

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 22.

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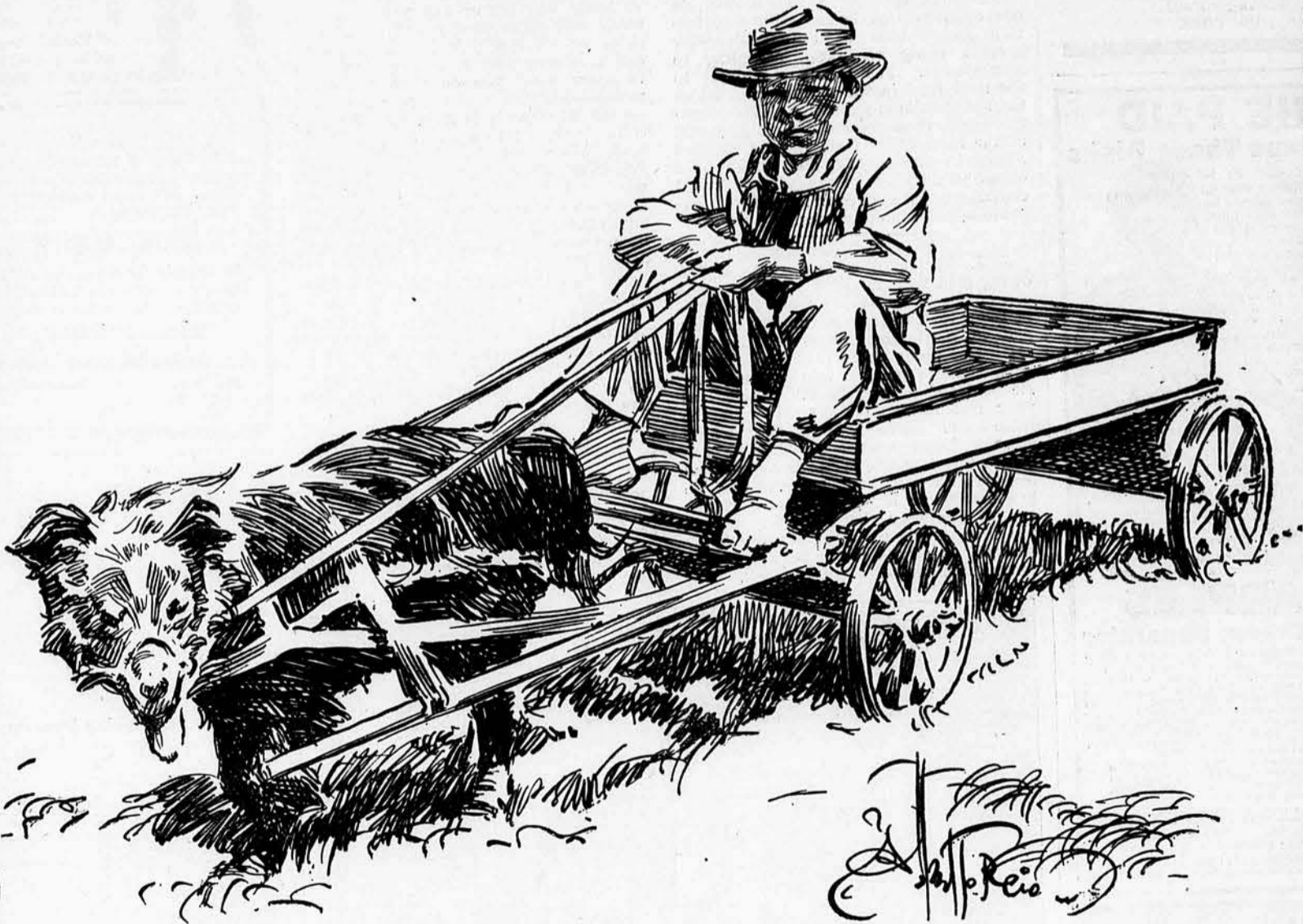
Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**A** fact accomplished always contains the reason why it is so. As the child is father to the man so the kind of man depends upon the kind of child he was permitted to be. Each is the product of his environment and it does not matter to whom he goes to school so much as with whom he goes. His companions educate him whether they be human, or animal or plant.

A boy's first duty is to grow—mentally, morally, physically, spiritually play is as the work of his later years. Play develops his powers, awakens his ability, builds his body, and he needs instruction and guidance in play as in work. The careless habit of throwing the child entirely upon his own resources in play is unfair to the child and a shirk of duty by the parents.

The measure of the child's need is the measure of the parents opportunity.

—I. D. G.



*Ingenuity and Skill Developed in Play is of Lifelong Value.*



# FARM POWER

## DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS, TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

### ABOUT THIS DEPARTMENT.

Since establishing this department, treating of all kinds of farm power, automobiles, and including a touch now and then on road improvement, several KANSAS FARMER subscribers have written that we could devote our space to a better cause and claiming that the farmers of Kansas are not interested in automobiles because the farmer is not an owner and buyer of autos.

Such letters caused this editor to take some notice. We have no more available space than we can fill with live farm topics, and we can afford to waste no time or space to print something in which our readers are not interested. Accordingly, we set about finding out what interest KANSAS FARMER readers have in automobiles. We know they are interested in stationary engines—gasoline and steam. The sales, known to be large, established this as a fact. We have figures to show that no less than 6,000 KANSAS FARMER subscribers are owners of automobiles; that 20,000 autos are owned in the state, and that 11,000 are owned by the farmers of Kansas. It is well known that every auto owner is a reader of automobile literature. That is one of the desires coupled with and inseparable from automobile ownership. In the face of these figures it would seem that we were justified in continuing the department, and will so do.

### PLOW WITH TRACTION POWER.

The Ottawa (Kan.) Herald prints this item: "John Usher, of Lawrence, was in Ottawa this morning on his way to his farm near Pomona. Mr. Usher was driving a new Mitchell automobile, and had a plow in the rear seat. Mr. Usher and his brother, Samuel Usher, are farming on a big scale on their Pomona ranch. Among the latest things in farm machinery on the Usher ranch is a large traction engine to be used in plowing the fields."

### Suggestion on Auto Law.

The road laws of Kansas should, in our opinion, provide for state registration and license of automobiles—the licenses being graduated according to horse-power. The fee should revert to the road fund in the county from which the automobile is registered. Each county would then receive the full benefit of the license fees from the automobiles owned in the county, and automobiles owned in the cities of each county would contribute their proportion to the expense of road maintenance.

### Auto Farm Utility.

J. J. Seckinger, Olathe, Kan., is the owner of a Reo runabout which he finds convenient in traveling from his home in town to his farm, in running errands and in marketing his fruit. He has carried as many as 10 crates of cherries at a time to market in this runabout. He sold something like 300 crates last year and all were delivered with the little auto. He says, in the Olathe Mirror, his home newspaper, that he has owned this machine for over a year and has not spent a cent on repairs. He has never had a puncture, and at the end of the year the same air was in the tires as when the machine was purchased. It occurs to us that this is a remarkable record.

### About Road Improvement.

We have several letters from subscribers which letters are to the effect that the farmers of Kansas resent the idea of improving country roads for the use of city autoists and that, so far as farmers in general are concerned, the roads are good enough. There is considerable truth in the contentions of the writers of these letters. However, country roads in general are not as good as they should be for the farmer's own use, especially in view of the fact that one-half of the automobiles owned in Kansas are owned by farmers. Therefore, this situation controverts the fact that good roads are for the exclusive use of the city autoist. However, the city autoist should not be adverse to doing his share of the work in road improvement. Recently we have noticed in a considerable number of country papers statements to the effect that the auto owners in various Kansas towns have organized clubs for road improvement, the idea of the clubs being, of course, to co-operate with farmers along the principal thoroughfares for the improvement of those roads, but in every instance it is the purpose of the auto club to expend time and money on its own account in bettering the principal roads to towns in which clubs are organized.

Very recently we read of an auto club which had appointed a committee of three, each committee having the care of a certain thoroughfare, and that this committee would go over each road at least once each month with volunteers from town and, so far as was possible in the time allotted and with the help available, fix up the bad places and otherwise improve in the roads.

### Want to Hear From Auto Owners.

We desire to hear from owners of automobiles who are farmers. We want to know why you, as a farmer, bought an automobile and what kind of machine you bought—not for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the machine, but to know whether or not you bought a small and consequently low-priced machine or whether you bought a larger and medium-priced car. We also want to know what you do with the automobile—whether used entirely for pleasure or whether it is an important machine in the transaction of your business. We would also like to know how you have gotten along with the machine, whether it has been—as is supposed by many—a constant source of trouble and annoyance, or whether it has given you little trouble as a result of having been out of repair.

We would also like to know what the principal items of expense are in connection with the maintenance of such car, whether it is principally tire expense or expense of some other sort.

How far have you been able to run a set of casings, and what care do you give your casings?

If you have a photograph of your car being used for pleasure or in business we will be pleased to have you submit the same with your letter in answer to the above questions. We will pay for photos we use, and return, if requested, those we do not use.

Timothy hay is always worth more than it is worth. Sow alfalfa or clover.



If you could get five cents more a pound for your butter, the yearly profit would be increased over \$10.00 on every cow you have.

But how to get this increased profit?

It takes good cream, plus good salt, to make fancy butter.

If you're not getting the top-notch price, perhaps the salt you use has something to do with it.

You take no chances when you use Worcester Salt. Its fine, even grains and its sweetness make Worcester a perfect dairy salt. It gives butter the tastiness that fixes the price.

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Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World  
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## SHE PAID To Escape These Disks

Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to get a cream separator. He refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful



Women pay their own hard-earned money to escape washing these disks

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because Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in this girl's left hand. She knew Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and skim twice as clean, thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So she added her own hard-earned money to what her husband was willing to pay and bought a Sharples Tubular. Now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw. What higher praise could be given Tubulars?

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Ask for Catalog No. 185.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
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**Collins Plow Co.**  
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## CROWN PIANO

would make! It would make your wife, your children, yourself happier—your whole home bright and cheerful. When the evening's work is done you could all gather in the parlor, sing the good old songs of long ago, listen to the latest tunes and join in those sacred hymns that we all love so well. Wouldn't that make life rosier for everybody? You and your folks will marvel at the deep, rich, mellow tone of the Crown Piano—a masterpiece: Well built, majestic looking, stylish—your wife will be proud to own it. The Crown Piano is priced low, quality considered. You can buy on time if desired. Write for handsome illustrated book.

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first instead of "working up to it." Get our free Art Book on Separating Cream and Handling Milk. Shows best methods, gives results of extensive experiments and information found nowhere else.

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**LOMAX TOWN CO., LOMAX, ILLS.**

## Start a Band

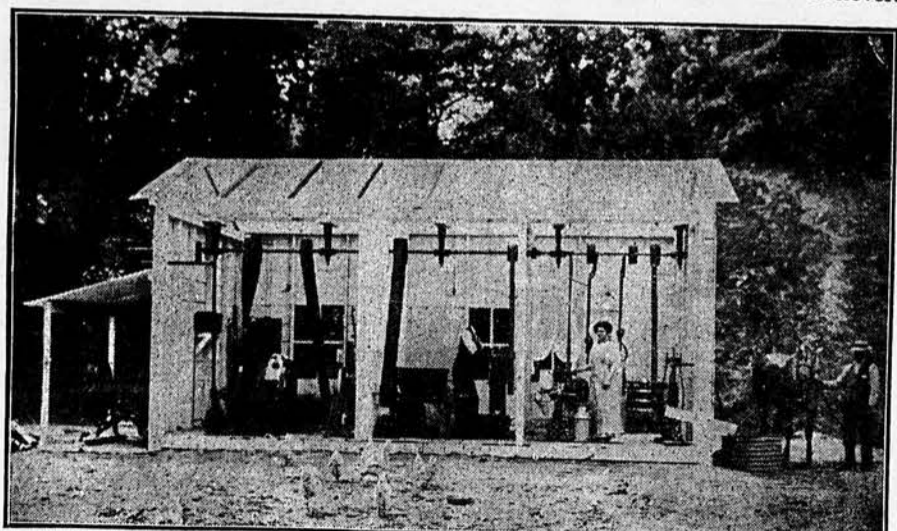
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**4 BUGGY WHEELS** (rental) \$8.99  
With Rubber Tires, \$18.45. Your Wheels Reconditioned, \$10.50. 1 make wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Tops, \$6.50. Shafts, \$2.10; Repair Wheels, \$5.25; Axles \$2.25; Wagon Umbrella Tree. Buy Direct. Ask for Catalog 61

**SPAT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 5612 St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**



**CONVENIENT FARM POWER HOUSE.**  
GASOLINE ENGINE OPERATING GENERATOR FOR HOUSE AND BARN. ELECTRIC LIGHTING. GRIND-STONE, WOOD SAW, CORN SHELLER, FEED GRINDER, CREAM SEPARATOR, CHURN, WASHING MACHINE AND PUMP. EACH DRIVEN FROM ONE LINE SHAFT. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.



#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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#### ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.



# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

#### OUR GUARANTEE

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



What is the income of your farm? Are you doing as well as other farmers who are conducting their farm operations along the same lines, or is your income as great as that of other farmers who are conducting their business along other lines? In short, how does the income from your farm per year, as you are handling it, compare with the income of other farms of the same size under the methods by which they are handled? The above are important questions to every farmer. They are important applied to other lines of business, and those in other lines of business find out what other institutions in the same line are doing in matters of economy, efficiency, profit, etc.

The above questions are demanding serious consideration at the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture, which department is co-operating with the agricultural authorities in the different states in ascertaining figures regarding the relative incomes of farms throughout the different states. The greatest progress in this work has been made in Wisconsin under D. H. Otis, a former Kansas young man, who is making his mark in the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Otis' investigation and figures teach an important lesson in that they show that many farms are returning an income quite commensurate with the investment involved and the labor incurred. The figures show, further, that many farms are not doing this, and the reason why some farms are failing to give adequate return is fully investigated. The federal Department of Agriculture has arranged for co-operative work with the Kansas Agricultural College for investigation along this line in Kansas, and this work will, no doubt, be begun this year. One of the important features which develop in this work is that matter of getting the farmer to keep a brief system of accounts whereby he may be able to know just what his results are, and in this way be able to determine what are his most profitable or poorest paying undertakings.

No farmer is justified in wasting valuable time and labor on crops or live stock which, because of climatic or economic conditions, cannot yield adequate returns. Accurate records and accounts are necessary in the management of every business enterprise. No business can be successful in the long run unless its condition can be determined at any time, and no conservative business man will fail to prepare a financial statement at the end of his fiscal year. He must determine how he stands, not only with others, but with himself. This accounting very often reveals that the farmer or business man is not doing as well as he had thought, or may be doing much better than he had thought. One of the objects of keeping tab on one's affairs is to assist in accumulating property. Another object is to record a continuous history of business transactions for future guidance. Such is not only profitable, but it is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to know what the profits and losses are in the different farm enterprises.

#### GOOD IN MANY PUSHING.

Not long since KANSAS FARMER remarked with reference to several letters it had received from readers asking why the manufacturers of plows and harvesting machinery, managers of railroads and business organizations of one kind and another were so energetic and prolific in preparing printed matter and in conducting educational propaganda designed to promote better tillage of the soil, better seeding, better cultivation, and in every other respect eliciting so much interest in the welfare of the farmer. Our remarks covered the situation fully, but in correspondence with some of the men at the head of the above propaganda for the different institutions, we have opportunity to know how such institutions regard the work

they are doing. Their attitude is shown in the following, which is taken from a letter by F. H. Demaree, Agronomist for the Case Plow Works:

"I firmly believe that the experiment stations are and should be the head and source of agricultural knowledge in each state, but they are not sufficiently supported, as yet, to spread their own propaganda enough to make the showing that the advancement of the time demands. Furthermore, if the state did support them to this extent, it would make an enormous burden. I believe that our work that our own company is trying to do through its agronomy department, that the railroad companies are doing, that the commercial clubs are doing, and all other commercial bodies are putting on, will eventually look to the experiment station and college for information and partial direction. When this comes to pass, agricultural advancement will be easy and a comparatively simple matter with the work distributed among those who benefit by it."

#### PASTURING ALFALFA.

It has for years been a matter of surprise to the editor that so little alfalfa is pastured. We feel so for the reason that, in the editor's own farm operations, he every year pastured the first and last crops of alfalfa, the alfalfa being the first green pasture in the spring and the last green pasture in the fall. This pasturing was done by a herd of large-producing and valuable dairy cows and young stock, with no serious results from bloat and not a single fatality. In our travels over Kansas during the past ten years we have seen here and there farmers pasturing alfalfa at their pleasure and reporting no losses from bloat or other causes. In the same neighborhoods where this pasturing was done we have talked with other farmers who would not think of pasturing alfalfa on account of serious results from which they had already suffered, so here is the experience of one farmer who thinks it dangerous to pasture alfalfa, and likewise from the same neighborhood comes the experience of other farmers who pasture this crop without even thinking of loss by bloat. Last week at the Kansas Agricultural College the choice dairy animals of the herd were knee deep in alfalfa pasture. Prof. Reed, in charge of the dairy cows, stated that he pastured alfalfa any time such pasture was needed, except when dews were heavy or immediately following rains, and without any damaging outcome. "Maid Henry" the 13-year-old Holstein cow which has made a big record for the College, was on this pasture; likewise the largest producing Ayrshire and Jersey owned by the College. It is reasonable to assume that these animals would not have been risked on alfalfa pasture if any danger of loss was contemplated. The editor believes alfalfa one of our most valuable pasture plants and, even though it should not be needed for permanent pasture if it can be pastured safely in the early spring and the late fall, it certainly would add much to the most successful handling of dairy cows and other live stock. It is the editor's theory that well-fed animals when turned on to alfalfa will not gorge themselves to the extent of bloating. We think, also, that they should be kept off the alfalfa while it is wet with dew or rain. We hesitate to recommend the pasturing of alfalfa on account of the disastrous results which have been experienced in the past, but the experience of farmers who are using alfalfa as a pasture is such as will warrant further investigation into the possibility of pasturing without loss. KANSAS FARMER will be glad to hear from its readers regarding the pasturing of the alfalfa plant.

#### THE HOG SHORTAGE.

Hogs are scarce in every section of the corn belt, though one shipper reports a plentiful supply of shoats in southern Missouri. Most farmers and

shippers have been attributing this widespread shortage to the cholera scare, but a prospective shows that it was really due to the shortage of the corn crop. As compared with the corn crop of 1910, that of last year showed a shortage of nearly 50 million bushels in Kansas, over 61 million bushels in Missouri, more than 45 million bushels in Nebraska and nearly 45 million bushels in Oklahoma, which state had only about a half crop. This makes a total shortage of corn in these four states of 197,693,017 bushels last year, and, as the farmers did not see how to carry their hogs with so little corn, they let them go as soon as ready.

It is a well-known fact that hog cholera was no worse in Kansas last year than it had been in other years, and it was not so bad in this state as in others. The combined effect of the cholera scare and the corn shortage has been to deplete the country of this most necessary and valuable farm animal.

This combination has taught the farmers a lesson—several of them, in fact. It has taught them the value of Kafir and milo in crop insurance and as a feed for live stock. These crops are practically sure in Kansas in any year, and their feeding value for all classes of stock is at least 90 per cent that of corn. Farmers are realizing the value of Kafir and are planting much more of it than ever before. With this crop in the ground, the question of feed need never be a serious one in this state again.

Another lesson that has been learned is that live stock is absolutely essential to any permanent system of agriculture, and that the quick money making hogs can be raised and fattened on Kafir as well as on corn.

A third lesson is that the anti-hog cholera serum is a safeguard when promptly and properly administered.

Indications are that the demand for hogs will be increasingly large and that the breeders of pure-bred hogs will be taxed to meet it. Farmers are also learning the value of good blood on any priced land.

#### CHINCH BUGS AND CROPS.

Reports from some sections indicate that chinch bugs have made their appearance in oats and wheat. Several KANSAS FARMER readers ask if the plowing under of the infested growing crops will destroy the bugs. A thorough plowing and turning under of vegetation in which the bugs are harbored will destroy many bugs. However, the operation for the destruction of the bugs is not thoroughly done with the plowing. Following the plow, the field should be packed, settling the sub-surface as much as possible. Following the packing, the plowed field should be harrowed and given a fine surface as the soil and location of field will permit, keeping in mind the possibility of the field blowing if it is too finely pulverized.

The plowed field may be safely planted to cowpeas or soy beans, these being about the only crops which will mature on this ground during this growing season and which are proof against the ravages of the chinch bug. The chinch bug does not work on the legumes. On farms where silage is put up, the cowpeas may be cut and run into the silo with the corn, Kafir or cane silage, thus improving the feeding value of the silage. Where the cowpeas are grown separately from the corn, as under the above circumstances, the cowpeas can be fed into the cutter along with the corn. Even distribution of the cowpeas with the corn in cutting is not at all necessary, but desirable.

It is difficult to destroy the chinch bug by plowing under, and if there are many bugs in the crop plowed under, it is reasonably sure that enough of them will remain alive to damage corn, Kafir or cane which may be planted or sown on the land. The ravages of the chinch

bug, of course, depend a great deal upon the season.

There are thousands upon thousands of acres of oats in Kansas which this year will not amount to anything. The editor does not recall another season when oats have grown so poorly as they have this year. This year's oat failure is due, in part, to the fact that many oats were sown when the ground was too wet and otherwise in poor physical condition, resulting in the inability of the oat plant to get a start and thrive. In many localities the early growing season has been entirely too wet and cold for oats. In some localities the absence of rain at just the right time, together with several extremely hot days, has had a damaging effect. This oat land must be put into some kind of crop which will mature before frost. As above recommended, where chinch bugs have put in their appearance, cowpeas and soy beans will furnish the means of getting ahead of the bugs, and where the bugs have not made an appearance the sowing of millet will result in a good hay crop. Where millet hay is not desired and a crop of forage or grain is wanted, Kafir or sorghum planted at this time has a good chance for maturity and the making of a profitable crop.

#### GET READY FOR STATE FAIR.

There are more animals now being fitted for the State Fair at Topeka than ever before. At least Secretary H. L. Cook has received more letters announcing the intention of the owners to fit and show than he had received up to within three weeks of the opening day last fall. Showing live stock at the county and state fairs is one of the best possible ways of advertising, provided there is a large attendance of interested visitors, but it has other and greater advantages. The feeding and fitting of animals for show is an education in itself. It compels a study of blood lines, the principles of breeding, a knowledge of type and what constitutes a show animal and of how to feed.

A man can learn more of real, practical, helpful knowledge by fitting a herd of show hogs for one fair than he can in years of ordinary practice. In the first place, he must have good animals, and to get these he must go to the breeders and from them get, not only the animals themselves, but a knowledge of how they were bred, what constitutes show type and how to feed and care for them in order that they develop into animals that will compare favorably with competitors.

The agricultural fair is not appreciated by Kansas people as it should be. Whether county or state, the fair is the one great object lesson school of the year where the entire family may learn more of interest and value in their daily lives than can be done in any other place in the same length of time.

The fair is also a social center of immense importance, and personal interest in it is greatly increased by the ability to point out your own exhibits to your neighbors and friends.

Too many people have the wrong idea about a fair and its real worth and purpose. They do not think of making an exhibit unless they find a double-headed calf or a 100-pound watermelon, and when they go to the fair it is the freak and amusement features that separates them from their ticket money.

This idea of a fair is all wrong. Freaks and monstrous growths may have a place there, but only in the amusement section, and there they are of doubtful value. The fair is educational or it is a failure. If the management depends upon freaks and amusements to draw the crowd they will draw just that kind of a crowd. If the fair is properly gotten up, as the successful fairs of today are, they have an educational value which draws another kind of crowd, and this is larger in numbers, more permanent in attendance and better advertisers for the fair than the amusement seeking crowd could be.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Some time since KANSAS FARMER printed the inquiry of M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., which inquiry was with reference to the price he should charge per ton for filling silos, furnishing engine and cutter. Our subscriber, T. H. F., Norton, Kan., writes: "I had a silo filled last fall at a cost of 30 cents per ton. The party filling the silo furnished engine and cutter. He supplied the engineer, water boy and one man to attend the cutter. Could the party filling the silo have everything as handy as I had it on my farm, he could fill silos for 25 cents per ton and do well, provided the jobs were close together. From my farm to the next job was 4 miles, which required the best part of a half day for moving, so I think that, taking the general run of conditions into consideration, 30 cents per ton is about right for silo filling."

## Yellow Sweet Clover.

Our subscriber, J. W. W., Concordia, Kan., writes that in his opinion he has solved the central Kansas tame pasture problem. He says: "I have been experimenting with yellow sweet clover for the last three years. I find that milch cows do fine on it, and that from such pasture there is no danger of bloat. I turn my cows onto this pasture, no matter how wet it is, and have seen no evidence of bloating. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and this clover will stand more pasturing than any other tame grass I have seen. I sow the yellow sweet clover in alfalfa. After harvest I disk the alfalfa and sow ten or twelve pounds of sweet clover per acre and then harrow it in. The next spring I have fine pasture and feel easy regarding bloat. Hogs and chickens are fond of this pasture."

"On prairie grass pastures which have been badly eaten out I disk the pasture and harrow in the clover which takes hold, no matter how poor or stony the soil is. It will renew the native grass pastures and will grow where alfalfa will not even start. I am now experimenting with this clover on alkali land and also on land which is shaded. I am seeding a patch this year with ten pounds of orchard grass and eight pounds of sweet clover. I have no doubt this will make fine pasture."

## Shallow Cultivation for Corn.

It will not be long before the deep cultivation in the corn field will get in its murderous work. Listed corn will stand deeper cultivation than corn planted on the level. When the field has been poorly prepared before listing, it is advantageous to run the cultivator deep before the corn gets large; this for the purpose of breaking up the hard ground between the rows and establishing a reservoir for the moisture. So soon as the root system becomes developed to the point that there is danger of the cultivator shovels coming in contact with the roots, deep cultivation should be abandoned. Whatever disturbs the roots lessens the amount of nourishment they may send up, and accordingly reduces the production of corn per acre. We have seen many fields of corn seriously injured as a result of deep plowing in ridging up and laying by. Well developed corn roots will extend to the middle of the corn row on either side, and deep cultivation, even in the middle of the row, is extremely dangerous.

The best plan is to thoroughly prepare the seed bed before planting and after planting, practice frequent shallow cultivation.

## Silo on Leased Land.

R. B., Overbrook, Kan., has this spring taken a five-year lease on 160 acres of upland, 80 acres of which are in good wild grass pasture. He has all the stock the 80 will pasture. He wants to know if he is justified in building a silo. He is justified in building a silo at his own expense if it is necessary for him to do so. It would be better, if possible, for him to make an arrangement with his landlord for such silo. The farm will be worth more money to the landlord and will be more easy to lease if a silo is part of the equipment and the expense of the silo, will, in our judgment, be justified in the better care of the farm. This matter was quite fully discussed in KANSAS FARMER of six weeks or two months ago. If the renter should erect his own silo he should have a brief written agreement with the landlord, wherein it is stated that at the expiration of the lease the renter will be permitted to remove the silo or to sell the

## Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

same to the landlord at a price stipulated in the agreement. The chances are that the landlord would not object to the removal of the silo at the expiration of the lease, but in case he should feel so disposed the written agreement will remove any chance for dispute. The renter will, in all probability, fill the silo with corn grown on the farm, making unnecessary the planting of a considerable acreage of Kafir, sorghum, millet, etc., for the feeding of the renter's live stock and the utilization of the full corn crop by the renter will result in the more economical use of the landlord's farm than if the ordinary forages were grown. This indicates one of the principal benefits of the silo to the landlord.

## Hay Tedder Helps.

The hay tedder is a farm implement well worth while on every farm where alfalfa or clover is grown. Its use makes it possible to dry and cure hay much faster than is done by allowing

houses, in one of which the air was dry, just as the natural outside air. In the other the air was artificially kept humid. The plant required twice as much water to make a pound of dry weight in the dry greenhouse as it did in the humid greenhouse, indicating that in a dry climate like Nebraska the water requirement for growing crops is very high as compared with a humid climate. It was found that in the year 1911 it took 345 pounds of water to make 1 pound of dry weight in corn, while in 1910 it took only 250 pounds. This was due to the fact that the air was much drier in 1911. So even with equal rainfall, in certain years the water requirement is very much higher than in others.

Soils of three degrees of fertility were used, and these same soils were each fertilized with sheep manure in a second series. It was found that the more fertile a soil the less water required to produce a pound of dry weight, and that

## KANSAS KAFIR AND MILO AREAS



**NUMBER 1** in the above map shows the area where dwarf Milo has been grown successfully from home-grown or northern-grown seed. Southern-grown seed usually fails in this section. Dwarf white and amber sorghum make good forage in area No. 1 and in favorable years produce good seed. Kafir, owing to the short seasons and cool weather, produces poor seed but fair forage.

In area No. 2 black-hulled white Kafir makes good forage, but seldom a profitable seed crop. Dwarf white and amber sorghum do well in this area. Dwarf Milo is at home in areas Nos. 2 and 3. Home-grown seed and northern-grown seed produce better in No. 2 area than does southern-grown seed. Home-grown seed does better in area No. 3 than introduced seed, but northern or southern-grown seed can be planted with success.

Kafir does well in areas Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Black-hulled white is the favorite variety. In areas 2 and 5 it is most profitably grown for forage, but Kafir cannot compete with dwarf Milo in area 2 or 3 for seed production, nor does Kafir produce seed profitably in area 5.

Black-hulled white Kafir does well in area 4. It can be profitably grown for grain and for forage. The sweet sorghums can be grown profitably for forage in area 5. The sweet sorghums do well for grain or for forage in area No. 4, while dwarf Milo cannot compete with Kafir or with sweet sorghums in area No. 4.

Northern-grown seed of any of the sorghums should be planted in the north one-third of the state, extending from east to west. Home-grown seed should be used in every area wherever obtainable. Southern-grown seed makes good in the south one-third of the state extending from east to west.

The above cut is from the Kafir number of the Southwest Trail, the Rock Island industrial publication, and the data is compiled from information furnished by the Kansas Experiment Station.

the hay to remain undisturbed in the swath until it is ready for raking or placing in cocks. If the weather is favorable and the tedder is used it does not take long to cure hay. If the weather is unfavorable and curing is slow it is often possible to start the tedder and get the hay into the stack ahead of the rains. When alfalfa or clover is ready for cutting or is cut it is necessary to bend every energy toward saving it without rain, and the hay tedder is an implement that will assist materially in doing this.

## Water Requirements of Corn.

Corn growing experiments reported in Nebraska bulletin 128 indicate that the best growth is secured when the soil contains about 60 per cent of the water it could hold if saturated. Soil that is too wet gives decreased yields. It was also found that the amount of water required from day to day by growing corn varies with weather conditions, and in very much the same way as evaporation from the surface of a tank; also the greater the leaf area the greater the water requirement.

In 1911, corn was grown in two green-

houses, in one of which the air was dry, just as the natural outside air. In the other the air was artificially kept humid. The plant required twice as much water to make a pound of dry weight in the dry greenhouse as it did in the humid greenhouse, indicating that in a dry climate like Nebraska the water requirement for growing crops is very high as compared with a humid climate. It was found that in the year 1911 it took 345 pounds of water to make 1 pound of dry weight in corn, while in 1910 it took only 250 pounds. This was due to the fact that the air was much drier in 1911. So even with equal rainfall, in certain years the water requirement is very much higher than in others.

## Kafir Smut Treatment.

Our subscriber, L. C. H., Banner, Kan., asks for method of treatment of Kafir for smut. KANSAS FARMER has answered this question through its columns no less than a dozen times since January 1. Inasmuch as the farmers of Kansas are suffering a loss of at least 10 per cent per year in reduced yield on account of Kafir smut, it would seem that the inquiry would justify an answer at least one more time before the Kafir and sorghum acreage of the state is all planted. Below is given the method of H. F. Roberts, head of the Botanical Department of Kansas Agricultural College, and which has been proven to give satisfactory results. This method is somewhat different from others which have been given and for that reason this formula is valuable:

"Dilute the commercial formaldehyde in water, the professors says, so that you have a solution of one-half of one per cent. To make fifty gallons of the solution, it is only necessary to add two pints of formaldehyde to forty-nine gallons and three quarts of water. Put the seed to be planted in a loose burlap bag and hang in the prepared solution for two hours. After it is dried, the seed will be perfectly free from smut. Never plant clean seed in a field that has grown a smutty crop. "The formaldehyde solution may be used many times, so long as the seed is kept covered. In soaking the seed, allow about three pints of the prepared solution for every four and a half pounds of seed, or at the rate of about four and a half gallons to the bushel of seed. The formaldehyde generally retails at about 50 cents a pound, making the cost of the solution about 8 cents a bushel for the seed treated. To insure getting the best quality of formaldehyde it is best to send direct to a wholesale house."

## Treatment For Bloat.

Answering J. C. K., Ottawa, Kan.: Bloating as a result of pasturing cattle or sheep when not accustomed to fresh green feed, may take one of two forms. First, the mild form in which recovery gradually follows; and, second, a severe form where the only remedy is in tapping to release the gas. If the mild form exists, ordinary remedies will give relief. Such a remedy is turpentine in doses of 8 or 10 tablespoonfuls. Some veterinarians give doses of 4 tablespoonfuls of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water as a drench. Ginger is sometimes given in the quantity of 4 tablespoonfuls diluted in a quart of warm water. When these remedies are applied the animal should be kept moving.

In severe cases of bloat, it is advisable always to tap with trocar and canula. This is a simple and inexpensive instrument especially devised for tapping and allowing the escape of the gas. These are inserted on the left side and pushed into the paunch, the incision being made as nearly as possible half way between the point of the hip and the last rib. The trocar is pushed in and down. After the insertion is made the trocar is removed and the canula is left in the opening to allow the escape of gas. In case the canula becomes clogged with contents of the paunch, insert the trocar so as to push the material away, then withdraw it again. If the trocar and canula are not available, an ordinary large pocketknife may be used with satisfactory results. In the use of the knife be careful that the incision is not made too large. In the event of the use of trocar and canula, or the knife, or other instrument, be sure that the same is clean by having been dipped in boiling water and wiped dry with a clean cloth. In actual practice, however, there may not be sufficient time or opportunity to clean the instrument as thoroughly as it should be, an in which event do not run the risk of loss of animal by taking time to thoroughly clean, but go to the job and save the animal.

## Corn Root Worms.

Continuous cropping of corn on the same ground will result in the existence of root worms in the ground to an alarming extent, and these will consequently decrease the yield. Root worms are small, slender white grubs about half an inch long when full grown. Rotation of crops is the most effective preventive of root worms. The beetles of the root worms usually deposit their eggs in the old infested fields. By changing the field from corn to other crops, damage from root worms is minimized. The eggs are deposited in October in fields on which corn is raised, and the eggs hatch the latter part of May. Cultivation of the corn field in advance of listing and planting is destructive to the worms. Root worms feed upon the corn roots, into which they bore. The insect is not injurious to other crops.

## Silo Destroys Weed Seed.

A writer in an exchange presents an idea not new to this editor, but not presented heretofore by us in connection with the advantages of the silo. The idea is that the silo helps clean up the farm and keep it free from weeds for the reason that any weeds which grow in the crop and which are harvested with it and placed in the silo, have no chance to re-seed the farm, for the reason that no weed seed can pass through the silo and grow.



# ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM

## Why Does It Fail? Why Does It Succeed? Interesting Facts From An Expert

By GEO. F. BABB, D. V. S.

That the use of anti-hog cholera serum has, not infrequently, failed to bring about the results that its use seemed to warrant is an acknowledged fact. This condition has caused much dissatisfaction among farmers and much unfavorable comment from such men—comment that has greatly and often unjustly injured the reputation of the serum and its use. It will be the effort in this paper to bring forward some of the favorable reasons for this unfortunate condition of things, reasons deduced from my own experience and observation as an extensive user and firm advocate of the serum treatment of swine in hog cholera.

To reiterate a former statement, let us begin by saying unqualifiedly that, when properly prepared and administered, anti-hog cholera serum is effectual in preventing hog cholera in swine. I am aware that many men who have had their hogs treated by this method, as well as many who have never seen it used, will oppose this and assert its falsity, calling attention to this or that case in which its use has been an utter failure. I have met and talked with many such men and have been able in some cases to convert the opposer, while in other instances I have been unable to even silence, to say nothing of convincing, the opponent.

We will leave out of consideration the possibility of improperly prepared serum, although there has been more or less used in the past that was not proper, the serum now supplied and that has been for some time, is of a high degree of potency and properly tested for efficiency before being sent out. Especially is this true regarding that furnished by the Veterinary Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Confining ourselves to fairly recent times in the consideration of this subject, I will say that I believe that the whole cause of dissatisfaction in the results obtained from the use of the serum hinges on two points: The farmer and the veterinarian. In the case of the former, too much has been expected, and in the case of the latter, the best judgment has not always been exercised in its administration and in the advice given.

Let us assume an occasion somewhat as follows: A farmer's hogs are dying one or two at a time, and still others are sick to a greater or less degree. He at once suspects cholera and calls a veterinarian to treat them. He is not sure that he wants them treated with serum, but he has tried this and that remedy, but they continue to sicken and die, and he feels that something else must be done.

The veterinarian arrives and is expected to be a walking encyclopedia of knowledge on the subject. Indeed, he should be, although often he is not, and able also to give that information in a way to be clearly understood. No one who has not had the experience can conceive of the number of questions that a farmer can ask on the matter, and many of these questions are hard to answer, while some will have to be left without a solution.

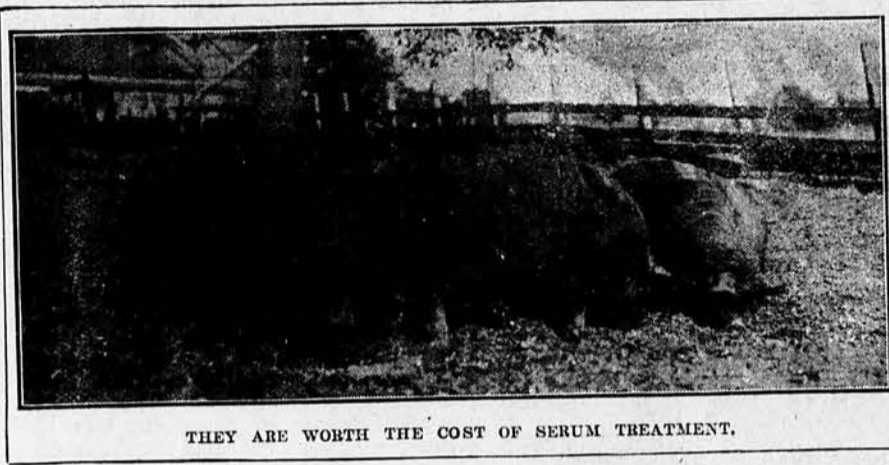
The first thing to be done is to determine whether or not we have to deal with cholera, for the serum is of use against cholera only. Right here mistakes have been made. A sure diagnosis of cholera is not the easy matter that most people believe. Often there is doubt, even when a post mortem examination is possible. Many times this is not possible and there may be only one or two slightly sick. Nevertheless, an accurate diagnosis is necessary to be determined before the serum treatment is applied.

Let us take it for granted, however, that cholera has been positively diagnosed and the serum treatment advised. At this point is where the farmer wants to know what he is going to get for his money, and he expects to find out from the veterinarian, and begins to ask questions. He is fully justified in this. He has the right to what knowledge the veterinarian can give to enable him to determine what he shall do, for he is the one to decide whether or not he shall put his money into it. The veterinarian should assist him in this without regard to any financial benefit he may be able to gain. Too often the diagnosis is made and the advice given is such as will best serve the pocketbook of others than the farmer, with bad results for the reputation of the serum in general.

The first question propounded usually is: "Will this treatment save my hogs?" Answer: "Yes, in proper dosage to the well ones." The matter of dosage is important and it is here that the discriminative judgment of the operator comes to the test, for too small a dose is no better than none and, while too large a dose does no harm, it is a waste of the farmer's money and of good

to the double treatment; that is, the injection of a small amount of virulent blood, or blood taken from a hog about to die of cholera, at the same time that the serum is given, thus actually giving the animal the disease in a mild form, along with the protection afforded by the presence of the serum in the system and effecting a permanent immunity.

The double method should be used



THEY ARE WORTH THE COST OF SERUM TREATMENT.

material. Most of the literature extant upon the subject recommend a dosage of 20 c.c. of serum per 100 pounds of pig. Experience has shown that this is not enough in the first place, and that, besides the weight of the animal, there should be taken into consideration its condition also, whether fat and well fed, lean or poorly sustained, highly bred and the degree of infection in the herd. Those factors which may have a tendency to lessen the resistant power of the animal, such as high breeding, poor or improper feeding, overfatness, severe infection in the head, etc., should cause an increase in the dosage, and it is unsafe to tell the farmer that it will cost him so much a head. Each animal's dose should be determined on these lines as it comes before the operator, and the owner will be likely to be dissatisfied with the charges if given an estimate at the outset, and the total exceeds this amount.

The farmer must be advised that the serum is preventive only, and not curative, and hence is to be given to well hogs only. In too many instances sick hogs have been treated. I have done it myself in the hope that the serum would help some of them to recover. It is true that the use of the serum in increased dosage in selected cases of sick hogs will effect a speedy recovery, but in the majority of cases it is ineffectual and there is difficulty in selecting suitable individuals for treatment. I have treated sick hogs after assuring the farmer of these facts and he has apparently fully understood them and, after he has saved enough of them to many times justify the expense, I have learned from neighbors that all the hogs, sick and well, that I treated, died, while all that I didn't treat got well. I don't treat sick hogs any more.

Treatment is all right for pregnant sows and suckling pigs, as well as for others, but extra care must be used in the handling.

How long this immunity will last is a timely question that should be answered to the full understanding of the farmer. The serum-alone treatment has been popularly styled the "90-day method." We may get immunity for 90 days and we may not. Experience has shown that often the immunity will not last nearly that long and the farmer should be impressed with that possibility.

The serum-alone treatment, then, yields but a temporary immunity, unless, perchance, some of the hogs become infected at or near the time of treatment, when the immunity lasts for a longer period, up to possible permanency. Hence it is, in general, applicable when only such immunity is desired. When, as in the case of breeding stock or young pigs that will not be ready for market for some time, longer immunity is desired we must have resort

only on well hogs and hence is best limited to uninfected herds or on well hogs in a herd where cholera is existent in a mild form only. In this latter case it is often difficult to determine whether or not a hog may be already infected, and thus there is danger of giving additional infection that the serum cannot overcome, and a dead hog results. Even under favorable circumstances there is a certain percentage of loss owing to some individual inability on the part of a particular animal to withstand even the small amount of infection given. In the event of very valuable hogs or in cases where certain circumstances obtain that tend to lessen the resistant powers of the animal, and where the additional expense warrants it, it is advisable to give an injection of serum alone a few days before the double treatment. This system lessens the percentage of loss to a minimum or practically nothing, and accomplishes the same results.

As to the risk of bringing cholera onto a farm otherwise free from the disease, such does not occur unless an animal actually shows the symptoms of the disease. This contingency, of course, is not likely if proper precautions have been observed.

The double method is applicable to sucklings at about weaning time, as well as to older ones, but probably not to pregnant sows closer than a month to farrowing time on account of the possibility of losing the pigs before time.

My own experience has been that, notwithstanding I have given all the information possible to the farmer, he has many times expected too much from the serum, and when the results have not come up to his expectations he condemns the treatment outright, saying that he has been robbed and that I have killed his hogs, paying no attention to the fact that, without the treatment, he would have undoubtedly lost all.

Let us be broad-minded and not condemn a system without looking closely into its operation for possible factors that may have been the cause of the apparent failure.

NOTE—It will be observed that the more up-to-date practice among experiment stations and the best class of veterinarians is to administer the serum-virus or double treatment, only. The Minnesota Station reports the administration of the double standard to 2,546 hogs, with a loss of only 2.43 per cent. This refers, of course, to sound herds, the loss in sick herds being 20 per cent.

### About Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera still lurks about, and in some localities in the corn belt it seems to be on the increase. It is always best to be prepared for any sudden outbreak, even though one is not expected. No one expected the outbreak of last year.

From Illinois, where the scourge was much worse than it was in Kansas, there comes some advice which is worth while. In speaking before the State Farmers' Institute of Illinois, Hon. C. C. Pervier, member of the Legislature from Bureau county, said:

"I do not know any cure for hog cholera. I do believe it is possible to so handle swine as to make them able to resist disease. Only once in 35 years have we had disease on our farm, and then one-third of our hogs survived the attack.

"There are three things we think absolutely essential to the health of the herd, and these are: Clean feed, pure water, and dry, comfortable sleeping quarters. The food of the hog should be as clean as that given any other animal, because every particle of dirt, filth and indigestible matter that is taken into the stomach impairs digestion and reduces the gain as well as injures the health of the animal. There should be a clean feeding floor in winter or when it is too muddy to feed elsewhere. The floor should be located with due regard for the comfort of the animals while eating—never on the north or west side of buildings. The hog is the only farm animal that wears his summer coat all winter, and is, therefore, liable to colds, coughs and lung trouble.

"It is a law of nature that the excrement of all animals is poisonous to themselves, but not to other animals. Hogs may follow cattle without injury, but the thing most essential and most difficult is to keep the food of the hog from becoming contaminated with his own excrement, hence the value of the feeding floor and the importance of keeping it clean. Be sure to locate the floor where the sun can shine on it—sunshine is the enemy of disease germs.

"A pig will not walk 80 rods to get a drink of clean water if water of any kind, no matter how filthy, is nearer. Forty per cent of the pig's body is water, and if the supply is below normal requirements, gains will be proportionately low and the health of the animals impaired.

"In very cold weather the pigs will not drink enough water to supply their need, unless it is warmed. There should be an abundance of clean water before the hogs at all times. We use what is known as the "barrel and float" plan, which consists of a concrete barrel with a concrete drinking box about 12 inches square and 5 inches deep built on the side of it. The box is separated from the barrel by a piece of sheet iron with holes about 2 inches from the bottom, through which the water passes from the barrel to the box. With this plan, no mud or filth can enter the barrel, and the box can be readily cleaned. By putting a tank heater in the barrel, pigs are supplied with pure water of right temperature in winter.

"We are using concrete floors in our hog houses and have found that we need very little bedding; just enough to keep the body of the pig from coming in contact with the concrete. It is easy to keep a concrete floor warm if the cold air can not get under it. With 100 pigs in the house, during zero weather, we had to keep some of the windows and the upper end doors open for ventilation. We have never had any pigs get stiff from lying on concrete floors. Good, dry bedding, straw or shredded fodder, is used and is removed as soon as it becomes damp, and replaced with a fresh supply, and ventilation is such as that cold winds can not blow in on the pigs. We disinfect the houses often with air-slaked lime.

"A dipping tank is essential, not only for destroying lice, but also for promoting health conditions in general.

"We dip our pigs once in two months; more often if the animals are bothered with lice, and use any of the dips on the market that have crude oil as a basis. We do not dip in winter, but crowd the hogs into the houses and spray them, leaving them until dry. We spray hogs, walls, bedding and all.

"We keep wood ashes and a little lime in a self-feeder before our pigs all the time. Hogs need more mineral matter than they usually get.

"During the summer, hogs should be provided with ample shade; it will add materially to the gain of the herd. With proper attention to sanitary conditions, the feeding of a balance ration, and the comfort of the animal provided for, disease of swine becomes an incident—not an epidemic."





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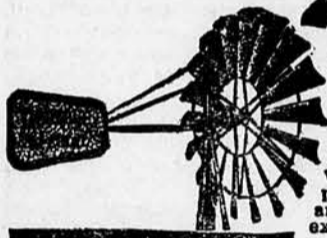
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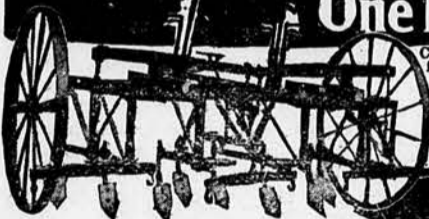
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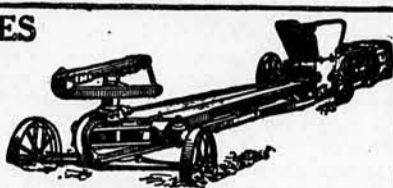


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# THE FARM



The most successful farming lies in the farmer keeping in sympathetic touch with the plant and animal life about him. The most skilled farmer may be the one who has not heard of the theory in connection with agricultural science, but who has been taught by what he has experienced and has seen among those about him who have succeeded most. The deductions of agricultural science, however, have been obtained from the same source. The science of agriculture, while as old as the hills, has evolved only from experience in some form or other.

After all is said and done regarding moisture conservation, it comes back to this: Will your soil absorb the rain, or will it allow the water to run off? Tillage to the depth of 12 to 16 inches makes a seed bed which, sponge-like, holds on to the moisture. The past winter and spring there has been plenty of moisture. Has the seed bed been deep enough to take it all in? If it has been, you can safely say that you have an insurance policy against drouth. Hand in hand with deep tillage should go surface cultivation which prevents the evaporation of the moisture from this deep, moist seed bed. This, briefly, is all there is to doing the best we know how in guarding against dry weather and lack of rainfall during the growing season.

During the earlier period of growth plants need much more thorough and frequent culture than during latter periods of growth. This, for the reason that when the plants are young, the roots are not so numerous and do not draw from such a large area as when older. For this reason it is important that conditions be as nearly perfect as possible that the plants may develop normally and rapidly in their early growing period. This requires careful preparation of the seed bed, careful planting and careful methods of cultivation. Frequent cultivation, as well as cultivation of the proper kind, are important. If the seed bed has been well prepared, shallow cultivation only is required. However, during a dry season deeper soil cultivation is required than in seasons not so dry. The tillage question is easily understood if due consideration is given the principles underlying the conditions which make it necessary to do one thing or the other. The study of the soil, the amount of moisture there is in the soil, the amount of rainfall and the kind of crop will indicate the method to be followed.

In our recent travels over the eastern half of Kansas we note that the first cutting of alfalfa is this year unusually heavy, and at this writing practically all of the first crop has been cut and has been taken care of in most excellent condition, there having been little or no damage done to the hay by rains or heavy dews. The conditions are such, too, as to permit early cutting and, all things considered, it is our judgment that in the alfalfa section the hay from this year's first cutting is of much more than average value. Our attention has been attracted by the numerous hay barns erected this year for taking care of this crop, and we know that as a result, more alfalfa hay will be placed under cover this year than ever before in the history of the state. The high prevailing prices and the ready sale for alfalfa hay the past season has, no doubt, given considerable impetus to alfalfa growing and the care given the alfalfa crop. When an alfalfa grower bales his crop and places it on the general market he at once realizes the advantages of having for sale hay of high quality. Many thousands of tons of alfalfa hay sold last year, even at the high price, would have brought much more money had the hay been good. It is evident that alfalfa growers are going to cut their hay earlier, when the weather conditions will permit, and are going to put it under cover.

As before stated, we would like to see every Kansas farmer this year grow all the potatoes required for his own use. It is a shame that so many Kansas farmers are buying potatoes because

they do not exercise the care necessary to grow their own. We believe that on most farms a patch of potatoes is planted, but the potato crop is very often lost on account of being busy with other seemingly more important work and not giving the potato patch the attention it needs. In ordinary seasons in Kansas it does not pay to mulch potatoes, but in dry seasons it does pay. The mulching is sometimes done immediately after planting. We do not believe this a good plan. We would prefer to mulch after the potatoes had been given about two cultivations and after the plants were 4 to 5 inches in height. Too early mulching seems to have the effect of retarding growth. Four to five inches of wheat straw placed between the rows and close to and around the plants, is good mulching. Old prairie hay, stack tops or bottoms make good mulching. The mulching can be done advantageously when it is seen that the season is likely to be dry, in which event the potato patch should be cultivated well before the mulching is placed. We believe it is unnecessary for the farmer to expend hard-earned money for potatoes.

In the bottom lands of Kansas many acres of corn have this year been planted in fields too wet for planting. This will result in making the ground difficult to handle by proper methods of cultivation unless future rains are timely. This is in line with our remarks of the early spring to the effect that it does not pay to plant corn in soils which are too wet and water-logged. It is better to delay planting a few days than to plant corn in land which is unfit for planting—whether the land be dry and cloddy or whether it be too wet. An important part of corn cultivation and corn growing is performed in advance of the planting. The cultivation of the field, the drying and aerating and pulverizing of the surface, are essentials which should be completed before planting time. In some lands continued wet and cold weather has retarded the growth of corn and has made the field difficult to work, and such fields will require more work than otherwise would have been needed to establish satisfactory soil conditions. However, conditions cannot be controlled and it is the business of the wise corn grower to know just what to do under the existing circumstances and conditions. No hard and fast rule can be made for any particular phase of farm work. The general principles of cultivation should be thoroughly understood, and the man doing the cultivating must work out these principles as best he can under the existing circumstances.

There is little danger of using the harrow too much in the corn field until, of course, the corn becomes too large for the use of such implement. The use of the harrow in the corn field pays, and pays big. The harrow can be advantageously started before the corn is up and its use can be advantageously employed continuously until the corn is too large to harrow. If the field is in fine tilth—as it should be if properly prepared before planting and after frequent harrowing—the weeder is a good implement. It is effective in killing small weeds and preserves the surface mulch. We have known instances in which the weeder following the harrow was used until the corn was laid by and was the only implement, aside from the harrow, employed in cultivating the corn crop. In such instances, however, the fields were clean and free from large weeds and had been disked and cross-disked thoroughly before listing. The weeder is not a bad implement to use between cultivations with the standard corn cultivator. We believe that the very best possible cultivation of corn will pay. We believe it will pay to remain in the corn field continuously from planting time until the corn crop is matured, provided, of course, there are plenty of teams and men to do the work. On most farms there are many other things to be done, of course, besides taking care of the corn crop. The corn acreage should be governed by the amount of other work to be done during the corn growing season.



## LIVE STOCK

### The Hog for Profit.

The hog is one of the most profitable animals on the farm. Yet there are difficulties in raising hogs. But gains can be made feeding hogs quicker than other animals; they are more prolific than most other animals, hence money can be turned quicker in hog raising than in other live stock, says a reader. To produce one pound of flesh it has been carefully estimated that the ox uses 11 pounds of dry feed; the sheep requires 9 pounds; the hog consumes but 4½ pounds to produce a pound of gain. This remarkable power of converting feed into marketable flesh at once suggests the value of the hog as a farm animal.

But it must be remembered that the hog's food is concentrated—grains, grazing and commercial concentrates such as tankage, cotton seed meal, rice bran, etc. The steer and the cow, by reason of a large digestive tract, can consume large quantities of roughage, such as fodder and ordinary forage.

There are also some difficulties in hog raising. These animals are susceptible to contagious diseases and sometimes there is great loss from this source. But by care and attention one may succeed.

The market prefers hogs weighing from 180 to 200 pounds. This is in the grower's favor because above these weights it requires more feed to produce a pound of live weight, hence the cost of growing pigs to this standard is less than the producing heavyweight porkers.

### Abortion In Sows.

"I saw an article in KANSAS FARMER some time ago about a treatment for sows that had aborted, but this number of the paper has been mislaid and I cannot find it.

"I have seven very fine Poland China sows that slunk their pigs in the last blizzard this spring, and they have not yet recovered. No doubt the boar is in bad shape, too. Can you give me information through KANSAS FARMER about how to treat these sows?

"Then I have another trouble that bothers my shoats, weighing from 80 to 140 pounds. They go lame in one foot, generally a front foot. They are very sore and I can hardly make the worst ones move. When I try, they will squeal and can hardly get up in front. Some of them will tremble and shiver some. Then they will have a high fever. Those that have a fever will get over it in about ten days and will be all right, while others will hang on for three or four weeks like rheumatism. Others still, will take it in the head; one ear will fall, the head is held to one side, the nose will run, but finally they will get all right. I feed the government hog powder regularly. Dirt and plank floor sheds to sleep in, which are covered with shingle roofs. I slop twice a day on bran, shorts and corn. They always eat and drink heartily."—J. E. KINZER, Palco, Kan.

Mr. Kinzer has been advised by letter as to the proper treatment of his hogs, but for the benefit of others who may have the same troubles, we give the following prescription of KANSAS FARMER veterinarian: For the aborting sows, take antiseptic tablets (bichloride of mercury) and dissolve in warm water so that the solution will have a strength of 1 part of the bichloride to 2,000 parts of water. The druggist who sells you the bichloride will know the strength and size of the tablets and will tell you how many to put into each quart of water to make this strength of solution.

Now take 3 feet of ¼-inch hose with a funnel in one end, pass the other end into the vagina of the sow and the sheath of the boar and pour in enough of the solution to thoroughly flush them out. Give this treatment twice to each animal.

For the shoats, feed them some whole wheat soaked in swill for 24 hours, into which is put a half teaspoonful of carbolic acid for each animal. Put the carbolic acid in the slop every few days and reduce the amount of corn fed to them.

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

### Sweet Clover and Live Stock

Sweet clover has very generally been regarded as a troublesome weed, and yet recent experiences and investigations show that it has a higher feeding value than red clover, either for pasture, soiling or hay. In feeding value to any class of live stock sweet clover stands second only to alfalfa.

The difficulty about its use for anything but a honey producing plant lies in the fact that it contains a bitter principle, called cumarin, which causes the stock to reject it for other and more palatable feeds. It is found, however, that if cattle are turned upon it early in the spring before other green vegetation appears, they readily acquire an appetite for it and, when this occurs, they will reject alfalfa for sweet clover.

The fact that cattle reject sweet clover when first placed before them should not condemn it. Range cattle will often reject ear corn when first offered them, and they have been known to eat last season's dried grass in preference to green grass when they are first turned out on a Kansas pasture. They soon learn to like sweet clover and, when this is true, they thrive on it with less danger than comes from pasturing alfalfa.

Cumarin has been known to physicians and druggists for hundreds of years as a corrective tonic and antiseptic in intestinal disorders, and it is claimed that

this element in sweet clover prevents bloat in cattle and sheep when pasturing upon it. It is certain that when live stock acquire a taste for it they become very fond of it. The sweet clover habit in live stock is said to be like the tobacco habit in man, but without any bad effects.

Red clover hay contains 12.3 per cent of protein. Sweet clover contains 13.3 per cent, and alfalfa 14.3 per cent. This shows that sweet clover is a little better than red clover and a little poorer in protein than alfalfa. This would make it practically equal to either in feeding value, while its wonderful drouth-resisting power, its ability to grow on practically any kind of soil and its heavy and rapid growth gives it a big advantage over either.

As sweet clover is a biennial plant, like red clover, it can never become a bothersome weed unless it is allowed to re-seed. Its root growth is not so extensive as that of alfalfa, but it has the same nitrogen conserving nodules, and its effect upon the soil is the same.

The extensive planting of sweet clover in western Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado has created an enormous demand for seed, and the white variety can be very profitably grown as a money crop. The seed sells for more than does alfalfa seed.

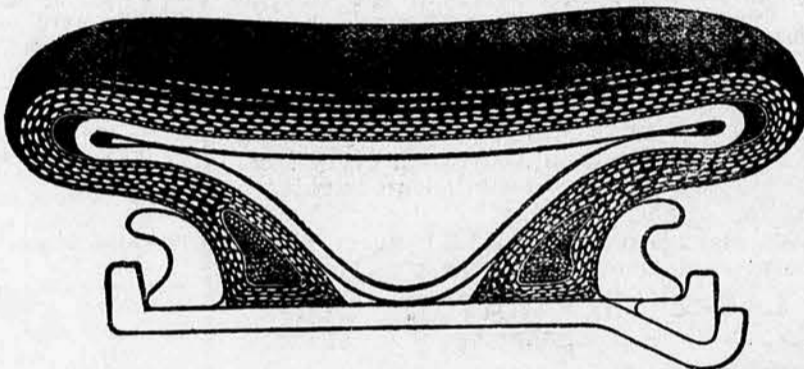
Sweet clover is more nearly akin to alfalfa than any other clover, and its general adoption in localities which cannot grow red clover or alfalfa will ex-

tend the borders of profitable live stock husbandry. The experiences of last summer which shortened the feed crops, and of last winter when so many head of stock were lost from a scarcity of feeds, has emphasized the need of something to take the place of the Russian thistle as a hay crop in the west.

Caution should be exercised in the purchase of seed, and only the white variety used, as there are two yellow varieties, neither of which is as prolific as the white, while one, a South Sea kind, only grows a few inches in height and is worthless here. Don't buy the yellow kind.

In an Iowa experiment sweet clover maintained 18 pasturing shoats to the acre, and these gained 1.02 pounds each per day at a cost of 338 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain. Red clover maintained 15 shoats per acre, which gained 1.13 pounds each per day at a cost of 333 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain. While red clover showed a higher gain per hog and a slightly less cost of grain, the sweet clover maintained more hogs to the acre.

The facts are that there is a great, big place for sweet clover in plains agriculture, and its discovery opens up a great area to the growth of a legume where none of value grew before. The growth of sweet clover will make possible the growth of live stock on western farms that have heretofore been devoted to grain growing. Live stock is the redemption of plains agriculture.



## No-Rim-Cut Tires

### 10% Oversize

This is the tire which now outsells every other tire in existence.

The tire now used on some 200,000 cars, after more than one million have been tested out.

#### The Hookless Tire

Note that this tire has no hooks on the base. You don't hook it, like the old type, into the rim flanges.

Through the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off, whatever the pressure, because the base can't stretch one iota. But remove one of the flanges and it slips off like any quick-detachable tire.

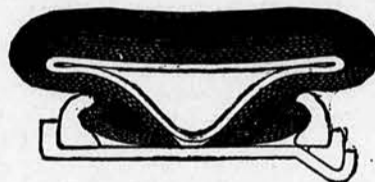
Your removable rim flanges, with this new-type tire, are set to curve outward. Just slip them to the opposite sides. Then the tire when deflated rests on a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible.

This tire fits any standard rim.

**Saves 23 Per Cent**

The old-type tire, as shown in next column, must be hooked to the rim flanges. So these flanges are set to curve inward.

If the tire is wholly or partly deflated, these curved-in flanges dig into the tire. That is the cause of rim-cutting.



This type of tire may be wrecked in a moment if punctured and run flat.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined tires of this old type are rim-cut. No-Rim-Cut tires save this 23 per cent.

The tire that cuts tire bills in two.

We spent ten years in perfecting it. Then, at one bound, this patent tire jumped to the topmost place. All motor car owners should know this tire.

#### Also 25 Per Cent

We make these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size. That is done to save the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

#### Our Patent

The only way to make a practical tire of this modern type is controlled by the Goodyear patents. Other methods are not satisfactory.

So nearly all the demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

And that demand is growing faster than we can build the tires. It is larger now than for any other tire.

You should investigate these tires. Ask men who use them. Saving half on tire upkeep means too much to miss.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

# GOODYEAR

AKRON, OHIO

## No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits  
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire



# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## Cheapest As Well As Best

Every sensible person wants the best of everything, but in many things the best is beyond their means and they must necessarily be content with something less.

In the case of the Cream Separator, however, the best is fortunately the cheapest as well, and it is of the greatest importance that every buyer of a separator should know this.



Moreover, the best is of more importance in the case of the Cream Separator than in anything else, since it means a saving or a waste twice a day every day in the year for many years.

It is true that DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more in first price than some inferior separators, but that counts for nothing against the fact that they save their cost every year over any other separator, while they last an average twenty years as compared with an average two years in the case of other separators.

And if first cost is a serious consideration a DE LAVAL machine may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself.

These are all-important facts which every buyer of a Cream Separator should understand and which every local DE LAVAL agent is glad to explain and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the intending buyer.

If you don't know the nearest DE LAVAL agent please simply address the nearest of our main offices as below.

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

# DAIRY



No animal is more sensitive to irritation and harsh treatment than the dairy cow. On the other hand, no animal will respond more quickly to kindness. Get into sympathy with the cow—look out for her comfort. It will pay so to do.

The dairy cow abhors unappetizing feed as much as does the owner. To obtain best results from any feed, it must be appetizing and eaten with a relish. The cow will not do her best unless it is a pleasure for her to eat and to be milked.

In grading up the dairy herd, remember that the characteristics of the sire and dam are most likely to be reproduced in their offspring. Remember that this is the first law in making your purchase of a sire and the first law in selecting the cows whose heifer calves are to be retained in the dairy.

Economy on the farm, as in all other businesses, is admirable, but economy demands that you get every drop of butter fat possible from every cow. In other words, the greatest economy comes from feeding the cow to her greatest capacity and having a cow which will make the best use of her feed.

Too many dairy barns look well from the outside, but on the inside fail to furnish the kind of housing required for the best results. This is particularly true in the housing of the dairy herd. Dairy animals require pure air and lots of it. The barn should be ventilated by the use of a good system of ventilation. The King system is the best. It is simple, easily installed, and work perfectly. Ventilation in the horse barn will pay as well as ventilation in the dairy barn.

A breeder of high class dairy stock, writing in an exchange, says that calves should be fed milk regularly three times a day until they are 3 to 4 months old. We have no doubt that this is a profitable and successful plan for this breeder to follow. So far as practical results are concerned, however, and in so far as the farmer need be concerned in the production of a good calf, two feeds of milk per day are sufficient, particularly so after the calf is 3 or 4 days old. We assume, of course, that the calf will have opportunity to eat between drinks after he is old enough to have learned to consume some grain and roughage.

The grading up of the dairy herd—if fundamental principles in grading are observed—cannot result in other than improvement year after year. The grading up of a dairy herd is not completed in a few years, but is the work of a life time. It does not require so many years to obtain a good dairy herd, but in breeding and improving it the results are apparent year after year so long as the guiding hand is active. The best dairy cow or best dairy herd has not yet been evolved. Better dairy cows and better dairy herds will be bred just so long as the desire for improvement remains.

Don't be afraid to feed the alfalfa grown on the farm to the dairy herd. Alfalfa with silage or alfalfa alone is the best ration with which you can supply the dairy cow. It is a poor cow that will not return a profit on alfalfa at an average price of alfalfa and butter fat for a 10-year period. Too much alfalfa is grown for sale in Kansas. It is better for the farm, and more profitable, we believe, to grow and sell alfalfa than to grow and sell wheat, but we should feed all the alfalfa our live stock requires, not, of course, to be wasteful. Careful feeding of alfalfa to a good animal will in the long run pay better than its growth for market.

In talking with a KANSAS FARMER reader not long since regarding the dairy herd, he said every cow he had gave a "good mess" of milk. When we inquired what a good mess was, he could give little or no idea. There are dairy herds in this country yielding 10 pounds of milk per day; there are other herds yielding 25 pounds of milk per day, and

there are others yielding 35 and this latter figure lacks much of being the average of some first-class herds. What is a "good mess" of milk? How does it measure the dairy cow's worth? How can you arrive—with a reasonable degree of accuracy—at the performance of the cows without weighing her milk and testing it? All measures of value—so far as production is concerned—have failed except the scales and the test. If all other measures have failed, then why should we hesitate to employ those which have stood the test of time?

The indications are that butter fat prices will be higher than usual this summer. Such statement is only a guess. Butter was scarce the past winter and there are now no accumulations. The short feed and late pastures have made the cream supply short during the early spring. The producing season, therefore, has been shortened. Unless the production during the best pasture season should be exceptionally heavy, the conditions are such as would seem to warrant a guess that the demand for summer butter will be strong, and good prices prevail in order that the usual accumulation may be had for next fall and winter when the production is light. The consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese is rapidly increasing and the production of these commodities is not increasing in proportion to the consumption. The facts surrounding the dairy business would indicate that the outlook for intelligent and profitable dairying was never better than now.

A Douglas county dairyman who last winter had his first experience with the silo, is asking what he shall do with the silage which has not been fed out. He writes as though he is somewhat worried about having more silage than he can feed. We assure our subscriber this is no cause for worry, but is cause for hearty congratulation. This silage will, in all probability, come in handy in the early fall and possibly earlier when the pastures are short and the cows need a feed night and morning. He should then use the silage. The surface of the silage should be leveled off and 8 or 10 inches of straw or hay placed on top and a few boards or poles laid across it to hold down the covering. It would help some to wet the hay or straw, the idea being, of course, to make the covering as compact as possible and exclude the air. However, if no covering is used, not more than 6 to 8 inches of the surface of the silage will rot. The silage which can be saved, however, will well repay for covering the surface as suggested.

The creamery butter maker is just now having a hard time handling cream in such way as to eliminate from the butter the wild onion and other weedy flavors of cream and which are objectionable in the sale of butter so flavored. The butter maker cannot get away from these flavors entirely. The cream producer, however, can help by cooling and aerating the cream as soon as possible after separation. In Kansas—and we presume this is true in all other states—these weedy flavors exist every spring before the pastures are good, and to a greater or lesser extent in the fall of the year when pastures become short. The weeds are the first to furnish feed in the spring and the last to provide feed in the fall, and most weeds impart an undesirable and highly objectionable flavor to the butter.

### More Help Boosting Dairying.

E. G. Maxwell has been appointed as deputy to assist Dairy Commissioner Burch during the summer when the number of violations on account of selling bad cream is greatest. This addition makes two Deputy Dairy Commissioners whose business it is to assist in enforcing the dairy law. The Dairy Commissioner's office is careful to start no prosecutions until it is known definitely that a good case has been secured. It is the record of the Dairy Commissioner that he has not lost a case this year. Most of the parties arrested have plead guilty without trial and have paid their fines.



## I Can Double Your Pork Profits Merry War Powdered Lye Prevents and Cures Sick Hogs

E. Myers, President, Merry War Lye Co.

It is no idle boast, on my part, to say that Merry War Powdered Lye—the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—will double your pork profits.

My own personal experience, for more than 20 years, and the experience of thousands of hog raisers has amply demonstrated the fact that Merry War Powdered Lye will kill intestinal worms, positively prevent and cure hog cholera and keep your hogs absolutely immune to all hog diseases.

I invite you to read some of the enthusiastic letters I have received from thousands of farmers and hog raisers all over the United States (and which are published in my free literature) who feed Merry War Powdered Lye regularly every day with their hogs—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that Merry War Powdered Lye will do the work—and that nothing else will.

### Convincing Testimony Well Worth Reading

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, says: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to put hogs in a thrifty condition. I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

H. F. Gustoff, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "Best destroyer of worms in hogs I ever used. It is all right."

And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat profits is to

**Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day**

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your own satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good every claim—and 10¢ will make the test.

**Follow These Directions**

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with a barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel of drinking water.

**Important Warning**

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that produces the fat, healthy hogs. Merry War is the only lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs and hog raisers who

**E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,**

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I have given Merry War Powdered Lye a good trial and it has made a marked improvement in my herd. I consider it the best and cheapest remedy I ever used. I never got the results from any of the so-called hog cholera remedies as I have from Merry War Powdered Lye."

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If you can't supply you, write us, stating dealer's name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

**At All Leading Dealers**

Merry War Powdered Lye is not only the best protection against hog losses ever discovered—but it is the least expensive as well. It comes in 10¢ cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for \$4.80—at Grocers, Druggists and Feed Dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for Merry War Powdered Lye—because there are no substitutes.

**Kettle Powdered Lye for Soap Making**

If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. **FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.**

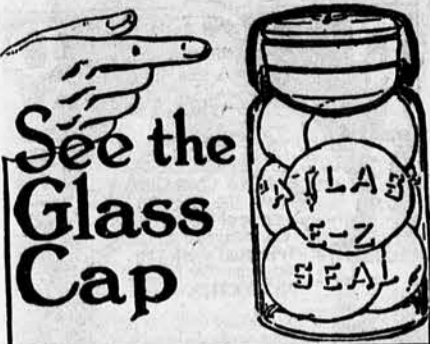
**Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.**



**GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?**  
If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.  
**SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.**

**Bees on the Farm** "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25¢. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**





See the Glass Cap

The very best jar from the cap—down!

It is no trouble to "jar" things these days. Even many vegetables that you never thought of "canning"—it is easy in these all-glass jars.

No spoiled vegetables or fruit—no sweltering over hot stoves for nothing! Just put up most fruit and "garden stuff" whole and get best results from the

E-Z SEAL JAR

This jar is safe. The glass cap fastens with a wire spring—it closes with a touch and opens with a tilt—no wrist-turning, no neck-twisting, no shattering or splattering!

Then—the heavy, green-tinted glass keeps out the light. Your fruit opens fresh and plump instead of faded and wilted. Try the E-Z Seal way.

Free Jar—Free Book

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



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY  
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar A-J  
FREE for the Coupon

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

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

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Address \_\_\_\_\_

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



THIS BIG STORE

offers the best opportunities that you will find for economical buying. Our great stocks include the best qualities of merchandise in all Dry Goods lines, also Carpets and Draperies.

Shop here in person or by letter. We can satisfy all your needs.

RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED ACCORDING TO PURCHASE.

Postage paid on mail orders anywhere in the United States, express or freight in Kansas.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

HOME CIRCLE

You can give a high polish to the windows by first wiping all the dust from them and then rubbing them with a cloth which has been dipped in vinegar.

It is said that a Dover egg-beater may be used to advantage in stirring waffle or pancake batter. Put the batter in a deep dish and use the egg-beater for several minutes. It is said to give a feathery lightness to the pancake or waffles, and surely it is much easier than the old way of beating with a spoon.

I presume we all hem napkins by turning the hem back on the material after we have turned it the width desired and then over-casting it. This same method can be used for hemming anything else. It not only has the advantage of being quicker, but is much neater, as the over-casting stitches on the right side run parallel with the warp of the material and are scarcely discernable on the right side.

Pillow slips which are left open at both ends will outlast the ones that are open at only one end. They will wear longer because they will be turned a different way on the pillows each week, thus avoiding the worn spot where the head rests; and, another advantage, they are not always pinned to the line by the same corner on laundry days and the corners worn off. They should be made several inches longer at each end than the pillow ticks and may be trimmed or not, as the fancy dictates.

The Annual Miracle.

"Funny thing about miracles. None of them ever happens in our time. They all occurred in biblical days," observed the agnostic.

But is he quite right? Are not miracles happening all the time? Let's take a look about us right now in this bright May weather.

"Come," says Spring, talking to the little blind roots snuggling down in the brown earth. "Come, wake up, sleepy-heads! Get to work!"

"But we are cold," say the roots. "I'll send you my golden sunshine," says Spring.

"But we are thirsty," objects the roots.

"I'll send you my silver rains," says the gentle task-mistress.

And what, with the warmth and the moisture and the balmy airs, the miracle is wrought. Down there under the earth those wonderful alchemists, the roots begin work. Laboring with the same materials, each picks and chooses those things that it needs. And one accomplishes the miracle of a violet's blue. And another the sweet miracle of a rose's grace and flush and fragrance. And another the jaunty yellow of a jonquil.

Miracles? In what man-made dye-vats are we achieving such colors? In what laboratories are we creating such wonderful perfumes? There are miracles all the time if we but have eyes to see and hearts to understand.—Wichita Beacon.



4361. Neat Dressing Sack—The shirt waist dressing sack is excellent for spring wear, the long sleeves and high neck being very acceptable. Muslin, silk and other wash materials can be used to make this dressing sack. The pattern, 4361, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

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



PLANT YOUR TREES WITH AETNA DYNAMITE

AETNA DYNAMITE loosens the earth for several yards around the hole and gives the tree roots a chance to breathe, develop and spread in a healthy way. It also burns up the earth's impurities and gives your trees a perfectly healthy soil to grow in.

Every progressive agriculturist will tell you that trees planted in this way will yield quicker and much greater results than if planted by the old spade method, which crowds and cramps the roots. If you have any doubt on the subject write, to any school of agriculture, farmers' institute or reliable farm paper.

Every prosperous and up-to-date farmer in America is using Aetna Dynamite for tree planting, ditch and drain digging, for the removal of stones, boulders and obstructive hills and the destruction of stumps on cut-over ground. AETNA DYNAMITE is putting the stump-puller out of business and saving countless thousands of dollars, as well as a tremendous amount of time and labor.

Progressive farmers all over America are writing us every day that AETNA DYNAMITE is the greatest agent for economy and efficiency on the farm that the world has ever created. It is easily handled. Just a reasonable amount of care eliminates the element of danger. And you will find, when you start to use it, that you will do without many horses and men that you are now compelled to use and pay for.

Write today for names of our nearest distributors; also our descriptive booklets (FREE) which explain the many uses of AETNA DYNAMITE and show how expense can be turned into profit. Every farmer in the world is deeply interested.

The Aetna Powder Co.  
General Offices, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Quick Attention Address Dept. 18.

Soldier Creek Park Ranch  
Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas  
FOR SALE

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

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

Shorthorns  
300 Head

Herefords  
250 Head

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

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

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Over-casting the seams of a skirt is a tedious process and in making a French seam it is sometimes difficult to prevent the frayed edges from showing through the stitching on the right side. An easy way to overcome these disagreeable features when making a Skirt is as follows: Baste the seams up in the usual way, then hem them on the foot hemmer. This will make a smaller and neater finish than French seaming, and you have the seam sewed up and finished with one stitching.

Lemon syrup, made by baking a lemon 20 minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar, is said to be excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

Peroxide is said to be excellent for removing scorch stains. Wet two cloths; put one underneath and one on top of the stained spots, and leave them undisturbed for 15 or 20 minutes.

Stains can be removed from mirrors and window glass in most cases by rubbing with a piece of flannel which has been dampened with spirits of camphor.

Just now, at spring cleaning time, when many are doing a little repainting or revarnishing, a simple method for removing the odor of fresh paint, which is so objectionable to many, may not come amiss. Slice four raw onions into a painful of water, and let it remain in the room over night.



# Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

## Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from \$1,600 to \$2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice.

The only reason that this splendid countryside what you are raising today. try has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at \$1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, \$3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a

line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet. Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.  
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

### With Base Anchor and Inner Anchoring Hoop



Insist on these features in your 1912 Silo—exclusive advantages in the Saginaw Silo. No fear of blowing down if you have the Saginaw. It is rooted to the spot like the giant oak. No fear of collapsing. Every stave held firmly in place by the mighty strength of inner anchoring device.

Saginaw All-Steel Door Frame also adds solidity and gives you easiest working, closest fitting doors. Know the many exclusive advantages you can get in the famous Saginaw Silo before you decide.

Our four big factories and modern equipment enable us to give you the utmost in silo construction. Write today for NEW FREE BOOK. "The Building of the Silo." Contains many views from photographs of our plants. Also latest facts and figures on profits from feeding silage. Address

**FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY, Dept. AH**  
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use **Otto Weiss Chick Feed**

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

**Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.**  
Wichita, Kansas

### Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

**BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.**

### DAY PIG FORCEPS



Forceps Closed—16 inches long. Forceps Open—25 inches long

**A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.**

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, \$1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

**DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.**



### STETTLER'S COMBINATION Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3 1/2 lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

**STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.**

**Permanent Water Gates.**

The swollen streams caused by recent heavy rains throughout the state have washed out hundreds of flood gates. For the most part, the gates across our creeks are temporary, and with each succeeding rise in the stream a good deal of time and money must be expended in placing these gates in repair. It no doubt is the intention of the owner of every such gate to later make a permanent gate. This can be done with small outlay of money. The most practical is the swinging gate from a cable

stretched between trees if such trees are available; if not, large posts may be set in concrete one on each side of the stream and the cable attached. Added strength may be given these posts by guying the same in three directions. The posts can be set sufficiently far from the stream that they will not be washed out and the cable can be so swung as to give the gate proper position when the stream is normal. With such arrangement the gates rise with the waters and permit the trash to pass out under the gate. As the water recedes, the gate comes back into position.

## POULTRY

This is fine growing weather for chicks and you should see that there is no backset to their growing.

Feed the chicks well so that they have a quick and rapid growth from birth to maturity. Half fed chickens will never amount to anything.

Fowls like a change of feed. If you have not been feeding oats, try some for a change. Soak them over night as for sprouting, and let them simmer gently during the day. They will then be in good condition for easy digestion, and the fowls will relish them and thrive on them.

When fowls are confined to small yards they should be provided with green stuff daily. It is surprising the large amount of grass and weeds they will eat. When a yard is bare of any green thing to eat, cut some grass or even weeds with a sickle or scythe and give to the hungry fowls. They will eat a meal of it three times a day. It not only is healthier for them than any other kind of food, but saves money in the grain saved, for they will not eat near so much grain if fed green stuff several times a day.

Ofttimes when a sudden storm comes up the chicks will get caught in the rain before they can be gotten to shelter. They will often be thoroughly chilled and unless something is done for them they will die of the cold and exposure. After the storm the chicks should be picked up and taken near the stove so as to revive them. Warm flannels should be placed over them until they are fully revived. If some of them are apparently lifeless when discovered, give them a good bath in warm water, then dry and wrap in warm flannels and keep near the kitchen stove till they are lively again.

Those who cannot rely on their hens to lay eggs next winter would do well to put away some eggs in good season for next winter's use. We have found that packing them in crocks with common salt is about the cheapest and safest way. We packed several dozen last season and used them all winter and early spring clear into the month of May. Place a layer of salt in the bottom of the crock, then a layer of eggs on end, over them place more salt, then another layer of eggs till the crock is full, when it should be covered with salt. Some pack eggs this way, using wheat bran in place of salt, but the bran is apt to get musty and impart its flavor to the eggs. The crocks must be kept in a cool cellar. Others pack eggs in a large crock and pour over them a mixture of 1 gallon of waterglass and 10 gallons of soft water. This keeps the eggs in good condition, but if boiled they are liable to crack. For other cooking purposes they are all right. To have the eggs keep well, it is wise to pen up the male birds from the hens as soon as the hatching season is over, or if the roosters are not wanted for next season's breeding, sell them or kill them.

**Big Loss On Bad Eggs.**

The United States Department of Agriculture has the past few years been giving special attention to the improvement of egg quality, the idea being to ascertain if possible how eggs can be given better care on the farm and delivered to the dealer with the smallest loss to the producer on account of bad eggs. Figures recently published indicated have no value, and this waste cost that 15 per cent of the eggs produced amounts to 45 millions annually to the American farmer.

**White Diarrhoea.**

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with bowel trouble, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from this cause, tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Two years ago they began to die and I thought I would try Walker's Walko Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandotte chickens and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 8 Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise incubator chicks without it.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

**FITZ OVERALLS**

INSIDE THE FITZ OVERALLS are the biggest, made of the strongest material and trimmed with the most durable buttons and buckles.

If your dealer does not carry Fitz, write and you will be supplied.

Write anyway for Free FITZ Booklet

BURNHAM-MUNGER-BOOT & G. E. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

No Repair Bills. No Insurance

WRITE FOR PRICES

### HOPPER & SON,

Manhattan, Kansas

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

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

**THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.**

The Only Windmill that is never out of fix

**CLIPPER Windmills are Guaranteed** to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.

**THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kan.**

**Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics**

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

**THE SECRETARY.**

The **CLIPPER**

There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plains and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

**CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.**

**BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, \$5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochon Bantams, 15 eggs, \$1.50.

**WILLIAM SCOTT,**  
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

### ALFALFA SEED

Non-irrigated. Tested 100 per cent at Manhattan. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910. \$10 per bushel. Also, some good, clean seed, cheaper, includes sack. Save this ad.

**CHAS. H. JACKSON,**  
Kidderville, Kan.

**L. M. PENWELL,**  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.  
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.



PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, \$9.50; 15 eggs, \$1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTON. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

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

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

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

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' \$30.00 matings. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, \$1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—\$2, 50; \$3.25, 100. W. A. Ellands, Culver, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. Farm raised. Good layers, \$1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—FARM-RAISED PRIZE winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special prices rest of the season. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Effingham, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Place your orders now for eggs and baby chicks from birds noted for whiteness. Write for prices now to J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT ENTIRE stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, \$2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. \$2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BREEDERS, \$1 TO \$2.50; babies, each, 25c; 12, \$2. Eggs, 15, \$1; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$5. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Mrs. D. M. Gilllespie, Clay Center, Kan.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them on the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for \$3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis, Holly, Colo.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Utility eggs, \$4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Winter layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

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

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, \$4; from prize winning pens, 15, \$2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. REDS, SCORING 93. Eggs \$3.00 per 15; second pen, \$2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens; fine shape, splendid size, good color. Eggs for sale, \$1 for 15. Miss Jessie B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

HALF PRICE NOW—EGGS FROM PENS 1, 2, 3, 4. Still time to hatch future winners from Moore's Single Comb Reds, state show winners. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs from Tomkins, De Graf and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for \$1; \$4 per 100. Prize winning pens, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

R. C. REDS—EGGS FROM PENS HEAD-Ed by cock birds costing from \$10 to \$25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—\$1 per 15; \$2.75 per 50; \$5 per 100. Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

THE "BIG THREE" POULTRY FARMS—Meyers & Stover, Fredonia, Kan. We have enjoyed a most liberal patronage from readers of Kansas Farmer. Eggs for rest of the season at greatly reduced prices. R. C. R. I. Reds, high scoring pens, headed by state show and other show winners. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Large, good, choice birds. \$4 per 100. Bourbon Red Turkeys, 70 hens; booked full for entire season. Indian Runner Ducks—American standard light fawn-white egg machines. Over 8,000 eggs shipped since February 15. Mid-season is best for hatching ducks. Try them. You'll always be glad. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, \$4; 200, \$7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, \$2 per setting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, \$5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, \$3 per 100; 30 for \$1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 per setting. Baby chicks, \$2.50 a dozen, up. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, \$3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, \$3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—\$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, \$4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, \$3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, \$3 per 15; second pen, \$2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

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

Now, that your chicks are all hatched, see to it that they have good care and attention till they are fully grown. We find a good many breeders are enthusiastic just at the breeding season, but after the chicks are hatched, they get indifferent and let the chicks look out for themselves. They soon dwindle down till but a few are left, when the owner begins to wonder where the chicks have gone. A number have died of pure neglect. Mayhap, a neighbor's cat has gobbled a few dozen, and skunks and rats the rest of them. Eternal vigilance is the price of fully developed chickens. See to it that you are doing your duty towards securing that desirable end.

Metal Coops for Chicks.

A great many of this year's chicks are hatched. Every farmer is now confronted with the very serious problem of protecting the chicks from vermin and rain. The chick coop made of the old barrel and the store box will not do this. They cannot be made proof against weasels, skunks, rats, lice, and the heavy spring rains. An average of probably 50 per cent of the chicks hatched—and on many farms as many as 75 per cent—are destroyed by one or more of these causes. This loss can be attributed to faulty coops.

On a recent country trip our attention

was called to a farm chicken equipment of metal coops. These coops were rat and skunk proof, likewise water-tight. They can be easily and thoroughly cleaned by washing, by whitewashing, or by the use of disinfectants for destroying lice and mites and which disinfectants are now recognized as necessary and are in common use among poultry growers. The user of these metal coops feared that they would become extremely hot. The coops in question were set out in the open—a desirable location for them at the time of our visit. We suggested to the user, however, that when the weather became warm the coops could be moved 25 feet from their location at that time, into the shade of trees, or that old carpet or blankets or sacking could be placed over the coops so that the direct rays of the sun would not strike the roof.

We asked the user about the expense of these coops and he said that while they cost him in the neighborhood of \$2 each, he was confident that the care he would give them would make the coops last at least ten years, and consequently he felt justified in the expense of 20 cents per year in insuring his chick crop satisfactory housing. The user figured that if he could avoid one-half the loss in chicks he had heretofore had, the metal coops would cost him nothing. The particular coops used folded flat for storing and a dozen would not occupy in storage more space than one of the coops set up.

It is worthy of note in traveling through the country, particularly about Topeka—that part of the country of which the editor sees the most—that farmers are giving more attention to poultry than heretofore. The poultry business as a side line in this section is pretty well past, and when the growing of poultry becomes a business it is well worth while to conduct poultry growing along business lines and make as great an effort to save the chicks as the pigs. The incubator and the brooder have helped the poultry business tremendously. The all-metal coop completes the equipment.

How I Raise Baby Chicks.

By Mrs. V. L. Moore, Manager of Moore & Moore's S. C. Rhode Island Red Plant, Wichita, Kansas.

To begin with, our chicks are hatched from eggs laid by strong, healthy stock that has been well cared for all their lives.

My chicks are hen-hatched and hen-raised, because it is easier for me to raise them with hens, and I can raise better chicks that way. I set two hens at a time, in a quiet place where they will not be molested; give them whole corn, grit and water; take them off most every day so they can exercise. When the chicks hatch I leave them in the nest for one day and night, then toe mark and put all the chicks with one hen in a dry coop with litter (dry alfalfa leaves are the best) on the floor. I give them sand, grit, charcoal and clean water, then let them rest quietly until they are 48 hours old. Then I give them a little dry oat meal and stale bread crumbs. When five days old I feed baby chick food and dampen the bread with sour milk, containing the oat meal and chick food and increasing the bread and milk.

When the chicks are five or six days old I put the mother hen in a slatted coop at the edge of the alfalfa patch, and let the chicks run in the alfalfa. In that way, if a shower comes up, it is easy to get the chicks up in a dry place and keep them there. I keep the hen with the chicks just as long as I can. When I see that the hen is about ready to leave the chicks I fix low roosts in the coop for the chicks, as there is not so much danger from crowding when on the roost as when allowed to roost on the floor of the coop.

By the time my chicks are three weeks old I feed anything I want to, but I never feed any spoiled feeds. We buy stale bread from the bakery at very reasonable prices. By using it with sour milk have never found anything that equaled it for growing chicks. I have not lost a half dozen chicks this season, neither is there a droopy one on the place.

My chicks have never grown so rapidly nor looked so promising as they do now. Two hens hatching today—29 baby chicks, all fine and lively.

W. A. Baker & Son's Polands. If you want big-type Polands, write W. A. Baker & Son at Butler, Mo. They have them by Big Hadley, Missouri Wonder, King Ex 3d, and other big-type hogs. Mr. Baker knows how to grow their hogs large. If you buy from this herd you get a guarantee that says your money back if you are not satisfied. Please read ad in this issue and write them about their herd of large Poland Chinas, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

"THE EVERCLEAN WATERER"



Gives every hog a clean, fresh drink. Cool in summer, cannot freeze in winter.

Automatic construction. The hog's weight does the work.

A great protection against disease, and a labor saver. The best on the market. Shipped on trial to responsible parties. Write for circular. R. W. RYON MANUFACTURING CO., Clay Center, Kan.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 cent prepaid for \$1. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

OVER 200 LOTS, dwelling, two warehouses, good store building. Manning, Kan. Price, \$4,000; mtg., \$500. M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.

For Sale or Trade—320 acres, 2 mi. N. of Codell, Kan.; fair improvements, 228 a. cultivated, 125 a. winter wheat, 95 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa, bal. hay and pasture. Want city property. Write for particulars. \$50 per a. H. E. Vansyoc & Son, College View, Neb.

LANE COUNTY, KANSAS. 160 acres improved, 2 1/2 miles to Healy, \$1,600. 320 acres level land for \$3,100. Other snaps. Write for list. C. N. OWEN, Alamota, Kan.

ALFALFA BUNCH. 800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. \$30.00 acre. \$3,000.00 5 years. Take \$8,000.00 trade, priced right. W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCE

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUTCHER SHOP and a good restaurant, all in one large brick building on the main street, with good trade. Good business. I will sell it all for \$1,500. Nick Buch, Hays City, Kan.

320 ACRES

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

For Sale 169-acre farm, 3 1/2 miles from good railroad town, in Valley county, 10 miles from Ord, school house on corner. Over 100 acres good, smooth land, cultivated, some alfalfa, 50 pasture, grove, orchard, fair buildings, good well and windmill. Possession October 1. Price, \$5,600, half cash. No trades. Call on or write J. H. CAPRON, Ord, Neb.

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

THOMAS COUNTY

I offer for sale, a smooth quarter section of land, 3 miles southeast of Brewster, Kan., 60 acres under cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat, one-third of which goes with the land. This is a fine, smooth tract, every inch can be farmed, no improvements excepting the cultivation. Wheat is a good stand and promises well. I will sell this quarter cheap, as I must raise some ready cash at once. There is a mortgage on the same for \$500, running at 8 per cent interest, which can stay on or will pay off if party wants it clear. If you mean business, address, IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Kan.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

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

Spring Boars Offered.

J. L. Griffiths, our advertiser from Riley, Kan., has sold all of his big type Poland China boars, and changes his card to spring boars. He offers 25 ready to ship at 2 months. They are good ones, sired by the herd boar, John Osborne, and of extremely large sows of Mastadon breeding. Mr. Griffiths will price these boars reasonable and much can be saved in cost of shipment by buying early. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



# Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

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

## HELP WANTED.

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

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

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS** about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR** government positions, \$30 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

**MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIRE-**men and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; \$80-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, \$150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CATTLE.

**FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLE-**standard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD 9-MONTHS-**old Jersey bull, registered; \$40 buys him. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THREE RED 2-YEAR-OLD** Shorthorn bulls, also a car of full blood cows and heifers. John J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE** fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himmelfinger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

**HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN** heifers, and one bull 15-18th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also one yearling bull, \$45, and one 6 months old, \$30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE** extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

## HOGS.

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

## DOGS.

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

**FOR QUICK SALE—FINE COLLIE DOGS,** reasonable. Ask me questions. F. H. Barrington, R. R. 3, Sedan, Kan.

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

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**NEW ERA COWPEAS, \$2.25 BUSHEL.** Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

**SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MIL-**ler, Thayer, Kan.

**SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY** selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

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

**PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE,** 20c per 100; \$1.75 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; \$2 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

## CHICK FEED.

**CHICK FEED—NOTHING BETTER** than Chick-O, a balanced ration of seeds and cracked grains, 35 pounds for \$1. or 100 pounds, \$2.50. D. O. Coe., Topeka, Kan.

## HEDGE POSTS.

**FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts.** H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

## VIOLINS.

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

## REAL ESTATE.

**CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER** property into cash. Particulars free. Midwest Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

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

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

**CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE** farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at \$52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

**WYOMING FREE—FOR LIMITED PER-**iod will pay, for each 80-acre purchaser, round trip excursion rates, all points west Chicago. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

**DELIGHTFUL OREGON; FAMOUS** Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

**PATENTED STATE SCHOOL LANDS—**Only \$15 per acre on 10 years' time. McMullen county, Tex. Ten acres to 40; on line two projected railroads; rich soil, fine for citrus fruits, truck and general farming; semi-tropical climate. Same kind of land in this district on railroad sells for \$50 to \$150 an acre. Buy ahead of the railroads and get benefit of enormous advance in value. Sold on terms \$1 per acre cash, balance 10 yearly payments. Or 40 acres for \$20 cash and \$20 monthly. Write for information to F. A. Connable, Trustee, 433 Commercial Bank, Houston, Tex.

## GASOLINE ENGINES.

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

## AUTO TIRES.

**SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE** re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES, ROOT'S** goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—1 REEVES CLOVER AND** seed huller, 1 1/2 H. P. traction engine for same. The machines can be seen on the Crancer farm four (4) miles north of Tonganoxie. Address, The Crancer Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

## THE STRAY LIST

**W. H. SHAFFER, COUNTY CLERK,** Cherokee County. Taken up, by C. S. Dunlap, Galena, Kan.—1 bay mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Had on three shoes and a bell when taken up.

## FIELD NOTES

**Peckham Strictly In It.**  
R. J. Peckham, the well known Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb., is certainly in on the ground floor this year. He has about 90 spring pigs, all but a few of March farrow. They are very uniform in appearance and all doing well at this writing. Nearly all of them were sired by Blue Valley Gold Dust, Mr. Peckham's principal herd boar, and, by the way, the best breeding boar the writer has ever seen on the farm. He was sired by Blue Valley Expansion, and his dam was by Big Hadley and out of Tecumseh Gold Dust. Other litters are by the boar Looks Choice by Look Grand. Mr. Peckham has the same great old line of sows that has always made his herd famous—daughters and granddaughters of Logan Chief, Major Blain, O. K. Price, Looks Choice, etc. Mr. Peckham knows how to develop them properly and will have a bunch for his October 23 sale that will make the best hog men sit up and take notice. Write him any old time about hogs, always mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Big Spotted Polands.**  
James M. Andrews, owner of the Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., writes: "The pigs are doing fine. We saved 88 out of 93 farrowed. We have pigs sired by Spotted King, which was a yearling in March, and weighs 600 pounds. His litters run from eight to eleven. Pansy Mow has nine by Spotted King, and they are all good and spotted. Tecumseh Maid, by Brandywine, has a great litter by the same boar. We also have pigs by Budweiser, out of a Billy Sunday dam, and some by Big Jim and Brandywine, Jr. We have the greatest lot of Spotted Polands we ever raised, and if we hold a fall sale, which we may do, it will be one of the best sales of the big spotted kind that will be held in 1912. They have the stretch, the quality and plenty of spots. These hogs are the genuine, old-fashioned Spotted Polands, the farmer's kind, and the sows were sired by such noted boars as Brandywine, Budweiser, Billy Sunday, Big Boned Mow, Big Bill Taft, and others. Just drop the Andrews Stock Farm a line about the big spotted ones."

**Hanna's Big Polands.**  
The card of J. T. and C. A. Hanna of Bolckow, Mo., breeders of Jersey cattle and big-type Poland China hogs, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm is the owner of one of Missouri's very select herds of Jersey cattle and also a very high-class herd of big-type Polands. At this time they are offering a number of outstanding good fall boars and a few very high-class fall gilts for sale. A number of the boars are prospects for herd headers. The present head of their Poland China herd is Hanna's Expansion 58833, dam Sunshine Beauty 2d by Louise's Perfection. Hanna's Expansion is an outstanding good individual, fine back, good head and ear, extra heavy bone, good feet, he has the size and quality and is a fine breeder. The sows of this herd are of the best blood lines of the breed and are all that could be desired as individuals. They have a very select herd of Jersey cattle headed by the great young bull Hebron King's Champion Lad 102609 by Victorious Champion Lad 59197, dam Hebron King's Marigold 232701. Among the cows of the herd are daughters of Silverline Golden Glory 84995, Fusiller P. 2975, Eamanon 52299, Blisson's Guenon 70116, Victorious Champion Lad 51979, Hebron's King 72109, and other great sires. Write them for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Hamaker Visited.**  
One of the Poland China breeders of southern Nebraska that has been fortunate enough to save a good number of early spring pigs is Mr. G. S. Hamaker of Pawnee City. Mr. Hamaker is an old timer and knows how to protect the little pigs from the ailments that pigs are heir to. He has about 60 sired by his Peter Mow boars, Smooth Big Bone and Orange Tecumseh. They are nearly all out of tried sows of great size, by Growthy King and other big boars. Mr. Hamaker also owns one of the good small Shorthorn herds of his part of the state. His present herd


bull is Handsome Duke, a splendid individual, roan and weighing almost a ton. He was bred by N. E. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., and is a bull of great value from the standpoint of a breeder. He is a grandson of Choice Goods, and his dam traces to Imp. Wild Eyes. The cow herd, although small, contains some extra good individuals of the best families. Mr. Hamaker will hold a sale some time in October. Announcement of this will appear in these columns.

**Mr. E. H. Gifford of Lewiston, Neb.,** whose cut is herewith presented, is one of the best known and successful Duroc Jersey breeders of Nebraska. Mr. Gifford established his present herd 12 years ago and has been active in the business ever since. His present herd boars, Good E Nuff Model and Chief's Elect, are individuals of unusual merit and both have pedigrees rich enough to suit the most exacting. The first named is a grandson of Golden Rule and Can't Be Beat, both grand champion sires. The sire of Good E Nuff was also a grand champion. Mr. Gifford traveled 200 miles in search of a pig to suit before buying this boar. He has developed into a splendid individual and has proven his value as a sire. Chief's Elect was bred by William Reed of Iowa, one of the best constructive breeders in America. He was sired by



Cherry Chief by High Chief, and his dam was a near descendant of old Proud Advance. His granddam on sire's side was by old King of Cois, making him rich in the blood of about all the noted boars of the past few years. Not only this, but about all of his near ancestors have been prize winners at the very best hog shows. Mr. Gifford has about 50 good spring pigs sired by these two boars and out of a good line of sows. In his advertisement, which appears elsewhere, he offers for quick sale some choice fall boars sired by Good E Nuff and out of richly bred dams. Mr. Gifford also has a good herd of Polled Herefords headed by Poll Pride, one of the best young bulls in America. Write Mr. Gifford about the fall boars.

**Vrtiska Visited.**  
Frank Vrtiska, the good Duroc Jersey breeder, of Pawnee City, Neb., was visited by a Kansas Farmer fieldman recently. Mr. Vrtiska has what is conceded to be one of the best herds in Nebraska. He has about 65 mighty good spring pigs, mostly sired by his choice young boar, Golden Model Critic, combining the blood of Golden Rule, Ohio Chief and other boars of note. He is an outstanding individual, and is proving himself an extra good sire. Mr. Vrtiska has a good line of sows, many of them very large and richly bred, the blood lines tracing to King of Cois, Proud Advance, Kant Be Beat, Arion, and others. Mr. Vrtiska has been breeding Durocs for a good many years and has always found ready sale for his surplus stock at good prices. Usually, he holds one or more public sales each year and puts up one of the best offerings to be found anywhere in the west.



**Mr. F. Wyatt**  
The Inventor of *The Jayhawk*

**THE FIRST PORTABLE STACKER EVER MADE**

Shortage of help and 1000 tons of hay caused this machine to be made, and now we offer it to you, with nine years of experience, made up-to-date in every way.

# The "Jayhawk"

Up-to-date Haying Tools

**Sold Direct to You at Manufacturer's Prices**

We have cut out the dealer and salesman and are going to give you this reduction. It will

## Save You 25%

on price sold for last year.

**EVERY MACHINE IS FULLY WARRANTED!**

Lightest portable stacker made. Sold in 26 states last season.

Write today for **Free Catalog** which fully explains the machine and what it will do. It will pay you to get our **REDUCED PRICES.**



**Read What One Man Says:**

Hill City, Kansas, November 27, 1911.  
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas:

Dear Sirs: The Galvanized Steel Stacker I bought of you last season does the work to perfection. It has saved me a great many dollars already and I would not do without it. I do not believe there can be a better stacker made. Yours truly,  
Chas. Stagers.

**The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.**



# BARGAINS IN LAND

**A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION**—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult, good buildings, silo, etc. Price, \$42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, \$325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO.**, Kingman, Kan.

**BUY OR TRADE WITH US**—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**40 ACRES**, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaur-ant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. KAS-parek**, Belleville, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—110-ACRE HOG AND POUL-try farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. **D. C. POOLE**, Owner, Ober-lin, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, \$8,000, to exchange for mer-chandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HOEN**, Mor-rowville, Kan.

**50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.** All sizes, \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write for list. **S. M. PATTERSON**, Belleville, Kan.

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

**IF YOU HAVE \$500 OR MORE** to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY**, Meade, Kan.

**SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.** Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at \$8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. **L. S. FREE**, E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

**IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN.**, quarter—school, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, gran-aries, well, alfalfa. 1/2 cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. PERBING**, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.

**80 ACRES**, well improved, plenty of fruit, alfalfa, timber. Not over 8 miles from To-peka. \$8,000. \$5,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Must sell. Possession given this year. **O. M. ELLIOTT**, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**I HAVE** the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists. **W. L. MORRIS**, Garnett, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.** A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms. **W. J. TROUSDALE**, Newton, Kan.

**I CHALLENGE** any other section of Kansas on alfalfa and wheat land. This valley is from 7 to 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. I have the lowest prices on good land in the state. **THE BLUFF CREEK VALLEY REALTY CO.**, Protection, Kan.

**C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.** (Established 1885.) I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

**SOUTHEAST KANSAS.** Mild Climate, Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS.**, Fredonia, Kan.

**BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.** 520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, im-provements fair; 1/4 mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only \$40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co.**, Pleasanton, Kan.

**BUY OF OWNER.** 295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches 1/2 mi. Price, \$60 per a. **HILL BROS.**, Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

**BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM** in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE**, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

**GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.** and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full in-formation. **J. G. SMITH**, Hamilton, Kansas.

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

## OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA

We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents. **ALLEN & HART**, 308 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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JUNE 19-20, 1912

THE OFFERING.

A high-class selection of cows, heifers, calves and bulls by such noted sires as Viola's Golden Jolly, Gamboga Knight, Noble of Oaklands, Agatha's Flying Fox, Golden Jolly, Golden Maid's Prince, Derry's Golden Jolly, Eminent, Golden Castor, Bright Prince, Oakland's Sailor, Plymouth Lad, Lucy's Champion, Oxford Lad, Lucy's Champion, Warder, Admiral Togo, Golden Fern's Son, Sir Watkin, Iron Duke, King Eldorado, Noble Reminder, Eminent Rosette, Golden Fern of Linden, Imp. Brookhill Fox, Doctor's Lad, Majesty, Fontaine's Chief, etc.

HERD BULLS IN THE SALE.

JOLLY ROYAL SULTAN 90032. The matchless son of Viola's Golden Jolly. The dam, Majesty's Lady Houpla 213941, sold in our 1911 sale to Elmendorf Farm for \$3,425.00. Now on authenticated yearly by the Kentucky Experiment Station.

MARETT'S GOLDEN JOLLY 90386.

The sensational son of Viola's Golden Jolly. His dam, Marett's Lady Fox 203643, daughter of Champion Flying Fox 61441, sold for \$7,500. Champion winner over Jersey 1899.

KING ELDORADO 79721. Sire, Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160, H. C. Winner of first and championship North Club Show, 1896 and 1897. One of the greatest sires ever imported. Dam, Champion Lady Veronia 195785, Imp. Seven days test 15 lbs. 15 oz. butter. Unbeaten Champion cow of the Island of Jersey.

WARDER'S CHINA LAD 89555. A

most excellent young sire by China's Lad, P. 4144, H. C., who was 3d prize winner St. Owen's A. S., 1908. Dam, Warder's Beauty, P. 1760, H. C. by Warder, P. 3227, H. C. winner of 1st prize over Jersey, April, 1904. 1st with his get Western Show, 1904.

Sale includes every animal on the farm. An absolute dispersal—no reserve. Press of professional work is too great to properly look after so large a herd of cattle, and what we lose by letting them go will be gained by the Jersey interests of the Central West where we hope our cattle will go into scores of herds to the benefit of each one. We think we are entirely within bounds when we say that we have gathered together at Kinloch Farm the best lot of imported and home-bred Jerseys ever put into the auction ring and, owing to the unusual large number to be sold, we feel that the prices that will prevail in this sale will be attractive to the western breeders, and we are soliciting your patronage, believing that never before in the history of the Jersey business has there been a time that the buyers could buy such high-class cattle at a reasonable price.

STILL & LAUGHLIN

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

For catalogues, write B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Kirksville, Mo. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

- Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa. Aug. 7—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia. Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia. August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia. Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo. Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo. Aug. 28—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla. Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan. Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb. Oct. 2—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia. Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan. Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan. Oct. 18—W. B. Long, Meriden, Kan. Oct. 18—E. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Oct. 18—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo. Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan. Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo. Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo. October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo. Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan. Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb. Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan. Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Nov. 1—W. H. Charters, Jr., Fairview, Kan. Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo. Nov. 3—Bred Sows, E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan. Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendona, Kan. Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan. Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa. Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan. Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo. Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo. Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

- July 26—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo. Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla. Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo. Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo. Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

O. I. C.

- Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

- June 19-20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Jersey Heifers.

Johnson & Nordstrom, of Clay Center, Kan., offer registered Jersey heifers, either bred or open. Also, will sell their herd bull bred by Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Will Sell Herd Boar.

Francis Prockish, Poland China breeder, of Westmoreland, Kan., offers for sale his herd boar, Grand Look 2nd. This boar is a good individual with plenty of size, and was sired by Grand Look, Jr., he by old Grand Look. He is a good breeder and is fully guaranteed. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Republic, Kan., Aug. 18, 1906.

CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Grinder came on the 15th. Enclosed find draft for \$10.00 to pay for same. I have set the Grinder up and tried it and it is a Dandy. I like it better than the ones sold here for \$35.00. Yours truly, N. H. PARTLOW.

300 Head Poland Chinas.

D. M. Gregg of Harrisonville, Mo., has over 300 head of the large-type Polands. Mr. Gregg is pricing some bred gilts at very attractive prices. If you need a few bred gilts you can do yourself a good business turn to write Mr. Gregg. Please see ad in this issue, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

O. I. C. Gilts for Sale.

R. W. Gage of Garnett, Kan., is pricing a few bred gilts for sale. They are sired by White Frost and Kansas King, and out of sows that are well bred. It might be worth your time and expense to look these bar-falns up. Please see ad in this issue and write Mr. Gage. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Jersey Bulls.

W. N. Banks at Independence, Kan., has a number of Jersey bulls for sale. Mr. Banks has one of the largest and best bred herds in our state, and can make some very attractive prices on young bulls. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Boars.

J. H. Baker of Butler, Mo., is offering 20 fall boars for sale. They are large, husky fellows, and priced very low. Any farmer wanting a stock hog can afford to pay the price asked. If you need some new blood, write Mr. Baker and mention Kansas Farmer.

C. J. Woods' Polled Durhams.

Mr. C. J. Woods of Chillicothe, Kan., is offering a few choice bulls sired by the international champion, Roan Hero, now at the head of D. C. Van Nice's herd at Richland, Kan. You can make no mistake if you buy one of these bulls, as they come down the line of prize winners, and have the best breeding back of them. Please write Mr. Woods and mention Kansas Farmer.

S. W. Alfred, the "formerly-of-Kansas" Duroc Jersey breeder, who now lives at Enid, Okla., writes that his section of the state has had over 12 inches of rainfall in the last two weeks. Everything is looking fine, and crop prospects never were better. He has a fine bunch of 200 Durocs on hand with which to supply his fall trade. He may decide to hold a fall sale, and his sales are always events.

Ohio Chief Durocs.

J. B. Thompson, Columbus Station, O., is the only man in the United States who is selling grandsons and granddaughters of the famous Ohio Chief as low as \$25 each. There are not many Duroc Jerseys to be had that are as close kin to Ohio Chief, and those who own them want more money. If you need this blood go to headquarters. If you are starting a herd, start right by getting pigs that are close up to Ohio Chief. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Thompson.

Get Galloways.

Galloways are splendid rustlers and beef producers. They make beef while you sleep. G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kan., has one of the largest herds in the United States. This herd is located a few miles out of Topeka, and is worth seeing. Mr. Clark is president of the Galloway Breeders' Association, and his herd is headed by some of the most famous bulls in the United States. Come to headquarters for Galloways. He can sell choice young bulls by the car load. Get busy. Get Galloways.

Hampshire Hogs.

Mr. T. S. Burdick at Inman, Kan., has a choice lot of fall pigs for sale. The Hampshire hogs are now becoming very popular in Kansas. They are a very healthy hog, and respond to good care with a profit. Any farmer can grow and make money raising these hogs. Please write Mr. Burdick for prices and you will not regret trying a few Hampshire hogs on your farm. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The American Galloway Breeders' Association has established The Galloway Review as a quarterly magazine, having for its object the supplying of exact information about this splendid breed of cattle. The magazine is nicely gotten up and beautifully illustrated. It is filled with interesting matter about Galloway cattle, and Secretary R. W. Brown has nothing to be ashamed of in turning 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill., into an editorial office. The magazine contains a number of quotations from Kansas Farmer live stock department.

The Best Hog Waterer.

Mr. R. W. Ryan, an experienced hog raiser located at Clay Center, Kan., has invented and thoroughly tested out what is without doubt the best hog waterer ever used in this country. It is very appropriately called the "Everclean Waterer." It is so arranged that the weight of the hog pumps for him a cool, clean drink from the supply tank. In this manner every particle of dirt and dust is kept out of the water the hogs must drink. It is equal or even better than having running water in the pen. The advertisement of this great sanitary time-saver appears in this issue. Every hog raiser should investigate its merit.

Nevis' Shorthorn Sale.

On June 6, at Chillicothe, Kan., Mr. C. S. Nevis will sell a draft from his famous herd of Shorthorns. This herd is so well known through its winnings in the show rings of the big fairs and stock shows that comment seems unnecessary. As Mr. Nevis has never sold such cattle as he is now offering and as there has never been such a favorable opportunity for the buyer, it may be stated that this offering is of the best get of the famous herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Pavana, Searchlight, Jr., and Prince Valentine 4th. Number 14 is his best Jenny Lind cow, with bull calf; No. 18 is his senior yearling show heifer; No. 17 is a Scotch cow with a splendid red bull calf at foot; No. 19 is a Violet of a show yard quality; No. 18 is the best Ingle Lad heifer Mr. Nevis has ever seen; No. 20 is a Scotch Lavender out of a Choice Goods cow. Others are Scotch Butterflies, Dutchess, Lavenders, Phyllise's Lovelys and other good families. Remember, June 6, and remember the prospects in the cattle business.

Wallace Poland Sale.

W. B. Wallace, of Bunceton, Mo., was up against the busy season when he announced his sale of Mammoth Poland Chinas for Wednesday, May 15, but he had about a hundred good buyers present and made a good sale. Anthony Vogt, of Morse, Kan., got one of the best boars in the bunch. The sales were as follows:

Table with columns: No., Name, Price. Lists various Poland China boars and their sale prices.

Boars.

Table with columns: No., Name, Price. Lists various boars and their sale prices.

Summary.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Summary of sales totals.

Kinloch Dispersion Sale of Jerseys.

Attention is called to the big dispersion sale of the Kinloch herd of Jerseys at Kirksville, Mo., June 19 and 20, when that famous herd of 260 head of Jersey cattle will be dispersed at public auction. This will be a chance that does not often come. Jersey breeders or farmers who contemplate starting a herd can obtain breeding stock from this great herd of Jerseys of the best blood lines, with all the class and quality that has ever been the character of the Kinloch offerings. The offering of Jersey bulls in this sale will be remarkably strong and will include Jolly's Royal Sultan, sired by Viola's Golden Jolly, that sold for \$13,000 in the Kinloch sale in 1911; Majesty's Lady Houpla, the dam of Jolly's Royal Sultan, sold in the same sale for \$3,700, and is now on authenticated test at the Kentucky Experiment Station. Among other bulls offered will be King Eldorado by Golden Fern's Lady, dam Lady Veronia, a highly commended cow and a great prize winner on the Isle of Jersey. Many cows in the sale will be bred to this bull. Marett's Golden Jolly by Viola's Golden Jolly, dam Lady Fox, the prize winning daughter of Champion's Flying Fox that sold for \$7,500, and others equally as good. The offering of cows will be one that cannot fail to interest breeders or parties wanting foundation stock for a herd, and will include cows by such noted sires as Deery's Golden Lad, Golden Jolly, Sultan of Oakland, Rosett's Golden Lad, Golden Maid's Prince, Oxford Lad, Lucy's Champion, Eminent Rosette, descendants of Conan's Tormentor, Southern Prince, Combination, Diploma, Silverine, Coomassie, and others in that class of sires, making the greatest offering in the history of the famous Kinloch herd. Remember, this is an absolute dispersion sale. Write B. C. Settle, at Kirksville, Mo., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Whitecloud Farm Herds.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee of Whitecloud Stock Farm, Barnard, Mo., is the owner of one of Missouri's fine herds of Jersey cattle and also one of the best herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in that state. The present head of the Jersey cattle herd is Dixie's Handsome Lad 9924, noted as one of Missouri's noted Jersey bulls. The cows of the herd are of the best Jersey type. Among them are St. Lamberts, also daughters of Little Golden Lad Junior by Little Golden Lad 67318, Eamannon 52299 and other great sires. The Duroc Jersey herd is headed by White Cloud Chief 107195 by Ohio Chief 41419, dam Queen Perfection 2d, out of Queen Perfection, a sow that sold for \$600 in Harding's sale. Whitecloud Chief is a great boar, has very heavy bone, fine head and ear, a back that is hard to equal, very fine quarters, and

good feet. He is evenly wide from back to front and one of the best breeders now in service. A fine lot of Inventor, Buddy K. 4th, Improver, Crimson Wonder Again and Ohio Chief sows make up a sow herd that is second to none. A very fine lot of spring pigs and a lot of outstanding good fall boars and gilts are features of the herd that will interest breeders this fall.

E. M. Gates' Angus Sale.

The Angus sale of E. M. Gates, held at La Plata, Mo., May 16, was well attended and the offering was one of the best of the season, and the average on the entire lot, including the young stock sold, was \$95.30 per head. The cows and heifers sold for an average of \$99.20 per head. The bulls, including the youngsters, sold for an average of \$90 per head. The following is a list of the principal buyers:

The Myers Shorthorns.

E. S. Myers, the noted Shorthorn breeder of Chanute, Kan., whose advertising card appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, writes: "I have three young bulls nearing serviceable age. A red Braith Bud will be a year old the last of this month. He was sired by that excellent show and breeding bull, Lord Mayor 3d, and out of a daughter of the imported cow Rowan by Topman. He is a very promising young bull and fit to head a good herd. Two others, some younger, were sired by Royal Gloster 232568. One is out of a Collynie Secret cow and the other out of a Barmpton Flower cow. Both are red and are exceptionally good ones. The Secret calf is one of the best I have ever bred. I will make tempting prices on a few females, some of which are of milking families. It will pay you to see the Myers cattle.

Moore's Holsteins.

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., report the sale of a fine bull to Mr. James Brass of Tonganoxie, Kan., and add: "Mr. Brass is one of Kansas Farmer readers who knows a good one when he sees it." Mr. Moore has made a change in his advertising card and announces Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 as the head of his herd. This splendid young bull has 100 per cent the same breeding as Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first 37-pound butter cow and champion of the world. Mr. W. H. Zimmerman, who is the partner and manager of M. E. Moore & Co., is a hustler and is sure making good in distributing good Holsteins among the farmers of the west.

B. F. Gebhart & Sons' Polands.

B. F. Gebhart & Sons of Kidder, Mo., are numbered with the pioneer Poland China breeders of that state. This reliable firm commenced breeding Poland Chinas many years ago. Their foundation stock was the best that money would buy, both as to blood lines and individuals. All of the breeding stock added since the foundation of the herd has been carefully selected and the result is that they own one of the best herds in the west. The head of their herd is Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder, dam Mollie Mow 2d. He is one of the great Poland China boars in service at the present time, and as a breeder has few equals. He is assisted by Hobson's Metal by Bell Metal, a very promising yearling that is showing as a remarkably good breeder. They have been fortunate this year in saving a large number of pigs farrowed in January and February, also a fine lot of pigs farrowed early in April. The pigs were sired by their two herd boars and are out of Keep On, Prince Hadley, Budweiser and Colossus sows. They also have an outstanding good lot of fall gilts sired by Missouri Wonder, one of the great boars of the breed. Their offering for fall trade will appeal to breeders wanting high-class breeding stock.



# FRANK IAMS'

and "Pink Lady" "are up-to-the-minute" as "salesmen." His closing out his horses at about cost are the "Big Talks." Iams is selling the tails off of them. His Imported "Percheron and Belgian" stallions and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters," the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "Business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are fully "acclaimed" and in "the pink of condition." They are "Eye-openers"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyers" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for "top-notchers."

## IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

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

## 50—PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS—50

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at \$900 and \$1,200 (few higher). Mares \$600 to \$700, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved \$300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places \$1,500 insurance. Buyers save \$1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

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

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

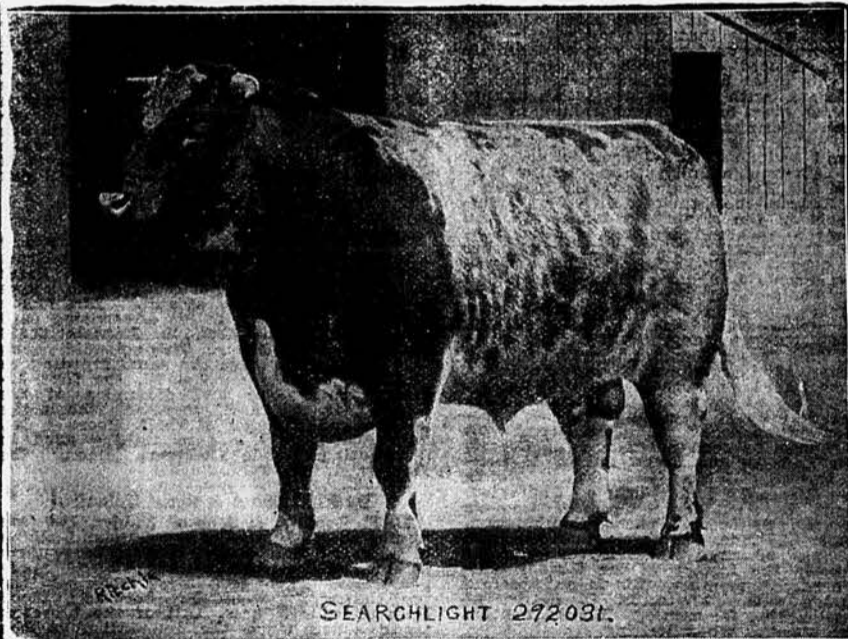
(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at \$4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you \$500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse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

References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizens' State Bank and First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska; and Packers' National Bank, South Omaha, Nebraska.

## ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

### Nevius' Seventh June Sale Of 50 SHORT-HORN CATTLE 50 Chiles, Kansas, Thursday, June 6, 1912

12 Bulls, 38 Females, 10 with Calves at Foot. One-half the Offering of Best Scotch Breeding. Good Individuals. Practical, Useful Cattle.



Twenty daughters of Searchlight and Prince Pavonia, 18 breeding cows, and all bred to our three great herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Valentine and Searchlight, Jr.

Lovelyns, Violets, Secrets, Butterflies, Jennie Linds and Gwendolines offered.

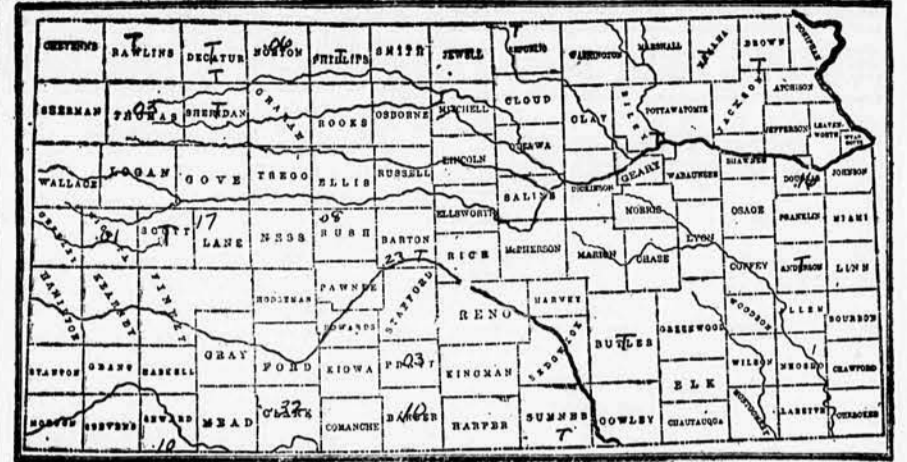
These cattle, when the carrying cost is nominal, are sure to increase in value. Send for catalogue and mention KANSAS FARMER

## C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—BELOWS, HARRIMAN, JAMES, SNYDER. FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE.

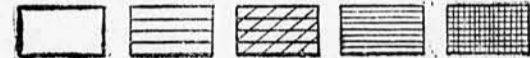
# KANSAS CROP REPORT

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



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Allen—Corn being planted. Chinch bugs damaging wheat.  
Anderson—Poor stand of corn. Ground crusted.  
Barton—Alfalfa making good yield. Much corn being replanted. Needing rain.  
Butler—Corn needing rain. Alfalfa ready to cut.  
Coffey—Corn not all planted on account of heavy rains.  
Decatur—Needing rain badly. Wheat firing in places. First crop of alfalfa very heavy.  
Elk—Cutting alfalfa. Rain needed.  
Grant—Ground in fine condition. Wheat good.  
Gray—Wheat looking fine. Oats fair. Corn nearly all planted.  
Jefferson—Corn being replanted. Crops growing nicely.  
Kearney—Crops growing nicely. Rain is needed.  
Leavenworth—Crops doing nicely. Fruit prospects fine.  
Linn—Dry and windy. Needing rain. Wheat has commenced to head.  
McPherson—Needing rain. Corn growing slowly. Good crop of alfalfa. Cutting alfalfa. Needing rain.  
Marion—Corn growing nicely. Needing rain.  
Marshall—Still planting corn.  
Nemaha—All corn planted. Needing rain. Good alfalfa crop.  
Norton—Crops growing slowly. Replanting corn.  
Ottawa—Needing rain badly. Heavy crop of alfalfa.  
Pawnee—Crops growing nicely. Wheat harvest will be late.  
Rawlins—Rain needed. Corn planting is about finished.  
Republic—Corn all planted. Needing rain.  
Russell—Corn planting progressing. The ground is crusted. Needing rain.  
Sedwick—Heavy crop of alfalfa. Needing rain.  
Seward—Crops all in good condition.  
Sheridan—Cut worms damaging corn. Wheat firing.  
Thomas—Wheat growing rapidly. Needing rain.  
Wallace—Ground in good condition. Corn being planted. Grass good.  
Wichita—Pasture good. Ground crusted.



"TRIXIE." Given to George Roberts, Jr., Larned, Kan.

## TWO PAWNEE COUNTY PONY WINNERS

WE herewith reproduce pictures of the two Shetland Ponies and outfits which were won by two Pawnee county boys in recent contests conducted by KANSAS FARMER. "Trixie," with his cart and harness, was given to Master George Roberts, Jr., last December. Master Willie Johnson received his pony, "Freckles," cart and harness the first of last April.

The people of Larned and Pawnee county have two wideawake, hustling little business men in these two boys, and they have a right to be as proud of them as the boys are of their ponies and outfits which they have won.

KANSAS FARMER will give away four more Shetland ponies and outfits in June. The contest is open only to boys and girls living in Kansas. Anyone interested in getting one of these should write THE PONY BOY, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



"FRECKLES." Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.