

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 42. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 17, 1914. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## The Woman WPZ

Almighty Judge at Judgment Day,  
Who guides the earth its circling path,  
My man is killed, the people say;  
Why moves the world, why sleeps Thy wrath?

In fierce assault, he bravely fell,  
He wounded lay in slime and stench,  
And yet alive—there is a hell—  
They flung him in the awful trench.

They found him by the roundsman's light,  
His broken arm he had forced through,  
Where he had struggled half the night,  
Oh God, what can the mortal do!

His stricken brood, they grip my hand,  
And watch for tears that do not come;  
They cannot know or understand,  
The horrified hell that strikes me dumb.

And, one by one, they cry for bread,  
With gaunt looks in their hungry eyes.  
Oh Carl, you'd restless turn in bed,  
To know a crust my want denies.

He lived a life of peaceful ways,  
He held all men in his embrace,  
All his short span of useful days,  
And looked his Maker in the face.

Debase each line, despoil each crown,  
On whom the Judge shall fasten blame,  
And through all time, the ages down,  
Brand them with infamy and shame!

Lord send from heaven a rain of fire,  
On bloody kings who war and slay,  
And punish them with vengeful ire,  
When they shall rise on judgment day!

Give me the luxury of tears,  
The sweet of tears for my despair!  
Or, long convulsed with terror's fears,  
How can my heart have thought of prayer!

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# POINTERS FOR FEEDERS

The Feeding Situation as Viewed By Kansas Farmer's Market Man

**Q**UESTIONS of vital importance to the farming interests of Kansas and the Southwest are being answered in markets daily now. Feeders who are debating as to the advisability of investing in feeding cattle, sheep and hogs, are quite certain of one condition—high prices for unfinished animals. Prices are holding high, despite the repressing influence of the inability of some feeders to borrow funds and of the extraordinary rates of interest others are being forced to pay.

Kansas City's cattle trade has had a nice gloss recently in a \$11 top on fat corn-fed steers, the highest price ever paid on the open market for cattle there. However, grass offerings have been on the down grade there and are now close to the lowest level of the season. That level, it should be remembered, is still very high. Compared with purchases made in August and in the first half of September, feeders have recently obtained some bargains in stocker and feeder cattle. Many stockers have sold between \$6 and \$7, and many feeders between \$7 and \$8. The top on stockers is still \$8. To judge from the action of the market, it is hardly probable that prices will recede to any important degree from these levels. The only extremely weakening influence is the money market, but there seems to be so much confidence in the maintenance of values in cattle markets that extreme efforts are being made to supply the necessary funds for financing operations. Still there is a wholesome tendency to invest conservatively.

So far as the outlook for cattle in the next year is concerned, there is more uncertainty than ever. Feed promises to be cheaper than last year, but who can say that finished cattle values will be as high as the year just closing? Economic conditions are not promising for such a level, although there is a belief that the chances for making cattle pay out are equal to those at this time in 1913. The effect of the European war is problematical. While packers are filling some very large orders for beef to supply Europe's armies, they are buying stock as carefully as ever and not boosting values. The KANSAS FARMER market correspondent has been informed that Chicago packers alone have shipped out more than \$8,000,000 worth of meat to European armies since the outbreak of hostilities. France is credited with having placed an order for 2,000,000 pounds of canned beef daily for the next year, but this is impossible of confirmation.

In the opinion of some of the shrewdest cattlemen on the Kansas City market, the most promising offering just now are good western cows. These can be purchased at \$50 and under a head. These animals should go a long way towards paying for themselves the first year through their calf crop. Calves are selling up to \$10.50 per hundredweight on the Kansas City market, and contracting on ranges was up to \$32.50 a head before the tightness in money began to be felt.

With a 100 million bushel corn crop, or more than five times in excess of the Sunflower state production in 1913, and with far more forage and hay, Kansas will undoubtedly fatten larger numbers of cattle and sheep for market in the next year. With cattle very high and loans not as easily obtained as a year ago, there seems to be a tendency to turn to sheep and lambs. In September, prices of feeding lambs reached \$7.30 at Kansas City, the highest in history for that month. Prices have since declined and it seems probable that feeders should be able to make the most attractive investments in feeding lambs and sheep during the present month. September witnessed light receipts of sheep and lambs from western ranges, but there is evidence of much larger marketing this month. October is usually the month of heaviest receipts of range lambs and sheep at Kansas City and other important markets of the Middle West. In October, 1913, the Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, the five leading western markets, received 1,943,000 sheep and lambs. In October, 1912, the same markets had 2,008,000. While the movement of feeding lambs and sheep from all markets last month increased in comparison with last year, it is not safe to count on this as indicative of a sharp decrease in lamb and sheep feeding operations in the forthcoming season. Feeding was on an excessive scale last year, anyway.

Kansas City is doing a moderate business in stock hogs. Prices are quoted at \$8 to \$9 per hundredweight. Ask a dealer about the advisability of buying them, and one of the common frank replies will be on this order: "Hogs are high now, but there is gossip of a \$7 or \$7.50 market this winter. There are a lot of pigs in the country, and many of them would be 50 to 75 pounds heavier than they are now but for the lack of corn. They will be finished out quickly on new corn. Stock hogs, therefore, should be purchased cautiously." Now this is one view. Corn is still high, but it is reasonable to expect that with the beginning of the new crop movement prices will recede. High wheat, of course, is a bullish factor, but it should be remembered that 35 to 40 cents is considered a normal differential between the price of corn and wheat. There is no such difference in Kansas now, but there is a probability that the state will witness it. Although the last report of the Department of Agriculture indicated a supply of stock hogs on farms only 1 per cent in excess of the total on September 1, 1913, the provision trade believes the estimate too low. There is so much less cholera than a year ago that hog interests believe supplies will be more abundant than the September hog estimate indicates. Little is heard about European buying, and the South is taking less pork than usual owing to stagnation in the cotton market.

In the horse and mule market there is little talk about feeding animals for market. The most absorbing subject in the horse market now is the enormous buying of army horses by Great Britain and France. At Kansas City, British agents are now taking 100 head daily, and they are purchasing at nine or more other cities. At Kansas City the British buyers are paying, it is reported, about \$165 per head for animals suitable for riding, from 14.3 to 15.3 hands high, weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds. The ages must be between five and eight years. For artillery horses weighing 1,250 pounds, it is rumored that the price is \$200 a head. Most of the purchases are riding horses. Sales of army horses by Kansas City alone already exceed 6,000 head.

But for the British and French buying, which amounts to about 2,000 head daily in the United States and which may stop any day or which may continue for a year yet, according to developments in Europe, the horse and mule markets would now be extremely dull. There is a limited demand for work horses from the East, and the South is taking no horses or mules. In fact, Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., which are heavy buyers at Kansas City and other Middle Western points in normal years, are now selling horses to the British army buyers. The war horses are bringing from \$15 to \$20 a head more than they commanded when they sold to the South a year ago. Cotton mules are \$15 to \$25 a head lower than a year ago, despite the absolute lack of demand from the South. This decline on mules is remarkably small, which is due to the heavy outgo of horses from this country, some of which will be replaced by mules, and to hope of British buying in the event the European struggle is prolonged. Besides, the offerings of horses and mules are limited now, owing to the eagerness of farmers to sow an unprecedented area in wheat, which is well founded.

In feed markets the undertone is weak. Estimates on the corn yield in the United States have been raised since the recent rains, and a crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels is now expected, against 2,446,988,000 bushels in 1913 and the record of 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. The output of forage will be much larger than last year, especially in Kansas. On the other hand a gap in feed supplies will be created by the high price of wheat. In the past year 45,000,000 bushels of wheat were fed to live stock. In the coming year indications are that wheat will not be fed, being too high. Feeders will go back to corn, of course. Alfalfa hay appears to be top-heavy, and the same may be said of prairie. The heavy rains of September and the limited southern demand may bring a decline in hay prices, although the country as a whole has no superabundance this year. The hay crop in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and in the South is short. Oats promise to sell well in comparison with corn owing to recent enormous purchases by Europe, presumably for the cavalries now on battlefields.



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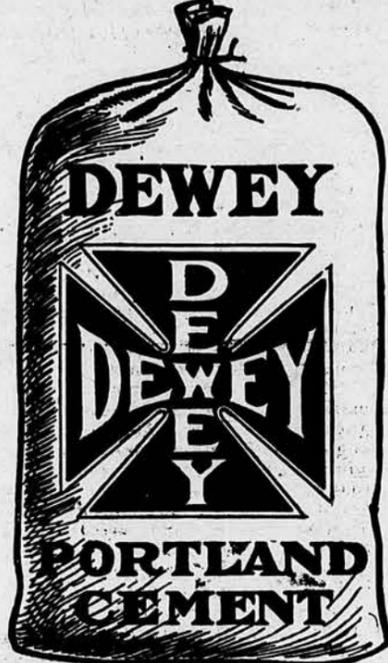
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Editorial, Advertising and Business Offices — Topeka, Kansas  
Chicago Office, Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager  
New York Office, 41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager

Entered at the Topeka post office as second class matter



## SUDAN GRASS FOR FORAGE.

An item is going the rounds of the news press to the effect that \$640 an acre is the average value of the Sudan grass seed grown upon the experimental plats of the Kansas Agricultural College this season. It would not be wise for every farmer in Kansas to undertake the growing of Sudan grass with the expectation of making any such amount of money per acre as the above suggests. The yield of seed on the above plats averaged 640 pounds to the acre and the seed of Sudan grass is now quoted on the markets at one dollar a pound. Last year this seed sold for three dollars a pound. The grass should be grown with the idea of its value as hay as the principal object. The seed plats to which reference is made above yielded five to six tons of field-cured hay per acre. Regarding Sudan grass trials, Ralph Kenney, assistant in farm crops for the Kansas Agricultural College, says:

"Sudan grass makes excellent forage, superior to kafir or sorghum because it is easier to handle and cures more rapidly. It fills the long felt need of the farmer in the semi-arid regions for an annual hay crop. Any conditions under which sorghums will mature will give satisfactory results for Sudan grass. Though Sudan grass is a drought resistant plant, it will prove equally valuable for the humid regions, though their need is not so great for they have a great variety of grasses and other forage crops from which to choose.

"Kansas is well situated for producing marketable Sudan seed because Johnson grass is seldom encountered. Seed that is grown in Texas and Oklahoma is often adulterated with Johnson grass and for that reason it is advisable for the farmers of the state to buy home-grown seed or seed from reliable dealers that is guaranteed to be pure.

"Because of the high price of the seed, it does not pay to grow Sudan grass for a forage crop, but within a few years the seed will probably sell for 10 cents a pound and Sudan grass will become a valuable forage crop.

"Sudan grass will grow on many different types of soil and will yield proportionately to kafir on the same kind of land. It is planted at the same time as kafir in the spring, or occasionally a week earlier. It matures early, generally requiring from ninety to a hundred days. If the crop is raised for seed, it is often possible to cut a hay crop after the seed is gathered."

This is a good time to think about doing a little deeper plowing than heretofore. A year of short rainfall proves a good test of the kind of farming done. In a season of abundant rainfall the character of farming has little to do with the production of crops provided good seed was put into clean ground. Throughout Kansas this season there are fields of corn which have made good yields because the kind of farming done on the land on which the corn grew was different from that commonly done and on which only average crops for the season were grown. Fields which were clean and free from weeds, those which were fall plowed and again worked early in the spring, those which have had manure and vegetable matter plowed into them and so well filled with humus, those which were plowed at the greatest depths, are the fields which have produced the best crops this season. The depth of plowing has more to do with certain and abundant crop production than most of us think. This because when the soil is broken up at greater depths the reservoir for the storage of moisture is increased, there is a greater depth to which the roots can penetrate and avail themselves of moisture and plant food and this is important because in a dry season the roots seek greater depths in their search for moisture. If the roots of the growing plant cannot penetrate these depths, then the plant is compelled to seek its support from the shallow area with which it is provided. We need deeper plowing. We need it so badly that we can afford to purchase machinery which is especially adapted to the breaking up of the soil at con-

siderable depths. Investigate deep plowing advantages and deep plowing machinery while the evenings are long and you have time to think about those things which will help in increasing the crop certainty and the yield.

## CAN SHIP ILLINOIS CATTLE.

On the editorial page of KANSAS FARMER, September 26, reference was made to the federal quarantine which had just been placed on the five counties in Northern Illinois. A great deal of harm has been done to the many honest and reliable breeders of dairy cattle in Illinois by the fraudulent practices of a few cattle dealers located within the bounds of these five counties. The danger of accepting certificates of tuberculin tests signed by private veterinarians became so serious that other states passed regulations requiring federal inspection of all breeding cattle coming from Illinois. Kansas was one of the twelve states putting into effect such regulations.

As a result of the excellent work being done by the state sanitary officials of Illinois and following the federal quarantine of the five counties from whence practically all the crooked work emanated, the live stock sanitary commissioner of Kansas has issued an order modifying the one issued last November. This new order which goes into effect October 15 permits dairy or breeding cattle originating in the state of Illinois to enter the state of Kansas when accompanied by certificates showing them to be free from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases, issued by the live stock sanitary authorities of the state. This order, however, makes exceptions to the counties of Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage and Cook. This measure is in justice due to the many breeders of the state of Illinois who are conducting their business in a thoroughly honest and reliable manner. The group of breeders in the five counties under federal quarantine have brought this trouble upon themselves. They are placed in a position now where they are compelled to reform their methods or go out of business. At the same time the rest of the state is released from the suspicion unjustly brought upon them through the practices of the dealers of this one section.

A feature of the Dry Farming Exposition, on this week at Wichita, is the exhibit of the Kansas Agricultural College prepared by the Department of Agronomy of that institution. An important feature of this exhibit is a map of Kansas made in sorghum grains showing the areas of the state best adapted to the growing of the several sorghums. This map is the same as has been printed in KANSAS FARMER a number of times and as prepared by G. E. Thompson, superintendent of branch agricultural experiment stations in Kansas. The map is attracting unusual attention at Wichita because of its graphic presentation of grain sorghum areas. A wheel of fortune in the same exhibit is commanding much attention also. This plays up sorghum crops mainly. Each of the sixteen spokes of the wheel is represented by a different variety of sorghums. Alfalfa fills the space between the spokes and wheat is placed in the center about the hub. The wheel is kept turning slowly by means of a small motor. Because of the important place sorghums occupy in so-called dry farming areas, they are this week receiving much attention at the International Congress now being held in Wichita.

Judging from the list of subjects discussed by President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College in his report to Henderson Martin, vice-governor of the Philippines, we suspect that the members of the Philippine legislature will be fully informed as to the constructive measures necessary for the development of a profitable type of agriculture in the islands. Be it remembered that President Water spent last summer in the Philippines inquiring carefully into their agricultural conditions. His report is designed to point the manner in which these conditions can be improved. The

report is an official document and has not been made public. It contains about 25,000 words of fact and clear-cut recommendations. "I have viewed the conditions in the Philippine Islands," says President Waters, with the most thorough sympathy. Such criticisms as I have made in my report are all, I believe, constructive criticisms." The carrying out of a large part of President Waters' recommendations will rest with the legislature of the islands.

Linn is the first county in Kansas to be compelled to change agricultural agents. This, because H. B. Fuller resigned to take a place with the Federal Department of Agriculture. He is succeeded by C. K. Peck of Jewell County. Peck is well fitted for agricultural agent duties. In the early nineties he attended the Kansas Agricultural College. In 1892 he was appointed to government service in charge of a farm at Shawnee, Okla. In 1894 he was sent to Pipestone, Minn., where he was continuously employed until 1904, when he was promoted and transferred to Mt. Pleasant, Mich., where he spent two years in charge of a farm and was then returned to Pipestone as teacher in the Indian school there. He resigned there September 1, 1906, and moved to Jewell County, where he has been farming. In 1913-14 he was in charge of agriculture in the Jewell City high school in addition to operating his farm. Mr. Peck has had thorough training in farm management, garden and orchard work, dairying and stock raising. He has also had experience in building up soils in Michigan as well as in Jewell County.

For the first time in the history of Kansas will a secretary of the Federal Department of Agriculture address a meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Secretary Houston has accepted the invitation of Secretary Mohler to attend the Kansas meeting in January and to make an address at one of its sessions. In his invitation to Secretary Houston, Mr. Mohler suggested that a state of the importance of Kansas in the nation's agriculture should be entitled once in fifty years, at least, to the recognition implied by the presence of that official at a meeting of its State Board of Agriculture. Apparently Secretary Houston also thought that Kansas deserves such recognition as his presence would give.

A few weeks ago with considerable satisfaction we stated in these columns that the Agricultural College would soon have printed and ready for distribution, a bulletin on humus and soils, this being printed in German and a duplicate of a bulletin printed in English and dealing with the same subject. We now note from the daily press that the State Printing Commission, composed of the State Printer, Secretary of State and Attorney General, has decided that the State of Kansas cannot afford to print bulletins in more than one language. So the large number of German farmers in Kansas must either learn the English language or get along without important information relative to the business of farming. This does not appear to us as good business.

F. P. Lane, agricultural agent of Harvey County, made the statement recently that some of the renters in the Harvey County Farm Improvement Club were making more money than the farm owners. They are doing this by so utilizing their labor as to receive a larger labor income after all fixed charges have been met. Many a farm owner would find, if he applied strict accounting methods to his business, that he was living on the income from his investment and getting very little return for his labor. Mr. Lane says these renters making good labor income are keeping profitable dairy cows and are thus able to meet the living expenses of the family and the cost of running the farm from the sale of dairy products. This leaves any income from the sale of crops as so much clear gain. A careful business study of the farm and its methods would be of great value on many a farm.

## FARM MANAGEMENT.

There is much need for information regarding the most profitable management of farms. It is gratifying to know that farm management is a rapidly developing study. The need for inquiring into the profitability or unprofitability of varying farm methods could not be better illustrated than by the showings set forth in the article on another page in which is revealed figures obtained by the survey of eighty-six farms in Allen County. This article is well worth reading and re-reading. It is to be hoped that as a result of the training given each of the nine county agricultural agents through this survey, he will be able to make a survey for his county or portions thereof which will aid much in determining the most profitable agricultural pursuits and how the farm should be organized to return its owner the largest income.

Farming has for years and years been touted as a highly profitable business. These who have taken the time to inquire into the facts know that generally speaking in the past it has not been as profitable as generally believed. Knowledge of this condition is largely responsible for the numerous suggestions made with a view to increasing the earning capacity of the farmer and the profitability of his calling. It has long been known that occasional farmers have been making a satisfactory income from their operations and the methods of these have been recommended to those who apparently and in fact were not doing so well. That farming properly conducted can be made profitable, is no longer a matter of doubt. That there are varying combinations of grain and live stock farming which are profitable, is beyond question. However, there are farmers who have pursued a combination of these without increasing their profits. It is well known, too, that there are farmers who lose heavily during years of short crops or during periods of comparatively low live stock prices. On the other hand there are farmers who make money even though it is necessary for them to buy large quantities of feed and to sell their stock or live stock products at average prices.

It would be apparent from the above that somewhere between the two extremes there is a medium which must be sought. In other words, there is a farm organization which, if carefully worked out and intelligently pursued, will make farming a permanently and reasonably prosperous business. Inquiries into farm management are designed to throw light on this important situation. The figures shown in the case of the Allen County survey should assist every reader in diagnosing the farm troubles he is each year encountering. When in twelve months so severe as that period ending March 1, 1914, some Allen County farms show a handsome profit, there certainly is much encouragement for the man who was barely able to make both ends meet. A careful study of farm management will point the way out.

Speaking of the Western Plains country, George Bishop, contributing editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal, says: "This country is no place to rush into with the expectation of getting on 'easy street' in a year or two. The old-timer is not enthusiastic, but I find him very determined and more confident than ever before. There is a way to win. Some have found it, others are getting squared away for safety. There is room for thousands more. The man who predicts that this land will yet go back to an open cow country is looking for a page of history that will never be written. Cows there will be again, and more than the open range ever saw, but they will be owned by farmers who will build homes on this wonderfully broad and fertile land." Mr. Bishop, the writer of the above lines, farms in Southwest Oklahoma, and he has made money growing the grain sorghums and feeding their grain and forage to all kinds of live stock. He has presented the western situation as it is and has foreseen correctly, in our judgment, the future of the Plains.

# SELECTING BROOD SOWS

*Proper Handling of The Brood Sow The Foundation of Hog Business*

**T**HE forehanded farmer is making his plans now for the next year's crop of pigs. The first point to consider is the selection of the sows that are to produce these pigs.

In feeding swine for market, the whole structure must have as its foundation the brood sow. With proper methods here, the feeder will have strong lusty pigs to begin with. By growing them on pasture as much as possible, they will remain strong and vigorous, and when the time comes for the final fattening on corn, he will have an animal with strong powers of digestion and assimilation, and one that is capable of withstanding heavy forced feeding without developing any form of constitutional weakness.

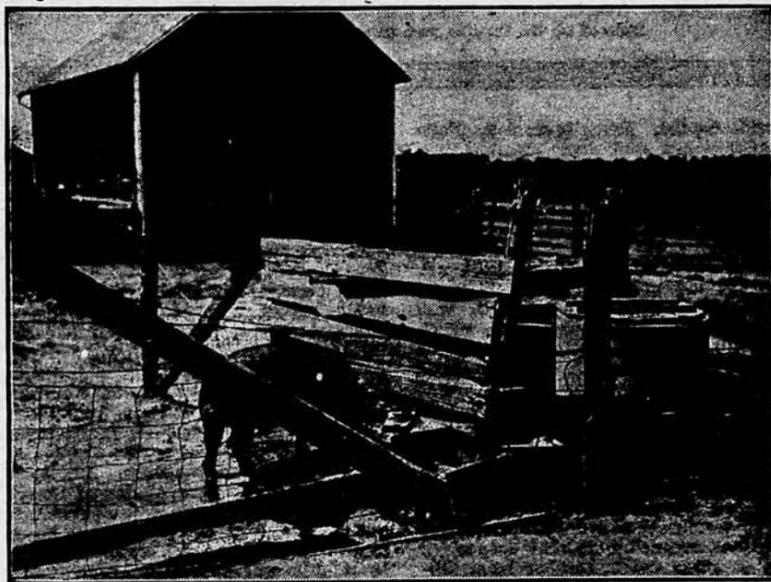
#### STRONG VITALITY NECESSARY.

In order to be highly profitable, the farmer's hog must, first of all, have a great store of inherited vitality and vigor. Any inherited tendencies to constitutional weakness of any kind will be fatal to the most profitable results. The animal must transform a large amount of material into a marketable product in a very short period of time, and any weakness or lack of vitality and vigor would result in a breaking down of the animal and a failure to carry out to a profitable consummation its purpose in life. This, coupled with a lack of fecundity in the breeding sows, is the most common cause of complaint among our swine breeders and farmers.

The strong, vigorous sow producing and successfully raising seven or eight pigs at a litter, has more than double the value of the sow which will produce and raise but four. It is a fixed law in breeding that certain characters are in a way correlated. For example, the most highly developed beef cow is seldom a heavy milker, and again the light milker is not so sure and regular as a breeder. Nature seems to limit the production of offspring by the ability to nourish and care for that offspring.

#### PROLIFICACY IMPORTANT.

The man who, in selecting his brood sows, always picks for the smoothest and chubbiest of the lot, is most surely reducing the fecundity of his herd. The character of early fattening and quick maturing seems to be in a measure opposed to great prolificacy, and if we



THIS CUT SHOWS ONE OF THE CEMENT HOG WATERERS ON THE FARM OF A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS.

constantly select with that one character in mind, we may develop a very refined, quick-maturing type, but in doing it have so reduced the powers of reproduction as to make the product unprofitable.

In order to overcome this tendency, great care should be exercised in the selection of the brood sows for the following year. Go carefully over the old sows and discard those which have produced the small litters and the ones which have been such poor sucklers as to be unable to raise a good litter of pigs. The cross, nervous sows that are always getting excited and killing their pigs, are unsatisfactory and often unprofitable and should be culled out and marketed. Some sows which have been good mothers may be getting old and careless, and it is best to discard them. A tried brood sow that has fulfilled all

the above requirements is worth keeping for several years, or as long as she continues to be profitable.

In the selection of the gilts to be saved as brood sows, study first the dams, giving the preference to those from large even litters, and from mothers having the desired qualities. It is well to look to the breeding of the sire also, for, while the boar probably has but little influence upon the number of pigs per litter of his immediate offspring, a sire from a large litter would be likely to transmit that character to his female offspring. Throw out the short, chubby gilts and those having contracted heart girth or that are narrow between the eyes. The gilt most likely to make a good brood sow will be well developed and vigorous, broad between the eyes, having good heart girth with fair length and good depth

of body and standing on strong legs and feet.

#### STICK TO ONE BREED.

With such methods as these in the selection of breeding stock, coupled with rational care in their feeding and management, we would hear far less complaint of the sort so common.

The average farmer, when he finds his breeding herd in this condition, usually turns to some other breed, or begins crossing with other breeds. Very often he secures a market hog which is highly satisfactory. Crosses between pure breeds produce exceptionally good market animals in many cases, and the man making the cross thinks he has solved the problem. The trouble is, however, that these cross-bred animals are the worst of mongrels when it comes to breeding, and constant use must be made of pure-bred animals in order to produce the market animal. The same results could be obtained by using a little care and attention in the mating of the animals of the one breed.

#### FEED BROOD SOWS CAREFULLY.

When the brood sows have been selected in the fall, they should be placed apart from fattening hogs. It is not necessary to keep the brood sow in a poor condition of flesh; in fact, it is not desirable, but it must not be corn-fat. The sow which receives all the alfalfa hay which she will eat, with a small amount of grain, is almost certain to farrow a strong, lusty litter of pigs. Exercise should be encouraged; in fact, compelled. If not taken voluntarily, the feeding should be so planned as to induce the sows to take a reasonable amount of exercise. If alfalfa or clover hay is not available to supply the protein required, recourse must be had to oil meal, bran, tankage, and other concentrated protein feeds. The brood sows should have pasture as long as possible, as it is absolutely essential to their health. They should never be allowed to run after cattle.

If brood sows are selected and fed in the manner above described, we will soon hear less of the general complaint that our hogs are run out and do not produce large enough litters. We will also hear less of the cross-breeding of swine to correct some of the evils so common at present.

## Self Feeder For Swine

*This Labor Saving Device Satisfactory When Properly Used*

**T**HE Iowa Experiment Station recently reported briefly on the result of some work carried out by John M. Evvard of the animal husbandry section to determine the advisability of using self-feeder arrangements in feeding hogs. The question is often asked whether it is practical to feed hogs in this way, whether hogs will balance their own rations if given an opportunity. Farmers want to know how the gains of hogs fed by self-feeders compare with those fed by hand, also whether it requires more feed to produce a hundred pounds of gain.

Mr. Evvard's investigation during the summer of 1914 in which he finished seventeen 225-pound shoats by feeding them sixty-eight days in self-feeders, gave very satisfactory results. These hogs had the run of bluegrass pasture, however, and were not confined to dry lots. They gained during this period at the rate of one and three-fourths pounds daily, each pound of gain costing 4.4 pounds of total concentrates. Charging these pigs 50 cents a bushel for the corn, \$2.50 per hundred for the meat meal, 38 cents a bushel for oats, \$1.45 per hundred for shorts, and bluegrass pasture at \$6 per acre, the cost per hundred pounds of gain amounted to \$4.22. Of course, the most important point connected with this method was the elimination of labor in connection with feeding the hogs.

During the previous summer four lots of hogs were on experimentation, being fed on alfalfa pasture. One of the lots was hand-fed with corn only, another lot was hand-fed ear corn with 7½ per cent meat meal in addition. Of the other two lots, one was fed ear corn by hand and meat meal in a self-feeder, the other receiving shelled corn and meat meal, both in self-feeders. In this test

the lot receiving both corn and meat meal in self-feeder made the most rapid gains and likewise the most economical gains.

Mr. Evvard drew the conclusion from this test that in full feeding hogs on alfalfa pasture the self-feeding of corn and meat meal was practical. Where the hogs were fed corn by hand, he questioned whether it was desirable to furnish them meat meal in a feeder to which they had access all the time unless corn was kept before them almost continually.

During the winter of 1914 a quick thirty-day finish was put on two groups of 265-pound hogs, corn being fed in self-feeders in both lots. In one of these lots tankage was fed as a supplement

in the form of slop, the amount eaten daily per hog amounting to about one-third of a pound. The other lot received tankage dry in a self-feeder. The results in these tests were very close. With corn at 60 cents a bushel and meat meal at \$2.50 per hundred, the gains in the lot receiving the tankage in a slop form cost at the rate of \$5.74 per hundred pounds, while in the other lot the gains cost at the rate of \$5.81 per hundred pounds. Of course, in this experiment the self-fed hogs had the advantage in the matter of labor, since the feeding of the tankage in the form of slop made considerable extra work.

In concluding his report on these experiments, Mr. Evvard suggests the following self-feeder "don'ts":

Don't use the self-feeder for all classes of hogs.

Don't self-feed if you want rapid gains.

Don't self-feed if you want to "grow your pigs along slowly."

Don't self-feed pregnant sows excepting early in the breeding season, or unless you mix bulky feed, such as ground oats, alfalfa meal or bran with foods.

Don't expect the self-feeder to save all the work.

Don't think that although the "self" method works out meritoriously in many circumstances with hogs that the same would be true of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry and goats.

Don't expect the hog to economically balance the ration, no matter what feeds you allow. The hog is not an economist; he is a physiologist by instinct; i. e., he will eat to suit himself, and if you feed him sugar he disregards the price. But it is surprising how well the hog likes corn. In the corn belt it is the one great feed for swine, but just now its relatively high price gives it a narrow margin compared to wheat, rye, barley and oats.

Don't you know that "hogging down" corn is practiced by Iowa farmers because it pays—and don't you know that it is the "self-feeder" method of harvesting corn?

Don't self-feed unless you keep water before the hogs always.

Don't self-feed tankage or meat meal if you limit the corn ration. When the pig gets hungry it's eat tankage or nothing, and he eats the tankage.

Don't expect the self-feeder to be a panacea for all feeding troubles.

Remember that the self-feeder is still in an experimental stage and that the principles and laws which govern its use are not yet fully worked out.

### ONE OF LIFE'S TRAGEDIES

**I**HAPPENED to notice a careworn woman walk up to her husband the other day and meekly ask him for a small piece of money. He turned and very sharply asked her what she wanted with it. I couldn't hear the answer, but the big lubber shook his head and the careworn woman turned slowly away without comment. The man had a cigar in his mouth and two or three more in his pocket.

It makes no difference what the wife wanted with the money; it was none of the big loafer's business. It is no business of any husband what his wife wants with a 25-cent piece. All he has to do is to dig up, and dig in a hurry.

When a husband's love and confidence gets to a point where it won't cover a 25-cent piece, there is something wrong. There is either a case for the probate judge or the whipping post. No woman will long live and love much at home on a husband's 25-cent bounty. If she isn't worth more than a quarter, you got soaked good and hard when you bought the license. —Bert Walker.

# WHAT IS YOUR FARM INCOME?

## Survey In Allen County Reveals Farm Income From Several Methods

By E. C. JOHNSON, K. S. A. C.

**W**HAT is your farm earning? Are you so handling the land and live stock as to realize a maximum income? Is your method of farming as profitable as that employed by other farmers? The answers to these and many other questions were obtained in a survey of 106 farms in Allen County.

### OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

In order to have a correct understanding of farming conditions in any community, it is not only necessary to visit a few of the best farms of that community, but to see practically all the farms, including the poorest. In other words, it is necessary to make a complete survey of every farm. Such a survey was undertaken in Allen County in the area between Iola and Carlyle by the nine county agricultural agents of the state, H. J. Bower, district agricultural agent for Southeast Kansas, H. M. Dixon, of the office of farm management of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the writer. Five days were spent in this work during the third week in September. The survey was made primarily to give thorough training to the agricultural agents in a method of work which is exceedingly valuable to them in sizing up the business side of farming in their own counties.

Surveys are conducted to show such facts as the average capitalization of the farm business, the amount invested in real estate, live stock, machinery, buildings, etc., the farm receipts and expenditures, the net income of the farm; that is, the difference between the receipts and all the expenditures, and the farmer's income for his own labor and managing ability. The latter is known as the farmer's labor income and is the difference between the interest on the farmer's total investment, usually figured at 5 per cent, and the net income of the farm. Surveys also are intended to give some light as to what farming enterprises are the most profitable for the region covered; that is, whether dairying, hog raising, crop raising, beef production, or poultry, etc., produce the best incomes, or whether a combination of two or more of these is the most profitable system.

### QUESTIONS CHECK ACCURACY OF REPLIES.

In order to get the data necessary for this study, a blank containing numerous questions carefully prepared was used. As the majority of the farmers do not keep books, many of the answers to the questions asked were estimates, but the questions are so arranged that one is a check upon another and if an answer to one question is not approximately correct, the answer to another question later on will make it possible to detect and correct the error. For instance, one question is, "What is the income from eggs during the year?" When a farmer is asked this question, he often will reply, "I could not tell you." This does not discourage the farm survey man, however. He immediately proceeds in a manner something like the following: "How often do you take your eggs to market during the week?" The answer is "Once" or "Twice," as the case may be. "About how many did you take to market each time?" An answer which is approximately correct will be received. "How many weeks in the year did you take this number of eggs to market?" The answer will be very close to the true figure. "About what was the average price for these eggs throughout the year?" Again the answer will be very near the true figure. With such a system of cross questioning, practice makes it comparatively easy to determine the income from eggs on that farm during the year. On the majority of farms it is found that even if records have not been kept, the farm operator usually knows his business record much better than he is generally given credit for, and can give a very close estimate of the year's results. When the records, therefore, from a large number of farms in a community are secured and summarized, the status of farm business in that community is shown with fair accuracy.

### FIGURES FROM EIGHTY-SIX FARMS.

During the week's work in Allen County 106 complete farm records were secured; of these eighty-six were considered sufficiently accurate to be of value.

As the business year of 1914 is not yet complete, the survey could not be made to cover this year, but was made to cover the year from March 1, 1913,

to March 1, 1914. This of course was an exceptionally hard year for the farmer and much profit from farming could not be expected. In fact in this survey it was found that many farmed at a loss, while others made money in spite of the severe conditions, this being true of both tenant and owner.

It is not intended to give a complete summary of the survey in Allen County in this article, but many things of much general interest were found and it seems worth while to discuss some of these. The community surveyed is not the best farming community in the state, nor is it the poorest. Rather is it representative of a considerable section in Southeast Kansas.

Of fifty-two owners in this area, the average capital invested in the farm and equipment was \$13,884, and the average total receipts from each farm \$1,780.05 for the year. On the other hand, the average expense per farm for the year was \$991.71, leaving an average farm income of \$788.34. Now if we allow 5 per cent interest on the capital invested, and every farm should earn that much, the interest would be \$694.22. Subtracting this from the average farm income of \$788.34, we have \$94.12 as the average labor income for the year 1913 in that section. In addition to this, however, the farmer had the rent of his house and about one-half of his table supplies from the products of his farm,

will make a much larger income than they made last year.

### LOSS FROM NON-PRODUCTIVE LIVE STOCK.

It was shown conclusively that those losing most money last year were those who purchased feed for non-productive live stock, such as horses that were not needed, cows that gave little or no milk, brood sows raising only one or two pigs to a litter, and chickens that did not lay. Those that had a large corn acreage last year, producing no corn, were hard hit unless they fed all the fodder to productive live stock. In almost every case where feed was purchased, even at last year's prices, and fed intelligently to such live stock as brood mares, cows giving a reasonable quantity of milk, brood sows producing and raising five or more pigs per litter, shoats fed to go on the market at six to eight months, or chickens cared for and laying most of the time, profits were realized.

One good hog and chicken man, for instance, who also raised beef cattle and some cash crops on a farm of 135 acres, bought more than \$1,500 worth of feed, but made 5 per cent interest on his investment of \$24,000 and had \$1,900 for his labor income. This man is a very efficient breeder of hogs and a splendid feeder, and his receipts per animal unit are very high. His receipts from about 400 chickens during the year amounted to \$900, or an average of \$2.57 per hen.



METAL GRAIN BIN FILLED DIRECTLY FROM THRESHER.—IT HOLDS 1,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, TO BE MARKETING AT HIGHEST PRICE.

which is not figured in. The latter item amounts to between \$200 and \$300 per year on the average farm.

Conditions similar to these in Allen County undoubtedly existed last year over the greater part of Kansas. Most farmers were able to keep even, some lost, and some made money. When surveys are taken of this year's business, undoubtedly it will be found that the majority of farmers made a very good labor income in addition to making 5 per cent on their investment.

### RENTER'S INCOME EXCEEDS FARM OWNER'S.

When we study the data collected from renters, we find that the average capital of the renter in Allen County is \$1,645.11. His average receipts for the year were \$926.05 and average expenditure \$643.55, leaving \$282.50 as the average farm income. The interest on his investment at 5 per cent is \$82.26, leaving \$200.24 as the labor income of the average renter in that community. In addition, the renter has the use of his home and what the farm furnishes for his table. It is seen that the labor income of the renter for last year was larger than the labor income of the land owner. The reason is evident. In the case of the renter, the average expense was only \$643.55 for the year, as compared with the expense of \$991.71 for the land owner. The renter being compelled to live on the products of his labor and on the interest from a small investment, necessarily must be more careful in his expenditures than the land owner who has a considerable investment, on the interest of which he is able to sustain himself and family even in a hard year. When a farm is mortgaged of course part of the interest must be used to pay interest on the mortgage. Again, if the figures are collected for the year 1914, it undoubtedly County and other counties in the state will be found that the renters of Allen

His was the highest labor income of any farm surveyed in this section. The man making the second highest, or approximately \$1,800, was a dairyman with sixteen high producing cows which brought in on an average \$116 per cow. This dairyman's net live stock receipts were \$3,324.

The man with the highest loss, or a loss of over \$3,800 for the year, had feed-consuming animals equivalent to 100 cows, but his net receipts from live stock were only \$4,800, or \$48 per animal unit. Had this man's live stock been as productive as that of the dairyman already mentioned, he would have made fine profits—a splendid argument for the use of productive live stock. In a good crop year a man with poor live stock may succeed; in a year of poor crops he must have good producing stock or he is bound to lose.

There were ten farm owners out of fifty-two who made not less than \$1,000 labor income and only one renter out of thirty-four who made \$1,000. Three renters made a labor income of more than \$500. Practically all the owners who made a labor income of over \$1,000 and the renters who made a labor income of more than \$500 had some kind of productive live stock. Chickens were a wonderful help on almost every farm. Two renters were fortunately situated on bottom land which produced large hay crops last year which were sold on the market at a high price.

Too large a proportion of farmers in the community, however, lost money last year because such rough feed as was raised either was not fed at all or was fed to unprofitable stock, while many crop farmers, depending entirely on crop receipts, lost heavily. On the other hand, the farmer with live stock better than the average was able to feed much of the roughage he produced and even

to buy feed at the high prices prevailing and to feed it at a profit.

### THOSE WHO MADE SURVEY.

The Allen County survey was led by H. M. Dixon, survey expert of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and E. C. Johnson, state leader in farm management with the Kansas Agricultural College. The county and district agricultural agents assisting were: F. P. Lane, Harvey County; C. K. Peck, Linn County; O. C. Hagans, Miami County; H. J. Bower, district agricultural agent for Southeast Kansas; W. E. Watkins, Allen County; H. L. Popenoe, Lyon County; E. J. Macy, Montgomery County; O. P. Drake, Cowley County; P. H. Ross, Leavenworth County; Ambrose D. Folker, Jewell County. The men worked individually during the day and each farm was visited by only one man. In the evening all assembled at Iola for conferences concerning the day's work and for completing and analyzing the records taken.

### Watering Device for Hogs.

Hogs, in order to be healthy, must have constant access to good clean water. Many devices are in use, both patented and home made, to accomplish this purpose. On a recent visit to the hog farm of A. J. Swingle, of Riley County, Kansas, a most satisfactory device was observed in actual operation. Perhaps the chief merit of this device was its permanence. Mr. Swingle had tried barrels with water devices attached to them but found them unsatisfactory. The cut on the opposite page shows how he finally solved the problem. how he finally solved the problem.

He made of concrete, wherever he wished a waterer to be located, a round tank having a capacity of about two barrels. These small tanks are all connected by underground pipes with a central storage tank in higher ground, which is kept full by a windmill pump. The hogs drink from a small cement water basin surrounded by a cement platform located three or four feet from the small tank and connected with it by underground water pipe. This drinking basin is kept full of water by means of an automatic float valve located in the small tank.

During the summer it is a comparatively easy matter to keep automatic watering devices in operation, but during the winter season there is always the difficulty of freezing. This is overcome by Mr. Swingle by banking the small reserve tank with coarse stable manure. The tank is covered on all sides and over the top, the material being held in place by boards or wire netting. The basin from which the hogs drink contains only a small amount of water and during the daytime when the hogs are using the fountain frequently it seldom has time to freeze over. On cold winter nights the practice of the man in charge of Mr. Swingle's hogs is to place a sack containing straw and litter from the barn over the drinking basin. By following this precaution the hogs were assured fresh water all winter long and very little difficulty was experienced due to freezing.

### These Won Kansas Farmer Premiums.

At the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, KANSAS FARMER offered a number of special premiums. Of those competed for, S. J. Sherman, Route 8, Topeka, won on best heads of black-hulled kafir, and C. D. Hunt, Hoyt, Kan., won on best heads of feterita. To each goes a three-year subscription to KANSAS FARMER. These heads will be shown in the names of the growers at the International Dry Farming Congress at Wichita, at which congress KANSAS FARMER is also offering \$25 in gold for the best heads of kafir, milo and feterita. The best heads of these at the Wichita show will become a part of the Kansas exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The silver cup offered by KANSAS FARMER to the owner of the cow or heifer, any age or breeding, making the best showing in the three-day butter fat production test, was won by Esther of Fine View, which cow produced in seventy-two hours, 138.9 pounds of milk and 3.6 pounds butter fat. This cow was first in the Holstein class, three years old or over, and was grand champion over all breeds. She was owned by Badger & Frost, Central City, Neb., and the cow was sold during the Topeka fair to a Missouri man for \$500.

## Carbon Deposit

Barring mechanical troubles and faulty carburetion (too much gas) and ignition, carbon deposit from lubricating oil may be summed up as follows:

Carbon Deposit is caused by excess lubricating oil burning in the combustion chambers.

Prevent the presence of excess oil and you avoid undue carbon in your combustion chambers.

In some motors, the piston stroke will, by suction, draw a light oil too freely to the piston heads. In other motors, a heavy oil will work to the piston heads.

In either case excess carbon will deposit. The remedy is obvious.

Keep excess oil from your combustion chambers by using an oil whose body and quality fit the mechanical conditions of your motor.

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The Lubricating Chart on the right will show which grade to use on your car. A copy of our Complete Chart will be sent you on request.

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

### Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors

For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines. *Water cooled*—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. *Air cooled*—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round. Tractors—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

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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.

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### Correct Lubrication

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

Model of Car	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Alfa Romeo	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (10 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (14 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (16 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (18 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (20 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (22 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (24 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (26 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (28 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (30 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (32 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (34 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (36 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (38 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (40 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (42 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (44 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (46 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (48 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (50 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (52 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (54 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (56 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (58 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (60 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (62 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (64 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (66 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (68 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (70 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (72 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (74 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (76 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (78 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (80 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (82 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (84 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (86 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (88 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (90 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (92 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (94 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (96 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (98 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Alford (100 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A

## FARM ITEMS

### Thirty Days Without Tag.

Answering J. B. S., DeWitt, Neb.: You can visit in Kansas for a period of thirty days without securing a Kansas automobile license and license number. It will be necessary, of course, for the Nebraska number to at all times be attached to your machine, and it would also be good policy for you to carry the receipt you received for money paid the Nebraska authorities for your license.

### Karakules in Kansas.

Karakule sheep may be successfully raised in Western Kansas, according to the conclusions reached by Dr. R. K. Nabours, of Kansas Agricultural College, who has just returned from a four months' trip to Central Asia.

The fur-bearing sheep which Doctor Nabours investigated are raised in Bokhara, where the climatic conditions are similar to those of the western part of this state. The summers are hot and dry and the winters cold.

Careful work will be necessary, however, is the opinion of Doctor Nabours, to make the raising of these sheep a success in the United States. Hybridization is essential. This can be carried on here according to scientific methods, though in Asia its success is due to generations of practice on the part of the breeders in whose families the raising of these sheep has centered for centuries.

### Seed Room vs. Corn Crib.

It makes a good deal of difference where seed corn is stored. Some time ago the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station divided a lot of seed corn into two parts. One part was placed in a seed room and the other in an ordinary corn crib. The next spring when the seed was planted 90 per cent of the first lot and only 70 per cent of the crib-cured lot produced plants. In Iowa it was found that corn stored in a seed room showed a germination of 95 per cent, that stored in a tool shed 91.7 per cent, while that left on the stalks showed a germination of but 55 per cent. Hartley, in a similar test, found that his carefully cured seed corn yielded 12 per cent more corn on poor soil and 27 per cent more on fertile soil.

### Destroying Grain Insects.

Last week KANSAS FARMER printed the methods by which grain insects can be destroyed by the use of carbon bisulphide. This should be observed in the case of larger bins, as stated by George A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas Agricultural College:

"In larger bins, to hasten and to equalize the operation, it is well to put a quantity of the liquid in the center of the grain by thrusting in a gas pipe, loosely plugged at one end. The carbon bisulphide may be poured down, the plug then being loosened with a rod. The plug should be attached to the rod in order that it may be withdrawn. The liquid may be applied directly or sprinkled directly upon the grain.

"Unless used in excessive quantities, the liquid will not injure the edible or germinative qualities of the grains or seeds."

### Get Seed Before Hard Frost.

"Be sure to gather your seed for next year's crop of kafir and cane before the first hard frost, if you wish to obtain the best results from the seed," says G. E. Thompson, field superintendent of sub-stations in the Kansas Agricultural College.

The seed grown on your own or your neighbor's farm will prove the best, as it is adapted to your soil and climate," he says.

The best way to harvest a seed crop, according to Mr. Thompson, is to go into the field with a sack and a knife, selecting the heads from the stalk before the sorghum is in the shock. By using this method the farmer has a chance to get his seed from the stalks having the most value as forage. The injurious effects of the drouth and frost can often be avoided by selecting seed from the heads that mature first and thus obtaining a strain of early maturing kafir or cane.

The heads used for seed should be of uniform type and of good size. Care should be taken to avoid hybrid heads which are big and thrifty but late in maturing. Comparatively dense heads will give heavier yields when threshed. The seed will prove more satisfactory if it is taken from plants that are grown under average conditions.

Threshing is best done in the spring. The seed can be stored in sacks in a dry place. A good plan is to tie the sacks to the rafters of the granary or barn with wires.

## This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

Little Miss Taylor had Potts Disease, a progressive, destructive disease of the spinal column, usually tubercular, and often accompanied by paralysis. The trouble in this case had been in existence three years when her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind., brought the child to this Sanitarium, Feb. 22, 1910. At that time, because of the disease and deformity of the spine, the child's head was forced forward—her chin in contact with her chest.

This picture, recently taken, shows her condition and appearance at this time. Write Mrs. Taylor. In treatment of this case plaster *paris* was not used. The



## L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Writes us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Examine us references everywhere.

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### ADVERTISEMENT

## ED. C. LITTLE

Col. Ed C. Little of Kansas City, who was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court at the Primary, studied a year with L. B.

Wheat (then head of the Kansas bar), a year with Judge Usher of Lincoln's Cabinet, and five years at Kansas University. He has devoted twenty-five years exclusively to practicing law (not holding office in those years) and had suits in fifty counties. He was Chief Judge of the Consular Courts in Egypt and often President of Courts Martial in the army. As Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Egypt with the rank of Minister Resident (appointed by President Ben Harrison) he held the highest rank and most responsible position ever held by a Kansas man in our diplomatic service in Europe, Asia or Africa. He fought in twelve battles with the Twentieth Kansas as Lieutenant Colonel and on several occasions commanded that famous regiment. He was twice Department Commander of the Spanish War Veterans and was made Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Philippines. He has two war service medals from our government and the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh from Egypt and Turkey. He was secretary to Governor Leedy. No Kansas University graduate was ever nominated for the Supreme Court and no Spanish War soldier was ever nominated for any Kansas state office before. He received 7,141 primary votes in his home county—an unsurpassed record.

Emporia Gazette, Progressive (William Allen White)—No other Kansas man combines as Colonel Edward Campbell Little does, the scholarship, the legal training, the progressive spirit, the fundamentally democratic viewpoint. He would strengthen the Kansas Court, and his influence in that court would always be for social and industrial progress.

Kinsley Graphic, Democratic (James M. Lewis)—Col. Edward C. Little has a very wide support among voters of all parties. He is noted as a scholar, author, lawyer and soldier and has enjoyed the advantages of travel. He is recognized as being one of the best lawyers in the state, and is a fine man. His well known probity insures that his decisions will voice the spirit of law and not of prejudice.

Iola Register, Republican (Charles F. Scott)—Col. Ed Little's mind is quick and keen and grasps at once facts and arguments and deductions an ordinary mind would have to "mull" over a long time. He has that most unusual combination, industry and the disposition to dig along with intellectual brilliancy of a most unusual sort. Colonel Little would be an addition and an ornament to the Kansas Supreme Court.



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**Bread for Horses.**

J. E. S., one of our readers near Kansas City, Mo., writes that he is a position to obtain a considerable quantity of white bread "heels." He wishes to know what value this bread has as a feed for a driving horse, dairy cows and chickens.

There can be little question as to the value of bread for feeding purposes. It is mainly a question of whether it can be purchased cheaply enough. According to Prof. W. H. Henry, of Wisconsin, an English writer reports a cab proprietor in London who practiced feeding bread to horses with economy and success. This same writer states that coachmen of Paris feed brown bread to their horses.

Bread is made from wheat, which contains a very large per cent of digestible nutrients. It is so valuable that the world over it is a standard food for human consumption. If this stale bread is not costing at a higher rate per pound than grain is selling at on the market, it can doubtless be used economically in feeding the animals mentioned by our correspondent.

**African Kafir Varies in Height.**

I planted African kafir seed this year. I plowed the ground about the middle of May and planted the seed the last week of May, using furrow openers in surface planting. It seemed as if every grain grew and the plants were extra hardy, but the stand was almost too thick for the formation of large seed heads.

The plants began heading August 1. This kafir headed out about the same time as other kafir in this section and was as early in maturing. The one great fault with it is its irregularity in height—in fact there seems to be three varieties of it. In selecting our seed for another year we will take the compact heads and those most even in height. The seed of the African kafir that was raised here last year made a much better showing this year and seems to be better acclimated.

I began harvesting a thirty-acre field September 28 and expect a yield of 1,000 bushels.—R. A. BRYSON, Osage County.

**Feterita as Silage Crop.**

I have noticed in KANSAS FARMER several inquiries as to the harvesting of feterita, the uneven growth and numerous suckers and heads being responsible for these inquiries.

I am this year experimenting with a small acreage of this crop. July 8 I planted eight acres to corn, kafir and feterita for late silage. The 3 1/2 acres of corn is just now in the roasting-ear stage, the two acres of kafir now in the milk and the two acres of feterita in stiff dough stage.

I have been told that the grain only of feterita is good for feed, but that stock will not eat the fodder and stalks. I have never known of feterita being siloed and desire to know your opinion regarding feterita as a silage crop. I have a 110-ton silo which was filled with corn September 5 to 7, and which silage I am now feeding, as I am short of pasture. I would like to refill the silo October 28 or 30 or as soon as this late mixed crop is ready.

This is the third year I have used a silo, although this is the first year I have raised enough to fill it, and I am well pleased with the results. My horses do fine on silage. I feed it to horses and cattle—in fact to all farm animals—and they relish it.

Silage is the finest cheap feed the farmer can produce. He cannot store 110 tons of any other kind of feed at as low a cost as he can store this amount of silage. The corn with which I filled my silo averaged thirty-five or forty bushels per acre.

In trying to convince a doubting neighbor of the economy of feeding silage, I asked him what other feed could be put up as cheap as \$1 a ton. I also asked him what he would do if I owed him \$100 and paid him only \$60. He said he would get the other \$40. Then I asked him why he didn't build a silo and save the 40 per cent of his corn crop which he had been leaving in the field in the stalks. He said he had not thought of it in that way. Through the silo is the most economical and best way of saving feed.—J. J. RANDALL, Cherokee County.

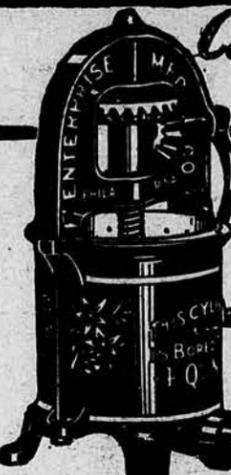
In reply to the request for our opinion of the value of feterita as a silage crop, the editor wrote Mr. Randall: "I have not seen the silage of feterita, but have talked with a number of feeders who have used it and in each instance it was stated that stock relished such silage and did well on it. Feterita is certainly to be recommended for silage unless a better silage crop can be grown."

"Silage which might be considered good and readily eaten by live stock, might not in fact be good when compared with corn or kafir silage, but the fact that the silage from feterita keeps well and is readily eaten by stock would seem a sufficient recommendation for filling a silo with it, particularly so when you have the crop and when harvesting for silage would seem the most satisfactory way of saving it. I do not believe that it will make silage as good as the silage of good corn or kafir, but under the circumstances above stated I am inclined to the belief that you could not put the feterita to a better use."

"I do not regard feterita as a first-class silage crop. In the first place, it is not heavily leaved. As the heads ripen the leaves dry up and fall off. Consequently there is a larger proportion of stalk to leaf than there should be for the best feed. In the second place, because of uneven ripening it is not possible to cut the crop for silage at a time when every stalk, branch and sucker will make the best silage. Some heads will be ripe, some stalks will be entirely stripped of leaves, when other heads are in the milk and the stalks producing such heads are still holding their leaves. The stalk of feterita is more woody than the stalk of kafir or cane. The stalk is less juicy, too, than the stalk of either kafir or cane."

"Feterita has a place in Kansas, but that place is west of the hundredth meridian, where it grows and ripens more evenly than farther east and where kafir does not do so well."

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Cut the sausage meat with the "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper. This chopper CUTS—it has a four-bladed steel knife. It doesn't mangle and mash the meat, squeeze out its juices, like some choppers do. It cuts all kinds of meat, vegetables, bread, fruit; and is a constant kitchen convenience and economy in turning "left-overs" into dainty dishes. Family Size, \$1.75 Large, \$2.50

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But your part—the man's part—is to see that beauty is not skin deep. It's your part to see that under the hood there is an engine that is a real engine; an engine of power; an engine of stamina; an engine of long life.

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Beauty—comfort—safety—speed—long life—freedom from engine worry—gasoline economy—all the modern conveniences—such as vacuum feed, power tire pump, the latest word in silent starters—two unit, three point construction—one man top—these are a few of the things you should have in your new car.

And you get them in the new Mitchell 1915 masterpiece—and at a price that staggers other automobile makers. John Bate's engineering skill is at its best in the new models. He has made this a Mitchell year. The factory is working to its fullest capacity to supply the demand. If you contemplate buying a car now or later, you should see the new Mitchells first.

**Your dealer can demonstrate their exclusive features to you—or, you can read about them if you write for Mitchell Book No. 108**

**The Mitchell Line for 1915**

Mitchell Light Four—two and five passengers—4 cylinders—35 horse power—116 inch wheel base—34x4 tires.....\$1,250	Mitchell Special Six—2 or 5 passengers—6 cylinders—50 horse power—132 inch wheel base—36x4 1/2 tires.....\$1,995
Mitchell Light Four—6 passengers—same as above.....\$1,390	Mitchell Special Six—6 passengers—same as above.....\$1,995
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**Studebaker**  
WAGONS BUGGIES HARNESS

**Paid \$105.00 for a Studebaker wagon 38 years ago**

**IN 1876, Mr. R. F. Dewey, of Millersburg, Ind. bought a Studebaker Farm Wagon for \$105.00. Mr. Dewey writes:**

"I have a Studebaker wagon that I purchased of E. A. Welch in Goshen in the spring of 1876. I paid \$105.00 for it. It was a high wheeled, narrow tired wagon when I got it but I later had it cut down and made into a wide tread. I am still using the wagon on my 160 acre farm, 8 1-2 miles southeast of Goshen. It has had all sorts of hard work. At present I am using it to haul cordwood."

**COST HIM \$2.77 A YEAR!**

Figure it out yourself. Divide the cost of the wagon, \$105.00, by thirty-eight years and you will see that Mr. Dewey has been paying in the neighborhood of \$2.77 a year for his farm wagon—or about three quarters of a cent a day.

Think of the money that this wagon has earned for Mr. Dewey and the money it will continue to earn, because every year's life added to 38, still further cuts down the cost of the wagon.

But that is the way with a Studebaker wagon. Built of air dried lumber and tested iron they outlast other so called "Standard" farm wagons by many years. Studebaker wheels alone are a guarantee of long life. The slope shoulder spokes, the carefully pinned felloes, the inspected hubs all contribute to wearing qualities and ability to stand up under hard work.

You can buy cheaper wagons than Studebaker's. But no wagons made have the reputation for lasting as long as Studebaker's. Studebaker Buggies and Harness carry the same high standard of excellence as Studebaker Wagons.

**STUDEBAKER** South Bend, Ind.  
NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER  
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

**Studebakers last a lifetime**

# DAIRY

An eastern egg journal reports that the outlook for the importation of eggs from foreign countries is not very good. It would seem that the American "bid-die" is likely to continue business at the old stand a while longer.

Do not fail to give the calf born this fall a good start in life. Almost invariably the fall-born calf will be stronger and heavier at the same age than the calf born in the spring. The fall calf needs a little grain just so soon as he will eat it. He will be a much better calf by spring, too.

Failure of a manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio, to settle with the government on a 2 1/2 million dollar tax lien filed in the courts for alleged oleomargarine frauds, will make it necessary that the internal revenue collector seize the property and sell to the highest bidder. A few jolts like this and others mentioned in these columns will break up the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine. This commodity has long enough been sold the public as butter at butter prices.

It is well known that the South is in a bad way because there is no demand for its cotton. The lack of this demand for cotton and the failure of the southerner to cash in on his season's work will have some effect on dairying. The South is a large buyer of cheese and butter. If it cannot sell cotton it cannot buy butter and cheese. Wisconsin cheese manufacturers have become alarmed over this situation and have appealed to their congressmen to support a proposed movement by the government to take care of the cotton crop.

The creamerymen of Illinois are endeavoring to compel the railroads and express companies to give bills of lading for empty cream cans returned to the individual shipper or to the cream receiving station. The case is now before the Illinois Utilities Commission. It was necessary for the creamerymen of Kansas to induce the railroad commissioners of Kansas to promulgate an order instructing the railroads and express companies of this state to give bills of lading for empty cream cans returned. It is not quite clear why a transportation company should refuse to give a bill of lading or a receipt for an empty cream can while in its care for return to the shipper. Each ten-gallon cream can represents a cash investment of at least \$2.50, and when thousands of these are owned by the creameries of the state the total investment is appreciated. The transportation companies in the interest of good service to their customers, who are corporations doing a creamery business as well as the farmer shipping his own cream, should show a willingness to handle empty cream cans on a businesslike basis.

In an exchange is reported the prices at which a large condensing concern in Illinois will purchase milk for the six months period October to March, inclusive. The average price per hundred pounds is \$1.80. The reader should keep in mind that this is for whole milk, no skim milk being returned. On the same principle that every cow thinks the grass is greener and sweeter just outside her own pasture, hundreds of farmers believe that prices for milk are much better in other states than in their own. So the above figures warrant a brief analysis. With milk at \$1.80 per hundred and provided that milk tests 4 per cent butter fat, the price is equivalent to 45 cents per pound for butter fat for the period named. To each 100 pounds of whole milk there are 85 pounds of skim milk, with a minimum feeding value of at least 30 cents per hundred if fed with reasonable intelligence to pigs and calves. The skim milk has a value of 6 1/2 cents for each pound of butter fat contained in the whole milk and since when milk is sold to condenseries there is no milk for return to the farm, the 6 1/2 cents should be deducted from the 45 cents above, leaving 38.8 cents as the price which the farmer will receive for milk sold to the condensery. When it is taken into consideration that in selling whole milk to the condensery daily delivery must be made and that ten cans of whole milk are hauled in the place of one can of cream, it can be seen that the delivery expense in the case of whole milk as compared with cream is materially heavier. The delivery expense can be figured by the farmer for himself under the two conditions. When this is determined the Kansas milk producer should be more inclined to feel that he

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

is receiving for butter fat sold in cream a price which is as good if not better than that price received by the easterner who sells whole milk for condensing purposes.

**Guernsey Butter Fat Records.**

More than 3,000 yearly records of Guernsey cows have now been completed. These show an average milk yield of 8,544 pounds of milk and 426.8 pounds of butter fat. The thirty-five leading cows gave an average of 14,597.73 pounds of butter fat, with a test of 5.28 per cent. This is considerably over two pounds of butter fat a day throughout the year.

**Milk and Cream Contest.**

For the purpose of encouraging the production and sale of milk and cream of high quality, milk shown in quart bottles and cream in half-pint bottles was an important feature of the dairy department at the recent Topeka State Fair. No exhibits in either class were accepted if more than twenty-four hours old and each exhibitor was compelled to certify that the milk or cream shown was a fair sample of the product regularly produced and sold to his customers. The highest scoring milk and awards were as follows:

Sunnyside, Abilene, 91½, first; W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, 88½, second; W. E. Tomson, Manhattan, 77½, third; Nels Olson, Topeka, 59½, fourth; F. J. Scherman, Topeka, 58, fifth; Paul Rosseutcher, Topeka, 57½, sixth; Frank Custenborder, Topeka, 55½, seventh; A. L. Stratton, Topeka, 46, eighth; E. C. Kenyon, Nortonville, 45, ninth.

In the cream contest, W. E. Thompson, Manhattan, was first, with a score of 62, and A. L. Stratton, Topeka, second, with a score of 53.

**What Milk Is Worth.**

When you buy a quart of milk, did you ever stop to think what it is worth? As a matter of fact it is worth as much as 44 cents worth of dried beef, 35 cents worth of oranges, or 23 cents worth of beef, and it is equal in food value and cheaper than the following amounts of food at the given market value:

	Lbs.	Cost.
Wienerwurst.....	0.47	\$0.07
Mutton.....	.77	.154
Catfish.....	.76	.152
Dried beef.....	.80	.445
Beef chuck.....	.85	.17
Pork loin.....	.55	.121
Beef sirloin.....	.79	.237
Eggs.....	1.00	.19
Oranges.....	4.11	.35
Potatoes.....	2.25	.034
Tomatoes.....	6.65	.116

On the other hand, milk costs more than rice, dates, corn meal, cheese, prunes, and wheat bread. The above data prepared by the dairy department are being shown in the county fair exhibit of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

**Feeding Alfalfa to Horses.**

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care.

Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa if permitted to have free access to it.

The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight.

One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about 1½ pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the horse's weight make a good ration for the working horse.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses.

Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust.

Never feed wet alfalfa hay to horses. A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system.

Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.—Extension Bulletin 28, Nebraska Experiment Station.

**Creamery Butter Awards.**

The creameries of Kansas made a good showing at the annual exposition of the Kansas State Fair Association held in Topeka, September 14 to 18. Dairy Commissioner Hine was in charge of the dairy department, and through his efforts the big show was made. Prof. G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, did the scoring.

The following awards and scores were earned on separator and gathered cream butter in twenty-pound tubs: Clay County Creamery Co., Clay Center, 93½, first; Ottawa Condensing Co., Ottawa, 95, second; Beatrice Creamery Co., Topeka, 92½, third; Merritt-Schwier Creamery Co., Great Bend, 92, fourth; Topeka Pure Milk Co., Topeka, 91½, fifth; Belle Springs Creamery Co., Abilene, 90, sixth;

For several years, among leading designers, a new-type car has been rapidly evolving. It came in response to motorists' demands. It began with the trend toward Sixes.

The aim was to remedy crudities and to end all over-tax.

That meant light weight. It meant economy of fuel. It meant artistic lines, ideal equipment. And it meant a reduction in quality prices. Most late-year efforts among high-grade designers have been bent in those directions.

**Howard E. Coffin Started in 1910**

Four years ago, Howard E. Coffin, the great Hudson designer, began to develop this Hudson Six-40 as the ideal coming type. During all those years he has had working with him 47 other engineers.

Part by part, detail by detail, they worked out their final refinements. Now this Hudson Six-40 for 1915 shows their finished conception of the new-day car.

They have saved about 1000 pounds in weight, by better materials and better designing. They have saved about 30 per cent in fuel by a new-type, small-bore motor. They have devised and adopted countless new attractions in beauty and comfort, in equipment and convenience. Their car of today represents the last word in modern motor car engineering.

Last year, by efficiency, they brought the

price down to \$1750. That broke every record on a quality car. This year, with a trebled output, they brought it to \$1550. Now, at this price, which once denoted a low-grade car, you can buy this prince of class cars.

**\$3,875,000 Last Month**

Note what a welcome men have accorded this masterpiece of Howard E. Coffin.

In June, when our first-year Six-40 was all sold out, we had 3000 unfilled orders. On August 1, 30 days after the new model appeared, we had 4000 buyers waiting. Yet our output had been trebled.

In September, motorists paid for this Hudson Six-40 \$3,875,000. We built five times as many cars as in September a year ago. Yet we could not keep up with orders.

Now this model outsells any car in the world with a price above \$1200.

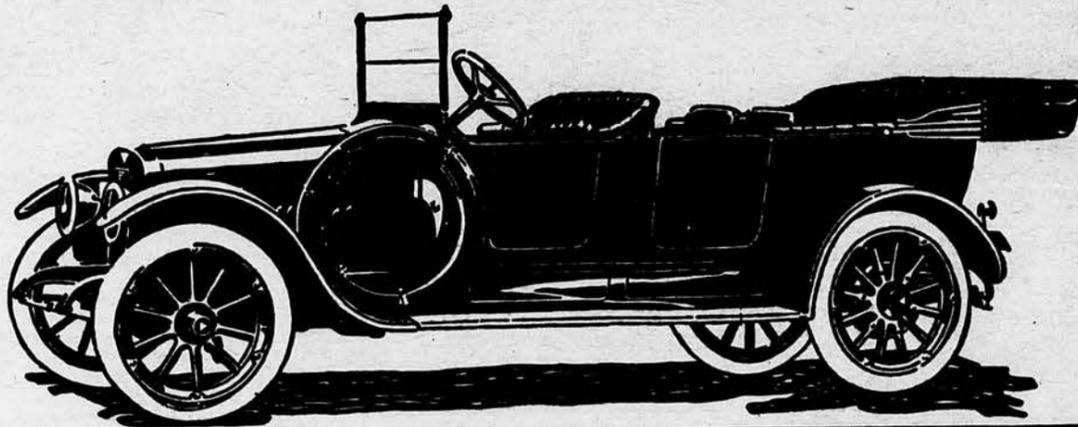
Thus the Hudson Six-40 has become the leader among all the new-type class cars. The verdict of buyers, as shown by sales, is that no rival compares with it. Men waited weeks for this model when other cars were plentiful. It has multiplied Hudson popularity five-fold inside of a single year.

Go see this car now. Next year's models of all makes are out now, and this is the time to choose. Get your new car for fall driving; for the best motoring months of the year. Your dealer will see that you get prompt delivery, if we have to ship by express.

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Canadian price, \$2100 f. o. b. Detroit, duty paid. Hudson dealers are everywhere.

**HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY**  
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Fern Lake Creamery Co., Ft. Scott, 89, seventh.

For print butter, the following awards were made: Beatrice Creamery Co., Topeka, 93, first; Ottawa Condensing Co., Ottawa, 92½, second; Clay County Creamery Co., Clay Center, 92½, third; Topeka Pure Milk Co., Topeka, 92, fourth; Merritt-Schwier Creamery Co., Great Bend, 91½, fifth; Newton Creamery Co., Newton, 89½, sixth; College Dairy, Manhattan, 88, seventh; Fern Lake Creamery Co., Ft. Scott, 88, eighth.

The ornamental display of the Beatrice Creamery Company was awarded first prize and attracted unusual attention. This company has for years presented at this fair a piece of butter statuary. This year it was a life-size model in butter of T. F. Doran's splendid purebred Jersey cow, Fauvic's Opal Fox. This work was exceptionally well done and deserved the admiration of the many visitors to the best dairy products show ever made in the state.

**Remedy for Lump Jaw.**

Our Jefferson County reader, C. C. L., writes that he has two cows having lump jaw, or at least that is what he supposes it is, as each has a lump on or under the jaw. He asks how to treat them.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the Agricultural College, to whom this inquiry was submitted, writes as follows:

"This disease is caused by the ray fungus, which gains entrance to the tis-

sues through decayed teeth or through small wounds and injuries. This fungus grows on all fodder and grain. Sometimes the disease occurs in the udder, sometimes in the lungs, but most frequently in the regions of the head.

"The treatment is as follows: If possible, the growth should be cut out completely. If it is soft, make an incision into it, permitting the pus to escape, and afterwards pack the cavity, for twenty-four hours, with a piece of gauze saturated with tincture of iodine. Sometimes the growth is very hard, and then it becomes necessary to make an opening in it and insert in its center a piece of trioxide of arsenic about the size of a bean. This will cause the growth to slough out in the course of two or three months.

"Occasionally such structures as the tongue are affected, or a very large area on the face may be involved so that surgical treatment is not advisable. In these cases the internal administration of two drachms of iodide of potash, daily, for a period of six to eight weeks will produce a cure in about 75 per cent of all cases treated."

The farmer should keep a record of his individual cows in order that he may weed out the poor producers. The value of the time required in the use of the scales, milk sheet, Babcock test and record book, will be more than repaid by the elimination of one unprofitable animal from the herd.

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It tells of experiments in feeding live stock both ground and unground grain, alfalfa and kaffir corn—also shows how 25% can be saved—shows value of different feeds—tells about balanced rations—describes

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## POULTRY

The hens that are laying these days are the hens that more than pay for their board, and they ought to have an extra good feed occasionally.

Doctor Crumbine, of the State Board of Health, is making a war on rats. He claims that the farmers of the state lose millions of dollars annually through their depredations. Help swat the rat.

Remember that "condition" is half the battle in showing your birds. It is not too early to be getting your fowls into condition for the winter shows.

You can not get into good stock of any kind for a song. If you think you can, try to buy some pure-bred cattle, swine or horses. You will find that the prices are away up. Farmers realize the value of pure-bred stock, and they are as ready as anyone to give up a lot of good money for a cow or a horse. Pure-bred poultry cannot be purchased at the price of barnyard fowls. When you get ready to buy, get that idea out of your head at once. You will have to pay two or three times what the fowl will bring at market prices and possibly much more than that. When you have pure-bred birds, however, you have something worth while, and by another year you will have a lot of pure-bred stock yourself.

### The Poultryman's Opportunity.

There is no reason for good poultrymen to be alarmed because of the present situation which we are facing on account of the European wars or the high price of feeds. The man who has a good laying strain of pure-bred poultry is going to get enough eggs this winter to pay his feed and labor bills and net him a nice profit. Neither will the man who has a good strain of pure-bred exhibition poultry suffer, because good breeding stock and eggs in 1915 are going to be scarce and high. We believe that eggs will likely be higher this winter than ever before. So the good poultryman need not be alarmed. On the other hand, we believe this is really the poultryman's opportunity. But the fellow who will suffer most is the man who has scrub poultry that has neither been bred for eggs or exhibition.

When times get hard or the price of other food products advance, then it is, as is shown by the past history of the industry, that people turn more to poultry raising than before. Thousands of shopmen, clerks, mechanics, and laboring men in cities and small towns then turn to poultry as a side line to help pay the "high cost of living." It is certain to be so again. However, because of this uneasiness, there is great danger of many fine flocks, which it has taken years to breed and perfect, being sacrificed this fall and winter. This war is causing feed to advance in price, but it will also cause eggs, poultry, and practically all other food products to advance in proportion. Poultrymen will be inclined to become frightened at the high cost of grains and sell off their stock so close that their business will be crippled this winter and next season. The price of eggs is going to be high beyond a doubt. The question with you ought to be how to get the egg. There will be a great demand next season for eggs and stock for breeding purposes. Our advice is not to decrease your flock in size so that your business will be crippled this winter or next season.

We have harvested the greatest grain crops we have had for years. Beef, mutton and pork are scarce and high, and are rapidly advancing in price and continually getting scarcer. The world must depend upon the United States largely for its foodstuffs. One of our own Missouri packing plants has received an order from Canada within the last few days for a million pounds of dressed poultry. Some of this we understand is for export to England. Take courage, my friends, for if I am not mistaken the greatest opportunity that ever offered itself to American poultrymen lies before you within the next two years. It will take these warring nations several years to recover from the effects of the war, even if it should close now.

We don't advise overdoing the thing. We would not keep a lot of surplus males not fit for sale or use as breeders. Don't keep a lot of drones, or deadbeats, or a lot of old hens that have outlived their usefulness. Get rid of all dead weight, but do not become unnecessarily alarmed and sacrifice a valuable flock which is almost certain to make you good money before the next season has closed.—Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.

## New Uses for an Old Friend

White hardwood floors should be mopped two or three times a week with water in which "20 Mule Team" Borax has been dissolved. The floor will remain beautifully white and no scrubbing is necessary.

Equal parts of Borax and Powdered Sugar will drive away cockroaches and water bugs. Simply spread it around wherever the pests appear.

For washing painted walls add a half a pound of Borax to a pail of hot water and use with soap. It removes all the dirt and grease and does not leave the walls or ceilings cloudy or streaky, and gives them a fresh, new appearance.

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J. A. COLE, COUNTY CLERK, JEWELL County. Taken Up—On September 10, 1914, by Lewis Casteel, one female hog, black with white spots. Appraised value, \$20.

A Snap in Jerseys.  
F. J. Scherman, of Alpha Dell Farm, is offering his fine Jersey herd bull, Grand Fern's Lad, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, and four registered cows in milk for \$100 per head. This is a bargain that should not be overlooked. The herd bull is a good individual and a good breeder. The cows are of choice breeding, a splendid lot of producers, and are just in their prime. Mr. Scherman is anxious to sell quick and has priced them accordingly. Anyone wanting Jerseys should see this lot and see them soon. They will soon go at that price.



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I am selling a useful lot to reduce my herd. Any farmer or breeder can find some valuable bargains in this offering. Please send early for catalog and arrange to attend my sale. Will be pleased to have all farmers and breeders come and spend a day with me. If you cannot come, send bids to O. W. Devine, who will buy for you.

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While there are sanitary regulations requiring that all stock cars in which cholera hogs have been shipped be disinfected, it is up to the shipper to be on the safe side and see to it that all the cars he uses are clean. Filthy stock cars are becoming a serious factor in the spread of hog cholera. Cholera germs remain alive for weeks in cars which have contained diseased animals. Cases are also on record where cholera has been brought into a community simply by the passing through of germ-laden cars.

### Barrenness in Mares.

Our reader, F. J. W., of Pawnee county, writes us that he has seven mares from four to ten years of age that he has been trying to get with foal and thus far has succeeded with only one of the seven. He handles his mares very carefully and states that they seem to be in perfect health, although not carrying as much flesh as in the spring. He wishes to know whether there is anything in the way of medicine or treatment that might be of benefit. This inquiry was submitted to Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Agricultural College, and his reply is as follows:

"There is no known drug that will cause animals to conceive in case they are sterile. If the sterility is what is known as the temporary variety it may sometimes be successfully treated. Temporary sterility may be due to an acid condition of the vagina. This may be overcome by injecting into this organ, once daily, three gallons of a lukewarm 2 per cent bicarbonate of soda solution. The last injection should be about one-half hour previous to service.

"More frequently sterility is due to a diseased condition of the ovaries. These latter organs become cystic or they retain a small, round, yellow body which is known as the corpus luteum. Cystic ovaries must be crushed by hand through the rectum or wall of the vagina, sometimes several times, or if persistent corpus luteum is found to be present it must be removed in the same way. This work is of a technical character and I would suggest that you consult a competent, graduate veterinarian regarding this matter."

### Tankage Again.

One of our readers of Comanche County, Kansas, writes to ask how much tankage should be fed to brood sows with litters and also how much for fattening shoats weighing 175 pounds. This same reader inquires concerning the feeding of cottonseed cake to hogs.

It is rather difficult to answer such an inquiry without having some more definite information as to what other feeds are to be used with the tankage. If corn, kafir or milo constitutes the grain ration, then brood sows suckling pigs should be fed about one part of tankage to seven or eight parts of grain. At the present price of shoats some of this feed could be profitably fed to sows suckling pigs. The proportion of tankage to the total ration might be slightly reduced if shorts be used for from a half to a third of the grain portion of the ration.

The proper proportion of tankage to feed to fattening shoats would not be much different from that fed to the brood sow suckling pigs. One of the most satisfactory combinations ever fed at the Kansas Experiment Station consists of a mixture of 62 pounds corn meal, 30 pounds of shorts and 8 pounds of tankage. With the relative prices of corn and shorts as they are at the present time, the proportion of shorts could profitably be somewhat increased.

Cottonseed meal is not a safe feed for hogs, as has been stated at various times in the columns of KANSAS FARMER.

### Yeast Treatment for Barren Cow.

One of our Idaho readers writes that he has a two-year-old cow that fails to breed, although coming in heat regularly. He asks for information regarding the yeast treatment. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the Agricultural College, replies as follows:

"In regard to your cow, I would state that the yeast treatment is used in animals that come in heat regularly but which fail to conceive. It consists in dissolving a cake of ordinary yeast in about a quart of lukewarm water, and injecting this solution into the vagina about one-half hour previous to service.

"The theory is that the yeast will neutralize the acid in the vagina, causing it to become alkaline. The latter condition is necessary before conception can take place. In this connection I wish to state that while acidity of the vagina

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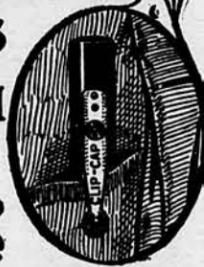
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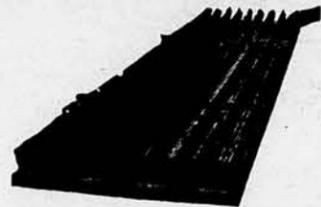
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is sometimes the cause of this trouble it is more frequently due to a cystic condition of the ovaries.

"The latter condition is to be corrected by crushing these organs through the rectum or through the wall of the vagina. You would have to get a competent graduate veterinarian to perform this work for you, as it is of a technical character. Sometimes several crushings are necessary before permanent results are secured."

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A BARGAIN IN MY 6,000-ACRE RANCH in Nueces Canyon, well improved, well watered, 10 miles of new railroad, 30 days only. R. W. Lane, Languna, Texas.

BUY FROM THE OWNER, 80 A., ALL sub-irrigated bottom alfalfa land; improvements fair, well located, good soil. Bargain. L. E. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

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

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FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF WHEAT land, nearly all level, plow every foot, in Cheyenne Co., Kan. Finely located, close to school and church, 6 miles to railroad and grain elevators; splendid well of water. Price, \$15 per acre. T. R. Gorthey, Benedict, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT MEN AND WOMEN over 18 wanted for U. S. government life jobs. \$85 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments this year. No layoffs. Common education. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-82, Rochester, N. Y.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; special inducements; government land; railroads; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion being arranged; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 24.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHEAST TEXAS, IN rain belt, 45 inch annual rainfall, 1,163 acres fine long-bodded virgin oak, and all very level, fine, rich, dark chocolate soil, \$16 per acre. Commercial oak will more than pay back price of timber and land. 200 acres rich bottom land, all will make fine farms; no waste land. Best investment in the South. Good community, fine people, all white. Compelled to sell at above-reduced price. Let me show you. P. Doak, Owner, Clarksville, Texas.

## CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS JERSEY BULLS AT A bargain. Two are from great dams and ready. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

A JERSEY BULL ONE YEAR OLD—Price if sold at once, \$45. Harry Schmidt, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN heifer calves, \$15.00 each, crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE—75 HEAD OF FANCY HIGH-grade Holstein cows and heifers. Entire herd. If interested, come quick. Geo. Harris, Jonesdale, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAD OF HERE-ford calves, weight about 450 pounds, from high-grade Hereford cows and registered Hereford bull, Henry No. 398441. Calves even in size and fine color. W. J. Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

SIXTY HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION, ON Wednesday, October 14. High-grade heifers and registered bulls; 40 heifers, yearlings and 2-year-olds, bred, 15 heifers 6 to 10 months old from 50 to 70-lb. dams. Six registered bulls 6 to 10 months old, from high record Advanced Registry dams. Tuberculin tested. Ship anywhere. A. G. Hamer, Route 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

## HORSES AND MULES

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, FROM herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Leocompton, Kan.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE RE-fused. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

## DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. U. A. GORE, SEW-ard, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

HOUNDS—FOX, WOLF, DEER, COON, opossum, skunk dogs. Guarantee. High-class. Reasonable. J. P. Tindall, Blue Springs, Mo.

## HONEY.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN SAGE HONEY —120-pound cases, \$9 per case. Sample 10 cents. W. W. Hatch, Alta Loma, Calif.

HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER FROM alfalfa and sweet clover, per two 60-pound cans, \$11; for 80 lbs., \$5.75. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TOPEKA TEXAS HONEY, SWEET, DELI-cious, guaranteed pure; case 120 pounds comb, \$12; case extracted, \$10 here. T. P. Robinson, Apiarist, Bartlett, Texas.

PURE HONEY—TWO 60-POUND CANS, \$12; single can, 50c extra. Freight paid to any station in Kansas. Sample, 10c. Reference, Wellington National Bank. H. L. Parks, Wellington, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF PRAI-rie and alfalfa hay. For prices write the owner, Sam McCullough, Central City, Neb.

BROILERS, HENS, DUCKS, TURKEYS wanted. Coops loaned free. Write The Cope's, Topeka, Kansas.

VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP—SENT ON trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

NICE SPRAYED WINTER APPLES—Buy direct from grower, save money. Order now. U. J. Simmons, Stanberry, Mo.

SELLING NATIVE POTATOES, 55c; RED River, 80c; sweets, 75c; onions, \$1; cabbage, cwt., \$1.50. Write us about your poultry. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—FOR IN-formation regarding farms and stock ranches that are for sale at owner's prices, write Guy R. Stanton, Lebanon, Laclede Co., Mo.

## AUTO PARTS.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 13TH AND OAK, Kansas City, Mo. We tear 'em up and sell the pieces. We save you 50 per cent on repair parts. Also buy old autos, condition no object.

## HOGS.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—BIG-TYPE, PED-igreed. Davis Bros., Lincoln, Neb.

## TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA HAY—100 TONS FOR SALE. Wm. Behrens, Banner, Kan.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Free book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box L, Wichita, Kan.

## SERUM.

VACCINATE AND SAVE YOUR HOGS. The old pioneer house, The Sibley Hog Cholera Serum Co., 1602 West 16th St., will immunize your hogs for life. Testimonials from all over the United States.

## POULTRY.

EXTRA GOOD WHITE AND BARRED Rocks. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

I WANT 100 BROWN LEGHORN PUL-lets. R. A. McMath, Minneola, Kan.

FINE BUFF LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$1 each. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

CORNISH COCKERELS AND PULLETS, \$1.00 each. Show birds priced. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

FULL BLOOD R. C. RED PULLETS, \$10 per dozen; cockerels, \$2 each; guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Write today. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, GUINEAS, chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Rox-bury, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Fine large early-hatched. Price, \$1.50 each. Farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS—BIG-BONE, dark ren, and big Golden Buff; from \$20.00 eggs. Sell cockerels cheap; egg laying strain. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WHITE RUNNER drakes, from Mrs. Myers' prize-winning stock, winners of all first premiums at State Poultry Show. Price, \$2.00 each. Thomas Owen, Jr., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. A nice bunch of early-hatched cockerels and pullets, also cocks and hens. The best blood, priced right. Moore & Moore, 1288 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BARGAINS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cock and cockerels bred from winter layers and winners. Good type of White Indian Runner Ducks. Thol. R. Wolfe, Con-way Springs, Kan.

## Bargains in Land

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Borsie Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

160-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, alfalfa, corn or wheat land; 7-room house. Big bargain. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 5 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TEXER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

120 ACRES GOOD LAND, 2 miles railroad city, this county, all tillable, 70 a. cult., fair improvements. Rent this year, \$175. \$15 per a. Inc. \$1,000. Better attend govern-ment land sale here next month. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

NOTICE—We are making exchanges of all kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Elverton, Nebraska. Dept. 6.

EIGHTY ACRES well improved, 35 a. alfalfa, 20 a. meadow, balance cultivated. Price, \$6,000; easy terms. Corn, wheat and alfalfa land for sale at bargain prices. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

## SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Ad-dress, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

## IRRIGATED ALFALFA FARM

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 220 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1,500 gallons water per acre, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—80 acres good black limestone soil, half in cultivation, but all tillable; fenced and cross-fenced; good 4-room house, cistern, cave, cellar, well fenced yard, good well and ponds; seven miles to Eureka, Kan., 2 1/2 miles to two shipping points; one mile to school; on main route and phone line. \$5,500. Mortgage, \$1,000 at 5 1/2 per cent. Part cash, balance terms. Good crop and implements also for sale. Owner, W. H. EAGAN, Utopia, Kansas.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, blue-grass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or see The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Mo.

LANDS—LANDS—In Greenwood, Elk, Wil-son and Woodson counties. Farms, ranches, grass lands, in tracts to suit all. Can take in live stock, part payment. Write W. A. NELSON & CO., Fall River, Kansas.

## 320 ACRES

Nine miles from Coldwater; 120 acres in cultivation; good small house, barn and other improvements; fine garden spot, good well of water and springs, running creek. Could farm more. All good heavy land. Price, \$19 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms. TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

FOR SALE—A fine body of 2,700 acres of sub-irrigated valley land in Finney County, belonging to two eastern banks who want to sell. Good alfalfa and wheat land. Will subdivide nicely. A low price and satisfac-tory terms will be made. CHAS. I. ZIRKLE & CO., Garden City, Kan.

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## \$100 EACH FOR OLD STRAW STACKS.

Don't Burn Your Straw—Its Worth Money.

Two years ago William Knop didn't realize that his old straw stacks could be made to yield him a net profit of \$500 a year—but he knows it now.

Curtis M. Brown and scores of other farmers did as well and even better by spreading their straw instead of burn-ing it.

It is a fact that by returning the straw to the soil before or after seeding, you can increase your wheat yield five bushels or more an acre. Straw is worth \$2.50 a ton cash as fertilizer.

The Manson Campbell Company, one of the largest farmers' and wheat growers' implement manufacturers in the United States, have perfected a straw spreader with which you can easily cover twenty acres or more a day.

No farmer can afford to be without this money-making implement. You can buy it on terms whereby it will pay for itself times over, before you have to pay out one cent. Write today for com-plete information and 48-page book to the Manson Campbell Company, 815 Traders' Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Attractive prices for a few choice bred sows and bred gilts bred for September and October litters. 200 spring pigs, pairs or trios, reason-able. F. C. WITTOREFF, Medora, Kansas.

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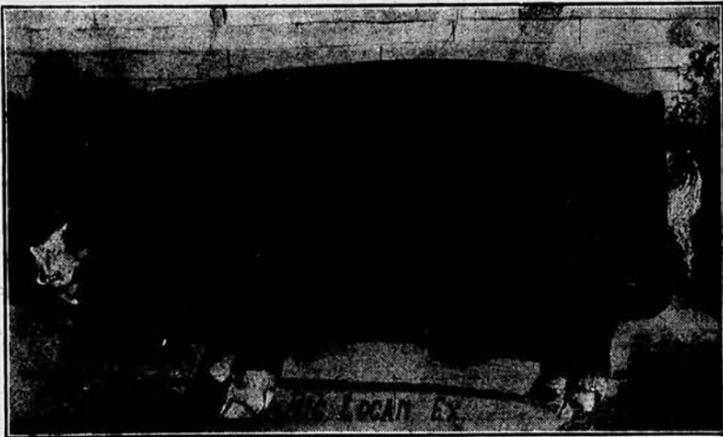
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## L. V. OKEEFE'S POLAND SALE

STILWELL, KANSAS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 22



**FORTY-FIVE HEAD.**  
Twenty-Five Early Spring Boars—Large, Growthy Fellows. Twenty Early Spring Gilts.

Most of them are sired by Big Logan Ex and Missouri Metal. While this is not a large offering, it is about the best in quality that I have sold. Please write me at once for catalog. Address all mail to

**L. V. OKEEFE, BUCYRUS, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers—Col. Harry Graham, Col. E. B. Calahan, Col. H. M. Justis.

## ROY E. FISHER'S HAMPSHIRE SALE

AT WAYNE, NEBRASKA, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.  
Forty outstanding yearling and spring boars. Ten head choice sows, also spring gilts. Select individuals of our big herd. Look up our winnings at the big fairs of 1914. Send for catalog early. Address  
**ROY E. FISHER, WINSIDE, NEBRASKA.**

## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.  
**WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP**  
Every member advertising uses it.  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.  
Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

### HORSES AND MULES

At ordinary prices, farm-raised, registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind disposition because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights, because they are developing big like their imported sires and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospitality on your visit at Fred Chandler's Percheron farm. Just above Kansas City.  
**FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.**



### HORSES AND MULES.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**  
20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.  
**PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.**

**JACK TO TRADE** for alfalfa. Six years old, black, proven and sound, large bone. Write **T. A. BAILEY, Shelbina, Mo.**

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

**PERCHERONS FOR SALE.**  
Write for prices and descriptions.  
**JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.**

**A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.** Home-bred draft stallions \$250 to \$650. Imported stallions cheaper than anywhere else. Come and see.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

## 175 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.  
**M. S. CONVERSE -:- -:- -:- PEABODY, KANSAS**

## LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

250 HEAD IN HERD.  
Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.  
Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.  
Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.  
Rugged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.  
Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.**

### FIVE CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One four-year-old registered herd bull, one three-year-old registered herd bull, two yearlings—February and May, 1913, calves; one will be year old January, 1914. Younger ones will be registered and sold. Prices reasonable.  
**WILLIAM P. HOLMES, Parkville, Mo.**

**OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.**  
Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight; Choice Goods, dam.  
**ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kan.**

### Cedar Lawn Shorthorns

For Sale—Eight head of big strong farmer bulls, also a few bred cows and heifers, priced reasonably. Come and see my herd.  
**H. I. GADDIS, McCune, Kansas.**

### BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.

Six choice bred young cows, too nearly related to new herd bull to retain. Blood of Searchlight, Pavonia, Gallant Knight. Also old herd bull, Baron Cumberland. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.  
**DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.**

## DISPERSION SALE

40 HEAD SHORTHORNS 40 HEAD  
Redfield, Kan., Oct. 29, 1914

Will close out my whole herd of choice Shorthorns, all of popular Scotch families. A tippy four-year-old herd bull included. Write for catalog.  
**F. C. WELCH, BOURBON COUNTY, REDFIELD, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers—Sparks, Duerson and Macon.

## Lomax's Annual Poland China Sale

At Leona, Kansas, Wednesday Nov. 11, 1914

A strictly high-class offering of forty head of big-type Polands—twenty spring boars and twenty spring gilts—the tops of our large number of spring pigs, sired by one of the best sons of Panorama and out of daughters of the best big-type boars of the breed, bred and fed right to make good. Bids sent to auctioneer or clerk in my care will receive careful attention. For catalog address

**Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D., St. Joseph, Mo.**

### Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>HEREFORD CATTLE.</b><br>H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.  | <b>SHORTHORNS.</b><br>G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.<br>C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.   |
| <b>ANGUS CATTLE.</b><br>B. Blickeisdorfer, Lebanon, Mo.   | <b>RED-POLL CATTLE.</b><br>John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.  |
| <b>JERSEY CATTLE.</b><br>C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn.<br>Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.   | <b>SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.</b><br>Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.   |
| <b>AYRSHIRE CATTLE.</b><br>Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.   | <b>POLAND CHINA HOGS.</b><br>F. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.<br>Wm. Griffen, Mitchellville, Iowa.<br>Henry Koeb, Edina, Mo.<br>W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. |
| <b>POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.</b><br>J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.  | <b>DUROC JERSEY HOGS.</b><br>D. O. Bancroft, Osborn, Kan.<br>Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.  |
| <b>BERKSHIRE HOGS.</b><br>N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.  | <b>HAMPSHIRE HOGS.</b><br>H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.   |
| <b>HOLSTEIN CATTLE.</b><br>T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.<br>S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa. |   |

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Am offering ten head of nicely-bred females, reds and roans. Clipper Model 386430 and King Clipper 393421 at head of herd.  
**H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.**

#### CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.

Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.  
**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.**

### DUROC JERSEYS

#### TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Two hundred spring gilts, in lots to suit customer, from one to a carload. Also choice boars. Entire spring crop immunized. Pigs by Tattarrax G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd.  
**BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.**

### Durocs of Size and Quality

Choice boars and gilts. Pairs, trios and young herds unrelated. B. & C.'s Col. Superba, Defender, Perfect Col. Good E. Nuff and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed.  
**JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.**

### Riverside Herd Durocs

A few choice boars for sale. Immunized. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.  
**W. E. CROW & SONS, Hutchinson, Kan.**

### THE CRIMSON HERD DUROCS

Twenty-five spring boars, the best blood lines of the breed. Long Wonder by Crimson Wonder out of Golden Queen 37th, Ohio Kant Be Beat, Colonial Col. by B. & C.'s Col., out of such dams as Model Queen and Buddy's Wonder. These boars are well grown out and we guarantee satisfaction. Write us today.  
**LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS.**

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Sixty-five head April pigs, both sexes. Booking orders for fall pigs. Herd boars and show stock a specialty. Priced to sell quick.  
**N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.**

**DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS**—Right in breeding and individuality. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas.**

### Choice Durocs All Ages

Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonable.  
**ENOCH LUNDGREN, Osage City, Kansas.**

### BON ACCORD DUROCS

A lot of spring boars, including a good herd header out of the grand champion sow, Model Queen.  
**LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS.**

### CHOICE DUROC BOARS.

Big, growthy, heavy-bone pigs. Such blood lines as Crimson Wonder, King the Col., High Col., Col. S. and Ohio Col. Herd boars, Good Enough Model 2d and Col. King. Write for prices.  
**J. D. SHEPHERD, Abilene, Kan.**

### GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

The Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913. Crimson Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably.  
**W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.**

### ALFRED'S DUROCS

Boars, all ages, by Tattletale's Volunteer, Pilot Chief Col., Monarch Chief, the 1,200-pound litter mate of the great Superba. Priced for quick sale. Write for descriptions and prices.  
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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.  
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Bull Moose Col. 138255 by King the Col. and out of a Proud Chief Jr. sow. Cannot use him longer. Price, \$50.00.  
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Boars for the farmer and stockman. Immuned, best of breeding, good individuals. Write for descriptions and price.  
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Eighty boars and gilts of spring farrow, ready for service, sired by Ede's Model No. 31295, Gage's Pride No. 38933. Best of breeding and priced right. Large-boned prolific kind. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kansas.**

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FOR SALE—Fifty head of young cows and heifers. Prices, \$75 to \$125. Also a few choice young bulls by Stockwell's Fern Lad, first-prize bull at American Royal, 1913. **J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo.**

Ten Miles East of Leavenworth, Kansas.

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### 26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all fresh in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$400. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; gentle, sound, sure breeder, seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older. A. R. O. dams or granddams. **S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.**



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Twenty-five cows and one bull, all pure-bred registered Holsteins, were recently unloaded at Williams, Minn. They were purchased by the Security State Bank of that place, and sold to farmers on easy terms. These far-sighted financiers selected pure-bred registered Holstein cattle because they were sure that it was for the best financial interest of the community. They acted on their knowledge of Holsteins as producers as compared with other breeds. If pure-breeds were good for them, why not for you? Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. **Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.**

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I am offering both registered and high-grade cows and heifers, also bulls. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.**

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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.**

SUNFLOWER HERD offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (62 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please. **F. J. SEABLE, Prop., Okaloosa, Kan.**

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Well bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Priced reasonable. **GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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CORYDALE FARM HOLSTEINS. Headed by Jewel Paul Butter Boy, Reg. No. 94245. Five choice registered bulls, ages 4 to 9 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 HOLSTEINS. For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. **F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.**

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Holstein-Friesian Bulls.—Very attractive prices for next four weeks on a two-year-old herd bull and several other registered bull calves that are younger, one a son of a 90-pound cow, his granddam a 101-pound cow. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.**

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Choice Young Bulls from record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old. **David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

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Having sold my farm, will sell **At Auction, October 20, 1914** Twenty head of registered and fifty head of high-grade cows and heifers, horses, hogs, and all farm machinery. All cattle will be sold subject to tuberculin test if desired. **GEO. W. KNUDSON, West Salem, Wis.**

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HOLSTEIN BULL ten months old; 16-lb. dam. Good individual. Price reasonable. **Wm. F. Mielens, 97 Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.**

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Public Sale October 8. Will sell 16 head high-grade Jersey cows, five fresh in October; all bred to Fontain's Valentine. Write for descriptions. **W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan.**

ALPHA DELL FARM JERSEYS. Will sell herd bull, Grand Fern Lad, and four registered cows in milk; good producers. \$100 each. I want to sell quick. **F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.**

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

TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES. Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices. **D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.**

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A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.**

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Good blocky fellows. Best of breeding and all registered. Priced at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

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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.**

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Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. **C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.**

## RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE. A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable. **I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.**

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For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality. **AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

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Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers. **GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.**

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Fells headed by the last son of Crema Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd. **ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

RED POLLED BULLS—First-class quality. Greatest combination beef and milk. **O. K. SMITH, Barnard, Mo.**

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"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires. **GEORGE McADAM, Holton, Kan.**

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OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP. O. I. C. Hogs, Choice Rams, Bred Sows from show stock. Bargain prices. Hogs immunized, double treatment. **W. W. WALTIRE & SONS, Peculiar, Mo.**

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PEDIGREED MULEFOOT HOGS from 450 pounds down to pigs at weaning time. Priced to sell at **SINNS' MULEFOOT HOG RANCH** Alexandria, Nebraska.

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Large English BERKSHIRES. Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. **H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.**

## RILEY & SON'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Our herd has blood of Spotted Boy, Billy Sunday, Cainsville Boy, Lucky Judge, Brandywine, Clipper, Lamar Chief, Good Enough, Lineville Chief and Clifton. Write us your wants. **J. O. RILEY & SON, CAINSVILLE, MO.**

## POLAND CHINAS

### FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS

Fifty choice spring boars for farmers and breeders. Will not hold a fall sale. Will offer my best boars and a few gilts at very reasonable prices. One fall boar. Can furnish pairs or trios. Herd boars. Frazier's A Wonder and Expansion Hadley. Come and see me. **E. D. FRAZIER, Drexel, Missouri.**

MT. TABOR HERD POLAND CHINAS. Pairs not related, get of four boars, 150 spring pigs by Big Mogul, son of Mogul's Monarch, out of Expansion dams. Bred sows and gilts, four yearling boars. Bargain prices—next sixty days. **J. D. WILLFOXT, Zeandale, Kansas.**

DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND. Herd boars Sunny Chesus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed. **WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.**

### Stryker Bros' Prize Polands

For sale at all times, a choice lot of Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle; show winners. Write us your wants. **STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

### BEN FRANK'S POLANDS

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you. **BEN FRANK, Route 3, Jefferson City, Mo.**

### SPECIAL OFFERING

Big-Boned Spotted Polands. I must raise \$1,000 in September, and to do so will offer my old original big-boned spotted Poland China spring pigs, either sex, at \$20; bred gilts, \$35. Order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. **THE ENNIS FARM, Herina Station, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis.)**

### Poland Chinas That Please

Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages, open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. **F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. E. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Eric W. Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.**

### Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the **Old-Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands.** Write your wants. Address **H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

MOORE & SONS—POLANDS. For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header, prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living. **F. E. MOORE & SONS, Gardner, Kan.**

MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS have size and quality. Headed by son of Expansion. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Pigs, either sex. **J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.**

### MOORE'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Forty choice boars and gilts for the farmers and breeders of the old original big-boned spotted Polands. Prices reasonable. Will not hold fall sale. Write me or call and see them. They will suit you. Boars and gilts not related. **D. S. MOORE, Route 3, Linville, Iowa.**

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS. Herd boar Orphan Dan by Dan Hadley, dam by Orphan Chief, champion over all breeds, Allen County Fair, 1913 and 1914. Three April boars by Orphan Dan. Prices reasonable. Write at once. **E. M. CHATTERTON, Celery, Kansas.**

BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS. Sixteen carefully selected boars. One yearling by Columbus, the Nebraska sweepstakes boar; another by Longfellow by Ideal by Smooth Wonder by A Wonder. Number of choice gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. **Hamilton & Sons, Wellsville, Kan.**

### METAL UTILITY POLANDS

Eight spring pigs sired by Good Enough by Gold Metal and Big Ben. Prices most reasonable. Also one serviceable boar by Good Enough. Herd boar prospect. **AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.**

AMCOATS' POLANDS. A's Big Orange March Pigs, both sexes, from sows of big-type breeding. Have lots of stretch and good bone; thrifty condition, will make big ones. All immune. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

FEW GOOD FALL BOARS BY PAN LOOK AND FIRST QUALITY. Dams, sows of Expansion and Grand Look breeding. Spring boars also. **JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

### BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY

Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobleman 2d and Long King's Equal 2d, out of our best sows. Pairs and trios not akin. Priced right. **SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.**

SPRING PIGS by Major Jim. Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. **O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.**

STRAUSS' BIG POLAND CHINAS. Six fall boars and 18 spring boars sired by Model Wonder and Blue Valley Chief. Write your wants. I can please you. **O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.**

1,000-POUND BOARS. Poland China boars that will grow into 700 to 1,000-pound hogs at maturity. Priced right. **A. ROESLER, Wilcox, Neb.**

FIFTY BIG-TYPE BOAR PIGS—One big yearling. For quick sale. **J. E. KINZEE, Falco, Kansas.**

# BOYS

## IF You Want a Shetland Pony Send Us Your Name and Address. We Have Given Away Over 100 Fine Ponies and Outfits

# GIRLS

Wouldn't you like to own a nice gentle Shetland Pony—one that you could ride and drive to school or anywhere? Of course you would, and you can get it without its costing you a cent of your money. In the past three years we have given away over 100 of the nicest pet Shetland Ponies anyone could possibly ask for, and you might just as well have one.

### "Colonel"

"Colonel" is a beautiful young spotted Shetland, white and brown with white stockings and long, pretty white and brown mane and tail. He is one of the prettiest of all the fine little horses that KANSAS FARMER has given away. He stands about 40 inches high and weighs about 350 pounds. He is so gentle that any boy or girl who is old enough to be alone, can ride or drive him, for he has been petted and handled ever since he was a little baby pony. KANSAS FARMER has already given away 116 ponies to boys and girls who have sent us their names and addresses saying they wanted one of our Shetland ponies and outfits. We gave away 51 last year but we have plenty more for the boys and girls who are willing to do something for us that will be easy for them to do, just during spare time. "Colonel" is a most lovable pet and any boy or girl who gets him will certainly be proud of him. The Pony Editor selected "Colonel" from more than 75 other fine ponies, as the prettiest, gentlest and best of all of them. With "Colonel" we are going to give away a fine Four-Wheeled Pony Runabout and a Nickel Mounted Pony Harness, all for one prize. Two other fine ponies, "Prince" and "Dude," will be given as two other prizes at the same time. With "Prince" and "Dude" we are going to give a Saddle, Bridle and Blanket. "Prince" and "Dude" are just as gentle and well broken as "Colonel," and just as nice, only the Runabout and Harness go with "Colonel," and the Saddle and Bridle with the other two ponies.



Virgil McGill, Holsington, Kansas, and His Prize Pony, Peek-O II, and Outfit. The first prize offered here is another fine outfit like this.

### Fathers and Mothers!

If you have any children that you want to make happy, very happy and healthy, by all means encourage them to send in their names at once. KANSAS FARMER, the oldest and best known farm paper west of the Missouri River, is going to give away some more fine, gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits, Saturday, December 19, 1914—just in time for Christmas—and your boy or girl might just as well have one as not. One child has an equal opportunity with another and every child is sure to be rewarded with a fine Shetland Pony and Outfit or CASH, for the work done, so you cannot lose. There is no easier or better way to become the owner of a Shetland. The riding and driving will give the child healthful pleasure and exercise so much needed after a day in the school room, and a nice Shetland pet like these we are going to give away, occupies a child's thoughts during leisure moments and exerts a wholesome influence upon the child's whole life. Idleness and lack of wholesome amusement and exercise have blighted many a child's life, but every child with a true playmate like these Shetlands, will be happy and healthy and full of fun. By nature, Shetlands are gentle and are natural pets and it is their disposition to like children. The Shetland is the child's horse and there is nothing you could give your child that would give more pleasure than one of these Shetlands. It will be well worth your while to fill in the blank below which costs you nothing and places you under no obligation to us whatever.

ANY BOY OR GIRL IN KANSAS IS ELIGIBLE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF "COLONEL" OR ONE OF THE OTHER PONIES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

### LETTERS FROM PONY WINNERS

#### "PEEK-O II"

"I am going to write and tell you I received little 'Peek-O II,' Christmas morning. I was sure glad to see him. He is a dandy. I can't thank you enough for him. I wish every boy could have been as happy as I was when I got him. Money couldn't buy him. He is so gentle and kind we can all love him and he takes the eye of every one passing by. I am sure glad I entered the contest so I can be the owner of 'Peek-O II.' He can't be beat. Wishing you a Happy New Year, and thanking you again for 'Peek-O II.' I remain, your friend, Virgil Magill, Holsington, Kan.

Pony Editor.

Dear Sir:—I received my pony, buggy and harness all O. K. He is fully up to my expectations. "Wiggins" is sure a fine little pony, and what I am proud of is that he never cost papa a dollar. I worked hard, but I am not sorry for the time I spent, and want to thank those who helped me, also the paper for giving me the opportunity to win a pony like "Wiggins."—BEE HEDRICK, Lincoln, Kansas.

#### "CIRCUS"

"I thought I would let you know that 'Circus' reached me all right. I have rode him some. I like him and I think he is a good pet. He is broke well to ride. I am going to take my picture and 'Circus' and send a picture to you. Almost everybody in Alton would like to have him. I hope everybody will get a pony like him. I am glad you gave me a chance to win 'Circus.' I am thanking you ever so much for 'Circus.' I will close and ride 'Circus' to the mail box to mail this letter. With my thanks to you, I am, your friend, Willie Schalansky, Alton, Kan.

YOU DON'T SEND ANY MONEY to learn all about our approved plan whereby 116 boys and girls have each gotten one of our fine Shetland Ponies. Just send your name and address on a postal card or fill in the blank at the bottom of this page and send in a letter. On another part of this page we are printing the names and addresses of some of the boys and girls who have already become the owners of our ponies, and we are printing as many of the letters from them as we have space for here, too. Hundreds of people in Kansas everywhere know about KANSAS FARMER and the Shetland Ponies we give away. Your banker and many of your neighbors know that KANSAS FARMER, established over 50 years, is one of the most reliable papers in the entire United States, and gives away these ponies to advertise this paper. You can just as well own one of these ponies and outfits as any other boy or girl. Some one will get them. You don't even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. We had never heard of one of the other boys and girls who got our other ponies until they wrote and told us that they wanted a Shetland Pony and Outfit, so you can see we must hear from you and have your name and address right away. These three fine Ponies and Outfits WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

### WHAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS SAY OF KANSAS FARMER SHETLAND PONIES AND OUTFITS

#### "TANGO."

I herewith enclose a kodak picture of the first prize pony, "Tango," and its owner. You may rest assured that none could be more pleased over anything than Reinhold is over his outfit. As his father, I take this opportunity to thank you most kindly for the fairness and honesty you have showed throughout. Again thanking you in behalf of my son, I am—P. D. MALM, Lindsborg, Kansas.

#### WON A FINE CASH PRIZE. CAMERA AND WATCH.

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 3, 1914. Dear Sir:—Received my check a few days ago and thank you ever so much. I would like to have won the first prize but think I am repaid for my work in receiving the Camera, Watch and Check. I thank you again very much. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, Yours truly, Gladys Walters.

#### "NIP."

"Enclosed you will find a picture of 'Nip,' the pony that Irene won, and Irene's younger sister, Elsie, on her. The pictures were taken with the Camera you sent to Irene. Irene is 10 years old and Elsie 8, and they love this pony more than I could tell. They ride her to school every day. She is so fat and pretty. They have learned more about horses from handling her than they

ever knew before, and had always been with horses, too."—Mrs. W. E. Savage, Olathe, Kan.

#### ONLY TOOK A LITTLE WORK.

I received the Shetland pony, "King," and his outfit and it sure is a fine prize that you give for the little work that it took to get it. The pony is as gentle as a lamb. My little brothers and sisters are under him and over him and on

top of him. Many, many thanks for the pony.—OTTO STOCHR, Cheney, Kansas.

#### "DON."

"I received the pony, saddle, bridle and blanket all right, and am well pleased with them. Many thanks for sending me such a pretty Shetland pony, saddle and bridle."—Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kansas.

#### "BEAUTY."

We all think a lot of "Beauty," and if I could win another like him I would try it again. "Beauty" has the nicest stall in our barn and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him for anything, and he knows it.—ELMER LUNZ, Belpre, Kansas.

#### TEACHING HIS PONY TRICKS.

I received my pony all right and he is sure fine. I can ride and drive him everywhere. We are learning him several tricks now and he is learning them so quick. Everybody here things he is just fine. I think it is a very easy way to get a nice pony.

I want to thank you very much for him, also for my watch and camera. My pony's name is Rufus. I wish Kansas Farmer the best of success, for it is a fine paper.—ORVILLE KUHLMAN, Kenneth, Kansas.

#### ALL THE PRIZES WERE NICE.

I think "Rufus" is so cute. Everybody thinks there is no horse like "Rufus." I think the saddle and bridle are awfully nice, too, and so is the camera, telescope and the gold watch that you sent to Ernest.—ROY KIMBREL, May, Okla.

#### THINKS A GREAT DEAL OF TONY.

I received your letter this morning asking if I wanted to trade my Shetland pony for another. No, I don't care to trade, as I think a great deal of "Tony."—EARL MCKOWN, Pratt, Kansas.

#### HERE ARE SOME OF THE NAMES OF THE OTHER WINNERS.

- Olive Douglas, Percerville; Howard McCarty, Stafford; Ruth Dearth, Holcomb; Claud Reinert, Cave; Willie Adams, Dodge City; Joseph Miller, Dodge City; Virgil Magill, Holsington; Earl McCaslan, Junction City; Willie Schalansky, Alton; George Roberts, Larned; Elmer Lunz, Belpre; Emil Osburn, Chapman; Floyd Ramsey, El Dorado; Floyd Gerardy, Americus; Ruth Stone, Sterling; Willie Johnson, Larned; Emma Kinkel, Wiley; Bennie Fitzmeyer, Stafford; Ethel Billins, Kensington; Helen Crane, Horton; Guy Frazer, Mankato; Leonard Scott, Argonia; Dennis Brown, Fort Scott; Dorothy Sheldon, Burlington.

### You Will Sure Win a Pony or a Cash Prize.

Every boy and girl that sends us their name and address and takes part, will receive a Pony Prize or be paid in cash in proportion to the work done. YOU CANNOT LOSE as you are sure to get something for the work you do.



Elsie Savage, Olathe, Kansas, and Her Pony, "Nip."



The Finest Playmate in the World.

### SIGN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY

PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Please tell me how I can become the owner of "Colonel," "Prince" or "Dude." I want to be the owner of one of the Shetland Ponies and Outfits you are going to give away.

MY NAME.....

POSTOFFICE.....

STREET OR R. F. D.....

MY FATHER'S OR MOTHER'S NAME.....

### EVERY BOY OR GIRL GETS A PRIZE, TOO

And here is another important point. If you send us your name at once you will be entitled to take part in the EXTRA PRIZE AWARDS and you will receive a fine present. Besides the ponies and outfits and cash we are going to pay, we will give away Cameras, Gold Watches, Telescopes, Moving Picture Machines and many other fine rewards. It doesn't make any difference in what part of Kansas you live. If you send us your name and address and get either one of these fine ponies, the pony and his entire outfit will be shipped to you, all charges prepaid. The Shetland ponies are the big prizes and you have just as good an opportunity to get them as any other boy or girl if you act quickly and send us your name and address now. We will write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address all Letter to

THE PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas