

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

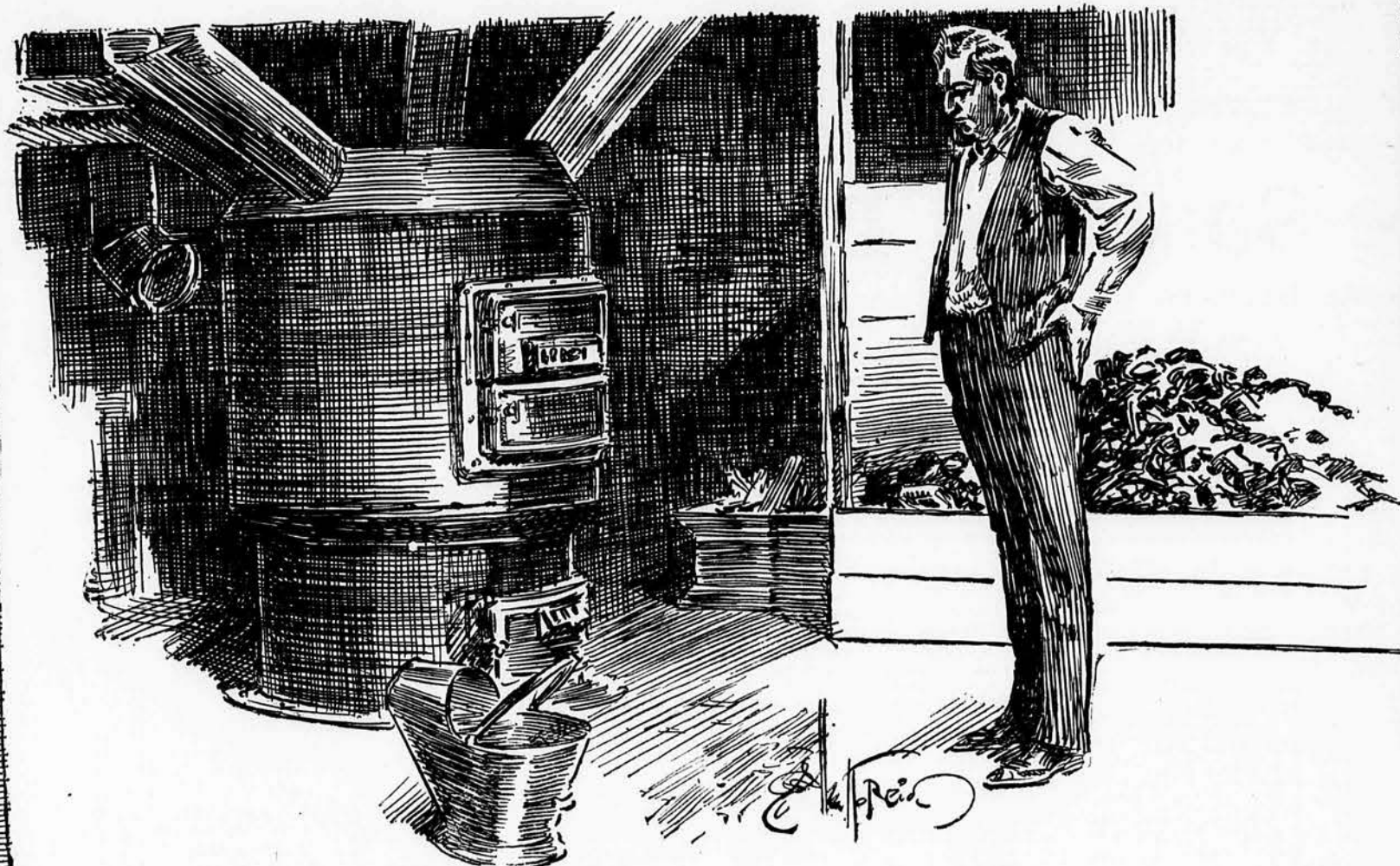
Volume 50, Number 39. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 5, 1912. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

MANY a man pays for his success with a slice of his constitution. "Man wants but little here below," but that is a little more. Like the river his stream of life chatters on the stones, ripples over shallows and foams at obstructions but there always pulls the steady purpose of increase of volume which dominates all else.

Whether laboring in the field, working in the shop, toiling in the factory, fighting in the marts of commerce, he strives for the dollar which may obscure all the world if held close enough to the eye, and gives little thought to his physical wellbeing until too late.

Airtight rooms without ventilation, heated excessively where the stove is and cold elsewhere, but serve to deny him comfort and rest and induce those conditions which precede the great white plague.

A furnace is more economical than stoves and for lack of it Moloch still demands the sacrifice of our children. —I. D. G.



The Work is Concentrated—No Fires to Build in the Cold, Gray Dawn



Spalding Deep Tilled

Valley Mills, Ind., August 26, 1912.

The deep seed-bed obtained by the deep tilling seems to prevent extremes of weather (wet or dry) from injuring the corn much better than where plowed with the mouldboard plow. (Signed) H. C. MOORE

(Signed) H. C. MOORE.

inches. My neighbor's yield is just exactly one-half of mine, with a yield per acre of twenty bushels, where mine was forty.

FRED BOSSEN,
Proprietor the Deep Tilled Farm.

Platte, S. Dak., April 28, 1912.

In regard to the Spaulding Deep Tilling Machine, I must say this: This spring has been somewhat wet, and many of us want to call your attention to the fact that what is now the case is not the rule. Under the wet condition prevailing this spring, the deep tilled land is in far better shape than the shallow plowed. It lets the water down faster, and in fact the deep tilled land is not so cold but is full of life and vegetation, whereas the shallow plowed is dull and cold and sluggish. It reminds me of a pig. Put it in a poor shelter in a wet place and see what happens. There isn't a farmer but what should have a Spaulding Machine. And if they would know the value of it, they would be downright pleasure to the fellow can get out of his machine, he could sell it to them do without one.

FRED BOSEN.

Yours truly,
ILLINOIS GRAVEL CO. (L. H. SCOTT.)

Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 5, 1911.
We have a very striking example on Hoard's Dairy-
man Farm. Corn that was planted on the land
plowed with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine
shows a greater growth than corn raised on land
plowed in the usual way. **HOARD'S DAIRYMAN.**

Platte, S. Dak., November 7, 1911.
My neighbor's fields were planted at the same time and prepared with the same care, except that they were plowed the old way—five or six inches—while mine was plowed the Spalding way, twelve to sixteen

Minot, N. Dak., December 15, 1911.
The flax on the deep tilled land yielded 22½ bushels to the acre and the flax on the other land yielded 14½ bushels to the acre; besides, the quality of the flax on the deep tilled land was much better than the flax on the land plowed the ordinary depth. I am a firm believer in the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine.
Yours very truly, J. T. BUSH.

Some Owners

LAST YEAR we had drought all over the country. Spalding owners, *then*, wrote in that *their crops were not affected* by it because the *deep tilled land* had *stored the previous rains* and all of the rain that *did* fall, and the roots, therefore, had plenty of water, while their neighbors' crops *starved*. Double ordinary yields on deep plowed lands were recorded right along through the drought.

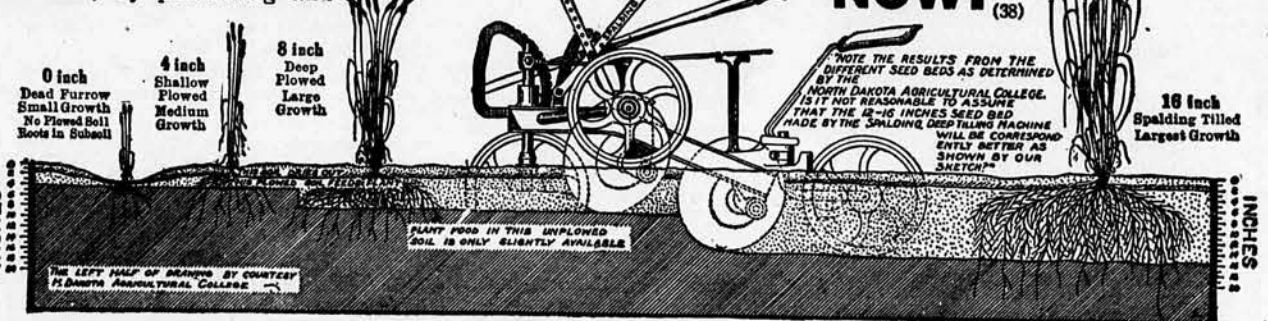
Double Protection in Deep Tilling

This year we had wet weather, and owners are now writing in, as the letters above show, that the deep tilled land is protection against wet weather, too—that it "lets the water down faster, and in that way the deep tilled land is not so cold, but is full of life and ambition."

Think what this means! Here is a machine that is **protection for crops against all kinds of weather!** Here is a machine that is **crop INSURANCE of the finest kind!** Here is a machine that gets 61 bushels of corn where only 24 bushels grew on ordinary plowing.

Pulverizes, Mixes—One Operation!

The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, by pulverizing and



mixing the soil to a depth of from 12 to 16 inches in one operation, makes a "garden seed-bed" over the entire farm in less time than it now takes to plow and harrow in the old-style way. It turns the cut worms under "deep enough to get them out of the way," as Mr. Barger says. It forms a well aerated, roomy home for the roots to spread out in and feed well in, and thus brings up the *largest* plants and *richest* grains.

Don't Miss These Crops Next Year

All of the men who bought Spalding Deep Tilling Machines this year read the same ads that you did. No matter how well their *shallow* plowed land yielded, the *deep plowed land yielded better*—some "30% more"—some "37 bushels per acre more corn." How much did you raise? Figure on this basis and see what you *might* have raised with *deep tilling*. See if the machine would have paid for itself. Then send for our free books that tell all about it.

**Send a Postal Card
NOW!** (38)

Spalding Dept. ^{AS10}, GALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Albion, Mich.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionable 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 date of 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. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

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

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
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 case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.



FARMER AND BIG CHANCES.

We all frown upon the gambler—the man who will take long chances and in so doing faces possible bankruptcy. But, we are all gamblers to a greater or lesser extent—so, because we can't help it—so, because there is no lead-pipe cinch on success in any undertaking. Recognizing the element of chance, various schemes have been evolved by which it is possible to "hedge" and so protect ourselves and our enterprises.

The manufacturer insures his plant and his product on hand, against fire, wind and water. He insures against liability for injury to employees. He insures his life to protect his family and business—hedging against his debts. He insures against these and a half hundred other contingencies. By this he eliminates to the greatest extent possible, loss from the chances he is necessarily forced to take—those chances he cannot avoid and continue to do business.

How about the farmer? He is the king of gamblers—not by choice but because the exigencies of his business make him such. He gambles with the elements, the seasons, disease, accidents, etc. His crops may be ruined by hail or wind, his harvest may burn, his growing crops fail for lack of moisture or devastation by insects or hot winds; his hogs, horses and cattle die from disease; his buildings may be destroyed by wind, fire or lightning, and so a large part of the accumulation of a lifetime be wiped out. This makes him the king of gamblers. His situation cannot be changed.

Protective means have been evolved for the manufacturer and the merchant. The nature of their business has made this possible. The farmer cannot be supplied with protection to the same extent. But the farmer can and should, by the means at hand, protect himself to the greatest extent possible.

The farmer should insure his farm buildings against fire to their full insurable value. The company should be reliable and substantial, and the insurance should not for one minute be allowed to lapse. The same buildings should be insured against loss by wind. The contents of these buildings should likewise be insured. In the case of the barn, insure hay, feed, harness, implements and live stock against fire and lightning. Insure the granary and its contents of wheat, corn, oats, etc., against the same contingencies. Insure the farm residence and its contents, too. You should insure live stock wherever it may be on the farm, against lightning. The growing crop should be insured against hail and wind, and the hay and grain in stack should be insured against fire.

If growing crops and crops in stack are not insured, and loss should result, only a season's work is lost. If the buildings and farm equipment are destroyed, the loss is often the results of a lifetime's accumulation. The farmer who does not protect himself by insurance to the fullest extent he can is taking a big chance—a long chance—and the savings of years are at stake. Fortunately, he is not subject to the same risk as the manufacturer, but the factor of liability makes farm insurance rates lower than city rates—so the costs are reduced proportionately. The farmer cannot afford to take his chances with any greater degree of security than the man in town.

The accumulation of live stock represents years of hard work and frugality. On many farms it is all of the yearly gain. The herd is susceptible to loss from sources which do not place buildings in jeopardy. The live stock may in a night be taken off by an epidemic. The lives of horses, mules and cattle can be protected by insurance. Not so with swine. Sanitary sheds and pens and careful feeding—promoting good health—is all the protection the hogs can have, and such means are well worth while.

The farmer takes long chances and

big risks. He has fewer of the essentials of assured success at his command than the manufacturer. No one stands ready to help him to the same extent that those in other callings are helped. Because he is compelled in a large measure to carry his own risk is the reason that he should insure as far as he can, and when he has done this, employ all the protective measures within his reach.

VALUE OF LEGUMES.

Protein is the most important food constituent. It is the most difficult element of feed to obtain. Those who know its value and need it pay long figures for it in the form of alfalfa and clover hay, bran, cottonseed and linseed meal, gluten feeds, peas, etc. Because of the need for and the value of protein feeds is the justification for urging leguminous crops upon the farmer. These same legumes have a beneficial effect upon the land growing them and in this latter respect some heretofore unnoted benefits have recently been discovered. The following comes from Cornell University:

Timothy grown with alfalfa contained a greater percentage of protein than did timothy grown alone. The same was true of timothy grown with red clover.

Oats grown with peas had a higher protein content than oats grown alone.

The yield of the mixed oats and peas, when cut for hay, was considerably greater than the yield of oats alone.

The increased value of a non-legume, due to its greater nitrogen content when grown with a legume, is of some economic importance. A method for increasing the protein content of certain forage crops by growing them with legumes is thus suggested.

The increased supply of available nitrogen, which these results indicate to be due to the presence of the legume, must have a very important influence on the yield of the non-legume on soils where nitrogen is the limiting factor in the growth of the crop.

Soil on which alfalfa had grown for five years contained more nitrates than did the soil which had grown the timothy for the same length of time.

The higher protein content of non-legumes growing with legumes than of the non-legumes growing alone is probably due to the more active nitrification caused by the presence of the legume.

The nitrifying power of a soil which grew alfalfa for five years and which was then kept bare of vegetation for a summer was greater than that of adjacent plots on which timothy had been grown for the same length of time and which was likewise kept bare for a summer. This indicates a benefit arising from the influence of the legume on the rate at which nitrification goes on in the soil even after the crop has been removed.

SAVE THE FEED.

Reports indicate that there is a good supply of feed throughout Kansas. In the eastern two-thirds of the state the cattle population is near normal. The hog population is short. In the western third of the state the cattle and hog population have been variously estimated at from 40 to 60 per cent short. However, generally in the western third of Kansas reports indicate that there is an abundance of feed and little live stock to eat it. Under conditions of depleted live stock supply the farmer must of necessity begin at the bottom and increase his herds with a few cows and with a brood sow or two. The quicker the upward start is again made the better and the cheaper it will be and the more money to be made.

Our admonition is to save all the feed possible of all kinds. When the feed is grown it should be saved, and saved well. It is altogether probable that there will be a market for this feed. It would look mighty good to the farmers of a community—each of whom has plenty

of feed—to see 8 or 10 carloads of stockers shipped into the neighborhood that the same might be wintered in their locality. Much of this is done these days. Owners of cattle locate the favorable feeding grounds and western Kansas communities with plenty of feed afford ideal conditions. More than this, if the feed is well saved it can be held over for another year, and there is virtue in this sort of foresight and thriftiness.

A COUNTY FARM ADVISOR.

The question of the employment of an expert county farm advisor for Shawnee County, Kansas, has received the attention of interested parties ever since it was announced that the Agricultural College was in position to supply such a man under the conditions named by the college.

At the September meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute this question was made the subject of discussion after the matter had been formally presented by Supt. J. H. Miller, of the Extension Department of the college, and the association voted to adopt the idea and take the necessary steps to secure such an officer.

It was pointed out that the fund which is made available for this purpose, and which amounts to \$1,000, is available for only one year and that at least a similar amount must be provided locally. In order that results may be obtained, the Agricultural College requires that a contract be made with each county for a period of not less than two years, as no results could be hoped for in so short a time as one year.

It was also pointed out that one of the great advantages to be derived from the employment of such an officer would lie in the fact that he would be traveling from one farm to another in the county, and would thus be able to carry information about the best methods to all with whom he came in contact. One speaker called attention to the fact that he had always studied a neighbor's methods of farming, and always to his own advantage. The employment of a farm advisor would operate to have a neighbor of this kind always available.

This officer would have his office in the court house or some other place provided, and would always be accessible to farmers in consultation, by mail or through his visiting their farms. Questions in regard to the handling of new crops or to improve methods of handling old ones; to the breeding and handling of live stock, for dairy and orchard methods, together with such engineering problems as might be connected with drainage, water supply or sanitation, would find ready answer or the means of an answer in this office, and the cost to each farmer who joins the association would be \$2 a year.

During years past the man who placed lightning rods on his barns and residence was regarded as a fool. This view was the result—not because of having his buildings rodged—but because he had been "taken in" by a shark who sold rods at a half dozen times higher price than he should have paid. The lightning rod business of today is done on a legitimate basis, and the prejudice of years ago is losing ground. It is unquestionable that good rodging is a protection against loss of life and property by lightning and fire.

The size of the farm you need is determined by your capacity. Individual capacity is the measure of success in any business. With some men that capacity is limited to what they can do with their own hands. With other men it is limited only by the ability they have to organize forces at their command and employ those forces to their advantage. So what might be a large farm for some men would be quite too small for other men.

WORD ABOUT BONDS.

A country banker not far from Topeka told the editor that an occasional farmer patron was buying a certain class of corporation bonds which promise a high rate of interest. He expressed the belief that a bond which offers a large rate of interest is not as safe as one which pays the smaller rate. The same underlying principal is involved here that applies elsewhere. For instance, if you were negotiating a loan on your farm at 8 per cent interest it would be evident that your land was poor or that you were trying to secure an excessive loan. If you are willing to hold your loan down to 40 per cent of a conservative valuation you can easily get it at 5 to 6 per cent. If you are willing to pay 8 per cent in order to secure a 70 per cent loan it means you have got to pay a penalty to the investor to induce him to take a chance.

Why is it government, state and municipal bonds are so secure and yield such a small rate of interest? It is because the public laws limit the debt-making power, because the tax payers are obliged to pay principal and interest, and there is such a vast number of tax payers behind the obligation that it cannot default. A corporation bond differs because only one set of individuals is involved, only one class of business is producing revenue, only a limited territory is supplying business to the corporation, and it may be adversely affected by internal quarrels among stockholders, hostile legislation, business depression, excessive debt obligation, and a thousand other details which cannot apply to the first named class of bonds.

A life insurance policy in a standard company should be classed with municipal, state and government bonds. The mistake is frequently made by buying cheaper insurance because the old line policy does not show 6 per cent compound interest upon the investment. It is not fair to expect such returns when the company is required to invest in the safest and most conservative class of securities which, consequently, bear small interest. But the life insurance policy has advantages over the very best public bonds, because the life insurance company has a large army of paying policy holders behind it, each policy holder has funds on deposit to back his proportion of the aggregate liability and the company has so many localities issues of bonds from so many localities that its average experience is sure to be good, even if it has an occasional temporary adverse experience in some one or more localities. A local temporary cessation of interest payment might seriously affect a small individual investor, but it could not do him harm if he were one of an army of life policy holders, because the shock would never be felt when distributed over the entire body of policy holders.

A limited payment life insurance policy in a good company, if carried to maturity, pays from 1½ to 4 per cent non-taxable and, in addition, gives protection from the start. They are as safe as government or low-priced bonds, and better because in case of early death pay a large profit on the actual investment to the widow or estate. Therefore, they carry protection and investment of the safest kind.

Freezing weather will soon be upon us. Let us get the seed corn picked and dried before Jack Frost gets busy and reduces its vitality. The best seed is none too good, and if it will make 5 to 10 bushels more per acre than poor seed, how can we get the increased yield any easier?

The portable grain elevator has, in recent years, become a part of the equipment of many grain farms—especially corn farms. It does the cribbing—taking the place of the scoop shovel. The corn picker dislikes the cribbing of corn more than any other part of his job.

IS HORSE PROBLEM SOLVED?

New Discovery Bacterin Seems to be an Effective Preventative

SINCE the latter part of July, 1912, when the first report of the horse epidemic was made from Ness County, Kansas, all of the resources of the state, assisted by those of the nation, have been used to determine the cause of the epidemic and to find out a prevention or a cure. The highest veterinary skill of Kansas and other states has been employed in the centers of the outbreak in this state, and still the loss has been very heavy and the investigators seem undecided as to the cause, though methods of treatment have made progress.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner has exhausted all of the resources of his office, and early arrived at the conclusion that any attempt to cure the disease through the administration of drugs was futile, though it was early decided on the precautionary remedies which have proved successful. In the opinion of Hon. J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, the number of fatalities have been increased by the use of drugs in the attempt to cure the disease. He believes that a large number of horses have been killed by treatment, and that more horses would be alive today if no medicine had been used in an attempt to cure the disease.

Just what the disease is, is yet a disputed point. The bulk of authority points to the moldy fodder or grass as the source of the evil, but just whether this mold is directly poisonous to the nervous system of the animal or whether its presence in the digestive tract causes the secretion of a toxin, have not been demonstrated. It is agreed by all veterinarians that the disease is neither infectious or contagious, and yet some of them call it cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is known to be a highly infectious disease.

While the palisade worm may or may not be the cause of the disease, its presence in the horse seems to be almost universal, and when in large numbers it is undoubtedly a contributory cause to increased fatality. The use of worm medicines is therefore always safe and desirable, even when the horse is not afflicted with the present epidemic. One veterinarian advances the theory that the palisade worm in its passage from the pasture to the stomach and other organs of the horse, carries with it the germs or bacteria of the spinal meningitis, and yet he does not claim to be able to offer any cure; any preventive

remedies or even to prove that the disease is spinal meningitis.

In a recent interview with Commissioner Mercer, he reports that the disease is apparently receding as suddenly as it came. Whether this condition is due to a change in the weather or whether it is due to a lull which necessarily intervenes between the hatching of the first brood of the palisade worm and the second, or whether it is due to both of these causes or to other causes, is not known. Some veterinarians, who were not early on the scene, claim that the simultaneous appearance of the disease at so many isolated points was due to the drouthy condition which prevailed in the infected territory, when the facts were that western Kansas and Nebraska had an unusual amount of rain this season. Dr. James Law, in his article published last week in KANSAS FARMER, announced the probable cause as being due to the formation of mold during

ease that it will rapidly disappear and probably be entirely extinguished after the first frost. But this leaves the question as to whether this territory will be infected another year. In facing this open question there is some satisfaction to be derived from the progress which has been reported from the experimental station located at Hoxie, which was established by the Agricultural College for the study of this disease.

As soon as the seriousness of the epidemic became manifest, Dr. T. P. Haslam, bacteriologist of the veterinary department of the Agricultural College, established a special laboratory at Hoxie and began working on the problem of discovering a serum or bacterin with which he could combat this disease. He has succeeded to this extent: With a bacterin which he has been able to produce he has inoculated 2,230 horses, out of which number only 19 head died after

administered by a qualified veterinarian. If this is not done the authorities cannot be responsible for results.

What this bacterin is, how it is compounded or of what it is made, is not announced, and the bare facts of the results of its use in and about Hoxie are here stated in order that each horse owner may determine for himself whether he wants to try it or not. Mr. Mercer states that he believes that the bacterin is effective as a preventive, and he recommends its use by horse owners. He also cautions the horse men and farmers against the use of any other bacterin which has not been tested. That which is made at the Hoxie laboratory has now been under test for about four weeks and is the only kind that has been so tested so far as known. The Commissioner also states that he is fully convinced that the work which is now being done by the Agricultural College experts at Hoxie will be of the greatest possible value in the event of another outbreak of this disease and that he is also fully convinced that the work in this laboratory will result in the solution of all the problems connected with it. He believes that the cause of the disease will be discovered and that a preventive remedy or a cure for it will be evolved.

At any rate, the horse epidemic has proved to be a scourge such as has not afflicted Kansas for many years though it is not a new disease and other states have suffered almost equally with this. There never has been so serious an outbreak of this same disease before, and there may never be again, but that it was present in Kansas as early as 1902 is unquestioned, and that it did considerable damage last year in parts of Texas and Oklahoma is also true. The climatic conditions which made this epidemic possible may not occur again, or, at least, not for many years, but the investigations which have been made have added to the sum of human knowledge and it is believed that they will be of such value as to render future outbreaks of a like extent and seriousness forever impossible. Meantime our legislature should see to it that some qualified person in each county is appointed who would be responsible for early and accurate reports on any serious outbreak of animal disease. The live stock industry of the United States represents more money than that invested in any other industry, and every effort which is put forth for its conservation is to the advantage of every citizen of the nation.



THE DISEASE MAY NOT COME FROM HAY, BUT ONLY FROM GRASS LEAVES LYING CLOSE TO THE GROUND. KEEP HORSES OFF PASTURE.

wet weather, and letters from prominent horse breeders in this and other states, express the belief that his judgment is supreme; or, as one puts it: "His judgment is worth more than all the others put together."

It is freely predicted by those in charge of the campaign against the dis-

the first inoculation and none after the second. The bacterin has seemed to be so efficient that Commissioner Mercer and Dean Webster have authorized the distribution of it to the public, and it is announced that, for the present, no charge will be made for the bacterin, although it is required that it must be

Hogs And Hog Diseases

By K. W. STODER, Veterinarian to Live Stock Commissioner

RECENTLY there have been reported to KANSAS FARMER outbreaks of a disease among hogs in Iowa, Missouri and some parts of Kansas which the stock men are unable to diagnose but which is causing the death of many hogs. These same reports are often received by the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner and investigation by a competent veterinarian usually shows the trouble to be cholera but in a chronic form.

Owing to the fact that so many are involved in this question it will probably be a good plan to review the symptoms and to describe hogs suffering with cholera so that all will understand, and then prescribe the best method of handling them to prevent the disease.

When hog cholera breaks out among hogs that are highly susceptible to the disease it usually runs a very acute course and the hogs die rapidly, both young and old showing diarrhea, some coughing, rapid loss of flesh, lack of appetite, and probably red spots on the under side of the body where the skin is thin. In such a case the deaths are rapid and the loss is high, but it is nearly always diagnosed as cholera by the owner, because that is the common understanding of hog cholera and its results.

If the hogs dying of such a form of cholera were cut open and carefully examined, it is quite probable that there would be found a fine spotting of the kidneys where tiny blood vessels have ruptured and which make the kidney look somewhat like a turkey egg in markings. The lungs are mostly clear, but may show at the lower and forward edge a dark area of congestion and many

fine spots of dark color are sometimes seen over most of the organ. If the intestine is opened where the small bowel joins the larger one it is in most cases possible to find some ulcers, though if the case has been very acute the ulcers may not have had time to develop. The temperature of hogs dying with such a form of cholera is usually high, at least 104 or above.

It is the milder forms of cholera, or the cholera working in a herd with a considerable amount of resistance to the disease, which as a rule are difficult for the owner to diagnose and which gives rise frequently to the assertion that there is some new disease operating in a territory, and for that reason particular attention will be given to the description of symptoms and the post mortem lesions that are to be found in such an outbreak. There are several classes of hogs which might be involved in such an outbreak and under so many different conditions that it is not to be expected that a given group of symptoms will exactly cover all of the ground for every herd, but in the main we will be able to enumerate what is usually found.

If hogs are being raised in the midst of infection or on ground where there has been cholera at a time within the recent past, it is quite probable that most of the mature animals will be immune or nearly so, and the most of the trouble will be with the younger ones; in fact, the only difficulty the owner has to contend with may be the death of the little pigs at about weaning time. Or maybe the pigs may appear unthrifty and some die while others live

but have sore mouths or sores on other parts of the body. This is usually traceable to cholera in a chronic form, and someone well versed in the different phases which the disease may assume can as a rule institute a program that will stop the difficulty. In some other herds the trouble, not being present for quite all of the time, begins to manifest itself only on the more mature hogs, say those of about fifty or a hundred pounds weight, while those of still more mature constitution and frame are but little if any affected. When the disease affects the shoats of fifty to one hundred pounds it is sometimes very rapid in its progress, killing a large number, but at times when there are some that are strong in resistance it takes a still more chronic form and the pigs slowly emaciate, fail to fatten, the skin gets rough and wrinkled, the snout lengthens and all in all they appear as a very poor type of hog. Some of course die, but the deaths not occurring in very large numbers at once and the absence of the red spots on the belly and the kidney lesions or bowel ulcers, any of which may be absent in such cases, lead some to believe that there is some other disease to deal with.

Sometimes the only symptoms noticed in a herd where a mild form of cholera is starting are a few aborting sows and maybe a thinning in the flank of several members of the herd. These may be the only symptoms noticed for some time, but the probabilities are strong that if an increase of the infection should occur or there should be some sudden change of feed or handling,

that the latent disease would soon manifest itself as an easily recognizable form of cholera, it would become so acute. When hogs are suffering from a mild or severe attack of cholera there is nearly always some affection of the lungs. This, however, is to be looked upon as secondary, but one experienced in working with them nearly always notices that there is a very dull attitude, and if the pig is made to get up and walk about he moves slowly and sometimes as though sore, while if he is struck or kicked in few instances does he squeal, and if he does there is a peculiar high pitch to the voice very characteristic and once noticed not soon forgotten.

There might be another type of the disease seen, especially in a moist climate or in the spring and fall when there is likely to be a marked difference in temperature of night and day. This type of the disease would be, as a rule, very fatal, and would kill most of the animals attacked, but not so rapidly as an acute type of cholera. These hogs would probably cough considerably and, on post mortem examination, would show that there were very serious lung lesions, indicating that the hogs, weakened from a very mild infection of the cholera, fell easy victims to the changing temperature and were really dead of pneumonia. This type is always seen most abundantly where there is opportunity for the hogs to overcrowd while sleeping, thus getting very warm, and on coming out in the cooler atmosphere they get chilled, and hence show pneumonia. Indeed, when the post mortem shows that this is the case, the hog has died from

(Continued on page 16)

LET US CLEAN HOUSE

Kansas Needs Statewide Campaign to Destroy Crop Damaging Pests

"WHEREAS, Chinch bugs often destroy more corn than the value of the wheat or oats grown upon the ground,

"Resolved, therefore, that the farmers of eastern Kansas should not sow oats or wheat only upon ground so situated that the bugs can be destroyed before they can fly, and that every farmers' organization should use its influence to educate its members along this line."

The above resolution was recently adopted by the Shawnee County Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute. During the past few weeks we have received similar resolutions from Granges, farmers' institutes and other farmers' organizations. In a half dozen farmers' meetings recently attended by the editor the chinch bug situation has been discussed.

All this indicates that Kansas farmers are awakening to an important situation and shows a disposition to remedy a condition which has for years been gathering momentum until now it is realized that unless something is done insect pests will during the next few years greatly decrease the products of the farm and the profits of the Kansas farmer.

The fact is that Kansas needs a house-cleaning. Every farm, every field, every orchard, every hedgerow, every fence corner, every ravine, all pastures and all meadows should be thoroughly cleaned up this fall. Thoroughness in doing the job is necessary, else for a while the Kansas farmer will practically be forced out of business. This cleaning can best be done by fire where that is possible, and where it is impossible to burn the rubbish should be removed by other means. The point is that all places that provide a winter home for chinch bugs should be destroyed. The ground should be left bare during the winter. Such chinch bugs as have not been destroyed by the fire will have been robbed of their shelter and will die as a result of exposure. When you destroy the chinch bug's winter quarters he is confronted with a serious situation. The result is that he perishes. This same cleaning up will destroy weed seeds enough to make it worth while from this standpoint alone.

A half century of farming in Kansas has befouled our fields and farms. The insects and weeds have been increasing year after year and the damage in general has been increasing annually—some years more, some years less—varying with the seasonal and farming conditions. On thousands of farms the continuous feeding of bugs by the growth of corn and wheat year after year, together with the furnishing of an adequate winter quarters, has resulted in overrunning the farm with crop-destroying insects of all sorts—chinch bugs, Hessian flies, corn ear worms, etc., etc. It is necessary that an active and widespread campaign be inaugurated in the destruction of these insects if the damage to Kansas crops is to be reduced to a minimum or reduced any amount from preceding years.

Efforts should be made by farmers in every locality to inaugurate this campaign on a co-operative basis with the result that all the farms of the neighborhood be cleaned as above directed. It accomplishes little for an individual farmer to exercise these precautions. However, the good resulting to the individual farmer will well justify the expense and labor. The more a man does to help himself or help the conditions on his own farm, the better he will make his own conditions. Because a statewide campaign cannot be inaugurated with the result that the entire state is burned over is no reason why the farmers of one community—say a territory five miles square—should not take hold of the plan and carry it out. We contend that the situation warrants serious consideration and that the farmers of a community should get together on it. The Grange or farmers' institute organization furnishes a good starting point. In the absence of either, the farmers of a community should meet at the school house and perfect their plans. Commercial clubs of the towns can well afford to take the initial steps in this "cleaning up" campaign.

The best example of results obtained in a burned-over area is that of Sumner County, which county carried out a

burning campaign in the fall of 1910 when an area of 17½ miles of farm land was burned over and the detailed results of which were printed in KANSAS FARMER December 9, 1911. The 1911 crops harvested in the burned area were much better than those in the surrounding territory. This on account of the absence of chinch bugs. It is claimed by one farmer that the destruction of the chinch bug by burning made him \$1,000 in crops additional as compared with the preceding year. In this territory the ravages from chinch bugs had for several years been serious. In the burned territory the year following the burning the crops were not molested by bugs and the absence of bugs was plainly noticeable.

It is a well established fact that chinch bugs take up winter quarters in clumps of bunch grass and patches of blue stem. In this grass the largest number of chinch bugs winter. Many bugs seek shelter in the weeds and rubbish accumulating in the hedgerows and fences. The

bers can well afford to abandon rye this year, and for several years to come, and in fact until the chinch bug is exterminated.

The chinch bug will find desirable winter quarters in corn shocks and Kafir and cane cocks. In fields where bugs existed prior to the cutting of these the shock and cock bottoms will protect millions of bugs which will destroy next season's crops. It will be wise, therefore, to destroy the bottoms of the corn shocks and Kafir and cane cocks when the feed is hauled. Rake together the rubbish and set it on fire and do this just so soon as the feed is removed. If at the time of hauling the feed the ground should be wet or covered with snow, do the burning just as soon as conditions for burning prevail. Kafir and cane fields can with profit be plowed this fall, turning under all the trash, thereby destroying those bugs which have taken up winter quarters in the stubble. It is known, however, that comparatively few bugs winter in corn

printed in ample time for use next season.

The damage done by chinch bugs depends very largely upon the seasonal conditions. If the season is wet the damage is reduced. If, on the other hand, the season is dry, favorable conditions exist for the development of the bug and the crops are the more easy prey to its ravages. What seasonal conditions will exist next year cannot be guessed. Consequently it is the part of the wise farmer to exercise precaution along the best known and most practical lines. If what is now known of the chinch bug's habits be taken advantage of by farmers in general, the chinch bug can be driven from Kansas fields and this accomplishment would be worth many, many times the cost.

Ten years ago the Hessian fly was a serious menace to the wheat grower. A careful study of the fly's workings and habits and just such study as has been given the chinch bug, has resulted in methods of control which have proven practical and effective. To the entomological department of the Kansas Agricultural College must be given the credit for determining effective means of control, which if used in general farm practice will save Kansas farmers millions each year.

A subscriber who planted corn this spring on clover and timothy sod, complains of damage done the corn by the white grub. The control of this worm is preventive. Precaution against it must be taken before crops are planted. It is not a good plan to plant corn where grass has been grown for several years. This is especially true on the spring plowing. If corn must follow grass, the plowing should be done in the fall and the field should be disked late in the season. This method of cultivation will expose the grubs to destruction by freezing weather.

The corn ear worm also needs looking after. The dry season of last year was extremely favorable for the operations of this worm and he did a world of damage. The same worm has done a great deal of damage this year. Practically every sample of ear corn shown at a grange fair which was recently attended by this editor was damaged more or less by this worm. The corn samples shown were good corn, too. That is, the ears were large and well filled, but the yield of shelled corn and the feeding value will be largely depreciated on account of the damage of the worm. This worm will continue to do great damage to Kansas corn fields unless effort is made to check it. Fields which are farmed year after year to corn will suffer most. No remedy has as yet been discovered for destroying this worm except the plowing of the corn fields late in the fall, so as to throw the eggs of the worm to the surface that the freezing weather of the winter may destroy them. If it is not practical to plow the corn field this fall, it would be a good idea to husk the corn early, cut the stalks and thoroughly disk the land. The most effective campaign against the corn ear worm is to desist from following corn with corn.

Another worm which infests the corn fields and which each year is doing an increased amount of damage, is the corn root louse. The presence of the louse is most plainly seen as a result of the corn stalks blowing over or falling over, a decrease in the size of the ear of about 25 per cent, due to the ear not maturing, and consequently being chaffy. At this time of the year you will find a beetle eating the corn silks and which later eats the golden rod along the fence or the pollen of other flowers. These are the parents of the corn root worms that will do the damage next year. This beetle will lay her eggs in the foot of the corn hill. These eggs will hatch out and winter there and be ready for business next year. The only way to fight the corn root worm is to rotate crops and plant on the infested field, wheat, oats, clover, alfalfa or some such crop on which this worm does not feed. If you must plant the field to corn, then the only remedy at hand is that suggested with reference to the corn ear worm, namely, plow early or disk, stirring the ground so that these worms will freeze during the winter.

Grow Wheat and Corn In Same Community Without Chinch Bug Injury

CO-OPERATIVE fall burning over an area of three miles square or more will protect wheat. Individual use of barriers between what and corn will protect corn.

Fall burning has been thoroughly tried on an area five miles square, with the following results: Fire, supplemented by water, killed 985 bugs out of every 1,000 bugs. The wheat yield in the burned area averaged 2.1 bushels per acre more than in unburned area, which meant a saving of about \$7,500 on wheat alone. There was not a single row of corn destroyed in the burned area, while two to forty rows were completely destroyed in the unburned area.

Wherever the bugs have done serious damage this year 98 per cent of them will be found in the fall in the bunch grass and bluestem in meadows, pastures and roadsides. Burn these places. Burning does not materially injure meadows or pastures. A roadside one-half mile long covered with bunch grass and bluestem harbors on an average 3,520,000 bugs. Fall burning means the destruction of 3,484,800 of them.

A good dust barrier and gasoline torch will keep 999 bugs out of every 1,000 out of the corn, at a cost of 7 to 10 cents per rod. A good tar or road oil barrier and torch or post holes will keep 990 bugs out of every 1,000 out of the corn, at a cost of 12 to 15 cents per rod. A dust barrier and two torches protected two miles of corn this year, preventing the loss of a single row. In a nearby field the chinch bugs completely destroyed 200 rows of corn.

Editor's Note: The above is a copy of a chart displayed by the Extension Department of Kansas State Agricultural College at all Kansas fairs this fall, attracting much attention.



burning out of these destroy large numbers of bugs at the time the burning occurs and the remaining bugs perish as a result of exposure. It is apparent, therefore, that the destruction of the chinch bug's winter quarters cannot help but be disastrous to his accomplishments the following season.

Wheat will be sown this fall as usual, and the fear of chinch bugs will not result in the reduction of the acreage to any considerable extent. Farmers in general will take their chances on the chinch bug next season as they have done in Kansas the past fifty years. The wisdom of precautionary measures, however, is apparent, particularly so since the exercise of precaution does not involve large amounts of labor nor a cash outlay. Among the precautionary measures to be employed, aside from those already mentioned, is that no rye be sown. The growth of early sown winter rye is particularly favorable to the protection and the food of the chinch bug. Kansas farmers in localities where the chinch bug exists in damaging num-

stalks or in cane or Kafir stubble, but the destruction of the few quartered there will add to the effectiveness of the clean-up campaign. If plowing cannot be done, good disking will help.

Wheat should be so far as possible confined to one location on the farm. That is to say, have the entire wheat acreage in one body and as far removed as possible from the corn which will next spring be planted. Under these conditions it will be most easy to construct barriers protecting the corn from the wheat when the bugs begin to travel immediately after wheat harvest. A plan whereby barriers can be constructed and maintained is well worth serious consideration. The barrier as a protection of crops against chinch bugs damage is entirely feasible and practical. The editor has talked with farmers who have this year saved their entire corn crop as a result of constructing barriers after the detailed plan and drawings printed in KANSAS FARMER issue of June 29 and which plan and drawings will again be

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Here Is a Car Built To Meet Your Conditions

WE have built this car with the idea of its giving satisfactory service among farmers. It is sturdy, staunch and strong. More Marion cars are in the hands of farmers than of any other people because they are cars which are ready to meet the most trying road conditions.

Backed by ten years of Marion success you cannot go wrong on this newest and best Marion. It is the most improved car of the season—the talk of the farming districts this fall. It is the largest, most completely equipped, luxurious, and powerful five-passenger car anywhere near \$1500.

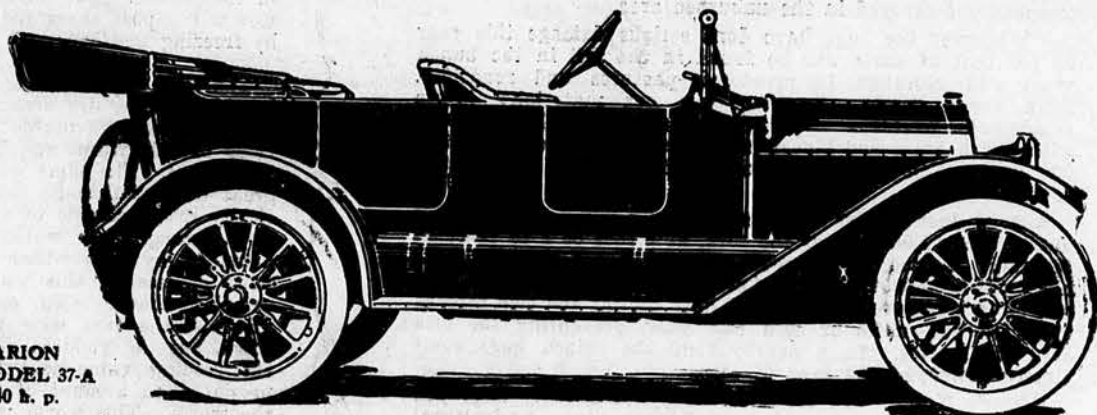
You can boast of owning a Marion car. Its style and beauty give it distinction. Its strength and stability make it dependable. It is a large five-passenger car with luxurious upholstery, lots of width, lots of breadth. It is finished either in a rich Brewster green or a deep wine color. A long wheel base, and springs of flexible imported steel make it a car which rides with exceptional ease. Not an item of equipment is omitted. It is absolutely complete.

Country roads eat up power. The 30-40 horsepower Marion motor defies them. It has a long stroke, unusual strength in its parts, is simple, silent and economical. It has 3-point suspension—just the thing to keep it in proper line. The carburetor is automatic and is adjustable from the steering column. Motor lubrication is cared for by a constant level splash system (circulating). Supply oil once in 600 miles and you will never have a bit of trouble.

The clutch is a simple cone with spring inserts to give gradual engagement. The three speeds selective transmission is located in the rear axle and directly connected with the differential and axle shafts. The driving shaft is enclosed in the torsion tube.

Taken from every standpoint there is no other car on the market which offers you so much for the money. Compare its standardization, strength, beauty, and style. We urge you to see the Marion 37-A. Call upon your Marion dealer, or write to us immediately for our illustrated advance catalogue.

To automobile dealers we offer the fairest sales agreement ever written. Write us.



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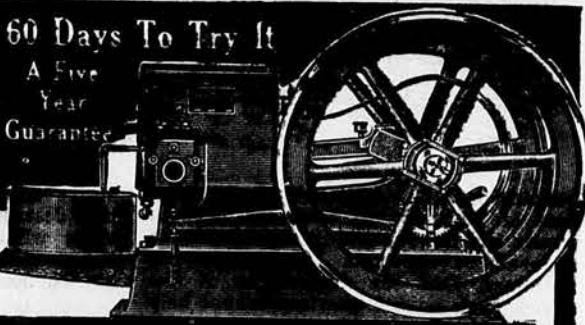
Not only the dealer's profit on these splendid engines is yours, but another great saving; we have our own gas well. It costs us nothing for power to operate. Fuel for long tests of every engine; fuel for heating, lighting, forge and foundry—all free to us and free to you, cut off the already low factory price.

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The most liberal proposition made by any engine factory in the country. None other can meet it. Write and see. Mention horse power needed or machinery you want to run.

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Farm Inquiries

Fall Preparation Garden Patch.

Answering subscriber, H. B., Emporia, Kan. The garden patch should be at once well manured and plowed deep as soon as possible. This will be the best treatment pointing to good results for next season's garden.

Can Feed Silage at Once.

Our subscriber, J. T. B., Whitewater, Kan., has just finished filling his silo. He is feeding 20 head of 1,000-pound steers, and since his pastures have rapidly dried up, he asks if he can begin feeding silage at once. This subscriber can safely and to good advantage begin feeding silage now. Silage can be fed with satisfactory results immediately after the silo has been filled.

Shallu Not Uncommon.

Our subscriber J. M. F., Palatka, Fla., obtained a package of shallu seed. He inquires what this seed is and what value the plant has. Shallu is a non-saccharine sorghum from India, where it is extensively cultivated under this name. It is known throughout the United States under the name of California Rice Corn, California Wheat, and Egyptian Wheat. It grows more like cane than any other plant. It is said to make a good feed for horses, cattle and chickens. It is regarded as a grain crop more than as a forage crop. It is sown in rows three feet apart and 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Threshing Kafir.

Answering C. H., Sibley, Kan., your neighborhood threshermen will thresh Kafir. The ordinary grain separator will thresh Kafir successfully. The thresherman will remove about half of the teeth from the cylinder and concaves. If the Kafir is to be fed, broken grains will not be objectionable. If the machine breaks the Kafir kernels in large numbers, remove more teeth from the cylinder and concaves. This, in the case of threshing Kafir heads. We have known of attempts of running through the separator the whole Kafir stalk. This results in much loss of fodder on account of the destruction of the leaves and much loss in grain which is thrown over, and is not regarded as successful.

Feeding New Corn.

Subscriber, C. T. K., Everest, Kan., says his hogs are not doing well on new corn, and asks the reason. The probabilities are that he has been feeding too much of the new corn and his hogs are "stalled." In feeding new corn or other new grain, it is wise to proceed with caution and be careful not to overfeed. If the hogs are not overfed they should get good value from the new crop. Subscriber does not state how nearly mature is the corn being fed. If the corn is not hard it does not contain the feeding value of the mature crop. Corn can be fed safely when it is in the dent or any time after it has passed the dent stage. Hogs in particular like new corn and are easily overfed on it.

Chinch Bugs in Silage.

Subscriber, J. H. C., Tampa, Kan., inquires if chinch bugs which exist in large numbers in his corn will depreciate the value of the silage made from such corn. The silage cannot be saved without chinch bugs going through the cutter and getting into the silo, and the presence of chinch bugs would not deter us from using the corn for silage. We know of no instance in which silage has been rendered less valuable on account of the presence of chinch bugs. Large quantities of bugs will be lost between the field and the silo. They will accumulate in large quantities in and around the cutter. Keep as many of them out of the silo as possible, but do not hesitate to use the corn for silage, regardless of the number of chinch bugs existing in the fodder.

Threshing Machine and Weed Seed.

Our subscriber J. W., Muscotah, Kan., writes: "I am surprised that an inspector could be so foolish as to think that a thresher could in all cases clean wheat so thoroughly that it would not contain in excess of one-half pound of weed seed or other foreign matter per bushel of wheat as is required under the Kansas Food and Drugs act. No threshing machine in Kansas could run under these conditions without violating the law. To comply with such conditions would mean that not more than one-half of the wheat could be threshed. What is the use of making a law that it is impossible to enforce? This law, however, will not hurt anyone, for it is a dead letter and foolish. Mills can clean the wheat. Our threshers can not,

although threshers do good work. I am a farmer and I am often surprised that threshing machines can do half as well as they do under the conditions under which they are often compelled to operate."

Skim Milk for Pullets.

Subscriber B. P., Lecompton, Kan., asks if skim milk is good for feeding pullets. It is. Skim milk is a good feed for chickens, young or old. The drinking dishes should be kept clean and sweet and the milk should be fed in as nearly a uniform condition as possible. That is to say, it should always be fed sour or always sweet and not sweet one day and sour the next.

Government Whitewash.

A subscriber asks for the government whitewash recipe. Here it is: Take one-half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over the fire in a small pot hung in a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered to protect from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

Neighborhood Threshing Outfit.

An unsigned inquiry asks if a neighborhood-owned threshing machine would be profitable. We know of no instance in our own experience in which co-operation in the case of threshing machine ownership has proven successful. Twenty-five years ago the editor knew of threshing machines being owned by the farmers of a neighborhood. It is our recollection that this mutual ownership was not satisfactory. However, it is our recollection that it resulted in owners getting their threshing done promptly. It is our recollection, further, that the operation of the outfit was not economical. This was in the days of horse-power threshers. Neighborhood ownership of threshing machines, so far as we know, does not exist in Kansas. It is our judgment that it is much more economical to hire the threshing done. It is only an occasional thresherman who makes any money threshing, and failure so to do is because the investment is large, depreciation great and the outfit is employed only a part of the year. The successful and profitable operation of a threshing machine is a business which requires unusual executive ability and close attention to the details of business management, which a farmer's company can not be expected to give. It is our judgment that the quarter section farmer can better afford to depend on some good thresherman than he can upon community ownership of a threshing machine.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

During the epidemic that has been raging through Kansas and Nebraska, the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., have not canceled a single risk that they were carrying for their patrons, and have paid their heavy losses promptly.

They continued and are now, accepting business from owners of live stock for amounts not exceeding one-half of the actual cash value of the animals they desire insured.

It is certainly gratifying to owners to have an old reliable company, insuring horses, mules and cattle "against death from any cause," operating in "this section of the country at this time."

The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company has been in business continually since February, 1886, and now has almost a half million dollars in assets, \$200,000 of which is deposited with the Insurance Department of Indiana for the security of all policy holders.

The general agent of the company in Kansas is O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, while W. F. Way, of Lincoln, Neb., is the general agent for that state, both of whom will give prompt attention to letters of inquiry from owners, agents or prospective agents.

We take pleasure in recommending the company, as well as their general agents, to the consideration of the owners of live stock, in order that they may be able to protect themselves against total loss on their animals that are sure to die sometime.—(Adv.)

The Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor Wins GOLD MEDAL in International Motor Contest, Winnipeg, 1912

The Tractor for You

No matter how much land you farm, 160 acres or a township, the Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor will do your plowing and other work easier, cheaper, faster and better than any other gas tractor made. This is not a boast. It's a simple statement of fact established by the 1912 Motor Contest at Winnipeg, held under the auspices of the Canadian Government. It is backed by official figures—the Gold Medal is the evidence.

ASE

40 H. P. Gas Tractor

This remarkable tractor won the Gold Medal in competition with the pick of the world's best makes. Under field conditions more severe and tests more exacting than will ever be met with on your farm, the Case Gas Tractor proved its superiority in Low Fuel Consumption, Power, Ease of Operation and Perfect Work. The Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor will enable you to plow, harrow and seed in one operation—will provide cheap, reliable power for harvesting, threshing, hauling, etc., and will run any belt-power machine as well as the best stationary engine.

Backed by Case 70-Year Reputation

This Company devoted twenty years to the task of designing, refining and improving the Case Gas Tractor until, in all its perfection, it was placed on the market. It is backed and guaranteed by the Case 70-Year reputation for building reliable machinery.

Write for complete specifications or see this World's Champion Tractor, together with the famous Case 60 Oil Tractor, at the nearest Case Branch.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc., Dept. O, Racine, Wis.
65 Branch Houses—10,000 Dealers

Mineral Point, Wis., August 7, 1912.

J. I. Case T. M. Co., Madison, Wis.
Gentlemen:—My 40 H. P. Gas Tractor is doing finely. So far I am the happy possessor of the first practical Gas Tractor of the four that I have ever had or have ever seen.
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS F. COLLINS.

(77)

Case Wins GOLD MEDAL for Steam Engines in International Motor Contest at Winnipeg, 1912

Case the Only Entrant to Win Gold Medals in Both Steam and Gasoline Classes

Loss from Standing Kafir.

Subscriber J. H. E., Chapman, Kan., asks if the loss of Kafir from black-birds, crows, etc., will justify letting the crop stand in the field until he can head, either with knife or heading machine.

The loss in the row will not, in our judgment, be so heavy as will the loss after the crop has been cut and shocked. The heavy birds cannot eat as handily perched on a solitary head as they can when perched on the top of the shock. We would say that the loss from birds would be much greater after the Kafir had been cut and shocked. Kafir stands well and does not blow down easily. The loss from Kafir falling on the ground is, in our judgment, not so heavy as the loss of corn from the same source.

It will pay to head the Kafir just as soon as possible after it is ripe, just the same as it pays to husk corn early. If the Kafir must stand, however, it will not waste more than corn.

Alfalfa for Soiling.

Our subscriber, H. C. Y., Phoenix, Ariz., writes: "In a recent issue you refer to the success, by soiling methods, of J. W. Bigger, Topeka dairyman. If you could get Mr. Bigger to answer these questions for Arizona readers, we would appreciate it:

- "1. At what stage of its growth is alfalfa best to cut for soiling?"
- "2. Is it cut and hauled at once to the feed lot or allowed to wilt?"
- "3. Is green alfalfa fed alone, or do the cows also have dry alfalfa hay?"
- "4. Will the extra cost for labor be covered by a larger number of cows being carried on the same acreage?"

Mr. Bigger's answers to the above questions are:

"1. The proper time to cut alfalfa for soil feeding is when it has reached the stage of growth at which it will make first class hay. If cut much sooner it is likely to injure the future usefulness of the plant, and cutting it too green increases the chances of bloating the cows. Very late cutting makes poor soiling feed.

"2. In hot weather the alfalfa should be cut fresh every day and kept in as near that condition as possible. Do not throw the alfalfa in too large a pile, or

Don't Take Chances with Wet Feet!

Nothing is more likely to put a man on his back than wet feet. Wear snug, warm, waterproof boots and protect yourself against colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS



are reinforced at every wearing point. They are made of highest grade material throughout and will keep your feet absolutely dry.

Made in all lengths—Wool, Fusion or Wool-Net lining.

Look for the ELEPHANT HEAD—it is your guarantee of absolute Rubber Boot satisfaction. Ask your dealer to show you a pair today. These boots have a hundred uses on the farm.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER COMPANY
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Makers of high-grade rubber boots and shoes.



it will heat, and that is a condition not desirable in soil feeding. It should be placed in the mangers or feed racks in just such quantities as the cows will clean up at one feed. The green alfalfa should not be fed just before milking, for it will give the milk a bad flavor.

"3. Green alfalfa can be fed alone with first class results, but the cows relish a little good hay at almost any time of year, and it is a good plan to feed a small amount of hay along with the green alfalfa.

"4. The price and quality of the soil, as well as the cost of the labor, will have to be figured on in different localities, to answer this question. It is my opinion after seven or eight years of soil feeding, that no man can afford to pasture cows on good land that is worth \$100 per acre.

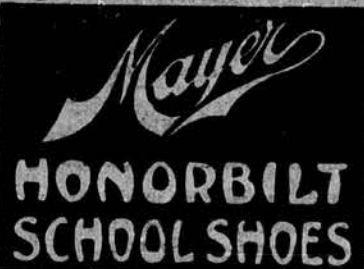
"I would say to any one thinking of soil feeding that soiling is no child's play. It requires much work, as well as good judgment and experience, to succeed. Always keep in mind when soiling with alfalfa that it is likely to bloat the cows at any feeding time. You must watch them and not become careless in this respect. Do not conclude that you can throw into the feed racks a wagon-load of green alfalfa and allow the cows to take care of themselves."

One of the novelties introduced at the dairy section at the Colorado State Fair was the feeding of a spineless cactus to a dairy herd, which herd was milked with a machine. Luther Burbank, the plant originator, presented this exhibition.

Durable School Shoes



Mayer Honorbilt are the only school shoes made with double leather toes. The seams are sewed with two extra rows of stitching. The upper leather is extra strong, and the sole leather is the toughest obtainable. They wear like iron—give double the wear of average school shoes.



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

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dry, Sox, Yerma Cashion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send one of order who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes—we will send you free, postpaid, beautiful 12-page picture of Martha or George Washington. F. Mayer Shoe & Shoe Co. Milwaukee.

HONORBIT

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Cattle or Horse hide, Cat, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and stretch down right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; about our auto dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and cat skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SNODDY REMEDY 35c. Per Hog

"HAS STOOD THE TEST." Few hogs reach four months old without becoming wormy. Worms do as much harm as disease. Snoddy Remedy cleans out the worms, purifies the blood, corrects indigestion and makes hogs healthy and thrifty. It pays to use this worm and preventive treatment about three times a year, for extra gain in growth and flesh. Thirty-five cents worth insures each hog. Hog raisers, write for free copy of seventh edition of "Snoddy's Treatise on Care and Treatment of Diseased Hogs." There is only one Dr. J. H. Snoddy. If you don't know Snoddy, better get acquainted.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

501 Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kansas.

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

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks.

The old style man who occasionally comes along but who does not come as often as a few years ago, will have a hard time convincing me that the people of Kansas are not profiting by the agitation of the different institutions at work throughout the state for improved farm methods and practice. This thought has not recently taken a firm hold upon me. It has been gradually fastening itself the past four or five years, but not until this last summer have I really appreciated the extent to which the farmers of Kansas were taking notice of and practicing the better things, agriculturally, and for that matter the best in everything.

It has been the editor's privilege during the past four or five months to attend the meetings of one kind and another held by various Grange organizations. Some of these meetings have been institutes, others have been picnics, and last week we attended the second annual fair of North Cedar Grange at Gregg's Chapel, Jefferson County. This was a young fair, but the showing of farm products and live stock would do honor to a much older institution. The showing of corn was especially strong, there being no less than 25 10-ear samples of this year's crop. The editor was one of three judges to award the corn premiums, and while the selection of the few best samples was not difficult, the committee was called upon by the interested exhibitors to give its reasons for placing the ribbons—a matter of small importance except to illustrate the interest shown by corn growers and as indicating the knowledge the exhibitors had of what constituted good show specimens.

After dinner it was the editor's pleasure—and we hope to the profit of those in attendance—to discuss every phase of corn growing as applying to farm practice. The necessity and advantage of selecting seed corn from the field demanded the greater part of our attention. This because it seemed that every farmer in the audience had this on his mind, and while in our opinion many of those present knew as much along these lines as did we, nevertheless the talk as indicated by the questions seemed of interest and presented points regarded as important. The North Cedar community is alive to the fine points in corn growing and in this regard we know of no more progressive and better corn growers than those there found.

It was with no difficulty we learned that the farmers of North Cedar community have been for years carefully selecting and planting good seed. The yield, as observed in our 10-mile drive, indicates not only good seed but uniform planting and good methods of cultivation. One grower who exhibited a sample of White Wonder said that he had obtained the seed four years ago from the Kansas Agricultural College and that the corn was today much better than when he got it. The sample shown was true to type and the grower challenged any corn grower in the community to show greater uniformity than appeared in his field. Others were as proud of their corn samples as were we of our first pair of copper-toed, red-topped boots. This feeling on the part of the corn grower is an essential factor to success. The feeling of pride and satisfaction in one's work, by the way, does not apply to the corn grower only, but to the wheat grower, the live stock grower and the general farmer. When you have gotten a man to thinking the best thoughts in connection with his business—whether he be a farmer or a manufacturer—you can bet your last dollar that such individual is pleased with his vocation and his efforts. When farmers generally are aroused to the point of finding pleasure and pride in the superior development of some one thing on their farms, you can rest assured that success, satisfaction and prosperity prevails.

It is on this point that hinges the advantage of neighborhood meetings such as was this. It occurs to us that the display of one's produce is more essential to the development of a spirit of progressiveness and of increased educational value than any other one thing. The farmers' institute is good in its

place. It is as good as any other institution devised for the edification of the neighborhood, but I feel sure that it would have been impossible to have aroused as much interest in a corn talk without the display of the corn samples as was aroused in this instance. The fact that those in attendance were interested to the extent of showing their product and that the samples could be used for illustrative purposes, resulted in greater benefit than could possibly have been accomplished if the talk had been made under the conditions ordinarily prevailing at an institute. Here everyone had corn on his mind.

It is not necessary to have a grange organization in order to hold a community fair, although the holding of such fair must be the result of organization in some form or other. In communities where there are no granges the farmers' institute organization can hold a fair and where there is no institute an organization can be made with profit and good chances for success, for fair purposes only. We believe more in the local fair as an educator than we have heretofore, and it is quite possible for every community to hold its fair.

The North Cedar fair was conducted along extremely economical lines. For instance, no prizes were given except ribbons, with the exception of some few special prizes offered by interested parties. A first and second prize—a blue and red ribbon—were offered in the agricultural products, live stock, needle work and culinary departments. Each of the departments was as well filled with exhibits as was the agricultural department. We do not suppose that the printing of the ribbons and the actual cash outlay for the holding of this fair was in excess of \$25.

The pleasure and entertainment of the boys and girls was not overlooked. There was a foot race for both boys and girls, a horseshoe pitching contest for the men, and a ball game for the older boys, etc. A free picnic dinner was served for all present. While the crowd numbered possibly 250 people, there was dinner sufficient for 500. It would cost \$500 to serve such a dinner here in Topeka.

The afternoon of each of the two days was devoted to a program made up of music—vocal and instrumental—recitations and discussions of farm topics by members of the grange. O. H. Whitney, secretary of the State Grange, was present and made a talk on "Farmers' Cooperation."

The officers of the North Cedar Grange are: Mrs. Hattie Ferrell, president; John Willig, lecturer, and Frank F. Wonder, secretary. These, together with Col. Frank Gregg, the latter being superintendent or general manager, bore the burden of the success of the fair. E. A. Hoiler was superintendent of agricultural products; Mrs. O. C. Young, superintendent of needle work; Mrs. H. C. Towler, superintendent of the culinary department. John Ferrell was superintendent of sports and contests. In the latter department cash prizes of \$1 for first, and 50 cents for second, were offered.

The colt show was especially interesting. The colts were entered by the boys, each showing his colt. That the little fellows had been busy grooming and breaking to halter was evidenced. Premiums were offered for the best draft colt, the best mule colt and the best roadster. A stallion owner offered \$10 for the best colt sired by his horse. The boys were no less interested in the success of this fair than were their fathers. In fact, we think that, except for the boys and girls, the fair could not have been so successful. The youngsters attended strictly to business. They were more interested in what was going on along better agricultural and live stock lines than in the mixed shoe race or three-legged race. Their attention was centered principally in those things which go to equip them for success on the farm.

A. A. Borman

(Advertisement)

Guy T. Helvering FOR CONGRESS

Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, does not belong to the



"Professional" class of candidates, who talk about the farmers' interests without a definite knowledge of the chief industry of Kansas.

Mr. Helvering is a farmer in fact. His whole life has been spent in the open, from his boyhood days,

when he helped his father as a truck gardener, to the present, when he operates one of the best farms in Marshall County. He owns 240 acres near Marysville, which has his personal attention every day. His actual work on this farm gives him first-hand knowledge in the study of agricultural conditions. The new lessons in modern farming are his through actual experience. As a Marshall County farmer, he has an education that will be valuable to himself and to his district as a member of Congress.

Mr. Helvering believes that Emerson never uttered a greater truth than that, "The farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." He declares also, that the farmer is at the basis of all constitution of government.

While farmers now enjoy practically all the conveniences of town life in the modern advantages of daily mail delivery, telephone, automobiles, and other improvements devised for human comfort and convenience, Mr. Helvering, if elected to Congress, will seek to extend these advantages so that every farmer in his district who has a telephone may receive daily weather forecasts, an advantage which hundreds of thousands of farmers in Ohio and other states are enjoying.

Mr. Helvering is prominent among the public men of Kansas who depreciate the movement of the boys and girls from the farms to the towns and cities. With him, it is one of the vital problems of the hour. He argues that farmers are entitled to the fullest appreciation of their high and honorable position in the community, and that children on the farm should be impressed with the truth, "That for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, for self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world."

He is an earnest advocate of the education of the sons and daughters of farmers that will fit them for the most useful living. In addition to the instruction offered in the country schools, the high schools and the great agricultural college located in the Fifth District, there should be rural libraries where books of a refined and elevating character can be procured.

Mr. Helvering fully appreciates the statement of a well-known Kansan, "The lack of social life is severely felt in the country, and if the future farmer is to come from the flower of our youth, country life must be made interesting and attractive."

Guy T. Helvering stands before the voters of the Fifth Congressional District as a representative young man who recognizes the fundamental truth that it is the tiller of the soil to whom the people look for sustenance, and that agriculture is the most honorable of all occupations.

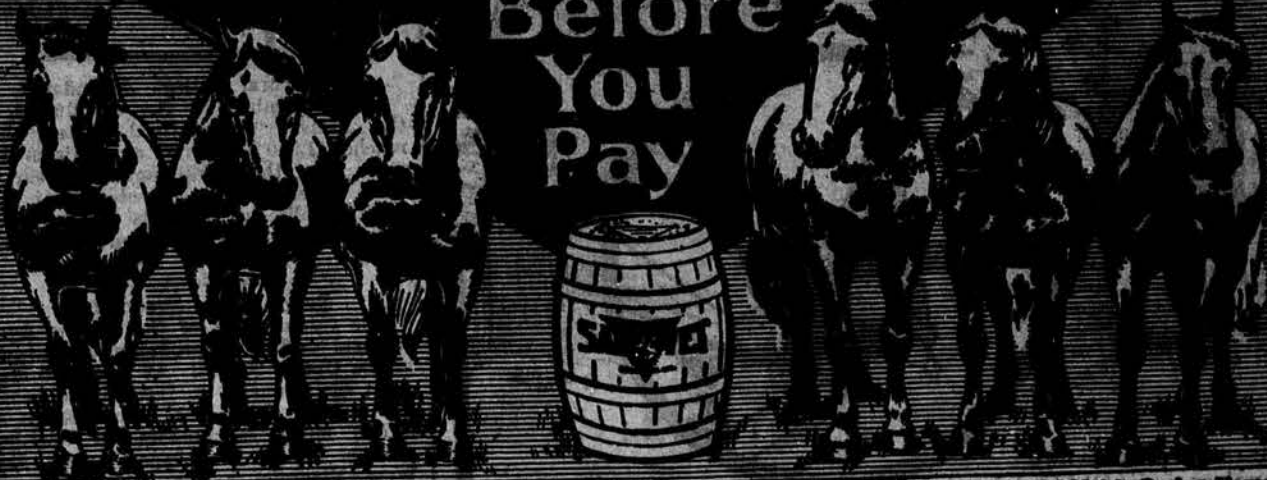
The farmers of the Fifth District thus have an opportunity to vote for a man to represent them at Washington who knows their needs. His life work and his interests and sympathies center about their high and honorable calling. Every vote for Mr. Helvering means a vote for the advancement of the interests of the farmers of his district.

Gas Engine Advice.

It is our idea that sellers of gasoline engines make a mistake in claiming that their machines are practically automatic and that such engines can be run by anybody. We think the progress of the gasoline engine has been hindered some by such statements. It would be far better to make a plain statement of a few things one must keep in mind in order to get the best results from a gasoline engine. When the purchaser knows where he is most likely to have trouble, and how to remedy the trouble, it seems that gas engine salesmanship, as well as the salesmanship of any other kind of farm machinery, will be improved.

Save Your Horses from the Plague!

I'll Rid Them of Worms Before You Pay



Protect Them from Disease!

DON'T stand idly by and let this terrible plague get a foothold among your horses and kill them off in a single week. Do something—do it quick—to put your horses in condition to throw off this deadly disease. The first step is to GET RID OF THE WORMS. Dr. King-ley, the distinguished veterinarian of Kansas City, after holding twenty post-mortem examinations, stated that "In every case a large number of worms were found and in some cases millions of them". Dr. Bostrom, Nebraska State Veterinarian says: "Horses should be kept in GOOD CONDITION so they will be better able to resist this deadly plague". That's the safe, sensible thing to do, and the time to do it is NOW.

Worms are the cause of 90 per cent of live-stock losses. They derange the digestion, sap the vitality, impoverish the blood, run all stock down and make them easy victims of plagues and diseases.

I'll Rid Your Horses of Worms, or No Pay!

In fact, I'll put them in the "pink of condition" before you pay me a cent. I am not offering a cure for this plague—none is known. I am offering you the BEST PROTECTION—that is, something to put your horses in healthy, vigorous condition, so they will better resist the disease—and I'll prove it before you pay. I simply want to send you enough

The Great
Worm
Destroyer



The Great
Live-Stock
Conditioner

to last all your stock—horses, hogs, sheep and cattle—60 days, at my risk. Sal-Vet is a wonderful medicated salt which kills and expels all stomach and free intestinal worms, tones up the digestion, purifies the blood and puts life, vim, energy and health into all farm stock. All I ask is the privilege of proving this on your stock.

PLI FEED YOUR STOCK 60 DAYS BEFORE YOU PAY!



S. R. FEIL, Pres.,
Registered Pharmaceu-
tist and Graduate
National Institute
of Pharmacy.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

I make this liberal offer right at the time when you need help—just when this mysterious disease is killing off hundreds of horses all over the state and threatening big loss to you. All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, mail it to me—and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all of them 60 days. Don't send a cent—just the coupon. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do all I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists DEPT. 17 **Cleveland, O.**

Shipments also made promptly from our Western and Southern Warehouses to save customers time and reduce freight charges.

Read How Sal-Vet is Saving Horses

"There are lots of horses dying in this part of the country, but of those fed on 'Sal-Vet' none have died."
J. G. MELCHERT, Lorraine, Kansas.

"We have lots of sick horses in this county. Our own horses have been fed 'Sal-Vet' and so to this writing are all well."
H. M. AVERY, Clay Center, Kansas.

"I am using 'Sal-Vet' to prevent the horse plague, which is prevalent through this section, and believe it is the remedy for it."
GEO. H. CLARK, Route No. 2, Kensington, Kansas.

"Horses around here are dying fast, and all the farmers want 'Sal-Vet'. Those that had been under it haven't reported a death among their stock yet."
G. M. STROMBERG, Afton, Nebraska.

"We find 'Sal-Vet' safe for the horse disease that is raging here."
O. W. WILSON, Dewart, Neb.

"The strongest horse disease has broken out in our section. To date probably 7,000 horses, or more, have died, and in my vicinity five to ten a day are dying. As soon as I heard of the trouble I started to feed my horses 'Sal-Vet' and at the writing they are all well and all right."
A. BOWMAN, Wilson, Neb.

Last Fall When Cholera Struck Out

I started to feed a 60-day supply of Sal-Vet to my horses and hogs. Just a few of the thousands who were fed Sal-Vet and proved that it is the best and cheapest medicine against the hog cholera and horse plague. I will not say that it cured all the cholera, but it certainly saved a great many of the stock that would otherwise have died.

"I had cholera on my farm, but not in the particular bunch to which I fed 'Sal-Vet'. I consider it a good medicine to feed to keep the year round."
M. M. SCHONDELMAIER, Herculane, Mo.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet'.
(Signed) THOMAS CANNEDY, Herculane, Mo.

"Since giving our hogs 'Sal-Vet' all of them are well and doing finely, although the hog cholera is all around us."
(Signed) ED. COLLINS, Daphne, Ohio.

"Although the cholera has reached throughout this neighborhood, I have not had a single loss since feeding 'Sal-Vet'.
JOHN GARDNER, Alexandria, Ind.

PRICES

40 lbs. \$2.25
100 lbs. \$5.00
200 lbs. \$9.00
300 lbs. \$13.00
500 lbs. \$21.12
No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. No returns. In bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.

Send This Coupon

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....State.....
Number of.....

Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
The S. R. Feil Co.
Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives report results in 60 days and will then pay for it, if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. SF 10-5-12

A few bushels of any good seed more than you need next spring will sell readily at a good figure. There will be someone looking for it. Save plenty for your own needs—a surplus is manifestly better than a shortage.

There is a saying going the rounds of the dairy press to the effect that "where there is a cow there is a home", and there is not only much poetry in the statement but much truth also.

WINNERS!

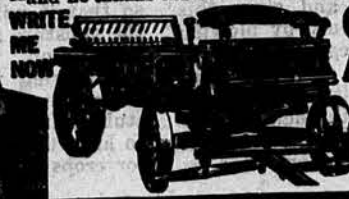
Again on the Race Track of Implement Industry Swept the Field in 1912—Bigger Still For 1913

Yes sir, friends, we've made history this year—history for the farmers of America—history for the Galloway Company of Waterloo. We have dealt a blow to high prices, middlemen's profits, out of date machinery and combined methods that will never be forgotten. Galloway, the Farmer's Direct Dealing Manufacturer, has won the fight lowly—and he thanks his tens of thousands of farmer customers for their

support. Now for a bigger victory than ever in 1913. And to make it sure and more decisive. I'm ready with new propositions more remarkable than before. I've got announcements to make on Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators and other things so radical in their big values, that I must practically double my output to make the small profits worth while. Write today.

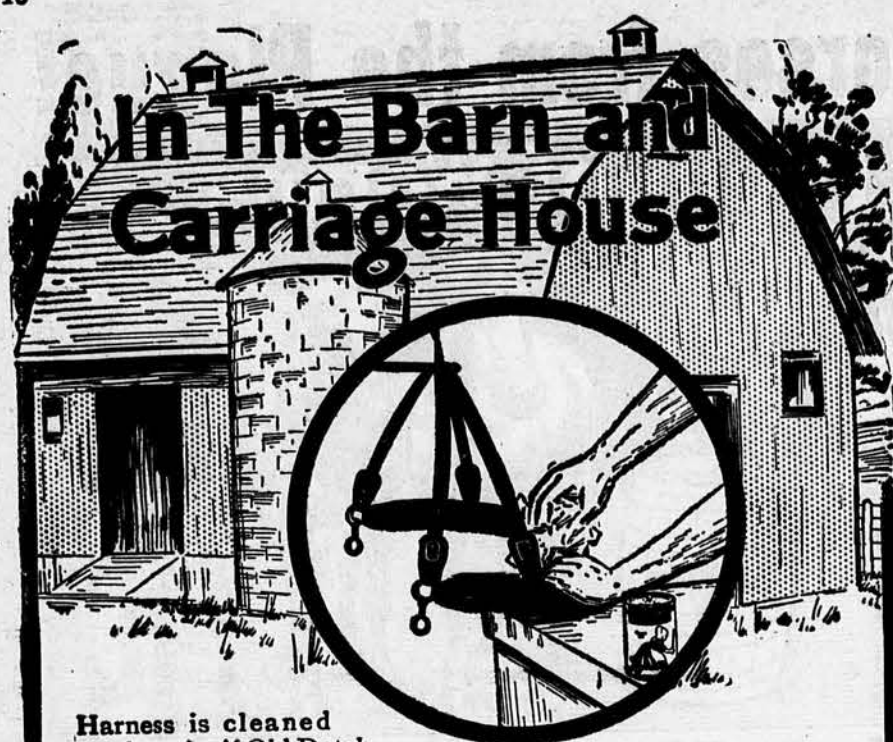
GET GALLOWAY'S 1913 BULLETIN Astonishing Improvements—Amazing Prices

And the most liberal sales terms ever offered. My policy means satisfaction after 30 days free trial—or no deal—backed by cash deposit bond of \$50,000.00. It doesn't matter what you need or when you need it—Gasoline Engine—Manure Spreader—Cream Separator—any which or ask Wm. Galloway, President, THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 3325T Galloway Station, Remember—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—Insure!



SAVE \$50 TO \$300





In The Barn and Carriage House

Harness is cleaned much easier if Old Dutch Cleanser is sprinkled on cloth or brush. It quickly starts greasy accumulations on saddle, hold-backs and traces. Mildewed discolorations and stains on carriage tops quickly washed away; grain bins and feed boxes thoroughly cleaned. Keep a supply of Old Dutch Cleanser in the barn and carriage house for daily use.

Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can, 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser



A Kalamazoo And Gas Stoves Too
Direct to You

Latest Improved Styles At \$5 to \$40 Less

The high quality Kalamazoo line—over 400 stoves and ranges—now better than ever. New devices such as glass oven door. Prices reduced to a point of saving you \$5.00 to \$40.00. In addition, we offer 30 Days' Trial—360 Days' Approval Test—\$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee. Over 200,000 customers say our plan is right—you'll say so too.

This Free Book Tells All

the inside secrets of stove making and stove selling. All the Kalamazoo line illustrated and described. Reduced factory prices quoted on everything. You need our big stove book as a reference anyway. Send for it NOW and study it. Ask for catalog No. 189. Please mention this paper when writing.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

We make Furnaces and Gas Stoves too. Ask for special catalogs if interested.

Factory Prices
Cash or Credit
400 Stoves
in Free Book

Stove Shipped
The Day
Your
Order
Arrives



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID
In any State East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyo., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY . . . Weights 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY . . . Weights 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . . . Weights 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

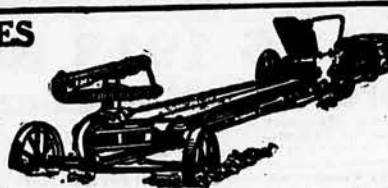
Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank. (East St. Louis, Ill., or 100 Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 708 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.)

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, and Self-feed Attachment with Greatest Stable Investment. See and prices.

RESS CO.
S CITY, MO.



THE FARM



Agricultural College Attendance.

On September 23 the enrollment at the Kansas Agricultural College had reached 1,970 students, and this is 175 more than the enrollment last year at that time. It is expected that the total enrollment for this year will go above 2,700. Last year's enrollment was 2,523.

Large Serum Production.

The serum plant of the Kansas Agricultural College is probably the largest in the United States. At least 500 hogs must die annually to furnish the serum put out by this plant. An average of 60,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum is shipped every day. West Virginia is the heaviest buyer. Orders are received from Oregon, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, California and New York.

Kafir and Cane Badly Mixed.

Nearly all fields of Kafir or cane we have seen in Kansas this year have been badly mixed, indicating that to realize the fullest value from the Kafir and cane crops farmers should be careful in the selection of seed from these crops. For this reason it is advisable to this fall obtain seed from unmixed fields. If yours is badly mixed and your neighbor's field is not, it would be wise to obtain permission from him to select from his field such heads in sufficient quantities as you need for planting next spring. Hang these heads in a dry, well ventilated place during the winter and leave them there until planting time.

Molasses for Swine.

Answering C. E. L., Dexter, Kan.: We have had no experience in feeding molasses to swine. However, the Texas Experiment Station reports the results in feeding black strap molasses to hogs as follows:

One lot was fed corn chop alone; the second two-thirds corn chop, one-third cottonseed meal; the third on the same with molasses added.

with molasses added.			
	TOTAL	AVER. DAILY	COST PER
LOT	GAIN	GAIN PER PIG	LB. GAIN
1.	280	.51 lbs.	8.14c
2.	380	.66 lbs.	7. c
3.	427	.82 lbs.	6.32c

Deep Plowing Essential.

In all dry farming countries deep plowing is essential. Equally necessary is the use of the sub-surface packer, blade harrow or some other implement that will pack the furrow slice firmly against the subsoil. These two things are essential to the preparation of a good seed bed and a seed bed which will take up and hold all the precipitation during the fall and winter. Generally speaking, too much plowing and harrowing is done for the express purpose of getting enough loose dirt on the surface to cover the seed. As moisture is paramount to the growing of any crop, methods conducive to the taking up of that moisture by the soil and the holding of the same in the soil for the growing crop, are important factors in crop production.

Plowing Weeds Under.

If your farm has been the recipient of recent abundant rains and you have wheat or oat stubble which has on it a considerable growth of weeds, there is no better time for plowing such fields than now. It is, in fact, too bad for the good of our fields that year after year fields having heavy growth of weeds should stand from the fall of the year until spring without plowing. Our soils all need the humus which would result from the plowing under of this growth and the rotting of the same. The humus so obtained will make the soil more easily worked, will increase its water-holding capacity and will decrease the tendency to blow and drift. Soils with a good supply of humus do not wash as much as the soils insufficient in humus. Since our Kansas soils generally are in need of humus and since this humus can be obtained only by plowing under some form of vegetation or in plowing under manure, it seems that when we have opportunity to plow the wheat and oat fields with their usually heavy growth, under in the fall of the year, it is worth an extra effort to so do.

Soft Center Plow Shares.

Has the blacksmith ever ruined for you in sharpening plow shares or corn plow shovels? He has for us as a result of heating and sharpening and plunging

to sow wheat in corn fields which have had clean cultivation, and it is not unusual for corn-stalk wheat to produce better than much wheat seeded on late plowing or on fields in which the seed bed has not been well prepared.

It is not regarded as good practice to drill wheat in Kafir, Milo or cane. This for the reason that these fields do not contain the same amount of moisture as does the corn field. This condition exists for the reason that the Kafir, Milo and cane draw much more severely on the moisture in the soil than does corn, during the growing season, and with these the growing season is also longer. The fact is that Kafir and cane grow until frost, and while growing continue to use the moisture. It is for this reason that the statement generally prevails that Kafir, Milo and cane are "hard on the land." It might be possible with abundant late fall rains to obtain a good stand of wheat following these crops, but with a normal amount of rainfall we do not believe it profitable to follow Kafir, Milo or cane with wheat. If it is desired to seed these fields to wheat, the growth of the stubble of the Kafir or cane should be stopped either by plowing or disking. This will kill the plant so that it will not continue to draw on the moisture needed by the newly seeded wheat crop.

Following this a little further, it is advisable to plow Kafir, Milo or cane stubble in the fall of the year in order to have the ground in the best condition for crops next spring.

Corn Fodder in Silo.

Subscriber J. F. G., Valley Falls, Kan., asks if, being short of feed, it will pay him to place corn fodder in a silo. He intended to build a silo this fall, but didn't. He says he will build next year and can as well build now if his corn fodder will make more feed by being placed in a silo yet this fall.

Throughout those states in which silos have for years been used, we find that many farmers, when conditions necessitate, are placing corn fodder in silos, and they claim advantageously. We are confident that a hundred tons of corn fodder placed in the silo will make more feed than the same hundred tons outside the silo, for the reason that the wastage will not be so great. The fodder should be put through the silage cutter and water to the amount that the blower will throw into the silo with the silage should be added. J. O. Benton, Onaga, Kan., is an extensive cattle feeder and he is the only Kansan known to us who has placed corn fodder in a silo. It is his contention that it paid last year.

Corn Shock Tying Device.

Our subscriber, D. A., Oxford, Kan., says: "For tying corn shocks, we have used a simple device of our own make for forty years. Take a piece of straight grained wood 4 or 5 feet long; 18 inches from one end saw a shoulder around the stick. Shave the long end down so it will pass through a 2-inch auger hole. Shave to a sharp point at the small end. At the top end insert a piece of wood or iron rod like an auger handle. Between this handle and the shoulder, bore a hole large enough to pass a half-inch rope. Take an inch board 16 or 18 inches long, and round off the corners. Bore a 2-inch hole in the middle of this board. Next take a board a foot long and bore a hole in the middle of it. Nail a 4-inch block to each end. Set it on the large board so the holes will be even, then nail it to the large board. Tie in the hole in the large end a rope long enough to reach around the shock. Run the spindle through the hole in the board. Thrust the spindle into the shock, pass the rope around the shock, pass the return end under rope at the handle. Turn the handle as boring with an auger. This draws equally from both sides. Where one is tying by himself, bore a hole in one corner of the board; have a stick long enough to reach from the handle to the board. When drawn tight, place the stick in the hole and let the other end reach up to the handle. This will hold until the shock is tied. Tie the shocks as soon as cut and before they begin to twist. I have had shocks to stand all winter and not fall unless the twine broke."

Wheat Results in Eastern Kansas.

Readers will recall a statement made in these columns early last spring of condition of some 25 or 30 experimental plots of wheat—a different variety being seeded to each plot—as reported by J. M. Gilman, farmer, Leavenworth County. Mr. Gilman has threshed and weighed the grain from each of these plots, but does not have data compiled for each plot. He has, however, worked out a few of the best and poorest yields. He says:

"The hard wheat has proven decidedly the hardest and yielded better with an equal percentage of stand April 20, because it stood more freely. Malakoff is first with a yield of 48.1 bushels per acre; Turkey Red is second with 46.3 bushels; these are followed by Ghirka with 45.7 bushels, Kharkof with 45.3 bushels. Dakota Thick Set, which was said to be a soft wheat, looks like hard wheat and yielded 43.6 bushels per acre. The highest yielding purely soft wheats were Finley, 42.8 bushels; Oregon Red, 39.2 bushels; Virginia Reel, 37 bushels; Harvest Queen, 28.7. Russian Red, a hard wheat, was the only low yielder, with 8.5 bushels. Fulz, usually a good producer, yielded only 9.1 bushels. Some of the white wheats that had a stand of from 5 to 10 per cent on April 20, were complete failures, failing to fill and falling early."

At the time notice was first given regarding the stands of wheat on Mr. Gilman's experimental plots, he stated that Bermuda grass planted last fall had survived the winter with a much better stand than was anticipated for a latitude so far north. Mr. Gilman now states that this grass killed last winter to the extent of 50 per cent, but that the grass has done fine this summer.

Mr. Gilman will make a display of a large number of varieties of wheat grown on his farm, at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 9 to 13. It is probable also that he will have an excellent showing of corn grown by him.

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Are you going to wait until there is an outbreak of hog cholera in your neighborhood—when it spreads from herd to herd killing off hogs like flies—or will you take steps right now to prevent any possible outbreak in your own herd? You need have no fear of hog cholera wiping out your pork profits if you will feed a little Merry War POWDERED Lye twice each day with the regular rations. It costs only 5¢ per month per hog, and thousands of farmers can tell you it prevents hog cholera. This awful disease may be raging in a neighborhood, but hogs that are on a Merry War POWDERED Lye diet, are conditioned against it, as surely as a vaccinated person is protected against smallpox. Besides it destroys hog worms, keeps the digestion in such perfect condition that every pound of feed is changed into firm flesh thus preventing feed waste and greatly increasing pork profits.

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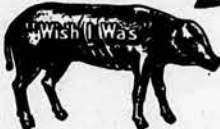
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LIVE STOCK



The Seventh International Dry Farming Congress, which will be held at Lethebridge, Alberta, Canada, on October 21-25, will devote one entire section to the breeding and maintenance of live stock for power, transportation, market, conservation of fertility, food and dairy supply. Practically all the governments on earth have memberships, and very many will participate.

H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, bought some prize winning mule teams at the American Royal several years ago, and put them at hard work on his big alfalfa farm. Since that time he has won the prizes for mules at the State Fair until he has "got the habit." These mules cost him big money, but they earn big money and then go into the show ring right out of the field and win prizes. It pays to own good stock.

One of the big attractions at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs was the driving team owned by J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan. This team was composed of two big, ton, black Percheron stallions, which are regularly used in farm work and which were prize winners at the fair. Mr. Arbuthnot is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, who markets about \$15,000 worth of hogs each year, and who regularly works his Percheron stallions.

Reports of swine disease in various sections are coming in, and in each case the statement is made that the disease is not cholera, or at least it is not like the cholera of last year. The disease manifests itself somewhat in the form of pneumonia and may prove to be chronic hog cholera as distinguished from acute hog cholera, which is more of the nature of typhoid fever in the human subject. Will our readers who hear of any trouble among the hogs please report to this office promptly?

Last May Mr. R. L. Miller of Mayetta, Kan., bought 430 head of 100-pound shoats at Kansas City yards at a time when his hogs at home were suffering from so-called hog cholera. As the regulations for interstate shipment require, these shoats were dipped and vaccinated. When brought home they were turned in with the sick herd, which was then vaccinated also. A few of the sick hogs died, but not one of the shoats, and of course he is a firm believer in the serum treatment. Mr. Miller is now putting up two 300-ton silos for the cattle which the hogs follow.

Advice of all sorts comes to KANSAS FARMER in regard to the horse epidemic and its treatment. One subscriber who has had experience advises the use of wet blankets and states that relief is sure to follow. Another tells how he treated a sick cow and urges the same treatment for the horses, wholly oblivious to the fact that the cow has four stomachs and the horse but one, and their diseases are not common to each other. Others urge the injection of lard or kerosene into the ear in the belief that the ear tick is the cause of the trouble. And yet others advise bleeding the horse. In fact, all these people seem to get away from the facts. Whether the disease is caused by a mold or by a worm, the use of a purgative and a worm remedy is imperative. If a poison from mold, the purgative will help to get it out of the system, and the use of a worm remedy now is good, whether the horse is affected or not.

The shortage of meat producing animals affects a lot of people besides the farmers. The railroads suffer a material decrease in volume of freight. The packing houses are not able to work full time and hence cannot secure the economy of production they otherwise would have, while the employees of both work on shorter time and at less wages, thus reducing their purchasing power, and this affects merchants and tradesmen of all kinds. Workers in all walks of life eat less meat and decrease the market for packing house products, and at the same time reduce their capacity for work because of lack of proper food. Commission men, hay and feed dealers,

leather manufacturers, shoe factories, and hundreds of others are affected. In fact, the scarcity of meat producing animals affects everybody, more or less, as live stock is the largest single asset of the people of this country.

Does Serum Treatment Affect the Pigs?

KANSAS FARMER has received statements from a number of different sources to the effect that brood sows which have been rendered immune through the double treatment with anti-hog serum, are producing very poor and weak litters. From various other sources have come inquiries as to whether the immunizing of brood sows will have any effect upon the progeny.

The processes of nature are such that the young of any species of animal life is safeguarded, at least for a time. Diseased animals reproduce their kind without disease, though in many cases they have a strong tendency toward it. It is generally accepted as a fact that tuberculous cows will give pure milk, and that such milk can only be infected by the tubercle bacillus through particles of dust or other foreign matter from the udder or body of the cow, or from the stable, or else that the bacillus might be carried into the milk through the breaking down of the tissues of badly diseased animals and falling into the milk during the process of milking.

Young pigs from sows that are affected or have been affected with the cholera are certainly immune for a time, though the conditions which surround them are extremely favorable to their early inoculation with the disease, and it would be almost miraculous if such pigs did not contract it. The immunizing of brood sows against hog cholera would certainly have no deleterious influence on the pigs, so far as this alone is concerned, and the fact that such sows bring forth weak litters must be attributed to other causes, while if the pigs should contract this disease, it is almost surely due to the fact that they have received into their systems cholera germs from outside sources, and not through their mothers' milk.

In commenting upon the statement that the immunization of brood sows will injure their reproductive powers, Dr. B. B. Dykstra, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says:

"It does not seem possible to me that the immunization of hogs against cholera can have any influence upon their offspring. Different species of animals are immunized against various diseases, and in no instance does this process have any effect upon the young where the latter is carried to the full term. The double serum treatment is held accountable for a good many ailments of swine and at the same time when an investigation of such conditions is made they can almost invariably be traced to some other influence."

There are two things against which the swine breeder must be at constant warfare and to which he does not give nearly enough attention. One of these is hog cholera, and the other is worms, and both of these are due to dirt. If hogs were given more sanitary surroundings and not required to drink from water, or feed from land which has been polluted with their own ordure, they would not only have better health, but vastly less opportunity to contract disease which, almost surely, lies in the dust and filth of the pen or the stagnation of the ponds. The fact that hog losses are widespread and severe is due primarily to the carelessness, laziness or ignorance of somebody somewhere. Hogs raised in unsanitary and filthy surroundings cannot help but be more susceptible to disease than they otherwise would be, and when this disease develops, if it is the acute form of hog cholera, it endangers the whole hog population of the country, regardless of former sanitary surroundings.

It ought to be the duty of every farmer to keep his own hogs under sanitary conditions and then to join with all his neighbors in a campaign against unsanitary conditions in the whole countryside. The root of the evil is filth, and if this is removed or reduced to a minimum there would be fewer losses and less of cholera scare with each maturing pig crop.

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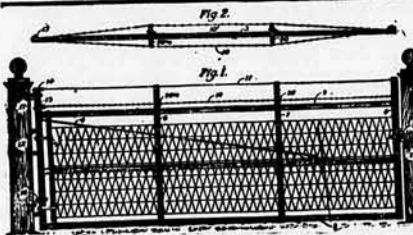
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Experience With Horse Disease

By J. F. LLOYD, Jefferson, Kan.

I HAVE been reading in KANSAS FARMER and other papers how western Kansas is suffering from the epidemic that is killing horses by the hundreds and that great efforts have been put forth by the veterinarians and by state officials to check this disease.

From the different reports I have read, it appears that the veterinarians are divided as to the cause, and so do not know how to treat this disease, while the farmer is losing daily and is afraid to make a move one way or the other. He cannot hire teams to do his work, for people are afraid to risk their teams taking the disease, and he is afraid to buy because he is liable to get horses already exposed, or if brought in contact with the conditions now prevailing would be likely to contract the disease and die.

I have passed through this very state of affairs, and know full well just how the farmer feels with his sick horses and short crops. My heart goes out to meet and sympathize with the afflicted farmer at all times, and while I am only a common farmer, yet I am confident I have experienced the same trouble, and after seeing samples from post-mortem examinations brought home by a local veterinarian containing numbers of palisade worms, and hearing him give the symptoms shown by the diseased horses, I am sure it is the same trouble that cost me the death of eight good horses out of nine head of horses and one mule colt during the year of 1905.

The fall of 1904 was dry at this point, and our water got very low, and in September my cows became affected with some strange disease and I called a veterinarian, but he could do me no good further than make his usual charge of \$5 per trip. I lost five cows. After the cows quit dying, my horses began to mope around and I again called the veterinarian, but he thought it was swamp fever, and so treated, and one after another died till I lost seven head and had only two left, besides a suckling mule colt.

The veterinarian advised me to buy nothing, and so I lost one whole year, not being able to hire any help.

To say I felt "blue" does not express it, but that did not do good; the horses died just the same, and the doctor bills were the same—\$5 for each and every visit, and no relief in sight.

At this time I wrote State Veterinarian Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, who came to my assistance about 10 days later, as he was away at the time I wrote.

Dr. Schoenleber, on examination, found that two horses, both badly affected with palisade worms, and thought they would both die. The horse from which the doctor obtained the worms by the handful got so far gone that he could not stand up, but by persistent use of the remedy prescribed, I pulled him through, and have him today and refused \$200 for him last spring.

The doctor went with me to the pasture and there found the water in puddles in low places (heavy rains just before his visit) alive with the little armed strongulus.

After this I used well water only, and burned all the grass off the farm.

The local veterinarian hooted the idea of palisade worm, and to this day says my horses died with swamp fever, although I lost eight under his treatment and saved one of the two Dr. Schoenleber saw and treated.

Since that time I have had about three different returns of this disease, but after having been made familiar with the worms by Dr. Schoenleber, I have been able to detect and treat them, with no further loss of horses and doctor bills.

The treatment is very simple and inexpensive, and anyone can use it. I use 1½ ounces of turpentine to 1 pint of raw linseed oil, given in drench 3 to 4 doses at intervals of 12 hours, then wait 10 to 12 days and repeat, as the worms hatch out a new crop in about two weeks. It requires a long and careful fight to get rid of this pest, but it can be done.

I do not claim to be able to save all horses after they are affected for a long time, but if taken in time few will die, and only those where the worm gets into the brain.

I have used this treatment for my own stock and some of my neighbors since 1905, when I got it from Dr. Schoenleber, to whom I give all the credit. I keep a supply on hand at all times and have no fears of further loss from the "armed strongulus," so great is my faith in this remedy.

After his return home from my farm Dr. Schoenleber issued a bulletin on the Armed Strongulus (No. 148) and I am surprised that no one has seemed to know anything about the disease.

Trusting this calamity may soon end, and with the greatest sympathy for the afflicted farmers, and greatly appreciating the efforts of the press and officers to suppress this outbreak, I am writing you this letter in hopes of it assisting some one who may be afflicted.

BILLION DOLLAR WASTE

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, waste in any single industry in this country is made with the corn crop. The grain of the annual corn crop of the United States is worth on the farms 1½ billion dollars. In a ripe corn plant 60 per cent of the feed value is contained in the kernels and 40 per cent in the stalk and leaves. With the grain worth on the farm 1½ billion dollars, the feed value of the rest of the crop, if fully utilized, is a billion dollars. At least 90 per cent of the feed value of the stalk is lost under the present system of farm management—a waste with this crop alone of 900 million dollars yearly.

In the New England and most of the middle states most of the stalks are saved as fodder, and there are many silos, but with the damage from weathering, the waste in handling and the loss in digestibility from drying, the farmers are very far from utilizing the full feed value of the corn stalk. In the corn belt, where the bulk of the crop is raised, comparatively few corn growers harvest the stalks, and the only returns most of them secure from the forage is by pasturing the dead stalks in the cold and storms of winter. Frequently the death of stock pastured in the stalk fields makes a loss that far exceeds the returns from the feed.

The silo provides the corn grower with the means of utilizing the largest proportion of the feed value of his entire crop, grain and forage. The whole crop can be stored economically in the silo in a compact form, with little waste. The silage can be kept for days, months or years, or feeding may begin as soon as filling the silo is completed. The silo can be filled in good weather, when it is raining or in times of extreme drouth and hot winds. Silage is a good feed

daily, both in winter and summer. It may be fed daily through the winter. When grass is ready in the spring, the feed that remains in the silo can be covered and will keep well until needed when the summer drouth comes. Silage furnishes a green, succulent, appetizing feed through the winter, the same as grass through the summer. It keeps the animal's system in good condition as when the stock is on good pasture, and feeds given with it are better digested when fed with dry forage.

Corn makes the best silage; Kafir, milo and sorghums follow, their value being in the order mentioned. Broom-corn, after brush has been harvested, is used successfully around Liberal, Kan. Green pea vines and husks and cobs from the canning factories make good material to put in the silo. In continuous rainy weather alfalfa, clover and other hay crops may be saved in good condition in the silo. Any solid-stemmed feed plant will make good silage, if harvested at the right stage of growth. Plants with hollow-stems, like green wheat and rye, make silage that is unsatisfactory.

Every live stock growing district in the United States needs the silo. The general use of the silo will make the high-priced small farms of the corn belt profitable growers, as well as finishers, of beef cattle and mutton sheep. The vast dry farming sections of the southwest will be as thickly settled with comfortable farm homes as is the northern corn belt whenever dairying, drouth-resistant forage crops and the silo is the system of farming followed, instead of grain farming. The south, with its millions of acres of cheap lands, and its short, mild winters, can make a profitable specialty of beef production, whenever the silo and corn silage is generally adopted on the farms and plantations.

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A series of photographs illustrating the desirable points in selecting a dairy cow are shown, and also photos of representative cows of the various well-known dairy breeds, together with statements from the secretaries of the various dairy cattle associations setting forth the claims for consideration of each breed.

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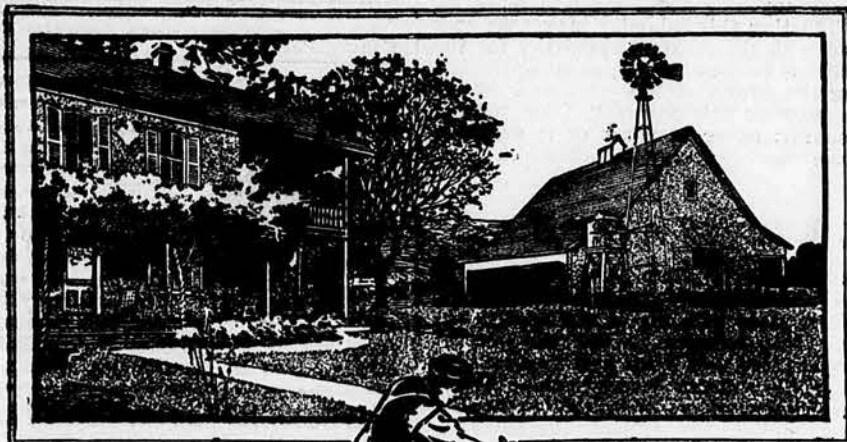
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DAIRY



The Kansas Dairy Commissioner says: "Kansas is more of a dairy state than most people think it is. The farmer of Kansas received for cream alone during the year of 1911 over \$12,500,000. This compared with a little over \$9,000,000 during 1910 shows an increase of over \$3,000,000."

An exchange says a minister who presides over a country church back east offers to help his friends locate the robber cows by testing milk samples for them at 10 cents each. Good work. It will help the dairyman and it will help the minister.

The kind of cows worth while in the dairy herd are those that keep everlastingly at it. The cow which milks 11 months out of every 12 is that kind of cow. As dairy breeding is intensified in the herd, in just that proportion will the cows become more persistent milkers.

There is as much satisfaction in a substantial and comfortable milking stool as there is in the chair in which you spend the evening sitting around the fire. The three-legged stool with the legs sloping to the outside is, in our judgment, the best stool. The one-legged stool is a nuisance.

It is figured that the per capita consumption of butter in the United States is 20½ pounds annually, or .87 of an ounce per day, or 5.99 ounces per week, or a little less than two-fifths of a pound of butter for each person per week. The average yield of butter per cow for the United States is a fraction less than 145 pounds per year.

Do not forget the fall fresh cow. If she is not yet fresh see that she has plenty of good feed from this time on. Good feeding before freshening has a good effect on the milk flow. It will enable the cow to start off with a maximum yield. The momentum—if it may be so called—gathered in the cow's system before calving will help materially in a liberal production during the fall and winter.

In an address before the Nebraska Dairyman's Association, Dean Burnett of the Nebraska Agricultural College said: "You know when you turn cows out in the spring on grass that they go up in their milk production. What is it that makes them increase in the production? It is the succulent, easily digested feed. If we can have grass all the year around, why not have it, and we can have it by means of the silo."

The express companies doing business in Kansas for the 12 months ending June 30, 1911, hauled 1,282,191 cans of cream and 91,901,000 cans of milk. The figures compiled by the Kansas Dairy Commissioner show that the average cost of cream shipments within the state was 39 cents per 10-gallon can of cream, while the inter-state shipments average 26½ cents per can. Milk shipments averaged about 15 cents per can.

A California cow testing association under the guidance of Leroy Anderson of the State Experiment Station raised the annual production per cow from 251 pounds of fat in 1909 to 293 pounds in 1910, or a gain of 42 pounds of butter fat per cow. With all the evidence in favor of increased production as a result of testing cows, it would seem that dairymen would be anxious to make some arrangement for the organization and maintenance of testing associations.

Not long since we were talking with a farm dairyman in the neighborhood of Valley Falls who had begun feeding to his milk cows the silage he has this fall put up. A half of this dairyman's herd was fresh last spring, the other half is fresh now. He expressed great surprise at the manner in which the silage had caused a revival of the milk flow from those cows which had been milking all summer. On this account he was the most enthusiastic user of silage we have recently seen.

The semi-official yearly records of the champion butter cows of the Holstein,

Guernsey and Jersey breeds are as follows: Holstein, Banostine Belle DeKol at 5 years produced 1,058.34 pounds butter fat. She is owned by Dan Dimmick & Bro. of Ohio; Guernsey, Spotswood's Daisy Pearl at 8 years produced 957.38 pounds butter fat. She is owned by O. C. Barber, Ohio; Jersey, Jacoba Irene, at 9 years, produced 952.96 pounds fat. She is now owned by F. B. Keeney of New York.

The National Dairy Show which will be held in Chicago the latter part of October will be a miniature of the whole dairy industry complete in all its branches. The breeders are there with their cattle, the machinery men with their machinery, the creameryman, the cheese factory operator, the ice cream maker, the milk dealer, the farm dairyman, the teacher and the investigator—each has his part and his interest. This offers a great opportunity for the members of the different parts of the industry.

Fall and winter butter made on the farm is naturally white. It is our idea that it should be colored by the use of pure vegetable color to resemble as closely as possible June butter. Uniformity in butter, both so far as color, salting and flavor are concerned, is always desirable and adds to the market price. There is no harm or deception in the coloring of butter, and to do so is worth as much to the farmer who has a butter market to take care of as it is to the creamery. The creamery would be sure to lose its customers if it furnished them with yellow butter in summer and white butter in winter.

The milk will at this season of the year be separated at a little lower temperature than during the middle of the summer. During the fall and winter the separator bowl and supply can will be cold and this will have the effect of reducing the temperatures of the milk still more. Under these conditions it may be the separator will deliver a heavier cream than is possible to handle economically and in which event it will be necessary to readjust the cream outlet. This does not mean necessarily that you sell cream during the winter time containing a lower percentage of fat, but the suggestion will prevent you from selling a heavier cream during the winter than during the summer.

In his investigations into farm management, D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas, now of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has ascertained that the largest profit per farm comes from those Wisconsin farms on which the heaviest investment for labor in carrying out improved methods has been made. It is his showing that 100 per cent more profit resulted from the so-called more liberal way of management. In other words, the old saying that "nothing can be taken out of the cupboard unless something is put into it," still holds good. If large profits are to come out of the farm or out of the dairy, then both labor and money must be expended and invested in bringing about the highest degree of efficiency.

Some dairy and creamery publications are, it seems to us, taking an inconsistent stand relative to the manufacture of ice cream from oleomargarine. The contention of these publications is that ice cream is not a dairy product and not being a dairy product they indicate a willingness to allow the fakers to make a so-called ice cream from any old cheap stuff which can be palmed off on the consuming public. The invention of the homogenizer—a machine which enables any sort of fat to be mixed with milk and which mixture closely resembles cream—is responsible for this contention with reference to the purity of the frozen product. It is certain that pure food officials will see that by some method of branding, real ice cream will be known from the artificial.

That the dairy may prosper, two things are necessary—the right cow and the right man. Unfortunately neither can be picked up by the carload. You have to breed both of them. It

takes years of training to make the best dairyman and it takes years of breeding and selection to develop the best cow. When you find a man who has behind him years of training in any line, there is no trouble about his making money in his business and no trouble about finding a place to work profitably if he wants to sell his services to some other man. When you find a cow that is capable of producing a large yield of butter she is worth more money to the dairyman than the average man can understand. These thoughts are from an address by Dean Burnett of the Nebraska Agricultural College before the Nebraska Dairyman's Association.

Every farm differs from every other farm, and it is not within the range of possibility to lay down any rule by which farms generally should be managed. One thing at present that is the trouble with the farmer's viewpoint is the fact that he thinks his farm should be run on the same general plan as every other farm in his locality. This view has the effect of restricting farm methods and undertakings. There is no other occupation of such wide range of versatility and of different industries and methods of management equal to that of farming. There can be just as many successful plans of farm operations as there are farms. When we get away from the tendency of growing the same crops and handling our farms in the same manner that our neighbor does, then we will be on the threshold of new possibilities and in fact face to face with a new era in farm operations.

The Kansas Dairy Commissioner, in his recent report, says that prior to the enactment of the Kansas dairy law fully 80 per cent of the tests on milk and cream showed a higher percentage of butter fat than the milk or cream actually contained. This was the result of the dishonest tester's desire to increase his business by bidding for the producer's patronage and to increase his earnings because most testers received their pay on a basis of butter fat bought. The Kansas dairy law requires that persons buying milk and cream on the Babcock test must submit to an examination for competency before a permit allowing them to test milk and cream is granted. The supervision of cream testers by the dairy commissioner has resulted in more accurate testing than heretofore and gives the producer of milk and cream assurance that the tests reported are accurate and just. In this connection the dairy commissioner has devised and enforced methods of sampling and testing which insure accurate results.

For years Hoard's Dairyman has been conducting investigations among creamery patrons in several eastern states and particularly in localities where dairying has longest been pursued. Whether these investigations have had the effect of causing better dairy methods is not known. It is certain, however, that the results of the investigations have thrown much light on the real situation. For example, a recent report shows that in a New York herd of six cows of mixed breeding the total cost of feed per cow was \$46.35 and the returns from the creamery per cow were \$49.61, resulting in a profit of \$3.26 per cow per year. Another herd of seven grade Holsteins, the milk from which was sold to the same creamery, produced an actual profit of \$13.39 per cow per year, the cost of feeding being \$56.50 and the returns from the creamery \$69.89. These are the two extremes shown in this report. The best showing is none too good and can be increased two or three times by proper selection and breeding of the cows which make up the herd. The poorest showing, if allowed to continue, does not warrant dairying on this farm. However, this farmer has a chance to increase his income per cow to the same extent that any other farmer has. The one surprising thing about dairying is that the facts are not investigated by the man who is doing the feeding and the work. Come to think of it, the situation in dairying is probably no different than in general farming. Do you know which is the most profitable, wheat or corn, or whether these are more or less profitable than some other branch of the farm work?

Dairy Help Question.

There is no doubt that dairying in Kansas, as well as throughout the corn belt, would be developed to a much greater extent than at present if milkers were not so scarce. It is rarely that the hired man of today will milk cows. This condition exists, not so much be-

cause the hired man detests milking, but because he objects to milking an hour night and morning after and before putting in a long day in the field. We say, too, that it is not profitable to cut the hired man's field day short a couple of hours to milk poor or indifferent cows. If the farmer-dairyman owned a good cow, and comfortable milking conditions were provided, it would pay to make the hired man's day shorter and let him milk a few cows night and morning. Because of the condition as stated above, has led us to remark in these columns that the measure of the number of cows in the dairy herd should be determined by the ability of the farmer's own family to do the milking. If milking was done to even this extent, and the entire herd was as good as the best, the amount of dairy products in Kansas would still be increased four or five times as compared with the present. It is not the number of cows milked nor the number of milkers which measures the profit. It is the kind of cows milked and then number milked that results in profitable or unprofitable dairying.

Alfalfa and Silage.

A dairy farmer, L. W. C., Melvern, Kan., asks how much alfalfa he should feed with silage to milk cows. A thousand-pound cow should be given 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day and permitted to eat alfalfa hay at liberty. With this amount of silage such animal will consume 7 to 10 pounds of alfalfa per day. This will, for all practical purposes, make a satisfactory and economical milk-producing ration. In cold weather for the general good of the cow we would feed a little grain in the barn. Grain fed is good any time.

Patron's Questions and Answers.

These questions and answers were prepared by Kansas Dairy Commissioner, and printed in his bulletin, which is intended as a text-book for the use of station operators:

Patron: What is the best breed of cows to keep when cream is sold?

Operator: The Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire are considered the best. Some strains of Shorthorns and Red Polls are also good.

Patron: What are the poorest breeds for dairy purposes?

Operator: All breeds which are raised chiefly for beef.

Patron: How can I tell my best cows from my poorest?

Operator: By weighing all the milk produced by each cow during the year and testing the milk for butter fat at frequent intervals.

Patron: How much milk and butter fat should a dairy cow give in a year?

Operator: At least 6,000 pounds of milk and 225 pounds of butter fat. Under Kansas conditions a cow must give 4,000 pounds of milk or 160 pounds of butter fat to pay for her keep. The greater the amount above that, the more profitable is the cow.

Patron: What is the world's record for butter fat produced by one cow?

Operator: At the present time it is 998 and a fraction pounds of butter fat in 365 days. This record is held by a Holstein cow.

(Recently this has been exceeded by an Ohio Holstein with 1,058 pounds in a year.—Editor.)

Patron: Is the Babcock test always accurate?

Operator: Yes, if properly handled.

Patron: What protection has the patron against inaccurate tests?

Operator: All persons paying for cream on the basis of the Babcock test must first pass an examination and secure a permit granted by the state. Every operator is examined at least once every three years.

Beef the Poor Milker Now.

With beef at record prices, the time is most favorable for disposing of a poor milking cow to the best possible advantage. If a cow or two are to be sold this fall, as is done each fall from many farms, it would seem that the farmer was justified in culling his milking herd just a little closer this year than heretofore. Whether the animals sold are fat enough for beef or not makes little difference. There is a sale at good prices for cows which will produce a fairly good calf for beef purposes. The prices at which such animals will sell will purchase—if good judgment in the selection be exercised—a milker considerably better than the average. If you have cows which have been loafing on the job and which are beef producers instead of milkers, which have damaged udders, etc., a more favorable time to dispose of them than now could scarcely be hoped for.



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Some roofing claims are filled with "wills"—"They will last"—"They will not need repairs"—etc., etc. You hear a great deal about what the *old-time* shingles have done.

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The sharp share cuts the soil as would a sharp knife.
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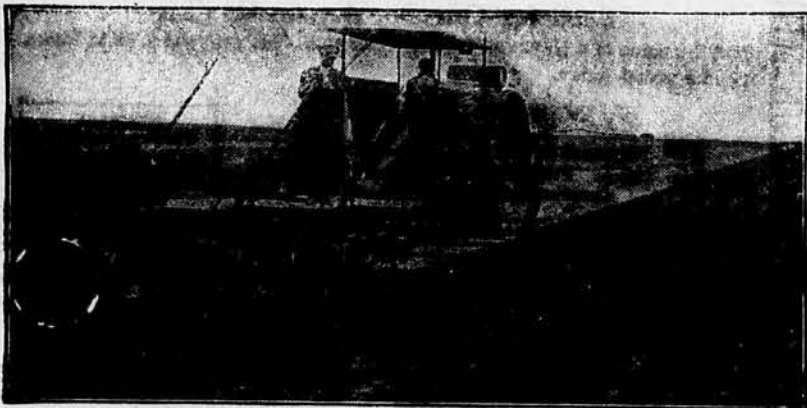
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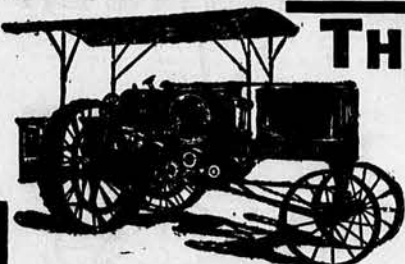
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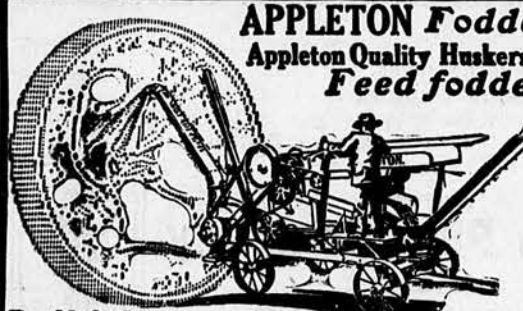
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Hogs and Hog Diseases

(Continued From Page Four)

pneumonia, and no cholera treatment is going to be of much benefit to him, though the cholera might have been a very strong contributing factor to his death.

The best means of preventing any of the losses that may occur from the various forms of cholera are to have only immune hogs. Obviously those hogs which are recovered from the cholera are immune and seldom if ever have a second attack, but unfortunately few recover, and those that do recover are of little value as feeders, so it was necessary to produce an immunity that was practical. This has been accomplished by the anti-hog cholera serum which for several years now has stood the test of time with absolute satisfaction to all who have thoroughly understood what it was and have properly applied it.

The serum has been frequently explained, but there are many who even now do not understand what it is and have little knowledge of how to use it or what to expect from it, therefore it will be best to explain briefly what serum is.

When an animal becomes immune to any infectious disease from an attack of that disease there are formed in that animal's body certain things which are not visible to microscopes nor traceable by chemical analysis, but which are proven to be present by the results obtained by using that animal's blood against the disease in question. These things are spoken of today as anti-bodies. To make anti-hog cholera serum, hogs are first immunized against the cholera and at a later date are given into the blood stream a heavy dose of the virus of cholera freshly drawn from a sick pig suffering with a virulent type of acute cholera. After this has remained in the system of the immune hog for several days he has demonstrated that he is immune but must have a very high number of the anti-bodies in order to resist the heavy dose of virus he has received. This hog is a hyperimmune and his blood makes serum. Right here, however, is one of the vital places to make a mistake in the manufacture of serum. If the dose of virus is not heavy the number of the anti-bodies rising to fight it are obviously less than if the dose of virus is high, and consequently the strength of the serum is low, and there are several other opportunities for mistakes which, though vitally pertinent, need not be discussed here, but which are some of the things to take into consideration in solving the question of why some serum gives results different from those expected.

Granted that a good quality of serum has been obtained, how are we to proceed to confer the immunity on another hog? Giving the serum alone to the hog will immunize him for a time, but the serum is soon absorbed and gone and the hog is no more safe from cholera than if he had never received a dose of anything to protect him. But if at the time he is given the serum he is given a small dose of virulent blood drawn from a typical case of the cholera, he will of himself have the cholera, but in a very mild form, with the serum there to assist him until he can make for himself some of the anti-bodies to fight the cholera. He does not die. He is, in fact, hardly noticeably sick, yet does make some of these anti-bodies, and, strange to say, those he makes himself he keeps for varying lengths of time, usually his normal life. This is called the simultaneous process and is, of

course, the most satisfactory process, but should never be applied to a herd where there is already some infection, because there is great danger if it is applied of killing a number of them, since it is impossible to tell how much infection any exposed animal is carrying, and if some infection is added to one already carrying a heavy load he will nearly always die, because the virus acts quicker than the serum. Always bear this in mind.

In such cases it is best to apply serum alone, and if the animals are stock hogs they will probably have infection enough in them to retain the immunity for a reasonable feeding period, but if one wishes to be absolutely sure, the best method of present practice is to apply serum alone and then a week later the simultaneous process to secure permanent immunity. Do this with breeding hogs.

Obviously in dealing with such a virulent disease with several phases one must thoroughly study it in all its possibilities before he can hope to obtain the best results, and as a rule it is money saved to secure the services of a competent veterinarian to take charge of the herd.

It may now be said that there are many who are thoroughly satisfied that the immunization of hogs is good insurance and who practice it every season, but are always sure that they are obtaining the serum from a source where there is no doubt that its manufacturer was able to produce not only potent serum, but serum not contaminated. There are others who do not believe that serum is what its friends contend it is, and to these I will only say that if "seeing is believing," it is possible to demonstrate that the serum will prevent the cholera in many ways. First, in the infected district I now have immunized quite a number of hogs and have been at such work more or less all summer. With many hogs dying about them, recent reports to me do not record any deaths among those treated. Hogs are thus exposed by many veterinarians and breeders over the country who have faith in the serum every year, and the death loss is light. Those who have tried to immunize and failed either did not have potent serum or maybe did not have serum at all, or probably did not understand how to apply it, for after many investigations I have never found an instance of good serum, properly applied, failing to produce 95 per cent of immunity in the treated hogs.

In Kansas a good quality of serum is produced at the Agricultural College at Manhattan and supplied either direct or through the office of the Live Stock Commissioner. Some other states are also manufacturing the serum, but many must depend upon commercial firms for their supply. This is like all other businesses. There are some who are equipped with competent men and facilities to turn out a very good quality of serum; then, unfortunately, there are others who do not know how to manufacture safe serum, and if they have the knowledge have not the equipment that makes its production possible.

Finally, if you raise hogs and the cholera is the only factor which operates to prevent a surplus in the bank account, and you wish to stay in the business, or are merely interested in really knowing what the process is, investigate, and, if convenient, give it a trial, or write to some of the many people who are now testing serum and are reporting to me each week or month.

Dry Farming Resolutions

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Dry Farming Association held at Hays, August 28 and 29 of this year, a report of which meeting has already appeared in these columns, adopted some resolutions of general interest. The points covered by these resolutions were:

That the State Forester be commended for promoting the planting and growing of trees in western Kansas inasmuch as it is believed that trees exert a strong influence in conserving moisture and in breaking the force of winds.

That the Association urge its members to bring about the establishment of a branch experiment station in north-western Kansas.

That the next legislature be urged to enact an up-to-date, comprehensive

bridge law in the interest of tax payers.

That an agricultural high school should be established in connection with the Hays State Normal.

That live stock is deemed essential to establish a profitable and permanent system of western Kansas farming.

That the legislature be asked to make some provision which will enable the experiment stations to co-operate with the farmer and the ranchman in assembling data as to the cost of feed, care and management of cattle.

That commercial and kindred bodies throughout the western third of the state be urged to distribute dry farming literature and to participate in advancing dry farming methods.

What a Change at Washington Would Mean To The American Farmer

TO begin with, the farmer isn't a weather-vane.

He finds out what is wise and good—and he sticks to it.

That's what makes him a successful farmer—because he decides upon a plan of farming that is definite, profitable and right.

And he adopts it permanently.

He's not to be turned aside by passing fancies or unproved theories.

He wisely looks at the bread-and-butter side of things.

And if the bread is sweet, the butter is rich and thick—he is not pining for a "change."

Practically in every part of the country, farmers are now rejoicing over bumper crops.

Nature has been mighty good to them this year.

Their granaries are fat—their bins distended.

But that alone isn't their chief cause for rejoicing.

* * *

Big crops—enormous yields—are simply assets waiting to be cashed.

And it's the cashing that interests the farmer.

That's where he is doubly blessed this year. For the values of farm products are up and soaring.

Think of the astounding farm wealth production—nearly nine billion dollars for 1912!

—Conservatively estimated by the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Then remember back to 1900 when the total figures were something over four billion.

And note, please, that this percentage of increase is vastly in excess of the increased acreage brought under cultivation during that period.

Is it any wonder that the farmer is sitting tight and contented?

And is it likely that he will consider risking his present bountiful Prosperity—turning his back upon Plenty—

And taking a step in the dark!

* * *

Land values have doubled within the last ten years.

Intelligent Government assistance—representing an enormous investment on Uncle Sam's part—has led to better use of the soil.

But, most of all the farmer has made more money on his crops, because of a thriving home market—right at his door.

You know that commercial and agricultural prosperity link close together.

When the smoke is coming from every factory chimney, when every wheel is turning, when labor troubles are reduced to a minimum, when contented workmen in mills from Maine to the Pacific Coast are bringing home well-filled pay envelopes every Saturday night—

—The farmer is going to get his big liberal share.

We have people enough, with appetites enough, and money enough, to consume practically every bushel of grain, or vegetable product, and every pound of beef, pork or mutton the farmer produces.

And the demand is at hand. It's a short haul.

Every mile consumed in shipping farm products from one country to another means that much delay and that much money loss to the producer.

* * *

But the export problem sends no cloud across the farmer's sunshiny horizon these days.

Figures are dull, but there is a mighty keen edge to these that show the actual exports of the three leading grain crops, according to the latest available figures. They are official.

In the last year, out of the total production of corn in America, a little over 2 per cent was shipped abroad; of oats less than 1 per cent; of wheat 4 per cent.

Just remember that when someone quotes to you the bit of Democratic doctrine, taken from the party's 1912 platform, which reads:

"The farmer sells largely in the free market"—meaning the foreign markets of the world.

* * *

Now let's get back to the cause of this Prosperity.

A mighty large percent of it is due to the wise and consistent Tariff policies of President Taft.

The Republican Party has stood first, last and all the time, for the home market.

Mr. Taft's broad-gauge policies mean the protection and development of the National Home Market.

His sane, judicial methods have inspired industrial confidence.

It was known, that whatever Taft did would be calm, dispassionate, reasonable—for the best good of the entire population—that it would build up rather than overthrow.

* * *

Men at the head of things—while they realize that Taft is an enemy to Monopoly—that he has 45 indictments against trusts to his credit in three years of administration, compared with 25 indictments during the first and second terms of his predecessor—

—Still recognize in him and his policies the real safety and continued Prosperity of the country.

That is, to a great extent, why all the mills, factories, are running full time, why wages are high—

—Why the farmer's home market today awaits his most bountiful crops.

* * *

Mr. Taft is an exponent of simple Americanism.

Not a sensationalist of stage-acting methods.

Not an impractical dreamer with his head in the clouds.

Taft did a heretofore unheard-of thing when he appointed a non-partisan tariff board.

—When he fought for three years for the permanent establishment of this Commission.

—When he absolutely refused to "play politics," but chose the competent men to make this extensive investigation, and set them at work, at home and abroad to find out what conditions were—to glean the absolute facts on which an equitable tariff revision could be founded.

One that would be just, alike to the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer.

And remember that this represents the first and only move to regulate the tariff on a truly scientific basis.

Taft has this record of performance. Other candidates have none.

His actions are more eloquent than the words of his opponents.

* * *

He stood firmly against the Democratic wool bill because it was notoriously defective in vital essentials, and its passage was utterly inexcusable.

The Tariff Board's report was in and the long-looked for downward revision of that Schedule based upon facts instead of theories, was offered by the Republicans and voted down by Democrats who had made no effort to ascertain what damage they were inflicting upon American farmers, wool-combers and manufacturers.

Under the *ad valorem* method of levying the duties provided by the Democrats, importers would have defrauded the Government, and American sheep owners would have failed to receive the protection ostensibly extended.

The Republican bill eliminated all excess protection, reformed the entire Schedule on the scientific basis of levying a specific duty upon the scoured pound of wool and would have corrected the admitted evils of the Schedule without "killing the patient."

The President therefore awaits patiently the judgment of the American people as to his action.

* * *

Another case was the Free Sugar Bill.

If Mr. Taft had supported this bill it would have spelled certain trouble for the thousands of farmers raising Sugar Beets in Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska and other States, and to raisers of Sugar Cane in the South.

President Taft opposed it—and these important home industries were protected and preserved.

* * *

That is the real Taft.

An optimist—a worker—a just judge.

A man who plays the game fair—who puts right above politics, and the people's prosperity above personal glory

Under his administration times have grown better and better.

The outlook is for still brighter things.

We don't believe that there's a single thinking farmer reader of this paper, who—when he gives real consideration to the men and to the issues—will vote to bring about a "change."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.

POULTRY



Cold weather admonishes us to be getting the winter quarters ready for the chickens.

Chickens that now roost in the small coops where they were raised should be moved to their permanent roosting place.

Green foods in the shape of turnips, beets, cabbage and such like should be stored in readiness for use when all green vegetation has gone.

Several barrels of dry earth should be stored away for use in putting under the roosts for deodorizing the droppings.

It is a bad plan to get to the place where you think that you do not have to read and study about poultry keeping. Even the most experienced will learn something now and then that will help in the work. No one man can think of it all, no matter how bright he may be. Now and then the best of them will read something that some amateur has done that will help them. There are many appliances that have done good service for some beginner, and he has told about them to the benefit of some veteran in the work. In a multitude of counsellors is wisdom. So don't despise advice nor blame us if we occasionally repeat an admonition to do a certain duty.

We have frequently advised the use of skim milk for laying hens, knowing it was good for them. But how good is hard to tell without a regular test. A poultryman has just tested the matter to his entire satisfaction. He put 60 pullets in two pens, equally divided, of the same variety and all as near of an age as possible. He fed exactly alike, but gave different drinks. One pen had sweet skim milk and the other had plenty of fresh water. The test was begun on November 1 and accounts were balanced with both pens May 1 following. Those which drank the water had but little over half as much credit for eggs laid, while their feed had cost more than the pen which had the milk. Some days in the very coldest weather the milk pen of 30 pullets laid 28 eggs, and their average for January was 24 eggs daily. We never fed milk to the exclusion of water, but give our chickens water in addition to the milk, but it seems this poultryman had extra good success by making the pullets drink milk exclusively.

Fattening Chickens.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station recently conducted some tests on the fattening of cockerels for market. Two types of breeding and care were represented by the fowls selected, viz.: Ordinary farm raised, and closely managed, egg-laying types. Various rations and methods of confinement were compared. The number of fowls forming the group representing a particular method was 10 in each case.

The results showed that farm-raised poultry of the Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red breeds may be fattened in crates or pens at a cost for food of 10 to 12 cents per pound of gain. No difference appeared in the gains from rate and pen-fed fowls, but with fowls of these kinds close confinement resulted in greater economy per pound of gain. Thin fowls made the cheapest gains. Fine ground grain and rations rich in protein gave the better results. Milk was superior to meat-scrap as a source of protein.

In the case of the more active egg-laying breed, represented by Leghorn cockerels, fattening was profitable with fowls weighing up to 2½ pounds, but not beyond that limit, at present food and poultry values. The costs of gain with this breed ranged from 3.25 to 12 cents per pound. With the lighter birds regular growing rations were superior to special fattening mixtures, and close confinement was not as advantageous as conditions permitting some exercise.

Poultry Investigation.

An Ohio Station bulletin by Professors W. A. Lloyd and W. L. Elser records a co-operative investigation on the cost of keeping poultry under the usual farm conditions for a period of one

year. No advice was given to the co-operators as to the feeding and care of the flocks. About one-half of the flocks were of mixed breeds, but there were pure-bred flocks of Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns and other breeds.

The average figures given for 18 flocks kept on farms were as follows: Number of fowls 121, eggs per hen 71, labor cost per fowl 28 cents, feed cost per fowl 61 cents, total value of eggs sold \$121.14, value of poultry sold \$45.67, value of eggs used \$18.41, value of poultry used \$13.76, and profit per fowl 87 cents.

The corresponding figures for 12 town flocks were: Number of fowls 46, eggs per hen 70, labor cost per fowl 60 cents, feed cost per fowl 97 cents, total value of eggs sold \$41.36, value of poultry sold \$29.28, value of eggs used \$16.77, value of poultry used \$9.95, profit per fowl 36 cents.

The largest number of fowls kept in the town flocks was 97, and the fewest was 18. Four of the town flocks showed a loss, the greatest averaging a loss of 93 cents per fowl. The greatest profit of the town flocks was from a flock of 26, averaging a profit of 61.64 cents per fowl.

The profit on the farm flocks ranged from 14.5 cents, from a flock of 149 fowls, to \$2.47, from a flock of 96 fowls. None of the farm flocks showed a loss. Three flocks exceeded 300 fowls, from which the average profit was 86 cents per fowl. The average cost of equipment of the 18 farm flocks was \$88.54, and of one commercial poultryman \$401.50.

The following figures are given relative to the cost of poultry used in families: The average per individual in town was 229 eggs, valued at \$4.19, and five fowls valued at \$2.48. The figures per individual in the country were 264 eggs, valued at \$4.60, and seven fowls at a value of \$3.44.

Poultry and Eggs by Parcels Post.

When the new parcels post law goes into effect on January 1 it will be possible to send and receive live chickens, "day-old chickens," eggs and other fragile objects by mail. Also general farm and garden products will be admitted through the post offices.

The schedule is to be so arranged that city dwellers may get fresh eggs and butter, chickens and other produce direct from the farm by mail. This will be an important feature of the parcels post. Eggs and chickens and produce are carried by the mails of European nations, and the same conditions will apply here. Not only will the government carry these things, but an indemnity will be provided for their loss or damage while in transit.

Poultry dealers have sent information to the department showing how eggs and chickens may be handled and carried. This is particularly true of the "day-old chick" distributors who run the biggest hatcheries in the country. A big business in this industry has sprung up throughout the country.

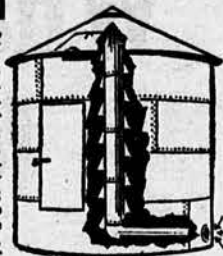
The receipts of country butter and eggs by mail will prove an interesting novelty for housewives. In addition they may send to gardeners an order early in the week and get on Saturday in return mail their supply of poultry, vegetables and other stuff for their Sunday dinners.

Not only is provision being made for the handling of these things, but it is expected a C. O. D. system will be arranged for the collection by carrier of the merchant's cost as well as the mail charges, thereby furnishing a cash collector agency for farmers.

Inasmuch as the government offers an indemnity for damage in transit, it is obvious that extra precautions will be taken for the carriage of such fragile things as eggs and young chicks. They could not be placed in an ordinary mail sack and thrown out of the cars as is now done. Eggs for hatching can then be sent by mail with a guarantee that they will reach the buyers in good condition. The cost will be much lower than by express, and may be the occasion of lowering express rates by the different companies. This will be a consummation devoutly to be wished, for

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Wichita, Kansas.

The Old Reliable Fish Brand Pommel

Slicker is now made in OLIVE KHAKI color, and fitted with our "STAYD-FAST POCKET (pat'd)" that will not rip. Best looking and most waterproof Slicker ever made. To get the new color ask for

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 288 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.

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Save \$5.00 to \$25.00 on Hoosier Ranges and Heaters. Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices. Address Hoosier Stove Co., 209 State St., Marion, Ind.

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Louden Sanitary Tubular Steel Stalls are simple but hand-some in design and built to last a lifetime. All connections are dust-proof; no moving parts to get out of order or stick and bind; absolutely sanitary; prices within reach of everybody.

We Also Make LOUDEN'S STEEL FEED and LITTER CARRIERS. LOUDEN'S HAY TOOLS. LOUDEN'S BIRD-PROOF BARN DOOR HANGERS.

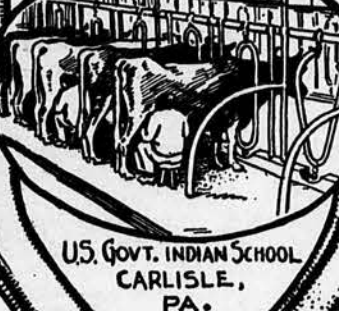
and accessories for completely equipping all Barns. All are so low in first cost and so cheap IN THE LONG RUN that even the small general farmer with only a few head of stock can afford them.

See these goods at your dealer's or write us for important information on Barn Construction and Equipments, and estimate of cost, Free. Enclose sketch of your barn.

Special plans and money-saving expert advice for building or remodeling your barn FREE. Write our Architectural Department. Catalogs and valuable printed matter free on request.

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Used in the Government stables all over the country by Uncle Sam who always Has the Best, regardless of price.

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

expressage on poultry and eggs has always been outrageously high.

Better ways of packing eggs will have to be inaugurated in order to insure their delivery in good condition, although we have known of eggs being sent by ordinary mail and arriving in good condition. Some 20 years ago a friend of ours from David City, Neb., Mr. George W. Osterhout, sent a sitting of Brown Leghorn eggs to Mr. P. H. Jacobs of Hammon, N. J., and they arrived in good condition and Mr. Jacobs got a successful hatch. Mr. Osterhout had been advocating the desirability of shipping eggs for hatching by mail and sent these eggs to demonstrate its feasibility. He packed them with extra care, but they had to run the gauntlet of the ordinary mail bag with its pitching and dumping into and out of mail vans and mail cars. But with the extra care that the post-office officials will bestow on these fragile things there will be no more risk than by sending by express.

State Irrigation Meeting.

On October 24 and 25 will be held the State Irrigation meeting at Garden City, which meeting should be of interest to every farmer and land owner in the Great Plains region of the state. H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer in the extension service of the Agricultural College, has the past two years spent much time in western Kansas looking into irrigation possibilities and advising in the installation of irrigation plants. It is his suggestion that a state meeting be held to discuss irrigation problems. Garden City was selected as the place to hold this meeting, since it will give visitors an opportunity to investigate numerous pumping plants and successful irrigation enterprises.

Elementary Agriculture by Kansans.

L. E. Call, assistant professor of soils, and E. G. Schafer, assistant in farm crops, each of Kansas Agricultural College, are the authors of a book in elementary agriculture which is soon to be published. The practical work in the teaching of agriculture is taken up in exercises which are to be worked out in the field as well as in the laboratory, and at the time of year when such work is being done on the farms. For instance, the spraying of fruit trees is the subject of an exercise to be given in the spring when it is time to spray. How to make a vegetable garden is taught in an exercise which comes about the middle of March. Students may, as they learn these things, go home to the farm or to the town garden and practice them.

Crop Report 1912.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER will be interested in the following crop report issued by H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island lines:

Corn from Minnesota to Louisiana and from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains will make the highest yield for years. The quality depends on the weather during September. It will require warm, dry weather for 30 days to mature the corn in northern Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. If September should be wet, or there should be early frosts, there will be an enormous quantity of soft corn in this territory. Early corn in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma has been damaged by hot winds, while the late corn is all right to date. Corn in the north half of Missouri will average above normal. Eastern Colorado will have a good crop. In Arkansas and Louisiana corn is nearly matured. Heavy yield in Louisiana and Arkansas—45 bushels per acre on uplands; 50 bushels per acre on bottoms.

Twice the usual average of Kafir in Kansas and probable yield of 50,000,000 bushels Kafir and Milo in Oklahoma, equal in feeding value to 45,000,000 bushels of corn.

Wheat estimated for Kansas, 85,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. Nebraska, 55,000,000 bushels; Oklahoma, 20,000,000 bushels. Wheat yielding heavy in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. Increased acreage of oats in most states; yield high. Rain has damaged grain in shock and stack in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, western Kansas and Colorado and delayed threshing. Marketing slow on account rain delaying threshing and farmers holding for higher prices.

Pastures generally good. Ten thousand silos have been built this summer in Iowa; 3,000 in Kansas, and a large number in Oklahoma. Extreme shortage of beef cattle in every state in which the Rock Island lines operate. Fair number of hogs in Illinois and Iowa. Shortage in Kansas. Almost none in Oklahoma. Movement of sheep and lambs begun; will be much below average account of loss of ewes and lambs last spring.

Thanksgiving Poultry


Now is the particular season when every poultryman is preparing his surplus stock for market. The old hens, roosters and young cockerels will be headed for the Thanksgiving market, where good prices prevail. The uppermost thought in every poultryman's mind is how to make them weigh the very last ounce. Keep them well and singing. There is just one natural way for this, and that is by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It tones every organ; it drives out every disease germ.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

It starts the young pullets to laying, gets the old hens ready for winter duty. Pan-a-ce-a reminds Miss Hen that growing feathers and getting fat and lazy is not her only business. It compels every hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket, by toning up the dormant egg organs. The panel tells just what Pan-a-ce-a consists of and what the U. S. dispensary says every ingredient is for.

Our proposition. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs right now, when eggs are high, and to keep your poultry healthy; also to start the pullets to early laying, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pack \$2.50 (except in Canada and extreme West). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic saves feed by increasing the process of digestion. Hogs can fatten on the grain that passes through steers and other stock undigested—that's reason enough for feeding tonics. Improve digestion and save high-priced feed. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic also supplies iron for the blood, regulates the bowels. In fact, it keeps stock healthy or you get your money back. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 25-lb. pack \$1.60 (except in Canada and extreme West and South). Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book free. Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

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We Sell This Gas
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Country Home Owners

The stone is artificial. To make it we heat lime and coke in electric furnaces at a temperature of 6000° Fahrenheit—the highest temperature known to science. With the aid of this great heat the materials used are fused into the curious stone known commercially as Union Carbide. This Carbide comes from the furnaces in huge chunks. These we crush into a number of different "sizes" for different uses.



Packed in sheet steel drums and cans, we ship this Union Carbide direct to customers from our own warehouses, located in all parts of the United States. In these drums the Carbide will keep indefinitely and can be stored and handled as safely as coal.

Drop a piece of this Union Carbide into water and a seeming miracle takes place. The dark stone instantly changes into white slacked lime. At the instant of this transformation, the stone releases a quantity of gas, which bubbles to the surface of the water. This gas is genuine acetylene, a hundred feet of which will give more light than a thousand feet of city gas.

The process of making this gas is simply one of bringing the Carbide and water in contact. Several types of machines have been designed to do this automatically. The best of these machines bring a very small quantity of Carbide and water together at a time—just enough to supply gas to the burners when they are in use. When the burners are turned out the machine stands idle.

These machines have been perfected with the aid of the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters. They are now mechanically perfect—so perfect that there are over 201,000 in use. No one who has ever seen one of these acetylene lighted country homes will ever forget the beauty and brilliancy of the light. No one who has ever cooked on an acetylene range will ever again go back to coal and wood.

We do not handle Carbide gas machines. We only sell the UNION CARBIDE, which the machines all use. It is obviously to our interest to exert every effort to aid country home owners to secure Carbide machines that will insure satisfaction. To this end, we keep posted on all machines which use our product. We know which ones are best suited to different requirements, and we gladly supply information and advice to all who care to write us.

Just send us your name and address and tell us how many rooms, barns and outbuildings you wish to light. We will tell you just what type of machine you should have—tell you where it is made and give you an estimate as to its cost.



With our letter, we will send you with our compliments a book about this rural illuminant and cooking fuel. The book tells how the lights can be fixed to light without matches. How they can be permanently fixed to walls and posts in barns and outbuildings. How the machine, the handsome bronze chandeliers and the cooking range can all be set up with little labor. It tells the whole wonder story of just why over 201,000 of our customers have found this Carbide gas much safer and many times more convenient than coal, wood and kerosene it is displacing. Write us today.

Tell us how many rooms in your house and how many barns and outbuildings you have. We will write you fully and frankly and send our free literature by same mail. Just write to UNION CARBIDE SALES CO.—121 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SANITARY CHICKEN ROOSTS

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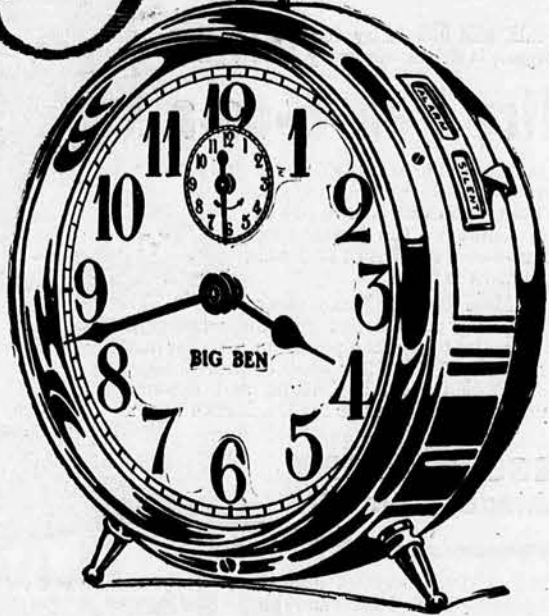
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One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made big enough for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad, smiling face and big, honest hands tell the right time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock to wake you up for \$1 or \$1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth a dollar more than that since he wakes you up on time and never fails to tell the right time all day long as well as all the night? You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man

can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every other half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him Christmas for some friend or relative.

He is sold by jewelers only—the price is \$2.50 anywhere. If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express charges paid.

(139)

Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Kentucky produces more and better tobacco than any other State in the Union. Almost all the finest Burley comes from that State—and, as you know, Burley is the best pipe tobacco grown anywhere.

Yet, of all the Burley raised in Kentucky, less than six per cent is good enough for Velvet—for only middle leaves of choicest crops go into this "smoothest" of smokes.

But even these selected middle leaves—rich with mature, ripe flavor—are not ready for Velvet until they have been thoroughly mellowed, until no hint of bite or burn remains. Then, and then only, does Burley become Velvet.

You can't know what "smoothest" smoking is until you try this superb tobacco. Your dealer probably has Velvet. If not, have him get it for you through his jobber at once.

Full size 2-ounce Tins—10c.
One-ounce Bags—convenient for cigarettes—5c; or one-pound glass humidors jars.

Loggatt & Myers Tobacco Co.



When writing our advertisers say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS
TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

Causes of Poor Compression.

The most common causes of poor compression are improper valve seating, sticking of the valves and their guides, worn and broken rings, leaks around the spark plug, a bad cylinder wall or a gasket blown out.

Shorted in Switch.

Subscriber S. C., Haven, Kan., says his dry cells are soon exhausted, although he is careful to know that the current is turned to "off" on the switch and that he uses the cells for starting only. The chances are that subscriber has a short circuit between the cells and switch. If no short circuit is found here, the chances are that the "short" is in the switch.

Testing the Gas Engine.

A good test of the condition of an engine is to run it slowly, observing whether its action is even or not. In many instances when an engine runs well at a good speed it will perform haltingly at low speeds. The missing that oftentimes occurs at slow speed is usually due to bad carburetion or to some derangement of the ignition. An engine that runs well at slow speed will usually do good work at high speed.

Ignition Hints.

Dryness, above all other things, is essential in maintaining the ignition system for the gasoline engine in working order. The insulation on wiring is nearly always, these days, sufficiently good to withstand dampness and a moderate amount of water. The wiring ought to be as short as possible. Faults in ignition are usually most apparent when the motor is started. Then it is that the whole system is cold and at its worst.

Renewing Exhausted Batteries.

When a dry battery appears exhausted, it may be temporarily renewed. The method we describe is not permanent, but may save time and trouble when new batteries are not immediately at hand. Dry batteries are often exhausted as a result of the contents having become too dry. Holes accordingly may be made at the top and water poured in. Vinegar may be used with even better effect than water. In the case of either in most instances the current will start. This should be regarded as a temporary measure only, and new batteries should be obtained when sure service is desired.

Overheating Cylinders.

An overheated cylinder can be detected by the scraping, grating noise made as a result of dry metals rubbing against each other at each stroke of the piston. In case of overheating, the engine will at once show a loss of power. If the engine is continued running, it will result in scoring the cylinder walls and it is practically certain that the engine will stop with the piston set, causing much trouble. Upon detecting an overheated cylinder, stop the engine at once. Remove spark plugs and insert a liberal quantity of good lubricating oil into the cylinder. Remedy, if possible, the cause of overheating and set the engine to running.

Lost Motion.

The life of a gas engine will be long or short, much to the extent to which lost motion is taken up. One of the things that a trained mechanic has always in mind is the noise that comes from wearing parts through lack of adjustment. When wear begins, as is indicated by unusual noise, it is time to begin looking around—some parts may be loose or bearings worn. To allow this condition to prevail means the probability of accident, breakdowns, increasing fuel consumption and decreasing power. When this condition prevails it is time you give the engine attention or have a mechanic look it over.

Electric Lighted Farm Home.

On recent country trips, the editor has seen several farm homes electric lighted, the current being furnished by generator driven by gasoline engine which, in each instance, had been installed for the purpose of running the cream separator, washing machine or other light work. We are obtaining data as to cost of generator and installation of lights, and hope to be able to present this in

an early issue of KANSAS FARMER. Since, on thousands of Kansas farms, gasoline engines are already installed, it is possible to light the farm residence by electricity at a small cost. In one instance storage batteries were used which supplied the current necessary to furnish the required light for two or three evenings without the use of the engine and without the accumulation of current.

The Auto Rear Axle.

"Does this car have a semi-floating or a full floating rear axle?" This is the question asked by nearly every prospective purchaser. The purchaser does not always know just why he asks this question, but he asks it, and probably does so because he hears so much about "full floating" and "semi-floating." The full floating has in years past been used on only the high priced cars, and the semi-floating or low or medium priced cars. The 1913 Overland 30 has a three-fourths floating. This will be a new axle regarding which to make inquiry. In the case of this axle, the load is carried on the axle housing, which is reinforced by an inner steel tube riveted and keyed to the housing proper. The rear wheel roller bearings run on a portion of the hardened seamless steel tube which projects from the axle housing on either side. As a consequence, the differential bearings and wheel bearings do not come in contact with the axle drive shaft. The differential bearings, therefore, have to bear only their own stresses and elastic Hyatt bearings carry the rear load of the car.

Starting in Cold Weather.

As cold weather approaches, many will find themselves face to face with difficult starting of the gasoline engine, and must devise ways and means to make starting easy and sure as possible. Coaxing of the right kind offers a solution that is at once easy and effective. A little warming of the carburetor or of some part of the inlet passage with which the gasoline has to come in contact, will generally overcome starting troubles, providing, of course, that in every other respect the engine is in perfect condition. Just how to safely warm the carburetor or the intake or the cylinders is somewhat difficult of solution. Those engines which have only a mixing valve can be warmed by setting on fire a bit of waste and holding this under the valve and warming it. This, of course, should be done only after being sure that the gasoline supply has been cut off at the supply tank and all gasoline having drained out between the point of cutting off and the mixing valve. The draining of the engine at night and the heating of the water before starting the next morning and which water will sufficiently warm the cylinders to cause the gasoline to vaporize, is the safest plan, although the most troublesome. With all, it is safer to spend a little more time and labor in starting without exposing engine, premises and life to danger from heating by any method. The mixture should be richer in cold weather than in hot weather, and if the mixture is right and a strong spark is provided, the trouble of starting will be made safe and the labor reduced to a minimum.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at \$1.25 for 6 or \$2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]



Less Work Less Fuel, Better Cooking

Banish kitchen drudgery. Do your work in half the time with half the effort. Give your cooking skill the best opportunity to prove itself. The

Monarch Malleable Range

is the housewife's best helper. In construction, workmanship and design, it is years ahead of all other ranges. The Monarch is made of malleable iron and steel. It has complete triple walls— asbestos and steel. The top and oven heat quickly, saving fuel. Every part is riveted tight—no bolts or stove putty to loosen and fall out. The Duplex Draft and Hot Blast Fire Box insure even heat and full use of all the fuel. The polished top never needs blacking.

Many more Monarch advantages are fully explained in our two free books. Mail us postal note! Address

Malleable Iron Range Co.,
511 Lake Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The Deaf Can HEAR

distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them when they are properly assisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 300,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

Common-Sense Ear Drums

have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by the wearer.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you free of charge my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

GEORGE H. WILSON, President
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 445 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

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Kansas Farmer.

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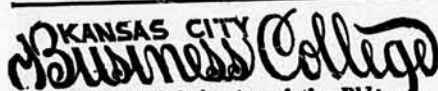


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you proves unsatisfactory. We return at the end of the first month all your tuition if you are not satisfied with the value you are deriving. Catalog free. Address all inquiries to President Price.



Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. We get you the position.



Young Women's Christian Association Bldg.
1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.

CIVIL SERVICE

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.
Salary \$70.00 to \$250.00 per month. Send for free Manual. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everything comes to him who waits" unless there is someone else there to grab it.

HOME CIRCLE

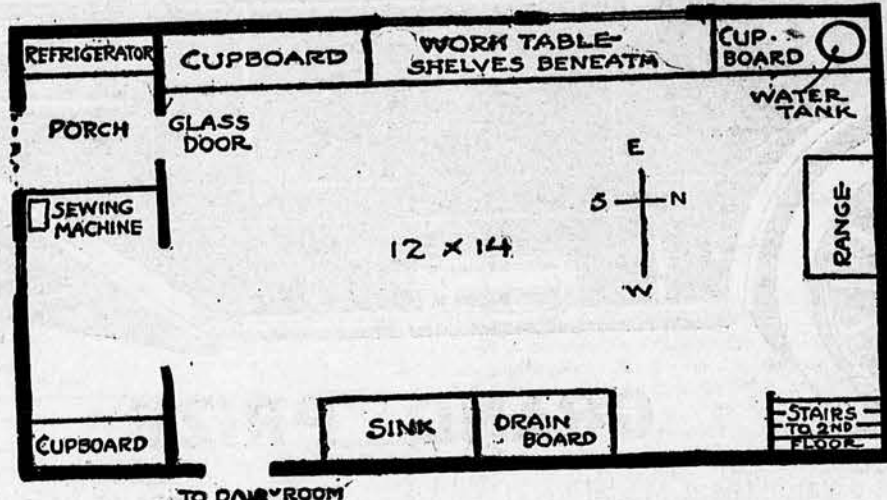


The Model Kitchen.

Kansas women have been much interested in and have widely discussed the model kitchen of Mrs. C. A. Kimball of Manhattan. Mrs. Kimball is the mother of two children and is the head of the Fifth District suffragists, but she has found time to design this model kitchen and she personally presides over it. Here is a description of her model kitchen furnished by her husband, C. A. Kimball, editor of the Manhattan Republic: "When we built the house I did not know much about kitchens and do not

time have the workroom a pleasant room. The windows to the east make the mornings pleasant when a woman is most likely to be in the kitchen. The door to the north is toward the shady yard where the children play and can be observed.

"Another special feature of this room is the wainscoting. Instead of being either of wood or of ordinary plaster, it is finished smooth with agatite, which sets and is as smooth and hard as marble and costs little more than plaster. This can be painted any color and then



MODEL KITCHEN OF MRS. C. A. KIMBALL OF MANHATTAN, KAN. THE RESULT OBTAINED IS ECONOMY IN TIME, SPACE AND ENERGY. IT IS THE COOLEST ROOM IN THE HOUSE IN SUMMER AND THE WARMEST IN WINTER.

yet," he said. "There was a room left about thirteen by eleven and we contrived for a combination stair because women want to have a way of escape from kitchen to bedroom without being observed when 'company comes.'

"The arrangement of the kitchen is entirely Mrs. Kimball's plan. Her one thought was to have it so arranged that she could save steps and she declares that the room could be smaller with economy.

"The kitchen is the northeast room. The range is to the south. There are two big windows at the east, a glass door leading to a little built-in porch where the refrigerator is kept at the north. There is a little cubby hole also on the north with a window under which sits the sewing machine.

"In the corner near the range is the hot water tank inclosed with a cupboard which reaches from floor to ceiling directly in front of the range. Under the window are bins for flour, sugar, meal and two tiers of drawers for all sorts of tainings. The bins are balanced so that they pull out easily. The top of these bins and drawers is a work table under the two big east windows, with plenty of room for lots of work at once. In the north corner is another cupboard for china. This makes the east wall of the room a continuous combination for work. By standing at this work table, the flour and sugar are just at the right hand of the housekeeper, and all the other raw material that goes into the manufacturing of food is in the cupboard and can be reached without taking a step. The range can be reached by just turning around, and the housekeeper can watch everything and keep everything going at once without any walking. Along the west wall of the room is the dish drain and sink for the dishes. In the cubby hole at the north is another cupboard. A passageway of perhaps four feet leads from kitchen to dining room, which are separated by a swinging door. In this passageway is a doorway leading to the basement where vegetables are stored and the washing is done.

"This kitchen is so situated that it is the coolest room in the house in summer and the warmest in winter. There is never a frost nor a frozen water pipe. It is a kitchen for the woman who does much of her own work and who has children whose wants must be looked after. The plan is to save her time and strength and to have everything convenient and comfortable and at the same

washed with a damp cloth as easily as though it were tile.

"The kitchen is designed for the use of an average woman in an average home. There is nothing expensive nor elaborate about it. The result obtained is economy in time, space and energy. In this it is a model."

We have three pattern orders to which no signatures are attached. One from Nortonville, Kan., No. 5128,24; one from Kansas City, Kan., No. 5430,8; the other the name of the postoffice is not discernable, neither is there any name. This is an order for five patterns numbers; 4619, child's set of short clothes, \$764 large size; 9095-42, 8996-6, 9197-42.



No. 3716. Ladies' One-Piece Nightgown.—This garment is cut in kimono style and is seamless at the shoulders. It may be made of cambric, batiste, English long cloth, muslin or crossbar. The pattern, No. 3716, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

Fancy Bacon Begins in the Brine.

Fancy bacon is a streak o' lean and a streak o' fat with a flavor.

But the flavor—the tastiness—depends largely on the salt used.

Worcester Salt is sweet and pure. It makes a sparkling brine that is free from slime and never grows "ropy". It gives to meat a sweet flavor that makes hams, bacon and salt pork bring top-notch prices.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor

Worcester Salt is also the best salt made for butter-making. Its fine, even grains and its sweetness make it a perfect dairy salt.

For farm and dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 25 and 50-pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Get a bag from your grocer.

Write for booklet, "Curing Meats on the Farm." Sent free on request.



WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
Largest Producers of High-Grade
Salt in the World
NEW YORK

Get Pretty Hands With BUBBLY JAP ROSE SOAP



Let this hard water softening soap soften and purify your skin as well. Let the vegetable oils that cause the abundant bubbly lather, keep the skin of your hands, face and body free of blemishes and roughness.

JAP ROSE Soap is both pleasant and saving because the lather forms so easily that each cake lasts longer than ordinary soap. A single trial is convincing.

All Dealers Sell Jap Rose Soap. A Large Transparent Cake 100

Special Trial Offer. Send a 2c stamp and your trial cake of JAP ROSE Soap.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 212 Michigan St., Chicago



Gate Fastener

Can be applied to any wire gate and operated by a child large enough to reach top wire. Attached in a few minutes. Malleable iron. Satisfaction guaranteed. To introduce we are selling to first purchasers in your neighborhood for \$1.25.

WESTERN FASTENER CO.,
Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

O. K. FURNACES

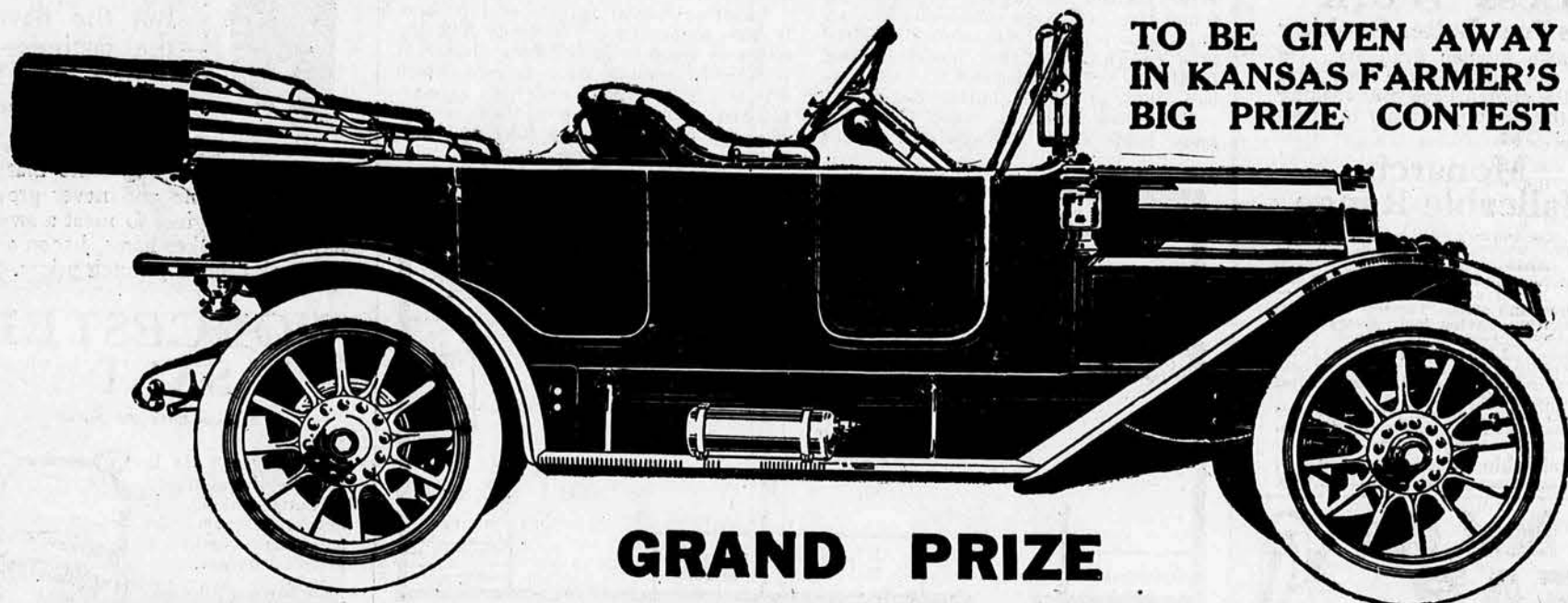
Burn any fuel. Steady fire. Heat most space with least fuel. Easy to operate. Last longest. Made by exclusive furnace factory of lifetime experience. We are state agents. Ship anywhere.

SAVE MONEY.
24-inch fire box, weight 1,000 pounds. Other sizes equally low. All complete for 6-room house, \$120.00. Write us now.
MILLER & REED, Clay Center, Kan.

THESE PRIZES ARE FOR YOU

\$2,000.00

IS THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REPRESENTED BY THE VALUE OF THESE ELEGANT PRIZES



TO BE GIVEN AWAY
IN KANSAS FARMER'S
BIG PRIZE CONTEST

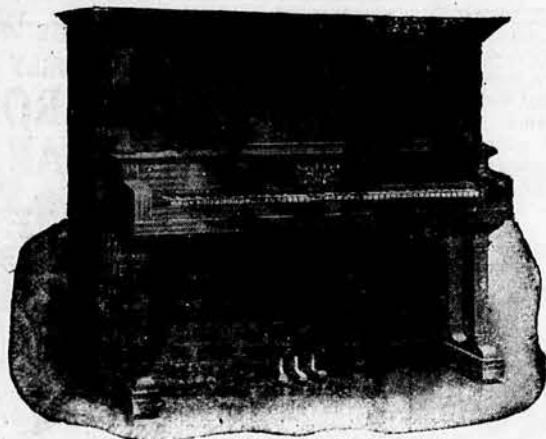
GRAND PRIZE

THE GRAND PRIZE to be awarded is a Model "69T" 1913 Overland, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped. This car is a leading favorite of the middle west, and is built for elegance and comfort, as well as power and durability. This big, handsome machine will be awarded to the one securing the highest number of votes.

THIS IS YOUR REAL CHANCE. Jump into the race, come in first under the wire and show your friends that you and your family can own, enjoy and drive your own touring car.

The third prize to be given is a beautiful **\$150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA**, complete, with 12 double disc records, furnishing 24 selections of music, etc. This make is considered the highest achievement in the art of music reproducing instruments. It is enclosed in a magnificently finished cabinet, which also contains recently devised record filing albums.

Third position at the close of the contest can well be eagerly desired, for this prize is worthy to adorn the most splendid home in the land.



SECOND PRIZE

The second highest vote getter will be rewarded with a handsome **\$400.00 CRAMER PIANO**. This instrument is made by one of the leading piano manufacturers of Boston. The case is beautifully and artistically finished, with choice of either oak or mahogany. The keyboard consists of seven and one-third octaves, with keys of real ivory. Its latest improved and scientific sounding board and high grade strings give it the sweetest and most melodious tones to be desired. It is an instrument of which any householder can well be proud.

The candidates securing the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh highest number of votes of the entire contest will be awarded respectively the first, second, third and fourth choice of the following prizes:

A **\$50.00 Victor Victrola** in a fine mahogany case, with six double-disc records.

A high-grade **Business College Scholarship** in one of the best Business Schools of Topeka, and

Two fine **\$50.00 Gold Watches**, either ladies' or gentlemen's, fully guaranteed and of widely-known make.

The prizes will be given to the winners **FREE** and without restrictions whatever. They will be theirs to do with as they choose.

Do not say, "They will be splendid prizes for somebody." Be that "Somebody" yourself. With this excellent line-up of prizes, you have all the chance in the world to win if you will just get busy right now, today, and start out to gather votes. Let your ambition shine. Only the ambitious, who recognize the good opportunities when they meet them and make use of their better qualities, are favored with the good things which the world affords. Nominations are commencing to come in. Be one of the first by sending yours in today, and be one of the leaders.

It costs you absolutely nothing to enter the race. Every man and woman of good moral character, living in Kansas, is eligible as a candidate.

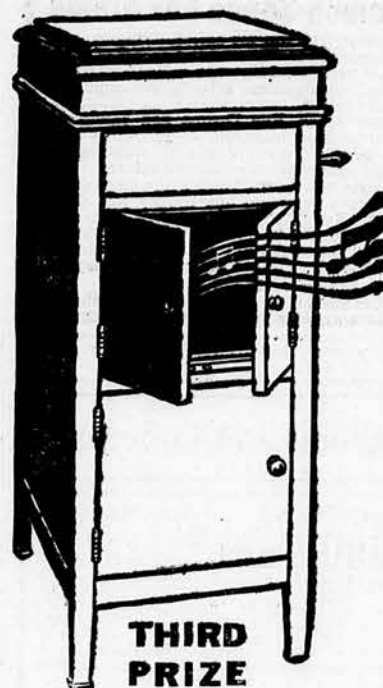
Votes will be allowed on both new and renewed subscription orders. The territory in which to conduct your campaign and secure votes is unlimited. The world is yours to campaign.

Help us boost our state by boosting for **KANSAS FARMER**. Every boost for Kansas means a boost for your own personal interest.

We will render all possible assistance to you as a candidate. You can win one of these big prizes by employing system and putting energy for votes.

You can win just as easily as your neighbor. Don't put off entering the merry race; the sooner you start the longer time you will have to secure votes. Send the Nomination Coupon today. We will immediately mail you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, blanks, etc., free.

Look for the Vote Coupon on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department so that it will reach it within 10 days of the date printed on it. It will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to save these coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your standing.



THIRD PRIZE

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....
The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.
Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....
as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 500,000 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.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—\$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Oament, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Oament, 44-F, 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.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. Modern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIRE-men, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. \$65 to \$100 monthly. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. \$80 monthly. 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. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns for sale. K. Skelley, Delta, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-ingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargain. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kan.

FOR SALE—15 S. C. RED PULLETS AND fine cockerels, April hatch, fine quality. First \$20 received takes them. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS, COCKS, hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. MAIL US ONE dollar, balance when your hens are ready. We will book and ship next spring one setting White Indian Runner Duck eggs and one setting Fawn and White, both settings for \$3.00. Largest and finest flocks in the South. National Duck Farm, Letohatchee, Ala.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UP-land. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. \$1.50 per bushel including new sack, 1 o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at \$1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE CHEAP. Registered yearling and two-year-old rams, also some ram lambs. Anderson & Findley Co., Route 1, Gas, Kan.

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROS JERSEYS—SPRING BOARS OF the best strain. Some O. I. C. boars. Price right. E. Dague, Wilson, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

CATTLE.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, of serviceable age. Address, John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, REGIS-tered. Write for price and breeding to Alferman, Olathe, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

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

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. One yearling bull, \$45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOL-stein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—\$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. Van-Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOL-stein-Friesian cows, four and six years old, and a two-year-old bull, no relation. Price, \$500 for the three. Also bull calves, price cheap, quality considered. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOL-steins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 15 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

20 OR 40 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR TO-peka, \$125 per acre. W. R. Axtell, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IMPROVED OK-lahoma land, one-fourth cash, balance easy terms. W. T. Metcalf, Planada, Cal.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOTTOM ALFALFA farms; prices from \$60 up. Send for price list; it's free. The Earth Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

SPLENDIDLY IMPROVED 80, CHEAP. Close to town, abundance of pure water, ideal health resort, fine fruit, dairy and poultry farm. C. L. Morris, Cabool, Mo.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS.—IM-proved stock and grain farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. I. Whitte, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 ml. to market. Price, \$5,600—\$560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, \$40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS, WILL sell 320 acres at \$7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

300% SAVED ON FLORIDA LAND. A small Florida ranch costs you only \$3 an acre more than 20,000 acres same land cost me. I save you 300%. Write owner, W. K. Sligh, 805 Hogan St., Jacksonville, Fla.

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

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST WYOMING—Homes for hundreds; better crops, cheaper land than the Dakotas; one crop pays for land; mild climate, soft water, railroads, schools; easy terms. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

80 ACRES ALFALFA, \$4,800—HAMIL-ton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE YOU money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

YOUR FARM MAY SUGGEST GOOD ideas for a catchy song poem. Successful song writers have made hundreds of dollars. You may be able to write a song. Musical experience unnecessary. You write the verses; we correct, write music, publish, copyright, advertise among music lovers and pay 50 per cent of profits if successful. Particulars free. Dugdale Co., Desk 938, Washington, D. C.

Wallace Breeds Right.

W. B. Wallace, of Buncheon, Mo., has lately sold some of his big boned Poland Chinas to go to Brazil, South America. Others were sold to the State University of Idaho, and a trio to the president of the Frisco railroad for use on his Long Island farm. The Wallace hogs go to many states in the Union, and are in demand because they are the right type and quality.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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

Shawnee Grange.

Pomona, goddess of fruits, will hold sway at an open meeting of Shawnee Grange, at Watson, on the evening of October 2. Miss Mamie Ridgeway, as Pomona, will preside, and the following program will be rendered:

Piano Solo—Mrs. G. G. Aikins.
Old Fashioned Drill—Eight girls dressed as in grandma's day.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. H. J. Cottle.
Recitation—Morrill Taylor.
Vocal Duet—Mrs. C. Milliken and Mrs. E. Reed.

Violin and Guitar—H. Miller and Son.
Vocal Duet—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Aikins.

Recitation—Mrs. Nellie Fix.
Music—H. Miller and Son.
Pantomime—"Interrupted Courtship."
Music.

Grange Halls.

"My observation of the subordinate granges in Colorado, ever since I have been a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, leads me to believe that a grange hall, owned by the members of the subordinate grange, is necessary to its success. There are very few cases of dormancy among the granges that have halls of their own. There have been four grange halls completed during the past year—Enterprise, Clarkson Valley, Running Creek and Midway Granges. There are two halls that will soon be completed—Loch Lomond and Empire Granges. Clarkson Valley had their Grange hall dedicated June 15, 1911. It was carried out according to the grange ceremony of dedicating grange halls, by the master and secretary of the State Grange, and the officers of Clarkson Valley Grange. The dedication of grange halls is an interesting ceremony and adds interest and dignity to the organization in every community, and I would like to see it carried out by every grange that has a grange hall completed. To organize a new grange and have it hold its meetings in a country school house, with desks and seats fastened to the floor and where it is impossible to give the degrees satisfactorily with ritualistic work, it is no wonder that the members become discouraged and careless in the manner of holding their meetings and are inclined to make the ceremonies as short as possible; and soon fail to attend the meetings. In my judgment, a grange can do no better thing for itself than to build a grange hall as soon as possible. Take this matter up in your subordinate grange. An open, frank discussion of the matter will prove a great assistance to you, even if you do not build your grange hall; and to those who expect to build in the near future, I would recommend that you do not establish a stock company. Build it by subscription, by voluntary labor, or in any way except issuing stock. Have your hall common property, same as your school house or your church. Let it pass from generation to generation, and your grange hall will be a pleasure to all its members and will prove to be the tie that binds."—STATE MASTER JOHN MORRIS, of Colorado.

SEE NEW YORK.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT. DOING WHAT! Buying pictures of the city of many wonders. Bridges, Subways, Tall Buildings, Steamboats, Parks, Elevators, Hotels, Tunnels, etc. Price, 10c. Eastern Novelty Co., Dept. P. 135, Fallside Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered.)

SPAVIN REMEDY



A retail druggist in a "five horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOODS that cure they come back for Save-the-Horse."

Whether on Spavin, Ringbone (except Low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boli, Windpuff, Injured Tendons or other disease, a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed, no scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. 15 YEARS A SUCCESS.

WE Originated the Plan of Treating Horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But writing describing your case, and we will send you—BOOK—sample, contract, letters from breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 65 Commerce St., Englewood, N.Y. Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

Visit K.C. at JONES Expense

We will pay your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and back, home at the rate of 1 mile for each \$1 you spend in this store.

Our seventy-two wonderful shops under one spreading roof offer you everything from needles to farm wagons at the lowest known special prices, and you get your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and back home again refunded FREE—one mile for each \$1 you spend.

Open a Charge Account at Jones'. \$2.50 in goods Free for Surety Coupons given with 10c purchases.

Jones pays the freight within 200 miles on mail orders for \$5. Write Adv. Dept. for further free information on trip to K. C.

THE JONES STORE CO.
Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



Learn Telegraphy

A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$50 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, 506 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

SAFE 10%

mortgages for sale, \$200.00 and up. Ample secured by second deeds of Trust on elegant Kansas City, Mo., property. Write us for photos and particulars. FRANKLIN L. GRAVES, 1018 Com. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GEM OIL GAS BURNER

Used and recommended by hundreds of people. There's a reason. Let us tell you. Post card will bring you specific information. Should your hardware dealer not have them, send your order direct to us. GEM OIL GAS BURNER CO., Hutchinson, Kan.

10 Weeks For 10 Cents.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For

Address

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 5.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper.

BEINER, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

INVESTIGATE Big 4 Colony

We have bought this space in Kansas Farmer so we can tell the people of Kansas about Big 4 Colony and what it has to offer those who will come and make their homes with us.

We want farmers, not land speculators, to read our advertisements. We want you to read our ads with confidence, knowing that any statements we make, either in our ads or in our literature, are facts just as you will find them should you visit Big 4 Colony.

We want to interest actual farmers in Big 4 Colony who want to move to the best state in the Union, and one which has the finest winter climate in the world. Big Four Colony is located about 80 miles southwest of San Antonio, a city of magnificent hotels, which are filled in the winter with tourists from the north who come here to escape the long, cold winters.

Climate is one thing that makes Big 4 Colony attractive, but climate without fertile soil and water in abundance for growing crops is a poor inducement. However, we have all three combined here.

The soil is of four kinds: black, gray, red and chocolate loam, being very porous, loose, mellow and fertile.

Water—pure, fresh, wholesome and healthful artesian water direct from the snow-capped mountains, abundant and apparently inexhaustible, underlies this part of Texas for a stretch of 100 miles or more in length by 50 miles wide. Artesian wells supply the city of San Antonio and surrounding truck farms with water. Big hotels and office buildings have their own artesian wells.

The large, new town of Big Wells is located on Big 4 Colony, and was so named because of the big artesian wells in this vicinity, which are furnishing water for the growing crops. The country southwest of San Antonio is gently and beautifully undulating, containing many rich and fertile valleys. The timber is principally mesquite, with a scattering growth of live oak, hackberry, pecan, etc. This is a new country only in point of development. It offers striking inducements to farmers who will come and make their homes here with us. To those who wish to know more about the land, we wish to send you a booklet containing large pictures of crops, farming scenes, etc., taken from actual photographs, all within the last year.

Send in your name now, while you are thinking about it. Literature will be sent from our San Antonio office, which we maintain for the convenience of our friends. Address

HOWELL BROTHERS CO.

215 Frost Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

Big Wells, Texas

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

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

FARM BARGAIN. 235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to E. C. A snap at \$36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

WANT a clean stock general merchandise in exchange for 640 acres good improved Osborne County, Kan., land. Price land, \$35 per acre. Will take mortgage back on land for any difference. J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.

BARGAIN. Forty acres, 2 1/2 miles from depot, 3 miles from Baker University. Good soil, large brick house, fine cellar, good well and wind mill, fruit, barn, and other outbuildings. Price, \$4,000. Write for list. WM. M. HOLLIDAY, Baldwin, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2 1/2 miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price \$12,000; terms \$3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, \$20 per month. 1 section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., \$2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.

THOMAS DARCEY,

Real Estate Agent, Okeefe, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE.

Half sec., less R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 5-room house, porches, out-kitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, \$16,000, will carry \$10,000. L. CHAPMAN, Box 28, A. R. 1, Fredonia, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for \$300. W. T. DEWESE, Neodesha, Kan.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—\$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, \$22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 150 to 2,000-acre tracts; \$7 to \$20 per acre. Atwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, \$10 to \$20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

171 ACRE FARM for sale. 90 a. bottom, \$1 a. in timber. Price, \$6,000; give terms on \$2,000. 1/2 mi. to school, 3 miles to railroad station. J. S. BLEVENS, Owner, Batavia, Boone Co., Ark.

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE. 240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lurac, Kan.

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT." Doing What Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.

OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

BARGAINS. 160 acres.....\$25 per acre 180 acres.....\$20 per acre 80 acres.....\$30 per acre J. D. BENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

BUY FROM OWNER. We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burdette & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

A BARGAIN. 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place, \$2,500 to \$3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap. I. E. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kansas.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. EBERSTEIN & LEEFER, Kensington, Kan.

COME QUICK

and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only \$14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request. MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. \$50 per acre. Write or call. J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments. Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Joseph F. Locke, Wynnewood, Okla.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, \$12,000; mortgage, \$3,000. Wants merchandise. 80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Holsington, Kan.

ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS. The ideal county for wheat, corn, alfalfa and fruits. 160 acres 4 miles from Atchison, a bargain at \$15,000; 140 in cultivation, \$5,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. No crop failures here. The Commerce Investment Co., Atchison, Ks.

160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at \$2,000. Terms on half. Write FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

OUR BEST. 365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, \$65. Must be seen to be appreciated. DONAHUE & WAL-LINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. Eleven quarters good land, Hamilton Co., \$5.00 per acre. 800-acre farm, finely improved, all in cultivation but 50 acres, Reno Co., quick sale, \$55. 1,920-acre ranch, Gray Co., fine land, fair improvements, good wheat land. One crop would pay for land. Only \$16 per acre. Particulars given. A. M. JEWELL, Hutchinson, Kansas.

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2 1/2 miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. Money talks. Everything clear—no trade. Price, \$35 per a. Address

W. L. MORRIS,

Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH. 20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying \$400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residences and business. Cheapest locations. Prices, \$17.50 to \$50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Drawer "B", Plains, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1 1/4 miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$2,600, for quick sale. J. C. RAPP & CO., Osaage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 2 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, \$55, half cash. JOHN F. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

A Fine Stock Proposition

800 acres, 3 miles from railroad town, Ness County, Kansas. 35 acres alfalfa, 150 acres under cultivation; 6-room house, barn, granary, all fenced, good well at house, spring in pasture. Is a bargain at \$20 an acre; part time, 6 per cent, if desired. Write Jas. H. Little, the Rush County Land Man, Le-Crosse, Kansas.

FARM BARGAIN. 240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, \$11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

\$ DOLLARS SAVED \$

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, \$8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3,000 acres, Florida Orange, Grape Fruit and Vegetable land, between two good towns, railroad and water transportation, between two large lakes. Subdivided into 10-acre tracts. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good, clear income property or improved farms. CHAMBER & BROWN, Lock Box, 672, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at \$65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at \$50 and \$60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at \$40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS. In 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address ALLEN & HART, Kansas City, Mo.

308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

813 ACRES \$40.

per acre, 69 miles south E. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 hay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only \$16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo. Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. post-paid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

18,000-Acre Ranch

In Roberts County, Texas. 8,000 acres tillable; 2,500 acres first bottom; 60 acres in alfalfa; 10-room residence; barn for 50 head; fenced and cross-fenced; running water; 200 acres timber. This is the best bargain in Texas. Must sell by October 1. Price, \$6 per acre. Terms. THE UNITED LAND CO., Wichita, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

390 ACRES OF LAND, located 1/2 mi. of good R. R. town, 6 mi. Ottawa; 2 sets of good improvements; one 8-room house, one 6-room house; barn 40x60; large cattle barn and corn crib combined; 140 a. corn, 30 a. clover, 40 a. blue grass pasture, 25 a. alfalfa, 100 a. fine bottom land, no over-flow, 80 a. hog-tight, 10 a. orchard, 350 a. tillable land. Price, \$60 an acre, and a bargain. Enc. \$3,000 at 6 per cent. Here is one of the best grain and stock farms in Franklin county. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development. My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.

Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. \$10 per acre.

Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—\$15 per acre.

Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.

Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.

Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, \$12.50 per acre.

Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.

These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, \$30 to \$50. Large list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

5 QUARTERS, unimproved wheat and FORCED SALE alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, \$5 per a., cash. D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.

WANTED—A partner to take a half interest in and full management of a hay and cattle ranch, 1000 acres, 4 miles from sugar factory. Perpetual range on national forest. EUGENE L. STROUP, Monte Vista, Colo.

FOR SALE—Young Man, Corn is King, and we can prove the rents from our rich, drained lands in 5 years will pay for the land. Think of owning as fine soil as can be found by making the land pay for itself. Write us for particulars of our offer of \$500 for the acre of best corn next season. We want hundreds of buyers right now to get ready for next year's crop. This is the Nile of America, the greatest producing section in the United States. We have thousands of acres, unimproved, at \$25 to \$40 an acre. EDWARDS BROTHERS REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE

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

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land. Terminal Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

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

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a clean running general merchandise stock, a fine, smooth, well improved farm of 800 acres, 6 miles of Utica, clear of incumbrance. Might pay some cash difference for good stock. About \$20,000 stock wanted. Would give easy terms for cash. Don't offer any junk. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars. J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1 1/2 miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over \$6,000, or swap equity for \$3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred. THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Brown Swiss Cattle. The well known firm, Dahlem & Schmidt, of El Dorado, Kan., are showing a fine herd of Brown Swiss cattle at the leading fairs. They are also advertising a few young bulls for sale. Please read their ad in this issue and write them.

Settles Will Do It.

No man in the west is doing more for the Jersey breed of cattle in particular or the dairy industry in general than B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo. Mr. Settles is managing public sales of Jerseys all over the country, and to secure him insures success. He also makes a specialty of compiling Jersey pedigree and publishing sale catalogs. He will also buy Jersey cattle for you with discretion and judgment. A lifelong study of the Jersey enables Mr. Settles to offer an unique service, and the volume of his business makes it possible for him to do this at a very reasonable charge. If you want anything to do with Jersey cattle, send to Settles. He knows.

Harry Wales' Date Changed.

Mr. Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., has changed his sale date to November 14. Please watch for later mention of sale. At the head of this herd is Wales' Missouri King by Sunflower King; also Panoram's Son by Panoram's out of Mow's Big Spot. The sows in the herd are the most popular line of big-type breeding sired by such noted boars as Expansion Son, Expansion Over, L's Hadley, O. K. Price and Blain's Wonder. This offering will include 40 head, 25 fall sows and 10 fall boars. This will be an opportunity for breeders desirous of picking up a few good sows to be bred to their herd boars and put in a winter sow sale, as these fall gilts are exceptionally big, stretchy ones, and will have lots of size combined with their quality. Please watch for later announcement of this sale and make note of the change in date, and send for catalog.

The Robison Percherons.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. J. C. Robison, the big Percheron breeder at Towanda, Kan., starts his advertising card again. He offers a very attractive bunch of stallions and mares for sale. Mr. Robison has just imported 40 head of the best two-year-old stallions and mares ever brought to Whitewater Falls farm, and that is going some. Fifty head are due about October 20 in another importation, and then all of them will be for sale at prices to move them quickly. There are now on the Whitewater Falls farm 40 of the best young stallions the writer ever saw. These range in age from two to four years, and are husky, active fellows, ready for heavy service. He also has 20 imported mares in matched teams that are not only worth looking at, but they are worth the price asked for them. Note the advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

DUROC JERSEYS**40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE**

Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tattarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.

C. L. BUSKIRK,
Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tattarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.

W. W. BALES,
Manhattan, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col.," "Golden Model Again," and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.

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VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tattarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

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lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

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Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nutt Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nutt Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.

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Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

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GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.

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Large type Duroc Jersey spring pigs, sired by Missouri King X and Climax III. Both sexes. Reasonable prices.

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20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

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For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CALSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

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

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A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.

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

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BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BUY THE BEST IT PAYS
Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write

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Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.

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Herd numbers 300 head. Thirty years of successful breeding experience. All noted big type families represented. Stock for sale. Fifty head of fall yearlings, both sexes. Will be sold at our October 9 sale.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS,
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BIG POLAND CHINAS.

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.

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Faulkner's Spotted Poland.

The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind.

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For the kind of our forefathers, write

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Poland Chinas
225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.

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FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.

H. H. FOSTER

King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of a Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

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Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale
30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.

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MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.

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Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.

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POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.

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LARGE POLAND CHINAS

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

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HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

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

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Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

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Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

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KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.

CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS,**POLAND CHINAS****BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING BOAR FOR SALE PRIVATELY**

I have decided not to hold a public sale, and offer at private treaty 25 top spring boars at prices to move them quickly. Sired by Smooth Big Bone 2d, bred by Mouw, out of Mouw bred dams and daughters and granddaughters of Long King, Expansion, etc. Also, spring gilts. Same breeding. Every representation guaranteed.

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POLAND CHINAS

Dr. J. T. and C. A. Hanna will sell about 30 head of big type Poland Chinas at their yards at

BOLCKOW, MISSOURI, OCT. 18, 1:30 p. m., 1912

Come, or send bids to Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo., and Col. W. D. Gibson, King City, Mo., Auctioneers. Write for catalog if interested.

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

C. E. CONOVER'S BIG BONED POLANDS

Sale October 17. Four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars, 20 spring gilts sired by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley. Send for catalog.

C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

The Poland Chinas with size and quality. One yearling and one 2-year-old herd boar for sale. Also fall gilts. Spring gilts and boars. They are the kind with quality and are priced for quick sale.

M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Poland. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.

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

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WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.

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HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.

Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. J. H. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kan.

M.'S GIANT WONDER

Can be seen at our sale, September 27.

JOHN T. CUREY, Winchester, Kan.

30-BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL.

Equity in 80 acres, Saline County, Kansas. Want city property or other land. Encumbrance \$3,500 at 6 per cent, 4 years to run.

ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

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FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.

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Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts.

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COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.

Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.

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Headed by Model Look and Young Bully. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related.

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Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related.

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

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

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For sale, Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, \$15; females, \$10.

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

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

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HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK, Ford County.—Taken up, on August 17, 1912, by Henry Bestgen, Wright, Kan., one roan horse, spot on left side, blaze face, both front and hind feet white. Appraised value, \$20.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, Stafford County.—Taken up, by R. C. McFeaters, on the 25th day of August, 1-year-old heifer, color red, solid color. Marks, scar on nose. Value, \$20. R. C. McFeaters lives on the S. E. 1/4, Sec. 36, Range 13, Twp. 23, Stafford County, Kan.

Field Notes.**Poland Chinas With Quality.**

If you want the big, medium, easy feeding hogs that grow quick and are always ready for market, send to E. J. Manderschied, at St. John, Kan. He has 225 head to pick from, choice spring boars and gilts, priced very reasonable for quick sale. Please read advertisement in this issue, and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Guernsey Bulls for Sale.

Lake View Farm, Greenwood, Mo., has changed its advertising card and is making a special offer on young bulls. Read the ad and get next. They are prizes and are offered at right prices. Guernseys are the coming dairy breed in the western country and the man who gets started early with this breed will be in on the ground floor.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

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

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A special bargain in nine registered cows. All are producers and tuberculin tested. To reduce herd will be priced for quick sale.

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

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DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS. Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. **SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.**



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

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FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. Q. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
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Holsteins: 50 head in herd. 4-months-old bull for sale. Also 21 choice high grade bred heifers.
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For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Farinouse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price, \$75 f. o. b. cars. Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75.
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
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FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for \$50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHN-SON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

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

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

Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P. 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. **WM. T. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.**

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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

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Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Hurlington Junction, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS**

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Zetas Prince of Lakeview 19804, 14 months old; Xerxes of Lakeview 19870, 15 months old; Apis of Lakeview, 19878, 16 months old.

The dams of the above bulls are half-sisters, each having made her A. R. record at age of 12 years, which shows a strong family trait. The records run from 480 pounds to 502 pounds, which is remarkable for 12-year-old cows. If they had been tested at 7 years old they would have gone into the 600-pound class.

The sires of the above bulls are Ukiah by Starlight Excelsior, who has 14 A. R. daughters; Imported Galaxy's Lavinus by Imported Galaxy's Sequel, the best son of Masher's Sequel, and Bonnerillus, whose sire has 9 A. R. daughters, and whose ancestors have 32 A. R. records to their credit.

On account of being overstocked, I will sell at reduced price. A full brother to one of these calves was sold last year for \$250.

LAKE VIEW FARM
Greenwood, Missouri

HEREFORD CATTLE**HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

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

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

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ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure doer. **C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE**PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.**

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**Shropshire**

Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.

SUTTON FARM

Lawrence - - - Kansas

Shropshire Rams Cheap

Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.

E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Mo.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

HAVE YOU A GOOD**SHROPSHIRE RAM?**

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequalled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at \$25, imported yearlings at \$35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

100 HORSES, MULES AND PONIES

Good stock, worth the price. Includes draft mares. Also Shropshire breeding ewes. Alkin Station on farm, Marysville branch Union Pacific Railway.
AIKINS RANCH, F. T. Grimes, Mgr. Postoffice, Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address:
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-Kings, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trio, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO SHEEP

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.
E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.
O. A. NELSON.

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRE

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing \$200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address
B. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.

KENT'S IOWA HERD

100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address
THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS**Missouri Auction School.**

(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer.
Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
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Col. L. R. Brady

Live stock auctioneer.
Manhattan, Kansas.
Ask about my work.

Col. L.H. Grote

Morganville, Kan.
Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

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R. L. HARRIMAN

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Write Early
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W. B. CARPENTER

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14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

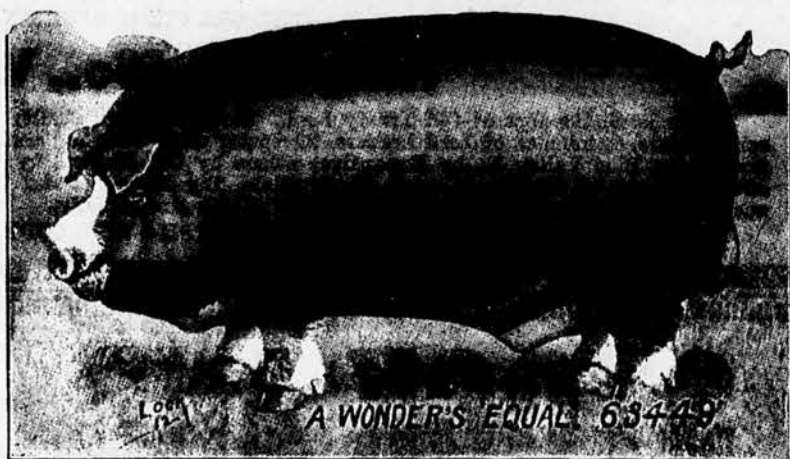
GRANER'S Big Kind Polands at Auction, Lancaster, Kan, Tuesday, Oct. 15, '12

40 head selected with the buyers interest in view
EIGHTEEN SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—FOUR SPRING BOARS—FOUR
TRIED SOWS—EIGHT YEARLING SOWS—TEN FALL GILTS—
TWO SPRING GILTS.

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL OFFERINGS OF THE SEASON. The boars are just right for hard and immediate service, and the females can be bred for early litters and will give much better results than spring gilts. The offering contains one outstanding boar sired by "Long King's Best," and one son of the noted boar, A Wonder. Fall gilts are by "Guy's Monarch" and Kansas Victor, the best son of the noted "Big Victor." The yearling and tried sows are of the big, useful sort, and contain daughters of "Gold Metal," "Captain Hutch," "Expansive," "Colossus," "Guy's Monarch," etc. They will be offered in prime breeding form and carrying but little surplus fat. Write for catalog, and make your plans to attend this sale and H. B. Walters the day following. Hotel accommodations, and trains met free to parties attending.

H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. DUNCAN, JOHN DAUM. Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send him bids, in my care.



(Included in the Sale.)

Last chance to buy herd boars by Expansive, Effingham, Kan, Wed., Oct. 16, '12



Forty--Choice Individuals to Choose From--Forty

Including 5 SONS OF EXPANSIVE—good enough to head any herd in America. SIX FALL BOARS—ONE SPRING YEARLING BOAR—EIGHTEEN SPRING BOARS—ONE YEARLING GILT—FIFTEEN SPRING GILTS.

The sons of Expansive are all yearlings, and out of my best sows. The yearling gilt is by EXPANSIVE, and out of a dam by GOLD METAL. The remainder of the offering was sired by LONG KING'S BEST, by Long King, and SAMPSON CHIEF. I am adhering strictly to my policy of putting in only such individuals as I feel sure should be preserved for breeding purposes. Write for from the farm. H. C. Graner sells day before. Better attend both sales. from the farm. H. C. Graner sells day before. Better attend both sales. Everybody invited and made welcome.

H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, COL. JOHN R. TRIGGS.
Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Effingham.

LONG'S KING MASTADON POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR MERIDEN, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1912

50 Head the Best From Every Standpoint That I Have Ever Offered 50

TWELVE FALL, TWELVE SPRING AND ONE SENIOR YEARLING BOARS, TEN SPRING AND TEN FALL YEARLING GILTS, FIVE TRIED SOWS. THE SPRING AND FALL STUFF IS PRACTICALLY ALL BY KING MASTODON 2ND, WITH A FEW BY LONG'S WONDER, BY A WONDER. DAMS OF OFFERING are big, mature sows, by such sires as BIG BONE MOUW, BIG CHIEF, JUMBO EXPANSION. The fall boars are exceptionally big and strong, and still not very coarse, and the offering, as a whole, must surely suit those breeders and farmers that consider size when buying breeding stock. I am putting in a number of my very best sows, a number of them with litters at foot. They have done me lots of good and are still young sows. They go in as attractions, and I trust will be appreciated. Parties attending sale will find free entertainment at the hotel in Meriden, and will be provided with transportation to and from the farm. Catalogs, giving complete breeding and description of the different animals, has been issued Free for the asking. Mention this paper when writing.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. SPARKS, COL. TRIPP, COL. TRIGG.
Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Meriden.

W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kansas

NOLL'S A WONDER, LONG KING AND MASTADON BREEDING AT AUCTION

AT FARM NEAR WINCHESTER, KANSAS, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, '12

NINE FALL YEARLING BOARS, TWENTY-TWO SPRING BOARS, TWENTY SELECTED SPRING GILTS, TWO TRIED SOWS, WITH LITTERS AT FOOT, BY PFANDER'S KING. PFANDER'S KING 60262 sired practically all of the spring stuff included. He is a great sire, and said by good judges to be the best son of Long King now in service in the west. The dams of the offering are sows of great individuality, and include daughters of A WONDER, COLUMBIA CHIEF, and other boars of note. All of these sows are splendid individuals and all of them have been sale toppers. The offering will, I am sure, please those that are searching for more size. The breeding is of the best big type strains, carefully mated. Everyone invited. Sale under cover, sure. Catalogs sent upon application.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, (Jefferson Co.,) Kan.

AUCTIONEER—F. Z. ZAUN. KANSAS FARMER REPRESENTED BY JESSE JOHNSON. BIDS MAY BE SENT TO HIM, IN MY CARE.

DURBIN'S OLD TRUSTY POLANDS

—THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON, AT FARM, NEAR—

King City, Mo., Wed., Oct. 23rd, 1912

Fifty head, the tops of Old Trusty herd. Three big, high quality fall boars, 5 fall gilts that are right in breeding size and quality, 22 big, growthy spring boars, a number of herd headers, 20 spring gilts that are remarkable for their size and quality. The greater part of this offering sired by the great boar, Blue Valley E., by Expansive; others by Col. Hadley, by Big Hadley's Likeness, two of the good Poland China sires now in service. The offering is out of Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo, Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. Bids sent fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be treated fairly. Catalog now ready.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1912

160 acres located three miles east of Irving and two miles west of Bigelow, Kansas, in Section 5, owned and occupied by J. S. Strader. Eighty acres under plow, 10 acres timber pasture, 70 acres native grass; six-room nearly new house, cement cave, barns, cribs, chicken house, etc., good well and windmill. Plenty of spring water in pasture, on rural route and phone line. Will be sold to highest bidder on easy terms.

Sale to be held on farm, beginning 1 p. m. For other information write

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN, Irving, Kan.

OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS

SALE AT LAWSON, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1912

ANDREWS STOCK FARM

will offer 45 head of the big boned, smooth kind, with big litters. Twenty-two spring boars, the tops of 41 head of good ones; 23 spring gilts, the tops of 47 head of the best gilts ever raised on the farm. A greater part of the offering sired by Spotted King, by Budweiser Boy, by Budweiser, one of the big spotted boars with quality and second to none as a breeder. Others sired by Budweiser and Brandywine, Jr. The dams of the offering are Made to Order, Billy Sunday, Brandywine and Big Bill Taft sows, every one with records as breeders. This will be the great offering of the season, and an opportunity to buy the old fashioned, big boned spotted kind that never fail to make good. If unable to attend, send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in care of Andrew's Stock Farm. All bids will be treated fairly. Write at once for catalog, now ready.

ANDREWS STOCK FARM, Lawson, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. ZACK WELLS, Kansas City, Mo.; CHARLES THOMPSON, Kearney, Mo.; C. M. NELSON, Princeton, Mo.; JAMES R. McIVER, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

T. W. STRICKLER'S

BIG POLAND OFFERING

AT TARKIO, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19

Fifty head of strictly big type Poland, 25 spring boars, including herd header prospects, 25 outstanding good spring gilts—the type that make good brood sows. A part of this offering was sired by King's Equal, one of the greatest sons of Long King's Equal; others by Big A, one of the good sons of A Wonder, also one litter by the great Pawnee Nelson, out of a dam weighing over 700 pounds. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated. Catalogs now ready.

T. W. STRICKLER, Cralg, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—COL. MANIFOLD. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

WHITE CLOUD STOCK FARM

BARNARD, MO.

DUROC SALE

OCTOBER 15th, 1912

Fifty head of big, high class fall and spring boars and gilts and tried sows. Four tried sows by Buddy K 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for \$5,025 at auction. Four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair. Tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief. Eight fall gilts and five fall boars by White Cloud Chief, by Ohio Chief, and out of a Proud Advance dam. Four spring gilts and two spring boars by Beauty's Model Top, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair. Five spring gilts and three boars by Col. Rob. One spring boar by Valley King Again. Our offering is one that will appeal to breeders wanting high class breeding stock, and we will be pleased to have you with us on sale day. Write at once for catalog. They are now ready. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneer, in my care, will be carefully handled.

Dr. J. A. LARRABEE,

Barnard,

Missouri

AUCTIONEER—FRANK J. ZAUN. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

W. A. BURK'S ANNUAL SALE

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Trenton, Mo., Tues., Oct. 15, 1912

Forty-five head of strictly big type boars and gilts. This offering will be as follows: 14 fall yearling boars, sired by my great, big type boar, King's Giant; 1 spring yearling boar, by Long King's Equal; 1 spring yearling boar, by Big Sensation; 8 fall yearling gilts, by King's Giant, all open; 14 spring boars, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo; 7 spring gilts, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. The offering is not overfed and is in a condition to make good. It is an offering of big Poland, with quality. If you want a boar or gilt sired by King's Giant 176231, the great son of the famous Long King, send for catalog, now ready. Mail bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will receive careful attention.

W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—J. W. SPARKS. W. J. CODY, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER.

FRED W. LAHR'S DUROC SALE

At Corning, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 12

35 Spring and Fall Yearling Boars 35
10 Spring and Yearling Gilts 10

A strictly high-class offering with size and quality. The tops of my big herd. Practically all of this offering sired by the great herd boar, Lahr's Col. 102537, by King the Col., by King of Cols. Duroc breeders, if you want outstanding good ones, write me at Brooks, Iowa, for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will be treated fairly.

FRED W. LAHR,

BROOKS, IOWA

W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

At South Mound, Kansas, Monday, Oct., 21, 1912

35 SPRING GILTS -- 20 SPRING BOARS. 14 Sired by Dan Hadley--6 Sired by B. Wonder
16 Sired by Chief Look -- 2 by Orphan Chief -- 11 by Standard Ok -- 5 Sired by Choice Goods

I am selling some of the best spring gilts I ever sold. They are large and growthy, will make large brood sows. The Dan Hadley gilts out of Orphan Chief sows are extra good and will please anyone. The 20 boars are the pick from 80 head of spring boars, and there are several herd header prospects. They have both size and quality. My catalog is ready to mail out. Don't wait to receive it, but write at once for it and arrange to come to my sale. If you cannot come, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer, or auctioneers.

COL. F. G. ZAUN and COL. C. F. BAIRD, Auctioneers.
Remember the date is Monday, October 21.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kansas

GRONNIGER'S BIG POLAND CHINA SHOW AND SALE

AT FARM, NEAR BENDENA and DENTON, KAN., WED., OCT. 9, 1912
IN A CLASS BY ITSELF FOR QUALITY UNIFORMITY AND AGE OF OFFERING

20 Fall Boars Carefully Selected—3 Two-year-old Sows—3 Spring
Yearlings—24 Fall Gilts Selected From Fifty Head—Fine Fellows

NOT A POOR ONE IN THE LOT. RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED SALE DAY TO THE BREEDER WHO KNOWS OF A LIKE OFFERING TO GO
IN ANY SALE THIS FALL.

Sired by Exalter, Expansion's Son, Big Hadley's Likeness, Defender, Kansas Ex. Dams by Expansion, Gold Metal, Union Leader, Chief.
Selected from 300 head. Good backs, extra feet, smooth and big. Mention this paper when asking for catalog.

Ask Jesse Johnson about the offering, or send him sealed bids in our care.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY SWINE SALE

FAIRVIEW, KANS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912

Twenty-three Choice, Registered Red Poll Cattle, consisting of 8 good young cows bred to my ton herd bull, Monarch 11941; 6 yearling heifers, one 2-year-old and five yearling bulls. Monarch is also sire of the young stuff. He was a prize winner at Chicago International. The offering, as a whole, trace to the very best milk stock, and the herd is maintained as a milk herd. I will sell them in fine condition, but not fat.

Durocs

Twenty selected spring pigs, 10 boars, 10 gilts. Mostly sired by Kansas Champion, he by son of the Champions, a few by Climax Wonder, by Prince Wonder Col. Out of very large, mature dams of Ohio Chief and Col. breeding. Catalog upon request. Mention this paper. Dinner at noon and transportation to and from farm.

J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—COL. MARION. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids.

Giant Poland China Hogs

—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN—

PATTONSBURG, MO., TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1912

Fifty head, consisting of fall yearlings, tried sows, one extra good herd boar, and spring pigs. Pigs sired by Mo. Prospect, dams by Major Blain, Big Hadley, Big Chief, Prince Hadley, Choice Quality, by W. R.'s Quality. Catalogs now ready.

JACOB SPARKS, Pattonburg, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS.

Jonagan's Hogs Won Prizes.
E. C. Jonagan, owner of the Valley View herd of Duroc Jersey hogs, took all kinds of prizes on his exhibits at the Pattonburg fair last week. He received first premium of class of four pigs under six months old, any breed; first on sow and pig under six months; second on male hog; sweepstakes on sow any age or breed, and first on sow under three years old. Mr. Jonagan is arranging for his annual fall sale to be held at the Chenoweth sale pavilion on October 26. The offering will consist of 40 head, and will include eight herd sows, five very fine December boars, three December gilts, and the remainder spring pigs.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address

CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)
Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

BEAVER VALLEY HERD Registered TAMWORTHS

Registered Tamworth, the only true bacon hog, growthy, prolific and good, careful mothers. They are the coming hogs to cross on the lard type breeds. Pigs strong and active at birth. I believe they are as near cholera proof as any breed of hogs; have never heard one of them COUGH yet. Have few boars to offer of March and April farrow. They will be large enough to use on OLD SOWS. I also have a registered yearling sire of those pigs, that I will sell after December 1. He weighs now in medium flesh 420. I am also in the market for a No. 1 this spring boar, March or April farrow, of good form and color, a dark red. B. A. ROBERTS, ALBION, BOONE COUNTY, NEB

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
March 6—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithville, Mo. 84th annual sale.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 15—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartville, Mo.

Oct. 18—Dr. J. T. Hanna, Bolckow, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Poland, Lawson, Mo.

Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Oct. 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.

Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stillwell, Kan.

Oct. 25—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gehart & Son, Kilder, Mo.

Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Nov. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.

Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.

Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.

Nov. 9—Lomax & Starratt, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bandana, Kan.

Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.

Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 2—E. C. Walker, Effingham, Kan.

Jan. 24—J. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fessenmeyer, Clearinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Poland, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.

Feb. 22—C. L. Brant, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 25—Jeff Constable & Sons, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Oct. 29—W. V. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Nov. 2—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.; sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—B. H. Gifford, Lewistown, Neb.

Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Villander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

W. R. Crow of Hutchinson won every prize on Duroc Jerseys competed for in the Morris County Fair except second on aged boar. He also won all the championships and grand championships except on aged sow. Some of these show pigs are for sale. See his advertising card in Kansas Farmer.

If you want to save money on your purchases of fence, write Kittelman Brothers of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalog. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days free trial for 11 1/2 cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

Thomas Patrick, of Herman, Neb., will have one of the good offerings of big type Poland Chinas in his sale at Herman, October 1. Mr. Patrick's two herd boars, White Sox, by Ellerbrook's A Wonder, and Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley's Model, by Big Hadley are two of the good, big type boars now in service. The dams of his offering are Giantess, A Wonder, Big Hadley and Tecumseh sows.

Worms in Horses?

In last week's issue we printed the advertisement of the Council Bluffs Remedy Company, a firm which has built up a large business among horse, cattle, sheep and swine growers. We are also in receipt of a printed circular which this firm is sending out to the districts which are troubled with the new horse disease which is ravaging the country. In the circular they claim that the disease is caused by worms and maintain that it is the most advanced and reasonable theory of all, as many animals which have been dissected have been absolutely polluted with worms which, they say, originate from some microbe, or perhaps from the common buffalo fly. The Council Bluffs Remedy Company claim that their remedy is a positive worm destroyer, as they are willing to place \$500 in any bank in the country and guarantee to remove worms from wormy animals, or lose the money. Also, this circular states that their "standard directions recommend a treatment for horses three times a week as a general conditioner, but while this contagion is spreading, give two large tablespoonfuls twice a day and keep increasing the dose until the animals are well physiced." This firm has been known to Kansas Farmer for some three

years, and they have always done a straightforward, legitimate business, as far as we could learn.

Last Call for Kennedy Sale.

We again call attention to the great offering of Improved Chester White swine by J. S. Kennedy at Blockton, Iowa, October 10. This will be one of the great offerings of this breed during the fall season, and breeders and farmers wanting big, high-class Chester White hogs from a herd with remarkable record for prolific qualities, should attend this sale in person or send bids. A number of outstanding herd heads prospects will be sold, also tried sows that have made good. Don't overlook the date.

Horse Plague Preventive.

The horse plague has brought to Kansas many people and institutions seeking financial gain from unfortunate farmers through the sale of "sure" remedies. From the best Kansas Farmer is at this time able to ascertain it is not believed that a certain remedy has been found. There are, however, indications that preventives have been discovered. Kansas Farmer has been solicited to accept numerous advertisements of "sure" remedies, which advertisements have not been accepted because of our doubt as to the efficiency of the same. It has been our desire so far as possible protect our readers from expenditure for valueless treatment.

Last week we accepted the advertisement of the General Purification Company, Madison, Wis., for Bacilli-Kill and which is regarded by its manufacturers as a preventive. Before accepting this advertising careful investigation was made as to the reliability and the responsibility of the advertiser.

A. O. Fox, representing this company, and Veterinarian W. A. Wolcott, who, by the way, was formerly assistant state veterinarian of Wisconsin, recently made a personal call on Kansas Farmer to discuss the horse plague situation. These gentlemen had great faith in their remedy as being able to check the horse plague. It was their desire to make a test at their own expense and solicited the editor to make suggestions as to where in Kansas they might find such conditions as they desired for treating horses free of charge and that their remedy might be tested. Suffice it to say that in conversation with these gentlemen we were impressed with their sincerity, the fairness of their proposition, and the belief that they could attain results well worth while.

Acting on these premises, and believing this action as warranted by the situation, and believing that it would be appreciated by Kansas Farmer readers, we undertook to direct these men. They were sent to the farm of O. L. Thistler, the well known breeder of Percherons at Chapman, Kan. There two horses were found sick. One died shortly after the arrival of Mr. Fox and a post mortem was made on this animal. The other animal two days later showed signs of recovering and later fully recovered. Mr. Thistler placed his entire horse herd under the treatment advised.

Tom Kelly, a neighbor of Mr. Thistler's and also an old-time friend of ours, after watching the work done on the Thistler farm, placed all his horses under Mr. Fox's direction. Three of Kelly's horses had previously died. At the time one of Kelly's horses was visibly affected and two horses were acting suspiciously. Two days later

good sons of A Wonder and a good breeder; also a fine litter by the great Pawnee Nelson and out of a dam weighing over 700 pounds. The dams of the offering are daughters of Pawnee Bill, one of the good Blain bred boars; Pawnee Lad, W's Major, Big Price, and other great big-type sires. This offering will be one of the good ones of the season. For catalog address Mr. Strickler at Craig, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Preventing the Horse Plague.

Recent reports from many localities are to the effect that farmers who are feeding their horses Sal-Vet (a preparation advertised in this paper for nearly two years) find that they do not contract the plague. The explanation is that Sal-Vet, being a wonderful vermifuge, kills and expels stomach and free intestinal worms, helps correct the digestion and puts the animal in excellent health. The manufacturers say they are receiving scores of telegraphic orders from farmers and dealers. It is sold on a 60-day trial offer. Write the S. R. Fell Co., Cleveland, Ohio, telling how many horses, hogs, sheep and cattle you have, and they will send you enough Sal-Vet from their nearest warehouse to last all your stock 60 days, on the understanding that the end of 60 days, no charge will be made. H. H. Avery, Clay Center, Kan., writes: "We have a lot of sick horses in this county. Our horses are being fed Sal-Vet and, up to this writing, have not contracted the disease." J. G. Melchert, Lorraine, Kan., writes: "The several thousand pounds of Sal-Vet ordered by telegram last week has been sold to horse owners. Lots of horses dying, but none of those that have been fed Sal-Vet." While the manufacturers do not claim it is a cure for the horse plague, the above actual experiences indicate it acts as a splendid preventive.

Roy Johnston Sale October 21.

On October 21, Roy Johnston, of South Mound, Kan., will hold his annual fall sale of large Poland Chinas. The writer saw the sale offering last week and we can say it is, as usual, up to the standard of the Johnston kind—35 spring gilts, large and growthy—gilts that will make large brood sows; 20 spring boars that are the pick of 80 head—they are killers. Several of them are fit to head good herds. There will be 14 of the offering sired by Don Hadley, he by Big Hadley, and out of Kansas Queen, she by Expansion John. Six are by B. Wonder, he by Blain's Wonder, and out of Revenue Queen 2d. Sixteen are by Chief Look, two by Orphan Chief, 11 by Standard Ok and five by Choice Goods. Don't fail to get a catalog and attend this sale. The offering is first-class and can be relied on, and Roy Johnston is a man that his word is as good as a bank note, and he is a responsible man to deal with. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Andrews' Big Spotted Poland.

The sale of old-fashioned spotted Poland from Andrews' Stock Farm at Lawson, Mo., Saturday, October 19, will be one of the sale events of this season that will interest breeders wanting big, smooth, spotted Poland that never fail to raise big litters. Their offering this year will be 45 head of spring boars and gilts, the tops of 88 head. It is the high quality offering in the history of Andrews' Stock Farm. The present head

Verny Daniels' Sale Postponed

VERNY DANIELS, BREEDER OF BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS, AT GOWER, MO., HAS DECIDED TO POSTPONE HIS SALE OF OCTOBER 14 TILL A LATER DATE. ANNOUNCEMENTS IN KANSAS FARMER.

the three horses were doing well. In this neighborhood several horses had died on the day of Mr. Fox's arrival and a post mortem was made in each instance.

Mr. Fox says he now has under treatment more than 40 head of horses and believes that after a few more days of his treatment he will have sufficient facts to justify fully the belief he entertains of his remedy as a preventive.

Mr. Fox reports that he treated 125 horses, all of affected herds. One death occurred in these, of a horse sick in the last stages when found. More definite information of Mr. Fox's work will be available for publication a little later. The showing made for Bacilli-Kill so far indicates that it will furnish to every farmer the means of saving his horses at a very small cost.

This somewhat unusual reference to an advertiser is made, first, because of our desire to in every way assist distressed farmers, and second, because our personal investigation into Bacilli-Kill warrants our consideration as a preventive, and third, because of the personal interest we have thrust upon Mr. Thistler and Mr. Kelly and others of our long time neighbors and friends.

J. B. Davis Sells October 11.

Our readers are asked not to overlook the fact that J. B. Davis, the veteran breeder of Red Poll cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, will hold his annual fall sale at the farm near Fairview, Kansas, on Friday, October 11, at which time Mr. Davis will sell a select draft from his herd of Red Polls. This herd contains many splendid individuals, and for uniformity and size, together with milk records, makes this a specially attractive place to buy cattle of this great dual purpose breed. Mr. Davis develops to the fullest extent the milking characteristics of the herd, and finds his greatest profit from the sale of the product. The sire of most of the young cows was the bull Teddy of the same breeding as the first prize bull at Nebraska State Fair this year. Mr. Davis also includes in this sale 20 very choice boars and gilts of spring farrow, rich in the blood of the very best Durocs known. Mr. Davis has won premiums wherever he has exhibited his Durocs, including championship at Kansas City Royal in 1904, where he defeated the first prize boar at St. Louis World's Fair. He also bred the boar that won second at Chicago World's Fair in 1903. Mr. Davis has as good as can be found. Write for catalog and plan to attend this sale, or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Mr. Davis at Fairview, Kan.

T. W. Strickler's Big Poland.

T. W. Strickler of Craig, Mo., owner of one of the extra good big-type Poland China herds, reports that his spring pigs are growing fine. On October 19 at Tarkio, Mo., Mr. Strickler will sell one of the best offerings of spring boars and gilts that will be sold in the corn belt this season. The offering will be one that will appeal to quality. A part of them were sired by King's Equal, one of the best sons of Long King's Equal; others by Big A by A Wonder, one of the best young Poland China boars now in service. As an individual he is good all over and is showing fine as a breeder. Others in the offering were sired by Big A, one of the

of this herd and the sire of the greater part of the offering is Spotted King, a magnificent big spotted yearling boar by Budweiser Boy by Budweiser. He will weigh 650 in fair flesh, has heavy bone, good head and ear, fine back, very deep body, great spring of rib, extra good heart and flank, and good feet, and as a breeder he is proving second to none. Seven sows bred to him this year farrowed 69 pigs. He is to the Andrews' herd what Budweiser was to the Faulkner herd. In this offering there will be 10 gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Myrtle 2nd sired by Made to Order. Three boars and three gilts out of a litter of eight sired by Budweiser and out of Carrie B by Billy Sunday; two spring boars sired by Brandywine Jr. and out of Lady Pet by Big Bill Taft; seven boars and two gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Old Tecumseh G by Brandywine; one boar and two gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Princess Louise by Big Bill Taft, and others from big litters sired by Spotted King and out of Brandywine and Big Bill Taft sows. Send for catalog. They are ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Long's October 18 Sale.

Of all the attractive sales of registered Poland Chinas to be held in the territory this fall, none has a better right to the careful consideration of the best breeders and farmers than that of W. E. Long, to be held at Meriden, Kansas, on Friday, October 18. This season's offering is much the best that Mr. Long has ever had for one of his sales. It is composed quite largely of yearling stock of both sexes, together with a number of tried sows that perhaps should have been kept for a winter sale, but Mr. Long is anxious to make the offering a creditable one, so is cataloging individuals that he feels sure should be appreciated. He is putting the best in this sale, and will not hold a winter sale. About all of the fall and spring stuff was sired by King Mastodon 2d. This is a sufficient guarantee that they will be very large. There is a certain evenness about the pigs by this sire, when they have been properly fed, that pleases. It is impossible at this time to speak of the different individuals and mention the ones that are attractions. The best thing to do is to write Mr. Long at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer, and he will send catalog that gives breeding of every animal and description of most of them. After reading it you will feel like attending or sending someone connected with the sale a bid to buy something for you. Jesse Johnson will be glad to handle bids for you.

Graner Sells Mature Stuff.

The season's Poland China sales will afford few if any opportunities equal to the H. C. Graner sale to be held at Lancaster, Kan., on Tuesday, October 15. Mr. Graner is doing what few breeders would feel that they could afford to do. To sell at this season of the year such a large number of mature animals requires considerable nerve, especially with the outlook so good for big prices for such stock this winter. But Mr. Graner's spring pigs were late, and rather than offer to his customers animals too young for the best results, he is including a lot of sows and fall yearlings that would bring a great deal more money in a bred sow sale. The sale contains just six spring

pigs. One of these is a boar sired by "Long King's Best," the boar owned jointly by Mr. Graner and H. B. Walter. The fall boars, of which there are 13, are big, strong, useful fellows, and were sired by Mr. Graner's old standby, Guy's Monarch, with a number by Kansas Victor, one of the smoothest sons of Big Victor. The sows and fall and spring yearlings are all of the best from the standpoint of big breeding. Included are daughters of Gold Metal, Expansive, Colossus, and other noted boars. Now is the time to buy such sows and buy them worth the money. Should any reader of this field note desire something in this sale and be unable to attend, they may send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Graner's care and he will buy just as he would for himself.

Jacob Sparks' Big-Type Poland.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Jacob Sparks, owner of Cloverleaf big-type Poland China herd at Pattonsburg, Mo. On October 22 Mr. Sparks will sell 60 head of fall yearlings, tried sows, spring gilts and boars, and his great herd boar Missouri Prospect. This will be one of the good big-type offerings, and every animal offered will be in just a good growthy condition; none of it will be loaded with fat, and buyers can see just what they are getting. A lot of this offering was sired by Missouri Prospect 58483 by Missouri by Big Prospect, Gam Lady Jumbo 1st by Big Price. Missouri Prospect is one of the good big-type sires. He has the size and quality, and a look at his offspring will convince anyone that he is also one of the best breeders in service at the present time. The tried sows and fall yearlings in this offering will be a feature of this sale. The sows are right as to type and breeding. They have made good as producers, and Mr. Sparks is offering them as a special attraction. The fall yearlings are a splendid lot and are right for size and quality. A greater part of this offering is out of Major Blain, Big Hadley, Big Chief, Prince Hadley and Choice Quality sows. Breeders wanting a herd boar that is right in every way should note that Missouri Prospect will be sold in this sale. Mr. Sparks is selling him because he has so many of his daughters that he cannot use him longer to an advantage. He is a great boar and should go to the head of some good herd. Write Mr. Sparks at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Durbin's Old Trusty Poland.

Attention of breeders and farmers is called to the sale advertisement of T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Durbin's Old Trusty Poland China herd is not only one of the noted ones, but one of the best Poland China herds in existence today, and it can be said of his offering for October 23 that there will not be a better one in the corn belt this year. The offering will consist of three fall boars by Blue Valley Ex, five fall gilts by the same sire, 22 spring boars and 20 spring gilts, a greater part of them by Blue Valley Ex and the others by Col. Hadley by Big Hadley's Likeness. Two of the fall gilts are out of Miss Jumbo by 1,000-pound Jumbo; one out of Lady Primrose by Chief Thompson; one out of a Major Blain sow, and one out of a DeKalb's Corrector sow. The dams of the offering throughout are Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. Mr. Durbin's herd boar, Blue Valley Ex by Expansive, is not only one of the best of the kind, but he is also one of the best breeders now in service. Col. Hadley, his second herd boar, is also one of the good ones that is proving a breeder of good ones. The fall boars and gilts are right in every way, and the spring boars and gilts are an outstanding good lot of big, mellow, high-class pigs and breeders, and farmers will find few offerings as good and none better this season. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Noll Sells the Big Kind October 22.

Of all the fall sales of Poland Chinas to be held in Kansas this fall none deserves the attention of careful breeders and farmers more than the John W. Noll sale to be held at Winchester, Kansas, on Tuesday, October 22. Mr. Noll has at the head of his herd the outstanding good boar, Farrow King, claimed by mighty good judges to be the best son of Long King owned in this state. If he continues to grow and develop, as he now promises, he will without doubt reach the 1,000-pound mark. His get proves his greatness as a sire, and when it is remembered that he is a son of the sow Lady Mastodon 14th, still more can reasonably be expected from his get. Practically everything in the sale was sired by him. The dams of the offering are sows of the type that are sought after by those who have sought to improve the breed during the past few years. Among them are three daughters of A Wonder, one of the most noted sow sires of the present time; three by Columbia Chief, a sire of almost equal fame. Others, as well as the ones mentioned, are strong in the blood of the great Mastodon families. Among the attractions will be the best all Lady Mastodon 9th. Nearly every one of the pigs included is of March farrow and has plenty of size but not highly fitted. Remember that the breeding included in this sale is the same that brings the biggest prices at the Iowa sales. Put this one on your list as one that you will attend for sure. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Noll's care at Winchester.

Expansive Sale October 16.

Western farmers and breeders will have another chance to buy Expansive Poland Chinas at the H. B. Walter sale to be held on Mr. Walters' farm near Effingham, Kan., Wednesday, October 16. Included in this sale is some of the very best herd boar material of the season. Five sons of the great old sire Expansive, including Kansas Chief, a July yearling out of a dam by Gold Metal. The yearling gilt that goes in the sale is a litter mate to this boar. He will make one of the biggest, and with the large amount of Expansion blood in his veins should breed on in a way to satisfy the most exacting big-type breeder. He has all the points that the good breeder looks for, together with wide, short Expansive head. Expansive's Wonder is an August yearling by Expansive and out of Guy's Best, making him a full brother to Mr. Walters' young herd boar Expansive Chief. Two extra good fall boars are by Sampson Chief. They are large, strong fellows, and will make good where hard service is necessary. A big per cent of the spring stuff was sired by the young boar, Long King's Best, the great son of old Long King. The spring of the offering has lots of size without a great deal of fitting, and they have even more length than the Expansive pigs at the same age. I remember one extra choice gilt by the boar just mentioned and out of the good producing sow Blue Valley Pride by Blue Valley Quality. Another one by the same boar and out of a Big Victor dam is just as good or better. But lack of space forbids us mentioning the attractions. Just write for catalog and read for yourself what Mr. Walters says about them. If you can not attend and want to send a bid, Jesse Johnson will handle it with the utmost care.

Live Stock Awards at Hutchinson, Kan.

Continued From Last Week

Mellenbruch Claims Date.
Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, well known Duroc Jersey breeder of Merrill, Kan., claims date for his fall sale. The date is November 2, and the sale will be held at Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Mellenbruch has a choice lot of spring pigs, and will have announcement in this paper later.

E. J. Manderscheid Poland Chinas.
In this issue will be found the advertisement of E. J. Manderscheid, of St. John, Kan. Mr. Manderscheid is one of our successful breeders, having in his herd over 225 head. A choice lot of spring boars is offered for sale at prices that should move them quick. The herd boars used in this herd are King Darkness, Short Grass Meddler, Sunshine Chief and Meddler's Sunshine 2d. The herd sows are by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Spellbinder, Corroctor 2d, Impudence Indiana and Meddler's Sunshine. If you want the quick maturing kind that are easy feeders, write to Mr. Manderscheid for prices. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Please read advertisement in this issue.

Last Call for Davis' Hampshire Sale.
We again call attention to the sale of Hampshire hogs to be held at the sale pavilion at the stock yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., October 9, by W. F. Davis, owner of the largest herd of Hampshire hogs in the world. On that date Mr. Davis will offer at public sale yearlings past in age from spring pigs to yearlings past. This offering was picked by Mr. Davis himself, who is conceded to be the best judge and most successful breeder of Hampshire hogs in the corn belt. This offering is the tops of the big herd. Every boar offered will be in just the right condition for breeders. This will be the opportunity this year to secure a boar that will improve your herd and to get in line with a breed of hogs that never falls to the market.

C. E. Conover's Big Polands.
Attention is called to the card of C. E. Conover, which starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Conover owns one of the good herds of big boned, prolific Polands, the kind with quality, and easy feeders. His herd is headed by Long King's Lady 1st, a daughter of the great Long King. On October 17, at Stanberry, Mo., he will offer at public auction four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. The offering is out of Hobson's Choice, Empire Chief, Missouri Met, Great Look and Long-fellow Bill sows that are right in every way. Mr. Conover's offering will be one of the good fall offerings. Write him at Stanberry, Mo., for catalog, and arrange to attend this sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Wichita Nursery.
The advertisement of the Wichita Nursery Co., Wichita, Kan., again appears in this paper. For nearly 30 years this company has been advertising in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Schell, the proprietor, is well known as one of the foremost nurserymen of the west. He has taken care to see that their nursery stock is grown in an isolated district in Cowley County, Kansas, where insect disease is unknown. All trees are inspected before shipped and a certificate from the state entomologist goes with each order certifying freedom from disease. Instead of adding 40 per cent to prices to cover agents' commission, this company sells its product direct to the planters for wholesale prices. Their stock this year, owing to a favorable season, is of the finest they have ever grown. A post card sent to the above address will bring price list and descriptions of their stock.



The above cut shows the large Poland China herd boar at the head of Paul E. Haworth's herd at Lawrence, Kan. Advance is a grandson of Old Expansion, and is a splendid representative of the famous Expansion blood. Advance was shown at Kansas State Fair at Topeka last year, and won first in class, and would make a strong show, if fitted, in age boar class next year, but his real value is in his breeding qualities. His pigs are good feeders and grow and mature quick. Mr. Haworth is satisfied in advance he has a wonderful hog. Mr. Paul E. Haworth is the eldest son of Prof. E. Haworth, of the State University of Kansas, and, although in his teens, is one of our successful Poland China breeders, and has some splendid individuals in his herd. The herd sows are all large type breeding and come from good herds. Mr. Haworth has a number of choice spring boars for sale, bred by Advance. Please read advertisement in next week's issue, and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A Breeder Worth While.

One of the most successful and enthusiastic breeders the writer has visited for years is Mr. L. C. Branic, of Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Branic breeds Poland Chinas, and for about six years has devoted himself to the work undertaken with an energy and zeal that invariably means the greatest success. He loves the business, and the breeding of better hogs seems to be one of the greatest ambitions of his life. Our visit was at the close of a long day and a long auto ride, but by the light of a lantern we looked upon and admired what is believed by men who know to be one of the truly great sires of the breed now in service. Big, strong, deep sided and well hammed, he looks the equal of any of the great boars that have made history for the past dozen years. He is a son of the great Pawnee Lad, and his dam was Big Marie by Big Prospect. Mr. Branic calls him "O. K. Lad." He came from one of the best herds in Iowa and did valuable service in a Nebraska herd before he found his present good home. He is in mighty good company where he now is and is being mated with sows of great size and quality. Among them are daughters of Gold Metal, King Mastiff, Union Leader, Prince Hadley, Captain Hutch, and others well known for their great breeding power. Mr. Branic has stood at the ringside where the best sales were being held and bought liberally and intelligently, and always around the top. Mr. Branic will hold a fall and winter sale and upon both occasions will present to the hog buying public splendid opportunities to buy useful stuff at such prices as such stock should command. When writing Mr. Branic kindly mention this paper.

"Quivera Durocs."
Mr. E. G. Munsell, one of the proprietors of the "Quivera Place Duroc Jersey herd," at Herington, Kan., writes that everything is coming along in fine shape. They have vaccinated all the hogs, have the alfalfa up, and the Jersey bull calf recently purchased, has learned to drink. Besides this, Mr. and Mrs. Munsell rejoice over the arrival of a fine 9-pound girl. Kansas Farmer extends congratulations.

Verny Daniels' Great Big-Type Offering.
The attention of breeders is called to the sale of Verny Daniels of Gower, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 14 Mr. Daniels will offer at public sale 40 head of strictly big-type Poland Chinas. This offering is the outstanding tops of his excellent herd and they are big-type Polands with quality. The lot will include six yearling boars sired by the great boar Big Jumbo 6th by Big Jumbo 6th was one of the great sons of Big Jumbo and the yearling boars in this sale are good ones. They are out of Banner Boy and Expansion Son dams. Fourteen spring boars and 17 spring gilts will go in the sale. There will be litters by the great Long King's Equal, one of them out of the great sow, Lady Jumbo 3d, and the other out of Lady Prospect 3d. They are the kind that will interest breeders wanting size and high quality. There will be two litters by King's Long King's Equal dam, Long King's Equal, a boar that is right in every way as an individual, and he is a proven breeder. There will also be litters by Big Jumbo 6th and out of Big Hadley's Likeness, Pawnee Giant and Giantess sows, and breeders will find it one of the good offerings of the season. Write for catalog. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

W. A. Burk's Big Type Offering.
Attention is called to the sale advertisement of W. A. Burk, of Trenton, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 15 Mr. Burk will sell 45 head of strictly big type boars and gilts. The offering will consist of 14 head of fall yearling boars by Mr. Burk's great herd boar, King's Giant 176231, by Long King, and out of Mammoth Giantess 3d; one yearling boar by Long King's Equal, and yearling boar by King's Giant and out of the best big type sows in his herd. These sows will be sold open. Fourteen spring boars by King's Giant and Black Jumbo, one of the good sons of Long King's Equal, and seven spring gilts by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. The entire offering will be big type Polands with class. King's Giant is one of the great sons of Long King that is making good as a breeder. Black Jumbo is an all-round good individual and the litters in this herd are outstanding good ones. The offering is out of Mastodon, Columbia Chief 2d, Prospect, Grand Wonder and King's Giant sows. They are a good, growthy lot, are not over-fitted and are in just the right shape to make good as breeding stock. Breeders wanting something good, big type yearling gilts to breed for brood sow sales will find them in this offering. Catalogs are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

Sunflower Holsteins.
One of the most interesting places in northeastern Kansas is the fine, highly improved farm adjoining the town of Oskaloosa, where the Sunflower Holstein herd is kept. This fine blue grass farm and magnificent herd of registered Holsteins belongs to and is looked after by Mr. F. J. Searle. Annually there is sold from this farm thousands of dollars worth of good breeding stock, besides a large amount of dairy products. The present herd bull, Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th King, is one of the great bulls of the breed, weighs around a ton in his 3-year-old form and has a wonderfully choice lot of helpers already to his credit. His sire, King Walker, was the first bull of the breed to have a 30-pound dam and granddam, his sire, Admiral Walker Pieterje, having a whole string of 30-pound daughters, including Marion Walker Pieterje, the first 30-pound dam and granddam, the three averaging 32 pounds for seven days, and 126 pounds for 30 days, both world's records for three generations. The dam of the bull, Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th, made 25 pounds of butter in seven days; 103 in 30 days, doing this when she was only 4 years old. At 5 years she made 29 pounds in seven days. She has five A. R. O. sisters, all above 20 pounds. The cow herd is one of the best in the west, and contains cows with records from 13 to 18 pounds at 2 years old, and as high as 25 pounds for mature cows. Mr. Searle is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, and we recommend him to any of our readers wanting to buy Holsteins. King Walker is owned by Woodcrest herd, Rifton, N. Y., one of the largest Holstein establishments in the world.

Groninger's Big Event.
Never in the history of Poland China events in the west have breeders and farmers of the corn belt been afforded a better opportunity to buy desirable Poland Chinas than will be presented at the Herman Groninger & Son's sale to be held at the farm near Bendena and Denton, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 9. Fifty head of almost mature animals in a fall sale is something new for these parts, and when it is known that this number have been selected from about 300 head of the proposition looks still better. The 30 fall gilts, which include three two-year-olds and the same number of spring yearlings, represent the tops picked out of 50 head. There is absolutely not an undesirable one in the bunch. The 20 fall boars are also selected from a big bunch. They are perfectly smooth and so uniform that it would take an expert to pick out the best ones. The whole bunch have excellent heads, and for smoothness will not be excelled in any western sale this season. There are attractions from the standpoint of breeding; that is, the same breeding has proved itself so good that it may seem proper to mention a few of the different litters, but no man can pick out the best, and the writer is not going to try. The three spring yearlings seem to be rather outstanding, possibly because of a little more age. They are by Expansion's Son, and three better brood sow prospects will certainly not be sold this year. Two extra gilts were sired by Expansion Look and out of the noted old sow, Coin Lady. One of the two-year-old sows is a real show sow. She was sired by Big Hadley's Likeness, and her dam was by Expansion. One extra good litter of two boars and four gilts are out of Metal Maid by Gold Metal. Their dam topped Groninger's last spring sale at a long price. One spring yearling is a daughter of Kansas Ex. by Expansive. The sale is chock full of attractions, and almost every good boar of the past few years is represented. No breeder will appreciate the quality of this offering unless he attends the sale. I honestly think any hog man can well afford to take a day off and spend railroad fare just to see it. File your application now for catalog. Mention this notice.

JERSEY CATTLE.
Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb., were the only exhibitors, and received all awards in class. There were no championship classes provided. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the awards.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
The only exhibitors in the Galloway breed was Straub Bros., of Avoca, Neb., who presented a strong herd in quality and numbers. They received all award in class and championships. C. J. Woods, Chillicothe, Kan., did the judging.

GUERNSEYS.
Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Ia., were the only exhibitors. They presented a strong herd of 30 head, receiving all awards in class. No championships were provided in the premium list. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the ribbons.

BROWN SWISS.
Dahlen & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan., were the only exhibitors, with a fine herd of 12 head. They received all class awards. There were no championships provided for in the premium list. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the awards.

FAT STEERS.
Exhibitors—W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; D. Teltjen, Bellevue, Ia.

Judge—J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo. Two-Year-Olds—1, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Orange Dale (S. H.); 2, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Archer (S. H.); 3, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Insurgent Envoy (Ang.); 4 and 5, Miller, on Kingburn and Jerry (Ang.); 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Maple Hill (grade Hfd.).

Yearlings—1, Hall, on Hallwood (S. H.); 2 and 4, Miller, on Glen Ayon Emperor and Patrick King (Ang.); 3, and 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Benedict (S. H.); Perfection Lad (Hfd.), and Hey-steer Calf—1, Hazlett, on Blanco (Hfd.); 2, Hall, on Bill (S. H.); 3, Teltjen, on Dutch Joe 2d (S. H.); 4, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Roan Jim (S. H.); 5, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Fletcher (Hfd.); 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Meadoll.

Champion Steer—Hallwood, Hallwood. SHEEP DEPARTMENT. OXFORD DOWN. George Allen, Lexington, Neb., was the only exhibitor, receiving all awards and championships.

Judge—George Goodenough, Turon, Kan. COTSWOLD. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan. Aged Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.

Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Aged Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Champion Ram—Doty. Reserve Champion—Allen.

Champion Ewe—Allen. RESERVE CHAMPIONS. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; Classen Bros., Union City, Okla.; John Coldwater, Chase, Kan.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan. Aged Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Coldwater. Under Yearling Ram—1, Classen; 2, Coldwater.

Aged Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Yearling Ewe—1, Classen; 2, Allen. Under Yearling Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Classen. Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Pen—1, Coldwater; 2, Allen.

Champion Ram—Doty. Champion Ewe—Doty. Kansas Champion Ram and Ewe—Coldwater.

SOUTHDOWNS. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb. Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Yearling Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Aged Ewe—1 and 2, Allen.

Yearling Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Under Yearling—1 and 2, Allen. Flock—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty.

Champion Ram—Allen. Champion Ewe—Allen. DELAIN MERINO. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan. Aged Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.

Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Under Yearling—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Aged Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.

Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.

Pen—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Champion Ram and Ewe—Doty. RAMBOUILLETS. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan. Aged Ram—1 and 2, Doty.

Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Under Yearling Ram—1 and 2, Doty. Aged Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty.

Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen. Under Yearling Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty. Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.

Pen—1 and 2, Doty. Champion Ram—Doty. Champion Ewe—Allen.

HAMPSHIRE. Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan. Aged Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.

Under Year Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros. Aged Ewe—1 and 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.

Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros. Under Year Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty; 3, Sherwood Bros. Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.

Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty; 3, Sherwood Bros. Champion Ram and Ewe—Doty. POLAND CHINAS. Exhibitors—John Gildow & Sons, H. L. Faulkner, both of Jamesport, Mo.; Lee Stanford, Lyons, J. F. Ware, Garfield, Stryker Bros., Fredonia, F. M. Giltner,

Calhoun, H. B. Baird, Central City, both of Nebraska.

Judges—J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., and E. E. Axline, Independence, Mo. Aged Boar—1, Stanford, on Smuggler; 2, Baird, on Columbus; 3, Faulkner, on Bill Sunday.

Senior Yearling Boar—1, Stryker Bros., on Choice Pilot. Junior Yearling Boars—1, Baird, on Sky-lard; 2, Stryker Bros., on Cosmo; 3, Gildow, on Bob La Follette.

Senior Boar Pig—1 and 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Baird, all on unnamed pigs. Junior Boar Pig—1, Stryker Bros.; 2, Giltner; 3, Oliver & Son, on unnamed pigs.

Aged Sow—1, Stryker Bros., on Pilotress; 2, Baird, on Baird's Model 2d; 3, Peck, on Hill Croft Amazon. Senior Yearling Sow—1 and 3, Baird, on Champion of 1912 and Baird's Pride; 2, Stryker Bros., on Triumph.

Junior Yearling Sow—1 and 2, Baird; 3, Stryker Bros., (unnamed.) Senior Sow Pig—1, Stryker Bros.; 2, Baird; 3, Gildow, (unnamed.) Junior Sow Pig—1, Giltner; 2, Stryker; 3, Baird, (unnamed.)

Senior Champion Boar—Stanford, on Smuggler. Reserve Champion—Stanford, on Sky-lark. Junior Champion Boar—Stryker Bros., on senior boar pig.

Reserve Champion—Stryker Bros., on junior boar pig. Grand Champion Boar—Stryker Bros., on Smuggler. Senior Champion Sow—Baird, on junior yearling.

Junior Champion Sow—Stryker Bros., on senior sow pig. Grand Champion Sow—Baird, on junior yearling.

Get of Sire—Baird; 2, Stryker Bros. Produce of Sow—1, Baird; 2, Stryker Bros. Aged Herd—1, Baird; 2, Stryker Bros.

Young Herd—1, Giltner; 2, Gildow. Exhibitors—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Thompson Bros., Garrison, R. D. Martin & Son, Eureka, Gertrude Crow, Hutchinson, C. L. Buskirk, Hutchinson, all of Kansas; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.; C. R. Doty and Mr. Marshall, Charleston, Ill.

Judge—Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo. Aged Boars—1, Classen Bros., on Valley B; 2, Blackshere, on J. R.'s Chief; 3, Doty, on Good Enough D.

Senior Yearling Boar—1, Martin & Son, on Beauty's Babe; 2, Doty, on Archilles; 3, Classen Bros., on Gold Mine. Junior Yearling Boar—1, Thompson Bros., on Col. Harris; 2, Classen Bros., on O. K. Senior Boar Pig—1 and 2, Blackshere, on Young Chief and Big Chief; 3, Marshall, on unnamed.

Junior Boar Pig—1, Crow, on Crimson Crow; 2, Blackshere; 3, Buskirk, on unnamed pig. Aged Sow—1, Thompson Bros., on Golden Queen; 2, Blackshere, on Model D; 3, Martin & Son.

Senior Yearling Sow—1, Blackshere, on Miss Unceada Wonder; 2, Classen Bros., on Miss Adventure; 3, Doty. Junior Yearling Sow—1 and 3, Thompson Bros., on Queen Mary and Mary's Queen; 2, Blackshere, on Duroc Lady's First.

Senior Sow Pig—1, Thompson Bros., on Cherry Girl; 2, Blackshere, on Lincoln Model; 3, Martin & Son, on Baby Rose. Junior Sow Pig—1, Crow; 2, Blackshere; 3, Thompson Bros. (All unnamed pigs.) Senior Champion Boar—Classen Bros., on Valley B.

Reserve Champion Boar—Martin & Son, on Beauty's Babe. Junior Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Young Chief.

Reserve Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Crow. Grand Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Valley B. Senior Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Golden Queen.

Reserve Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Queen Mary. Junior Champion Sow—Crow, on Crimson Gertrude.

Reserve Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Cherry Girl. Grand Champion Sow—Golden Queen. Get of Sire—1, Blackshere, on get of Dandy Lad; 2, Martin & Sons, on get of Dady Duke.

Produce of Sow—1, Blackshere; 2, Thompson Bros. Aged Herd—1, Thompson Bros.; 2, Blackshere. Young Herd—1, Crow; 2, Blackshere.

In the Berkshire swine competition, Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan., and L. M. Marshall, Mattoon, Ill., were the only exhibitors.

Judges—H. E. Axline, Independence, Mo., and J. N. Kemp, Kenney, Ill. Aged Boars—1, Sutton Farms, on Duke's Bacon 6th; 2, Marshall, on Master Charmer 4th; 3, Sutton Farms, on Artful Masterpiece.

Junior Yearling Boar—1, Sutton, on Peaceful's Charm; 2, Marshall, on Lee's Wonder. Senior Boar Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Junior Boar Pig—1, Sutton, on Lee Duke; 2, Sutton, on Wakarusa Duke; 3, Marshall, on Rival's Robin Hood.

Aged Sow—1, Marshall, on Value's Lady Bachelor 4th. Senior Yearling Sow—1, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Junior Yearling Sow—1, Sutton; 2, Marshall. Senior Sow Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 3, Marshall.

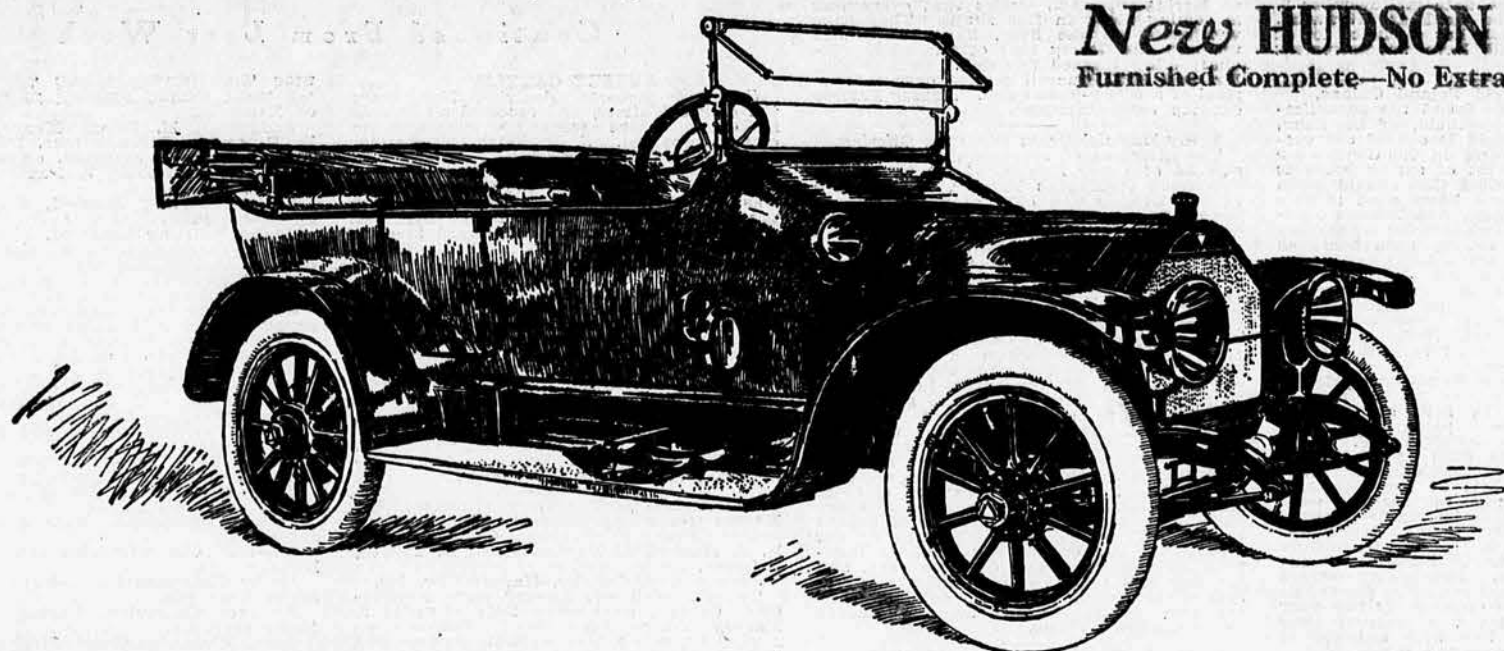
Senior Sow Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 2, Marshall. Sutton Farms won all championships except senior and grand champion sow, which was won by Marshall.

Get of Sire—1, Marshall. Thomas F. Kent, Walnut, Ia., and C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., were exhibitors of Chester White swine, each showing a full herd. Kent entries, by reason of superior fitting, won all first and second ribbons and championships. J. W. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., tied the ribbons.

W. J. Briniger, Blythedale, Mo., a heavy winner with his Hampshire swine at former shows on the circuit, divided honors pretty evenly in this show with J. W. Eddin, Charleston, Ill., with J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo., a close third. John Binder, Blythedale, Mo., and J. F. Pride, Medora, Kan., were exhibitors.

Judge—Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo. Poland Chinas At Milford.

O. R. Strouss, the successful Poland China breeder, located at Milford, Kan., has a card regularly in this paper. Mr. Strouss breeds the real big, smooth kind. His her/h boars have great size and come from big ancestors. Mr. Strouss has stock for sale. Write him, mentioning this notice.



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The Hudson Motor Car Company is not owned by individuals who do not contribute to the success of the business. With the exception of one holder of a small amount of stock, everyone interested in this Company is actively engaged in its operation. Consequently no earnings must be made for brains that are not responsible for those earnings.

There is no large overhead—no water. That accounts, in addition to the value of brains in the engineering—in addition to the elimination of error, for the fact that in the HUDSON "37" is given a quality not obtainable in any other car and never possible under any other conditions.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

Some Will Advise You to Wait

Some may say to you "The HUDSON '37' is a new car. Wait and see what it does during its first year. Get some older car—one that has been developed slowly, that has been improved year after year but which is a radical change from the leading engineering practices."

That was sound advice when no builder had had experience. It is sound advice as applied to any car built by any one man. It does not apply to the HUDSON "37" which is the result of the experience of these 48 men gained in 97 factories in building over 200,000 cars.

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