spoil much more rapidly on the surface in the summer than during the winter. At least two inches of silage must be taken from the surface daily and in order to feed a cow 30 pounds of silage (removing this depth daily), it will take about four square feet of surface per cow.

A silo 10 feet in diameter has a surface area of 78½ square feet, so a silo of this size would be of the proper diameter for about 20 cows. If a smaller number of cows were fed it would be necessary to feed from only one-half of the surface of the silo at one time. By covering the surface with a tarpaulin or heavy canvas, summer feeding may be carried on without much spoiling. The canvas can be turned back from the side of the silo where the feed is being removed. The silage should be fed from opposite sides alternately so as to lower the whole surface uniformly.

To secure the best returns from sheep raising it is not necessary to keep them exclusive of all other live stock, but a small flock, just what can conveniently be accommodated along with other farm animals and given the best of care.

Miracles can be worked with a package of seeds and trowel. It will pay the farmer to encourage the working of these miracles on his lawn, and thus make the farm a better place to live.

Barbed wire fences are on the wane. Barbed wire is being displaced everywhere by the big smooth woven wire fencing and on the best farms is little used any more.

Any young man who desires to work and earn a motorcycle should write to J. H. Yetter, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

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IT is our aim, once we sell you, to give you the individual attention and all round satisfaction that will make of you a permanent Fisk Customer.

Every Fisk Dealer is backed by the Fisk Policy. He treats his customers right, in the knowledge that the Company will treat him right.

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Use kerosene and the cheaper oils for pumping power and cut your irrigation costs.

Rumely OilTurn 30, 45 and 60 horsepower Falk Kerosene Engines 3 to 20 horsepower

burn kerosene or distillate at any load, all the time—using the Secor Higgins Oil-Fuel System that has made the OilPull famous. Your power plant must be reliable—an entire crop may depend upon it. The OilTurn or the Falk won't fail you when the pinch comes. Furnished in a wide range of sizes for any kind of work, such as shelling, baling, and silage cutting. Direct connected with hoists, pumps, and in handy combinations with Rumely feed mills and saw mills. Mounted on skids, trucks, or stationary bases. The Rumely service, 49 branches and 11,000 dealers, is back of every Rumely machine. Supplies and repairs at short notice. Ask for catalogs.

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| Kerosene Tractors | Threshing Machines | Cream Separators | Road Machines |
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Chicago **Power-Farming Machinery** **Illinois**
Wichita, Kan. **Lincoln, Neb.** **Kansas City, Mo.**

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**



The General says:-

The dealer who offers you **Certain-teed** Roofing is the kind of dealer you can depend on for whatever you need in his line. He isn't fooled by plausible roofing "tests" any more than you are. This label on

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means 15 years guaranteed service—and the responsibility of the world's largest manufacturers is behind it—to protect both you and the dealer.

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.

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.

SEED CORN--CROP OF 1912

Boone County White and Hildreth's Yellow Dent carefully selected, tipped and graded. Money back if not satisfactory.

M. T. KELSEY, NORTHWOOD FARM,
106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.



A good coat of whitewash in the poultry house would prevent a great many lice from ever seeing the light of day.

Into the pail of whitewash of lime and water should be added a pint of crude carbolic acid. This makes its effect much more deadly, as well as more lasting.

The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each hatch is over. The brooder also, as soon as the chicks are large enough to be moved into other quarters, should be cleaned and disinfected before being used again.

It may be a little early to be talking or thinking about the fall fairs at this time, but unless you do think of them and realize that if you do not push your young stock for all that is out up to fair time, you will have no stock that will have a chance to win any premiums at the fairs.

A subscriber asks: "Of what benefit is feed is corn silage to poultry, also cottonseed cake. My chickens seem very fond of both." Silage takes the place of green feed, which is a necessity for laying hens. The cottonseed cake takes the place of animal food to a great extent, as it is rich in fat. Hens can eat too much of the latter for their good, as it is laxative in its effect, but of silage they won't eat more than is good for them. Hens resemble cows in this, inasmuch as they must have bulk as well as nutritive value in their feed to give the best results, and this need silage supplies.

Advocating the marketing of the male bird as soon as the hatching season is over on the farms is believed to be a splendid move in the right direction, and a most important one for the improvement of the flocks.

ment of eggs over the entire country. In some states June 6 has been designated as "Rooster Day" when farmers will be asked to have a rooster cooked for dinner that day and to market all others not really needed. Where records are being kept it is said more male birds were sent to market last year than ever before, and this year it is believed that record will be broken. This shows that the farmer is beginning to see that the infertile egg is a better keeper, even for home use, than the fertile one.

The poultryman that is not feeding alfalfa to his chickens these days of high priced grains, is not doing justice to his pocketbook. Alfalfa is as much an egg producing material as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter, thus providing the hens with substances that are derived from it in forms most suitable for the purpose desired. Lime is an essential substance in the production of eggs, and there are many that use oyster shells for supplying the hens with lime, but alfalfa contains lime in a soluble form and ready prepared for use. The various grains are deficient in lime, and when poultry receives no food but grain, it is impossible for the hens to lay perfect eggs, many being soft-shelled. When the needed elements are supplied, and the hens lay regularly, the carbonaceous matter is appropriated by the eggs, but if the hens do not lay they become fat and remain in a condition that invites disease. Alfalfa, by displacing grain, supplies the hens with substances which are lacking in grain, and also provides bulk food and heating food. It is good both in the dry and green stage and happy is the poultryman who has an alfalfa patch for his hens to wander in. They can get animal and green food at the same time. If the alfalfa field is too far away from the hens, then take



BORAX

The Marvelous Aid to Soap
Removes Germs and Odors

Used with Soap Wherever Soap is Used

For Sale by All Grocers and Druggists

In convenient 10c, 15c and 50c packages. If your retailer does not supply you promptly, your choice of a 10c, 15c or 50c package will be mailed to you by Parcel Post, delivery charges paid, on receipt of the regular retail price.

The Pacific Coast Borax Co., 1661 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



SELF-LOADING HAY RACK

Self-loading hay-rack. As essential to cheap and easy hay making as the hay loader. No one owning a loader can afford to be without it. Load car first and when car is full trip and car

JAS. G. BAILEY son. Send for circular
DEPT. 60 Delevan, Illinois.

travels to front leaving rear half ready to load. Saves half of labor in loading and unloading as hay is divided in the center. When not having car can be removed leaving rack for other uses. Pays for itself each season.

E. WYATT MFG. CO., 806 N. 5th St., SALINA, KAN.

Stack Your Hay
The Easiest Way **The Jayhawk**

STACKER AND HAY TOOLS

Save time, men and money. Lightest in weight—easiest to operate—delivers hay anywhere—no ropes or pulleys—cannot tip—fully guaranteed—wood or galvanized steel. Sold direct at manufacturer's prices. Write today for free catalog and send for Jayhawk. Bunker Hill Co. of Farm Implements sold direct at money saving prices.

E. WYATT MFG. CO., 806 N. 5th St., SALINA, KAN.

CROPS LOST BY HAIL

Insurance Department statistics show that the annual risk of hail loss to growing crops is relatively thirty times greater than tornado, and fifty times greater than fire hazard to farm buildings. In other words, you will lose thirty to fifty dollars by hail for every one you lose on your farm buildings by fire or tornado.

A NEWLY APPOINTED AGENT, WISHING TO SATISFY HIMSELF OF THE RELIABILITY OF THIS COMPANY, WROTE TO THE PARTIES WHOSE TESTIMONIALS APPEAR HEREIN, AND RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REPLIES:

Ashton, Kan., March 21, 1913.
Dear Sir: I have been insured with several companies, and will say the Osage has been the best in their adjustment of losses. Of all the companies I have ever had dealings with they are the best in my estimation. My judgment is that you cannot get a better company to work for. Their rates are reasonable, adjustments prompt and satisfactory to the insured. I was fully satisfied with their adjustment of my loss, which amounted to \$275.
Yours truly, SETH STEELE.

Goodland, Kansas, March 27, 1913.
Gentlemen: I was insured in the Harvesters Hall Insurance Company of Osage, Kansas, last year. They adjusted my claims very promptly and satisfactorily.
H. L. KREUZER.

Bunker Hill, Kan., March 21, 1913.
Dear Sirs: Get this company if you can. We think they are right. E. O. HUMES.

Lucas, Kansas, March 23, 1913.
Gentlemen: The Harvesters Hall Insurance Company did just what the agent said they would, writing their checks when they adjusted their losses. Yours respectfully,
JOHN BERGSMA.

Goodland, Kan., March 31, 1913.
Gentlemen: I was insured with the Harvesters Hall Insurance Company of Osage, Kansas, last year, and asked for damages after hail, and I was allowed them to my entire satisfaction. I will continue to insure with them.
V. C. MOSS.

Agra, Kansas, March 24, 1913.
Dear Sir: I was insured last year in the Harvesters Hall Insurance Company of Osage, Kansas. Had a loss by hail, and they gave me every cent I asked for without a word. I don't think you will find a better company to write hail insurance for.
A. J. McCORD.

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

It is foolish for the owner of a growing crop to fail to insure himself against such loss, especially since the income from two or three acres will buy a policy of insurance that will protect him against loss or damage to the entire crop.

When buying your protection you should select the company that has always paid its losses in full, and with cash in the field at the time of adjustment.

This the Harvesters Hail Insurance Company has always done. To buy a policy in a company that has not done this, but "IS GOING TO" is a gamble. A policy costs no more with this company than with any other, and why gamble with your interests when you are sure of fair, prompt and honest adjustments, backed by a record that is not exceeded by any other company in the state.

Ike S. Lewis, Superintendent of Insurance, in an unsolicited letter, dated April 9, 1914, addressed to the Secretary of the Harvesters Hail Insurance Company, says:

"I wish you success, and in this particular I desire to commend your company for the record it has made in the past in the way of settlement of its claims."

Insist Upon Having a Harvesters Hail Policy. Write us or See Our Agent

The Harvesters Hail Insurance Company

Osage City, Kansas.

Good territory open to reliable agents.

WHAT SOME OF OUR POLICY HOLDERS SAY ABOUT US

Ashton, Kan., July 15, 1912.
Gentlemen: Wish to thank you for the manner of settling my loss, which occurred July 5. Your adjuster arrived promptly and allowed my claim of \$275, the full amount to which I was entitled and I have the money. Yours very truly,
SETH STEELE.

Goodland, Kan., August 28, 1912.
Gentlemen: I wish to acknowledge receipt of your check of \$45 in full settlement of my loss on wheat which was damaged by hail, and I thank you for the way you adjusted my loss in allowing the full amount which I claimed. Yours truly,
H. L. KREUZER.

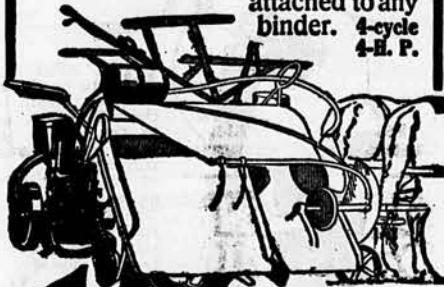
Bunker Hill, Kan., July 12, 1912.
Gentlemen: I am much pleased with your adjustment of losses, and I believe that you have been very liberal with our people. The prompt adjustment in payment of these claims was an agreeable surprise to me. All our people have received their money and are well pleased. Yours truly, E. O. HUMES.
Local Agent.

Agra, Kan., July 8, 1912.
Gentlemen: On the first day of July I suffered a loss to a growing crop of wheat which was insured in your company. On July 4 your adjuster arrived and the loss was adjusted to my entire satisfaction, as he gave me check in full payment of the same. Thanking you for your promptness, I am yours truly, D. S. WARNER.

Lucas, Kan., July 17, 1912.
Gentlemen: I wish to express my entire satisfaction with your company on account of the way you settled my loss by hail, which damaged my wheat. Your adjuster was sent here promptly and was very fair with me, and gave me a check for the full amount of my loss the same day he adjusted it. I have been insured for a number of years and have never been treated better by any company.
Yours truly, JOHN BERGSMA.

Save a Team During Harvest — Run Your Binder with 2 horses and a Cushman Engine

Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bullwheel skids. Easily attached to any binder. 4-cycle 4-H.P.



Weighs Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H.P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H.P. up to 20-H.P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm engines. State size wanted.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

Farm Cushman The Original Binder Engine

Keep Your Grain Out Of The Straw Stack

Too much grain is lost in the straw pile by incompetent threshers. There is no need of it. The Red River Special has proved that *all* the grain can be saved. Just to test the Red River Special, hire one this year and note the difference. Walt Flanagan and three other farmers of Golden City, Missouri, say: "It saved our thresh bill."

Hire A Red River Special And Save Your Thresh Bill!

This machine has an entirely different principle of separation from all other threshers. It beats the grain out of the straw instead of expecting it to drop out while the straw is being rushed through the machine. Insist upon having a Red River Special to thresh all your grains and grass seeds. The saving will pay your cost of threshing. Your thresherman will be glad to operate a Red River Special if he knows you want it for your work. Speak to him about it. It's your privilege to specify the machine that does your threshing. It's your grain. Write today for "Thresher Facts."

Nichols & Shepard Company
(In continuous business since 1869)
Builders of Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors

Battle Creek, Mich.



SOMETHING NEW IN SILO BUILDING

and how they may be had in each community at actual cost.

Write Silo Dept.

MONARCH CEMENT COMPANY

Hurboldt Kansas

the alfalfa to them, and especially now that the new crop is getting ready to cut, give the hens their share and they will repay you for your trouble. If you don't raise alfalfa yourself, buy some by all means and save half your grain bill.

Liver disease and indigestion are the scapegoats for many mysterious ailments of fowls. Few diseases which fowls are heir to, do not in some way affect the liver, but the real liver disease is indicated by the enlarged liver, dotted with white or yellow spots and the crop containing sour-smelling, fermenting food. This disease is usually caused by overfeeding with grain. The first symptom is increase in weight. The comb, face and wattles become a bright red, owing to over-gorged blood vessels. Just as an apoplectic person's face takes on a bright red or bluish tinge, so does the bird with diseased liver, show a red color, followed by the dull, bluish tinge of congestion, a sign of sluggish circulation and full blood vessels. The bird continues to eat, but the crop is seldom empty, even in the morning. If the bird is killed the liver appears glossy and greasy. To avoid liver trouble feed all the green feed the fowls will eat. What is considered so great a pest in the lawns—the despised dandelion—if fed to the fowls will cure them of liver disease in a short while. It is surprising the amount of green food the fowls will eat. In addition to green stuff growing in their yards and buried oats which were sprouted, we have carried a couple of pails full of weeds and dandelions daily to each pen of fowls and they have gotten away with them. The hens are in perfect health and are shelling out eggs in great shape.

Value of Eggs as Food.

It is generally understood that eggs are valuable as food on account of the large amount of protein and fat that they contain. The Maine Experiment Station has recently been making some investigations as to the composition of eggs from turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea fowls and common hens.

The whites of the eggs in proportion to their total weight ran: Goose, 52.6; duck, 53.6; guinea, 53.6; turkey, 56.6. The proportion of yolk to the whole egg ran: Guinea, 32; duck, 33; goose, 34.6; turkey, 30.1.

About 70 per cent of the edible portion of eggs is pure water. The protein content is about 14 per cent and the fat about the same. This makes eggs a very valuable food. Most of the protein is in the whites of the eggs, and most of the fat in the yolks. Taking the eggs as a whole, including the shell, the fat content ranges from about 9 per cent in turkeys', hens' and guinea fowl's eggs, to over 12 in the eggs of ducks and geese. The protein content runs from 11 to 13 per cent in eggs of all varieties of fowls named.

These figures indicate that there is practically no difference in the nutritive qualities of the eggs from the fowls under experiment.

In regard to the thickness of the shells, it was found that the shells of guinea eggs constituted about 10.6 per cent of the total weight of the eggs. From analysis of thirty-four samples of hens' eggs, it was found that their shells contained 11.2 per cent of the weight of the eggs. In the case of turkey eggs, 11.4 per cent of their weight was included in the shells, while in goose eggs the shells constituted 12.8 per cent of the whole. Guinea eggs contained the highest per cent of shells, being 14.4 per cent of the total weight.

Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: I run several incubators and have good success with my hatchets, but have lost thousands of the little downy fowls from bowel trouble. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M.O.) for a box (postpaid) to the Walker Remedy Co., E9, Lamoni, Iowa. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grew very strong, being nearly full feathered at four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and vigor as well as preventing bowel trouble.—MRS. A. D. WELLS, Boliver, Mo. —Adv.

The American Poultry Association recognizes fifty-six breeds of fowls in this country.

The writer once used a binder the thirteenth year it had been in use, and it did just as good work as anybody's binder, says Southern Farm Journal. But it hadn't been allowed to stand outdoors to take the weather.

Cut Cost of Building

Send This Coupon Today

Tear Here
North American Construction Co.
525 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Send me immediately your Catalog No. 520.

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City.....

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magazine on building
sent out once
a month. Send
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with this
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Rush Shipment from Five Mills

Aladdin houses are shipped by fast freight direct from our mills in five states. The choicest timber, the finest that grows, is selected for every house. High prices, big profits and costly freight are cut out. Quick shipment of every Aladdin house or barn is made direct from our nearest mill to you. Our mills are located in Michigan, Florida, Texas, Missouri and Oregon, giving us the greatest distributing organization of any lumber manufacturer in the country.



Sturdy as Old Hickory

Aladdin Readi-Cut Houses defy the wind, rain and snow. They stand the durability test of extremes in weather. In the coldest parts of the North—Alaska and Northern Canada, in the dampest parts of the West, in the hot and torrid districts of the South, where the real weather tests are possible. Aladdin Houses are giving their owners the greatest satisfaction. Aladdin lumber and material are the highest in quality—will stand the wear and tear of the weather—Aladdin

Readi-Cut buildings are as sturdy as old hickory.

Aladdin Readi-Cut Buildings \$137 to \$5,000

One dollar for every knot any customer can find in our Red Cedar Siding shipped from Bay City is the 1914 Aladdin guarantee to you—ask us about it. The Aladdin System of building enables you to buy all the material direct from the maker. You save four profits on the lumber, mill-work, hardware and labor—no middlemen. Aladdin Houses are shipped everywhere. Every piece of material comes to you cut to fit, ready to drive the nails—eliminating waste of lumber. Aladdin Readi-Cut Houses, bungalows, cottages and farm buildings from \$137 to \$5,000—send for catalog today.



5

Room

Aladdin

Readi-Cut

House \$298

Complete



Price includes all material needed to build the house. See specifications. Can ship same day order is received.

What You Get For the Aladdin Price

The Aladdin price includes everything needed to build—all framing lumber, sheathing, siding, cut to fit, shingles, interior finish, doors, windows glazed, plaster board or lath and plaster, hardware, nails, locks, knobs, paints and oils for two coats, inside and outside, complete instructions and illustrations for erection. Tear off coupon and send for catalog today.

ALADDIN
HOUSES

North American Construction Co.
525 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.

WHAT YOU WANT IN A MOTORCYCLE POWER SPEED ECONOMY



THE EXCELSIOR LEADS IN ALL

POWER — Excelsior Twin Motors are rated at seven horse power and Singles at four, but every EXCELSIOR MOTOR must deliver under strict dynamometer test 50% over its rating before being passed by the inspectors.

SPEED — The EXCELSIOR AUTO CYCLE now holds World's Records one to 300 miles, has won nearly every long distance race held in the past year on track or road and won the only National Championship race held this year.

RELIABILITY — Excelsior Motors have been built for seven years without material change and have ALWAYS MADE GOOD.

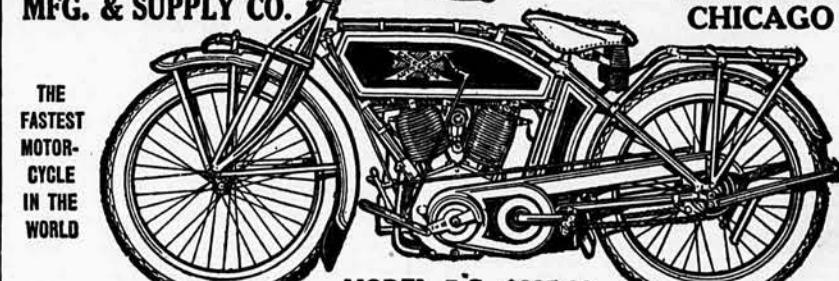
ECONOMY — It is proven by actual figures that the cost of every repair part purchased for the 80,000 Excelsior Auto Cycles in use during 1913 averaged less than \$3.00 per machine. Excelsior Auto Cycles are found on the road not in the repair shops.

The 1914 line comprises seven models, Singles and Twins, Belt, Chain and Two-speed Transmission, prices from \$190.00 to \$290.00

A MACHINE for every purse and every purpose. See the dealer. If you do not know him write us, we will send you full details. DO IT NOW.

EXCELSIOR MOTOR
MFG. & SUPPLY CO.

2220 Union St.
CHICAGO



THE FASTEST
MOTOR-
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IN THE
WORLD

MODEL 7-C, \$225.00

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ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific

The Home Maker

WE will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land, \$11 to \$30 per acre—one-twentieth down. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000 For Farm Improvements Only

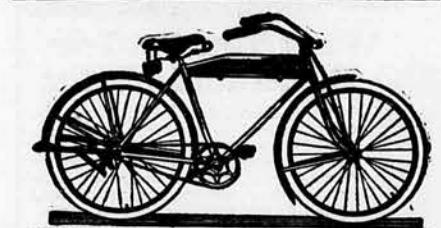
No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

If you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

J. M. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.



LOOKS—RIDES—Just like a MOTOR CYCLE. The cleverest bicycle idea in 36 years. Has all the comfort, class and racy lines of the famous Pope Motor Cycles. If you see the

Pope Motobike

You will want one. Double top bar frame, with tank fitted in between—new Pope Truss Fork—long handlebars with Rough Rider grips—large, easy, spring saddle—folding stand—mud guards at front and rear—Motorcycle pedals—all following original Pope ideas as to bicycle building along motorcycle lines. See them at your dealers. Pope Bicycles, 50 Models. Pope Motorcycles, 5 Models

Send for Catalogs

THE POPE MFG. CO., 25 Cycle Street, Westfield, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and does its work all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for \$1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Profitable Poultry Selling

Selling

Send for this Free Booklet

The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women.

No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.

To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means. The booklet, **Profitable Poultry Selling**, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas.

HOME CIRCLE



Take time to read the latest books—make your wits shine in the parlor, if your face does shine in the kitchen.

A tiny piece of butter is often an improvement to cake frostings, especially chocolate or caramel.

What will be a benefit to one person may be a hindrance to another.

Frequently much time can be saved by planning, when getting a meal, for the next one.

If the baby drools a great deal when cutting teeth, cut a dress shield in half and baste it inside of the dress around the neck. It will just fit and will save the baby many an uncomfortable hour,

at it will be kept dry and comfortable across the chest.

If you have a quantity of apples to peel, pour boiling water over them first. The peeling will come off quicker and there is less waste.

We have a pattern order for four patterns from Mt. Hope, Kan. No name signed to letter. Please send in your name if you expect to receive patterns.

To dry clean lace, spread the latter out on paper, cover with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it and lay away in the dark for several days. Take the lace out and shake gently and it will be fresh and clean.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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.



6501—**Ladies' Waist:** This model may be used either as a shirtwaist or as a waist for a costume. It has a full length tuck and a shorter one at each side of the front closing and two full length tucks forming a panel in the back. The neck is low. The pattern, 6501, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. 6362—**Boy's Blouse:** Linen or madras can be used to make this blouse. The blouse closes at the front and is made with a back yoke and with a removable collar. There is a pocket on the left side of the front. The pattern, 6362, is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Age 8 years requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. 6633—**Ladies' Waist:** A charming bodice for soft fabrics, made with the kimono shoulder, long sleeve and duchess closing. The round neck is trimmed with a turn-over collar and ruffl and there is a gathered peplum below the belt. The pattern, 6633, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. 6562—**Ladies' Skirt:** This three-gored skirt makes an excellent model for serviceable materials such as serge, cheviot and the like. The back is gathered at the top and the line of the front closing is broken at the knee by a pointed tab holding a few folds of drapery from one side. The pattern, 6562, is cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. 6492—**Ladies' Skirt:** This four-gored skirt is one of the plainer models suited to the tailored costume. It is also good for the separate skirt. It has a side front closing where there is an ornamental tab extension part of the way down. The pattern, 6492, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. 6632—**Infant's Set:** This very complete set of infant's clothing consists of a coat, cap, dress, flannel petticoat, night gown, kimono sack and white petticoat, also a shirt. To make the garments well require for the flannel petticoat, 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch goods for the waist and 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch flannel for the skirt. For cap, 1/4 yard of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of edging; for kimono, 2 yards of 27-inch material and 4 yards of ribbon to bind; for dress, 2 yards of 36-inch material and 1 1/2 yards of edging; for dress, 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material; for petticoat, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 2 yards for edging; for shirt, 1/2 yard of 27-inch material and for gown or slip 2 yards of 36-inch material and 1 1/2 yards of edging. Price of each pattern is 10 cents.

Stop Your Cream Separator Losses



DAY after day you are leaving cream in the milk that goes to the hogs—because you are not turning the crank of your separator at the right speed. The Stewart Speed Indicator makes you crank properly and saves all this cream. You can feed your hogs better on food that costs less than 30 cents a pound.

The cream you are now throwing away amounts to many dollars a month. If you don't think so, listen to this:

Actual tests at Purdue Experiment Station proved that one dairyman with 20 cows lost \$524.10 in one year by "guessing" at the speed he turned the crank.

Another dairyman owning 8 cows says he lost \$18.50 in one month because he "guessed." The

Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators

goes on the crankshaft of your separator and shows the exact speed you are cranking. Just tell us the name of your separator, its number, and what year it was made. We furnish the Stewart Speed Indicator on a new crankshaft that will fit. (If yours is a De Laval, then no extra crankshaft is necessary.)

Price \$10—30 Days' Trial
Order from your dealer or direct from us. The price—complete—is \$10 only. If it does not increase your cream production within 30 days return it and get your money back.

Figures and Butter Book—Free
Fill in the coupon and send it to us today. We'll forward all this literature—free—at once. Don't wait. Mail the coupon now.

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Please send me, free, all your literature on
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it's not a question of work or no work, but of keeping dry while you work. The coat that keeps out all the rain is

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND

REFLEX SLICKER

No water can reach you even through the openings between the buttons. Our famous Reflex Edges keep out every drop. Make the Reflex Slicker your wet weather service coat. It's the best you can buy.

\$3.00 Everywhere. (waterproof) 75 cts.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog
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THE BIG STORE

is for all Kansas people. Its six floors of merchandise contain everything you need or can want in dry goods lines—no matter how luxurious or practical your taste, how little or much you have to spend.

You can safely depend upon the excellence of our qualities and the fairness of our prices, at all times. It costs you nothing extra to shop here by mail, for we pay parcels post on all mail orders anywhere in the United States, express anywhere in Kansas.

If you come to the store we refund railroad fare according to the amount of your purchase.

THE MILLS DEY GOODS CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

STANDARD BOOKS
FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Classified Advertising

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

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE SINGLE MAN by the month, to work on alfalfa and stock farm. A. S. Desmarais, Meade, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

YOUNG MEN—WANTED, 50, TO JOIN us in the live stock business. New plan. Particulars free. Capital required. State age, occupation, resources, married or single. Address Willow Creek Live Stock Co., Janet, Wyo.

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

U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO men and women. Over 15,000 appointments coming, \$75 to \$150 month. Life jobs. Pleasant work. Short hours. Vacations. Common sense education sufficient. Full directions telling how to get position, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 81, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—RED HOT SUMMER SELLER. Concentrated soft drinks; orangegade, grape, raspberry, etc.; kinds; small package; enormous demand; whirlwind sales; astonishing profits; get it quick while it's new. Write today for full particulars. American Products Co., 2071 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 731, Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

FOUND—220-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

FOR SALE—360 ACRES OF LAND IN Hayes Co., Nebraska; part cash and terms to suit on balance. Address O. P. Heck, Falls City, Nebraska, 1310 Lane St.

FOR SALE—FIVE SECTIONS OF FIRST-class land with good buildings, close to town and schools. \$2,500 cash, balance on long time. Apply to Harry O'Neill, McKenzie, North Dakota.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

320 A. 6 MILES JUNCTION CITY, KAN. \$65 per acre. 160 a. 8½ miles Junction City, Kan., \$90 per acre. Jos. Moody, Ogden, Kan., Route 1.

IF TAKEN AT ONCE: 260 ACRES, FAIR improvements, good orchard, fine water, good free range, school, church, 8 miles from railroad. \$12.50. J. C. Hart, Waldron, Ark.

TWO SECTIONS OF IMPROVED LAND, nearly all in wheat and corn, two miles from railway town; all or any part for sale, easy terms. J. H. Snider, 1603 S. Cheyenne, Tulsa, Okla.

A VANISHING OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, California farm lands and stock ranches. For particulars address Maguire & Nelson, 378 Willcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BOTTOM lands, improved or timbered, as fertile and as cheap as can be found anywhere, write M. A. Tucker, McGehee, Ark. Lands now being drained and prices advancing rapidly.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM NEAR Berley, Minnesota; best of locality and soil; all under cultivation; artesian well. Price, \$75 per acre. Reasonable terms. This is a snap. John Snesrud, 4501 Washburn Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE. Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 54, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SETTLEMENTS. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railroads and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 31½ years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE 80, 3 MI. WEST OF Kelley, Nemaha Co., Kan.; 40 a. wheat; 10 a. alfalfa; 15 a. fine bottom corn; 15 a. pasture. \$110 per a. with crop, \$100 without. \$5,000 down, bal. long time 6%. Otis Warrenburg, owner, Centralia, Kan.

BARGAINS IN WISCONSIN FARMS. 422 acres in Oneida County, 2½ miles from railroad station. Fine grazing and hay land, also good for grain, corn and potatoes. 186 acres under cultivation. House and barn will be sold cheap to clear up an estate. 240 acres in Fond du Lac County. Every foot the very best soil, good buildings and first-class stock. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. Other good farms anywhere in the state of Wisconsin. Write or call on Conrad Thiemann, 323 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PURE FETERITA SEED, TESTS 95 PER cent, recleaned and sacked, at \$3 per bu. f. o. b. O. F. Newell, Lebanon, Kan.

GERMAN MILLET SEED FOR SALE AT \$1 per bu. Track, Seneca. Aug. Kramer, Seneca, Kan.

RED BERMUDA SWEET POTATO plants \$1.50 per 1,000. T. F. Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

5,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE. Any variety at 20 cents per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000. F. H. Buschmann, Popular Bluff, Mo.

IOWA SILVER MINE AND REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn at \$2 and \$1.75 per bushel. Kafir, \$2.50 per cwt.; tested 96%. E. C. Sexton, Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN alfalfa seed; guaranteed of pure quality, at \$6.25 per bushel. New grain sacks included. Jacob H. Hauptil, Glen Elder, Kan., Rt. 2.

PURE FETERITA SEED A SPECIALTY, test 98 to 99. threshed, recleaned or in head, \$2.50 per bushel. Also kafir, Manhattan strain. Send for pamphlet. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kansas.

FOR SALE—AT BERMUDA RANCH, hardy acclimated Bermuda grass roots, \$1 per bran sack full. Also three high-grade Red Polled yearling bulls. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST CLASS RE-cleaned feterita seed at \$4 per cwt., sacked f. o. b. Hutchinson of Liberal, Kan. Germination excellent. Our supply is limited. Place your orders before it is exhausted. The Liberal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

ONE MILLION HIGH GRADE TOMATO plants; Earliana, McGee, Bonney Best, Dwarf Champion, Stone, Acme and others. Prices reduced to 30c per 100, 500 for \$1 or 1,000 for \$1.75 by parcel post. Sweet pepper plants 40c per 100. J. E. Fitzgerald, Stephenville, Texas.

HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn, finest shown at State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., this year. Tipped, butted, hand shelled, and finest germination. Bargain price, \$2.15 per bu., sacks free. Raised on our own farm here and guaranteed. Order quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Fort Scott, Kan.

PLANTS—CABBAGE: EARLY, SUCCESSION. Late, 20c per 100, \$1.75 per 1,000. Tomatoes: Earliana, Early Tree, Dwarf, Champion, Beauty, Matchless, 30c per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000. Sweet potatoes: Yellow Jersey, 22c per 100, \$1.85 per 1,000. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Early Golden, 30c per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000. Not prepaid. Parcel post 5c extra. Chas P. Rude, North Topeka, Kan.

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ONCE IN A LIFE TIME IS AS OFTEN as you have to set posts if you use hedge posts. We have five carloads for sale. Want a car? Warner Bros., Melvern, Kan.

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IRA WHIPPLE, COUNTY CLERK, Greenwood County. Taken up—By Adrain St. Clair, on November 1, 1913, one steer, red, weight 1,000 pounds; ♀ on left thigh, O on left side of neck. Appraised value, \$35.

W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO County. Taken up by W. T. Heath of Centerville Township, on April 21, 1914, one gray mare 10 or 15 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds, valued by takerup at \$100; and one black mare, blind in left eye, brand O on left cheek bone, 10 or 12 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds. Valued at \$75 by takerup. Address of W. T. Heath, Erie, Kansas, Route 4.

SITUATION WANTED.

FARMERS—YOUNG MAN WANTS JOB on farm where auto or gas engines are used. Has had experience in farming and autos. Write J. J. Coleman, Y. M. C. A., Topeka, Kan.

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Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50; parcels post or express prepaid. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PRIZE WIN-ners. Eleven eggs for \$3.00, with directions for raising. Palmer's Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

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HAMBURG EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$2. NONE better. Harry Inman, Keokuk, Iowa.

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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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WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C. Reds. Eggs from as fine matings as in Missouri at \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from five mated pens, from large prize-winning stock. Prices right. Mating list on application. Write at once. E. H. Hartenberger, R. F. D. 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS AT SACRIFICE prices after May 15, from 5 grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10 to \$35. 15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2; 50 eggs \$3. Good range flock \$3 per 100. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Fifteen young bulls ranging in age from 8 to 13 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.

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Still has 3 good yearling Shorthorn bulls and a few heifers. Some of show yard quality, at very reasonable prices. Write for full description or come to see them and you will buy.

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Eight registered cows, three registered yearling heifers, one grade cow, four grade yearlings (bred), and four grade calves. Good types and good dairy animals. \$1,200 will take the lot. Near Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma line, above quarantine, in section naturally tick-free. These are a bargain. Come and see them. Guaranteed healthy and O. K.

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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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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.

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Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a granddaughter 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.

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KANSAS FARMER**FIELD NOTES**

Any one interested in dual-purpose cattle should get in touch with J. H. Walker of Lathrop, Mo. Mr. Walker owns a fine herd of breeding stock for sale at all times. Write him your wants and get the milk and butter record made by the cows of his herd.

Clay Center, Neb., April 30, 1914. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.—Enclosed you will find check for \$12.42 to pay the enclosed bill. Please discontinue the ad as we have got us more business than we can handle—Nebraska Poultry Company.

When in the market for breeding stock Poland China breeders should not overlook the herd of E. E. Merten of Clay Center, Kansas. This herd is headed by King Hadley 2d and Kansas Wonder, two very fine boars. Among the great sows of this herd are daughters of What's Ex., Old Expansion and Grand Look 2d.

James Arkell of Junction City, Kan., can supply Poland China breeders with breeding stock that is bred right. His herd is headed by Pan Look, one of the good breeders now in service. He has a choice lot of Expansion bred sows in his herd. His Poland have the size and quality. Write him for prices and description.

A. Orange Again heads the Poland China herd of Hubert J. Griffiths of Clay Center, Kan. He has one of the good herds and can supply breeders with high class stock at all times. Write him for prices and pedigrees.

S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Kan., is offering some choice Poland China boars sired by A's Big Orange, one of the big Poland China boars now in service. They are immune and are the kind that make good. Mr. Amcoat also offers some choice Short-horn bulls.

The attention of Shorthorn breeders is called to the herd of H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla. The foundation stock of this great herd carries the blood of the most noted families of the breed. Anyone in the market for a high class herd bull, nicely bred heifers from milking strains or young bulls, the farmer's kind, should look over Mr. Lookabaugh's offering before buying.

Robert Schultz of Holton, Kan., is the owner of a very select herd of Shorthorn cattle. His herd is headed by White Starlight by Searchlight, dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in his herd is straight Scotch bred. Look up his card in the Jackson County Breeders' Association section and if in the market for high class Shorthorns, write him for pedigrees and prices.

Fontain's Valentine heads the Jersey herd of W. R. Linton of Denison, Kan. Mr. Linton is offering some very high class unregistered cows bred to this great bull. Look up his card in the Jackson County Breeders' Association section and write him for particulars.

E. L. M. Benfer of Leona, Kan., owns a good herd of Jersey cattle. He is offering some young bulls, also a few cows. Anyone interested in Jerseys will find this herd high class, both as to breeding and individuality. If in the market for Jerseys write him for prices and pedigrees.

Sunflower Jersey herd owned by H. F. Erdley of Holton, Kan., is headed by Imported Castor's Splendid, one of the good bulls of the breed. He has a choice herd of cows representing the best families. At this time he is offering some choice bulls of serviceable age and anyone wanting a good Jersey bull should get in touch with him.

Roan Hero 3613—229963 heads the fine herd of double standard Polled Durham cattle owned by D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan. This is one of the great bulls of the breed and this herd is one of the good ones. Mr. Van Nice is offering a few choice young bulls for sale. They are the right kind and will interest breeders wanting strictly high class bulls.

C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan., is offering a choice lot of young Shorthorn bulls ranging in age from eight to 13 months old. They are reds and roans, Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. Pearl Shorthorn herd is one of the best in the state and breeding stock from this herd is making good in many of our leading herds.

Green Hill Jersey herd owned by D. Lee Shawhan of Lees Summit, Mo., is one of the very high class herds of that state. He is offering some choice young bulls sired by Viola's Majesty and out of imported cows. Jersey breeders wanting high class stock will be interested in his offering.

Jewell Bros. of Humboldt, Kan., are offering some choice Shorthorn heifers at very reasonable prices. Their herd is one of the best in the state and Shorthorn breeders wanting high class stock should investigate their offering. Write them for prices and description.

R. J. Linscott's register of merit Jerseys have a wide reputation. His herd is one of the oldest in the state and numbers over 100 head of strictly high class Jerseys. His herd is composed entirely of representatives of the best families of the breed. He is offering some very fine cows and heifers for sale at very reasonable prices when the quality of the offering is considered. Look up his card and write him your wants. He can supply you.

If you want Holsteins that are right in every way write J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan. They have high class registered and unregistered stock for sale at all times. They also have a very fine herd of O. I. C. hogs. Their prices are very reasonable.

C. J. Wood of Chiles, Kan., is offering a number of herd bulls sired by the great sire Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Mr. Wood is making very reasonable prices on this offering and anyone wanting a high class herd header should take a look at this lot before buying.

Arnold and Brady of Manhattan, Kan., have at all times choice registered and high grade Holstein cattle for sale. Anyone wanting Holsteins will always find this firm with a good lot to select from. If on the market for either registered or high grade Holsteins, write them. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

G. F. Mitchell, owner of Shady Grove herd of Holsteins, Holton, Kan., is offering choice young bulls for sale. These bulls are of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Look up his card in Jackson County Breeders' Association section and write him for prices and pedigrees.

Tatarrax herd Duroc Jerseys at Newton,

BERKSHIRE HOGS**Special Offering**

Sutton Farm Berkshires
200 HEAD

40 Boars, 20 Bred Sows, 40 Open Sows, 90 Fall Pigs, All at Attractive Prices.

SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

WALNUT CREEK STOCK FARM.**Large English Berkshires**

Special Offering. Choice bred sows and gilts for August and September farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, non-related. Price, registered, crated, f. o. b. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE**LANDER'S Brookside Herefords**

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 8th 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.

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, Orono, Norton Co., Kan.

Bargains in Land

Look of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham E. El Dorado, Ks.

Buy or Trade with us—change book free Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Ks.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see.

The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ks.

COLORADO STOCK, GRAIN AND ALFALFA ranch; 640 acres; improved; irrigated; abundance of water; close to railroad. Must raise money. Will sacrifice. Time on half. J. W. PHARES, WaKeeney, Kansas.

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.
REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

MR. HOMESEEKER

If you want to buy rough pasture land at \$3 per acre, or good farm land at \$20 per acre where the land is productive and the rain falls, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

ANDERSON COUNTY KANSAS LAND

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.

I WISH TO RETIRE and am offering my fine grain and stock section in Sumner County at a low price. 250 acres, high state of cultivation, balance pasture; living water; place well improved and equipped for grain and stock business. Price, \$50 per acre, half cash, balance five years at 6%. No trades.

JOS. KOLARIK, Owner, Caldwell, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 Acres. If on the lookout for a land deal, write us about it. We have a lot of bargains for cash. Send for list.

KIRWAN LAND CO., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

HAVE 640 ACRES 5 miles of town; lays well; 320 broke and fenced, 320 prairie; large granary. Price, \$15 per acre. Half down, balance 5 years at 7%. Write G. W. FRANK, Moscow, Kan.

AN SIZE Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.60 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TETER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

Four and One-Half Sections

of the finest land in Alberta for sale. Splendid stock country, land partly improved. Will sell all or part. Address the owner direct and save commissions.

CASWELL BROS., Cherokee, Iowa.

Kan., is one of the leading herds of the state. Breeding stock from this herd is making good in a number of the best Duroc herds in Kansas and other states. Look up the ad of Tatarrax herd and if in need of high class Durocs write for prices and pedigrees.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD

Bruce Saunders
President

Devere Raftor
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. M. O. 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 6 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan.

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. E. 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 DOEDDE heads Shadeland farm herd. Dam, Buffalo Aggie Beets, the world's second greatest junior 4-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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Venus," champion American Is. Bull, 2,240. Two young stock firsts and 4-year-old big jack for sale. C. L. COLEMAN, Holton, Kansas.

F. H. MCFAFFEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

HORSES AND MULES.

Part from 2,400-pound imported sire and part from 2,200-pound imported sire and imported dams, my 2, 3 and 4-year old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressy and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers prices. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph. JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.

IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 1,950; older horses, 1,960 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.

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 16 months old; five grade Guernsey cows; one 2-year-old heifer fresh in summer, and 6-month-old Guernsey bull calf. All must sell in next 30 days. Write for prices and description. Closing out herd. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kansas.

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

sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

MULE FOOT HOGS

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

KANSAS FARMER

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

In the production of milk and butter the larger the cow the larger the profit, other things being equal. This principle has been established through the investigation of government experts and is generally recognized.

When a cow's milking days are over, size is still an important factor. The big Holstein-Friesian, weighing anywhere from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds, with her muscular system, proves a most profitable dairy beef animal.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by Jewell Paul 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.

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, Bucyrus, N. Y.

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.

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.

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

HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Rossville, Kansas.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

CLOVERDALE HERD OF HAMPSHIRE. 150 Spring Pigs.



GILTS RAISED ON THE LAVELOCK FARM

Booking orders to ship at weaning time. They are rich in the blood of the great brood sows, Charity, Lady Lavelock Mary, Mo. Belle 7th and Sally 2d, and are sired by the noted boars, Widow's Model, Joe Bowers and Kansas Model. Price, registered, cratered, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50. Also a few older gilts and boars for sale.

T. W. LAVELOCK, Princeton, Kansas.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

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

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Some extra nice gilts bred for August litters and a few choice 200-pound boars; also one tried out of big mature sows. F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Hogs

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

E. S. TALIFERRO, 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We will offer for the next 30 days two yearling and eight fall boars; also a few sows and gilts all of the very best breeding and markings. For further information address WILLIAM INGE & CO., Independence, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

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, Ashville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS.

Some choice fall boars ready for service by Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. Price reasonable.

C. L. BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS

High-class Duroc boars ready for service.

Best of blood lines. Big, easy feeding kind, immunized. Prices reasonable. Write post office for prices and descriptions.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Topeka, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARAX HERD DUROCS

Some choice fall boars ready for service by Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. Price reasonable.

C. L. BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS

High-class Duroc boars ready for service. Best of blood lines. Big, easy feeding kind, immunized. Prices reasonable. Write post office for prices and descriptions.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Topeka, Kan.

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.

DUROCS

Summer and Fall Boars, sired by Joe's Pride 118467 and Monarch's Model 129777. 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.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

Fall boars and gilts; immunized; double treatment; best of breeding; good individuality; spring pigs, both sex. Write for prices.

N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kansas.

WEANLING PIGS

Duroc pigs from large, prolific, easy-feeding stock, \$15 each. Express paid on pairs and trios not related if ordered before June 1. Superb, Defender, B & C's Col. and Ohio Gold blood lines. Also choice summer and fall gilts ready for breeding. Everything immunized.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.

For Sale—Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed.

J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

Fall boars by Smith's Graduate 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, Kansas.

BARGAIN IN DUROC BOARS.

Few choice boars left. Rich breeding and well grown out. Priced for quick sale. We need the room for our spring pigs. Write for prices and descriptions.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Neb.

Crystal Springs Duroc Jerseys. The Big Prolific Kind. Boars by Bull Moose Col. by King's Col. From big, well bred sows. Write for descriptions and prices.

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

P. L. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

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Twenty extra choice big-type fall boars