

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**N**O MAN can be truly human unless he fits into humanity.  
As no man can live in a community longer than his neighbors please, so no man can live to the full measure of a man except in proper environment.

The farmer, on the farm, is the nation's most important citizen. With greater numbers and larger investment he creates more wealth than all others. He supplies practically all of human food and half the materials of manufacture from his acres; is the largest and safest bank customer and the chief dependence of the manufacturer and merchant. He is juror between labor and capital, and when public office is on trial.

But the farmer retired to town is out of his environment. He has ceased to be a farmer and cannot become an urbanite. He does not fit, and our nation's safety lies here.

To make a city bred man of a trained farmer is harder than to unscramble an egg.

—I. D. G.



*"The Farmer Retired to Town is out of his Environment"*



## Dipping Sheep

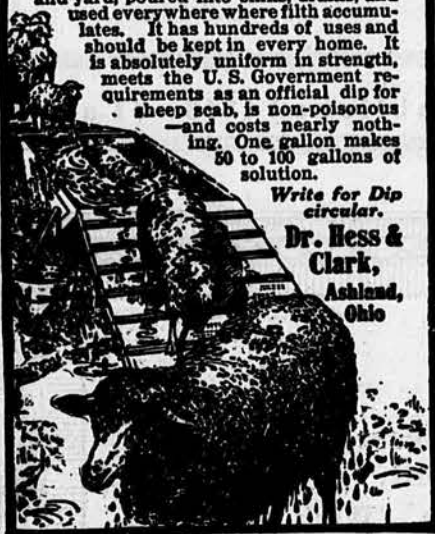
is only one kind of cleaning up needed at this time of year. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills ticks, disinfects the skin and fleece, cures scab, mange and all parasitic skin diseases. Is just the thing to put in the hog wallow. Keeps its strength and hogs can free themselves of lice, at the same time heal and prevent skin diseases. Besides

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

cleans up and purifies the premises. It should be sprinkled in the poultry house and yard, poured into sinks, drains, and used everywhere where filth accumulates. It has hundreds of uses and should be kept in every home. It is absolutely uniform in strength, meets the U. S. Government requirements as an official dip for sheep scab, is non-poisonous and costs nearly nothing. One gallon makes 50 to 100 gallons of solution.

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## Kafir Planting Suggestions

By E. F. Chilcott, Superintendent Sub-Experiment Station, Carden City, Kansas

It is more difficult to obtain a stand of kafir than of any other sorghum. In planting kafir seed it is essential to obtain a thin but regular stand. The fanning mill with a good set of screens will remove trash and seed of uniform size and thereby aid in securing a regular stand, but a uniform stand cannot be secured unless seed of good germination is planted. The germination of kafir seed is usually low; 80 per cent is a very fair germination, and this year fully 50 per cent will not grow. To be certain that the seed is good its germination should be tested. A simple way to do this is to put a little water in the bottom of a pail. In the water place some stones or chunks of wood which rise a little above the surface of the water. Lay a wet blotter or a piece of wet cardboard on the stones or wood. Place the seeds to be tested on the cardboard and cover with a piece of wet blotter, cardboard or cloth, and cover the pail, leaving a small hole in the cover for the escape of water vapor. Hang the pail on the wall or ceiling over the stove where it will remain warm at night, and in a few days all the good seeds will be germinated. Some of the water in the pail will evaporate, keeping the seed moist, if the cover is kept on the pail. One hundred or two hundred seeds taken from various places in the sacks or bins should be enough for a satisfactory germination test.

### GOOD SEED WILL SOMETIMES NOT GROW.

Another factor which often causes a thin stand of kafir is its sensitiveness to cold and poor soil conditions after planting. Often good seed will give a poor stand if it is planted in an unfavorable seed bed. It is usually not advisable to plant before the middle to the last of May, and when a small acreage is planted or a particular kind of sorghum is being tried in a new locality, it may be advisable to plant thickly; that is, a seed every three or four inches in the row, and if the stand is too thick, thin with a hoe. This is not as difficult as might be anticipated. One man should thin in a day two acres

with a thick stand, or four to six with a stand not very much too thick. In the western part of the state kafir should stand 10 or 12 inches apart in the row.

### PREPARATION OF SEED BED.

The principal thing about a seed bed for kafir is that it should be sufficiently moist for quick germination. If the seed is planted in dry soil and a beating rain comes before it is up it has difficulty in getting through the crust and much of it dies. Probably the best practice is to blank list some weeks before it is necessary to plant. Then when a rain comes and thoroughly soaks the bottom of the lister furrows, plant the seed in the bottom of the furrows fairly deep, two or three inches, as soon as it is possible to get into the field. Even a light team can handle a lister to do this planting.

### SMUT OF KAFIR AND OTHER SORGHUMS.

Last season considerable smut was present in some sections. If new seed has been purchased or seed has been threshed or fanned with machinery that has handled smutty seed, the seed should be treated for smut. If planting for seed production it is always wise to treat the seed. Considering the small amount used, this is very little work. It may be done as follows: Pour one pound (one pint) of formalin into 30 gallons of water and stir thoroughly; sprinkle a floor or canvas with the solution; put the seed on the wet floor or canvas and sprinkle the seed with the solution until it is thoroughly dampened. Pile up the wet seed and cover it with a blanket or canvas which has also been wet in the solution. Leave the seed covered for two hours, then spread it out to dry. When it is dry enough, plant. The planting need not be done immediately after the seed is treated, for no injury will result from standing if the seed is thoroughly dried. Formalin may be purchased at the drug stores. It is a colorless liquid and is poisonous. It is sometimes sold as a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde.

## Much About Sweet Clover

The interest of Kansans generally in sweet clover, together with the fact that in our judgment it will serve a good purpose in our agriculture, seem to justify printing the important conclusions of the Ohio Experiment Station as given in a recently published bulletin. They are:

1. The per cent of organic matter in the soil is one of the factors limiting crop production.
2. If soil is under cultivation, the organic matter, unless artificially maintained, decreases rapidly.
3. The loss of organic matter is much more rapid when hillsides are under cultivation than on level plains.
4. Most farm lands in Ohio are in need of artificial humus-forming material.
5. Stable and yard manures are not made in sufficient quantities to maintain the organic matter supply needed by the soil.
6. Red and mammoth clover, rye, cow peas, soy beans and buckwheat are good green manure crops if plowed under, but the high feeding value of these plants makes their use as green manure a secondary consideration in most of the farm practices of the state. Moreover, these cultivated plants will not thrive under the adverse conditions where their use as humus-forming material is most needed; therefore, a hardy, vigorous growing, soil-poverty withstanding plant is needed.
7. Sweet clover (melilotus) is such a plant, and possesses also the distinct advantage of being a legume, i. e., a nitrogen gathering plant.
8. Sweet clover delights in hard, compact soil, exposed subsoil, stony situations, and conditions too adverse for most other plants to thrive.
9. Sweet clover grown in comparison with other plants used as green manure usually adds much more humus forming material to the soil than any of the others.
10. Sweet clover is a biennial; it is easily restrained, and can not be considered as a noxious weed.
11. Sweet clover has made good. It has restored bankrupt tobacco soils in

Kentucky, run-down cotton plantations in Mississippi and Alabama, washed limestone hillsides in Iowa, alkali soils in Arizona, wasting sands in Tasmania, and barren, dry, clay knobs in Ohio.

12. Sweet clover affords a nutritious herbage for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, if pastured when the growth is young.

13. Sweet clover makes a fair quality of hay if cut just before it blossoms.

14. Sweet clover thrives best in soils rich in lime.

15. Sweet clover requires inoculation in order to do well under all conditions.

16. Sweet clover can be seeded on bare ground in January, February or March, with oats in April, on well prepared ground in May, or at the end of the summer in the same manner as is sometimes done with alfalfa.

17. Sweet clover inoculates the soil for alfalfa.

18. Sweet clover is the forerunner of blue grass.

19. Sweet clover is a non-competitive plant and disappears when conditions have been made favorable for other plants.

20. Sweet clover affords a good orchard mulch.

21. Sweet clover is not a rival of red clover or alfalfa, and is not needed where these plants do well.

22. Sweet clover is a good honey-producing plant.

23. Sweet clover has a work to do in Ohio. It will help in solving the problem of the abandoned fields. It will make profitable agriculture possible on loafing acres. It will stop the waste of the hills. Heal the scars on washed and scully fields. Make green pastures possible where no grass is now growing, and hold for posterity the priceless heritage of a productive soil.

The only permanent agriculture is that which is based on stock raising, and permanent agriculture means profitable agriculture.

In breeding the mares this spring select a light horse for the light mares and a heavy horse for the heavy mares.

## A Wagon Built Like A Bridge



### Weather Has Little Effect On It

HERE is a wagon that will not dry out and become loose, or rot and break. It never has cracked hubs, split felloes or loose tires. It has no bolts and nuts to work loose and rattle off, and nothing to come apart. It is not affected by dry or wet weather, nor by heat or cold.

Troubles, so common to the ordinary wagon, are overcome entirely.

This wagon is made of steel I-beams, channels and angles—the strongest shapes known in steel construction work. It is put together with large steel rivets, inserted hot under great pressure. They do not become loose even after years of service.

This wagon, the only one of the kind, is the

### Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagon

Its axles are steel I-beams, the ends of which are rolled into shape for the spindles. No material is cut away. All of the original strength remains.

The gear parts and bolsters are scientifically built and braced so that the load is distributed evenly over the entire wagon. No one part does more than its share of the work. This wagon has steel wheels made with a tension. The weight of the load is carried by all of the spokes—each one doing its share regardless of whether it happens to be located at the top, bottom or side of the wheel.

Davenport Steel Wheels run on straight spindles, and the tires bear flat on the ground. Strongest wheels known for wagons.

### Roller Bearings—Reduced Draft

Best of all are the Roller Bearings. It is because Davenport Wagons have roller bearings that you can do work with two horses and a Davenport that would ordinarily take three horses.

### The Roller Bearing



Parts in Their Order

These roller bearings are practically everlasting. They cannot get out of order and show no appreciable wear even after long service.

### Oil Without Removing the Wheels

The Davenport Wagon has another handy and time-saving feature. You don't have to take the wheels off and get yourself covered with grease to oil them.

Just push back the lid of the oil cup in the wheel, squirt in a little oil and let go of the lid. It closes itself.

It takes but a few minutes to oil a Davenport Wagon. You don't use a jack, waste time or soil your hands.

### Send for this Book

"When the Going Is Hard" is a little booklet that contains a lot of interesting things about the Davenport Roller-Bearing Steel Wagon. Among other, it tells how neck-weight is taken off the horses, why Davenport Wheels do not fill with mud, how the bearings are made dust-proof, etc. It also fully explains and illustrates the use of roller bearings on wagons.

You can get this book free by asking for it as Booklet No. B-13

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# 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. PITCHEER, Secretary.

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

**LACK OF INTEREST.**

There is only one assignable reason for the failure of farmers who are milking cows to refuse to enter into cow testing associations or to buy their own Babcock testing outfits and keep the production records of their individual cows. That reason is because farm dairymen in general do not feel that they are permanently in the cow milking business and so are not interested in the development of their herds to the highest possible profit. In practically every instance in which a farmer is making a specialty of dairying and is endeavoring to grade up and improve his herd, he is keeping in some form or other a record of individual performance which gives him a good idea of the relative merits of the individuals kept in the herd.

We have printed from time to time examples of the results obtained from herd testing. We have one before us now—that of a Scandinavian dairyman in Minnesota. He was dissatisfied with the results obtained from a herd of 14 cows. In 1907 he began testing. He found that the average of the herd was 182 pounds of butter fat in 12 months, the best cow producing 224 pounds and the poorest 110 pounds, and his total cash income for the year was \$764.40. At the close of the first year's testing the two poorest cows were sold. The following year the 12 cows averaged 242 pounds, the best giving 291 pounds and the poorest 197 pounds, and the cash income was \$871.20. These results looked so good to him that he again sold the two poorest cows, and in 1909 the ten cows averaged 254 pounds, the best giving 304 pounds and the poorest 204 pounds, and the cash income was \$762.30. Again he cut out the two poorest cows and in 1910 he milked eight cows averaging 316 pounds each, the best giving 427 pounds of fat and the poorest 291 pounds, and the cash received was \$758.40, or by milking eight of the best cows in the original herd he received practically the same income as was received from the original 14 cows.

Nothing can be more certain than that this record can be duplicated in seven of every ten Kansas herds, and we are wondering why people cannot see that the saving of the feed and the labor incidental to milking six of the least profitable and usually unprofitable cows day after day and year after year will not pay many times over in money and dozens upon dozens of times over in satisfaction for the little work done in connection with recording the milk yield of the individual cows and the testing of a sample of milk from each cow one or two times a month. It is certain that no factory man would keep 14 men to do the work of eight men if he knew of a sure and reliable way of recording the work of each man. It is certain, too, that if the manner of keeping the individual record of each man's work was not known he would find a way. It is one of the mysteries to every man who has thought or investigated along dairy lines, why the use of the scales and Babcock test has not become of as common use in every herd as the milk pail. While we are thinking about what may be the matter with our farm operations we are led to inquire why the thoughtful man and the fellow who really wants to get along but who feels that he is not getting along, does not apply to his business some of the same essential fundamentals necessary to success in other lines.

**THE OBJECT WORTHY.**

The meeting of Kansas bankers at Hutchinson last week was a good meeting for farmers—good from the standpoint that bankers were made to realize the obligations they owe to the agriculture of Kansas and so to the farmers of the state. Contrary to the view of the newspapers, the bankers did not discuss the lines along which the farmer should handle his affairs—bankers agree that the farmer knows more about his business than the man who has not made a business of farming.

The bankers of Kansas, however, do

feel the need of a more permanently prosperous condition among farmers—that unless the farmer is prosperous and has money to deposit and money with which to buy goods, banking, merchandising, etc., cannot be as prosperous as is possible. It is of common admission that the farmer is not making as much money as he can, that he is not making the best use of his soil, that he does not keep as much live stock as he should, and that there are a lot of other things he could do for his own good.

Sober judgment dictates, too, that a large percentage of farmers would manage their affairs differently if they could obtain more money on easier terms than is now possible. This money is needed to develop possibilities which the farmer recognizes and well understands. Money is needed by the farmer to enable him to buy cattle that he may feed his grain and roughage, that he may build up a depleted breeding herd which he has been forced to reduce because of some extenuating circumstances, that he may make an exchange of scrub stock for better stock, and, if he be a tenant, that he may acquire a farm of his own and improve the same, that he may be enabled to hold his grain for the highest market, that he may be permitted to sell his products and buy his necessities on a better basis.

These are a few of the many legitimate needs the farmer has for money. The business man has no more legitimate or pressing needs for capital. The latter has been able to get the financial aid—the farmer has not, partly through some fault of his own and partly because the banker has not realized that the man who occupies and uses the land is the backbone of the state's prosperity and wealth. The banker knows that he has in a great measure neglected the farmer—that the farmer's deposits have been used largely to finance the city's business instead of being used to build up the agricultural community and maintain the fountain head of all wealth.

Because the banker has taken cognizance of these things—and because he has talked about these conditions and listened to recommendations as to how he could relieve his obligation to the tiller of the soil, is what made the annual meeting of Kansas bankers a good one from the farmer's standpoint. As a result of the meeting the bankers of each county will organize themselves into an investigating committee. They will study the needs of their particular community with the avowed object of taking such possible steps are regarded as the most helpful and necessary in building up the community. The banker realizes that the merchant can help—that he has a part in this great movement—and he will be invited to participate. There is no reason why the movement should not result in great good.

Farmers should not shy at this action on the part of the bankers of their county. Contrary to the reports of the news press, the bankers are not going to tell farmers how to farm. They may occasionally recommend certain well established methods of farm practice for the consideration of their patrons and friends, but such suggestions will be carefully guarded. On the other hand, we feel sure that the bankers will study the agriculture of their section, that they will endeavor to arrive at those means by which they can help the farm community. To accomplish this, the farmer must be receptive, willing to suggest and if possible assist the banker in arriving at the correct conclusion. The banker cannot successfully play the game alone—neither can the farmer. The two can play it to the benefit of each. The intention and the objects of the banker are worthy.

**SWEET CLOVER AGAIN.**

It is certain that the interest in sweet clover is growing. We have the past week received no less than a dozen inquiries asking where the seed can be obtained. These inquiries are the direct result of letters from Kansas sweet

clover growers and printed in KANSAS FARMER. Our correspondence regarding sweet clover during the past year leads to the belief that a considerable greater acreage is being grown for pasture and hay than we thought. We believe that by far the greater acreage is to be found in Southwestern Kansas, and particularly along the valley of the Arkansas, in which valley there is some land too sandy to grow alfalfa or other field crops.

Our correspondence relative to sweet clover has convinced us that this plant will fill a limited need in many sections of the state. It undoubtedly is valuable under many adverse soil and climatic conditions, and so should be given a fair trial.

We have just chanced to note a statement by ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. We have at other times remarked that he is an observant farmer. Speaking of sweet clover he says: "We are certain that the merits of the plant warrant more than a passing notice, for there are many localities where it may be grown both to the advantage of the soil and the live stock." The above observation is, of course, with reference to Wisconsin conditions. However, we are strongly inclined to the belief that his statement is equally applicable to Kansas, as well as to other western states.

We have been holding ourselves in check with reference to this sweet clover agitation. So, because of the tendency of Kansas farmers to go head over heels into any new thing which looks good to him. The need of a pasture and hay plant different from those we have might inspire the cultivation of sweet clover on a larger scale and over a greater area than value of the plant and the conditions might warrant. We have therefore chosen to allow Kansas sweet clover growers to do the boosting. This has been done. This is the best information we—or for that matter, anyone else—could give on the subject. The letters indicate that sweet clover deserves a trial under the conditions specifically described from time to time in KANSAS FARMER. We do caution our readers, however, to begin its seeding in an experimental way and so try it out before making it an extensive farm crop.

**PAID BIG PRICE.**

Missouri Chief Josephine, the property of the Agricultural College of Missouri, and which remarkable animal came near exceeding the world's record in the production of butter fat, was a few months ago slaughtered in the interest of science—this that her anatomy might be dissected and if possible throw some light on her remarkable powers as a milk producer. This was a cruel fate indeed. It is to be hoped that the result will justify the sacrifice. It is doubtful, however, if such will be the case. In the past hundreds of cows have been slaughtered for an examination of the interior with the hope of learning something more than has already been understood with reference to milk production. The heart and other vital organs have been weighed and measured, only to find that they correspond with those of other cows and which have not won recognition as great producers.

We know that cows, like men, have different capacities for work. The cause of excessive capacity in one instance and the lack of capacity in another, remains unknown and probably always will. We see no particular advantage in knowing the cause. Knowing that some animals are far superior as producers in comparison with others, and that the superior producer has the ability to transmit those qualities to her offspring, would seem sufficient. It is certain that the natural life of Missouri Chief Josephine would have resulted in greater benefit to dairying in general than will result from an examination of her anatomy. It seems a crime to destroy such an animal. Such fate at the hands of scientists would seem a repetition of the child's curiosity to "see the wheels go 'round."

**BROOM CORN GROWERS BUSY.**

The broom corn growers of Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas are organizing for the purpose of securing, if possible, better prices for broom corn. The claim that two or three years ago growers were receiving \$100 to \$250 a ton for their brush and buyers were so anxious for contracts that money was advanced to defray harvesting expenses, and that under these conditions the crop was so profitable that wheat and corn farmers turned to broom corn as their main dependence. It is said that last year the largest crop of broom corn in the history of these three states was grown, but prices ranged from \$15 to \$105 a ton, averaging, it is said, about \$30 a ton, or \$5 less than cost of production. The above is briefly stated as the growers' view.

The broom corn dealers have an organization which is endeavoring to improve the quality of broom corn produced, particularly in the three states named above, and this association is mailing its printed matter to KANSAS FARMER and from which several short articles which seemed timely and practical have been printed. The dealers claim that the quality of broom corn produced in the western states during the past few years has rapidly deteriorated in quality because of two principal reasons. First, the use of seed of low germination and so weakly, and second, the use of badly mixed seed. It is their contention that because of the two above named conditions of seed the broom corn produced is of inferior quality and is not worth nearly so much money as formerly, and the inference is that these conditions are responsible for the lower prices, although we have not seen in this circular matter any direct reference to the matter of price or anything that would indicate that growers were rebelling on account of the prices received.

KANSAS FARMER is not at all familiar with the growing of broom corn. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that broom corn will mix and so deteriorate in quality just as does our cane, kafir, corn, and in fact every other farm crop. If the growers of Kansas are not producing the very best of brush, it is our understanding that they can do so if they will, and it is certain that it will pay to produce a good quality of brush just as it will pay to produce a good quality of anything else, whether it be farm crops or a commodity produced in the factory. The above views of growers as well as brush buyers are given for the purpose of showing that each side has its contention and in all probability there is merit in the contention of each.

One of the objects of the growers' organization is to establish, if possible, broom factories throughout the brush growing sections, and an effort will be made to induce the business interests in the various towns to furnish the means necessary for the erection of such factories. The growers will operate the factories and market the brooms. It is said that it costs 12 cents to manufacture a broom, and that the standard price of jobbing such brooms is 25 cents, and if this manufacturing and marketing can be done on the co-operative plan the grower will be able to receive from \$130 to \$160 a ton for standard brush.

Ever try a fly repellent on your horses or milk cows? It is the best little investment you can make, and the time will soon be here when it will be needed. An occasional application will allow the horses to spend their strength in work and not in fly-fighting, while the old cow will stand quietly through the milking and never touch your hat.

The article entitled "A Real Machine," which appeared on page 20 of KANSAS FARMER issue of April 26, was wrongly credited as to authorship. This article was an extract from a paper presented by Mrs. J. H. Moose at Kimball, Kan., Grange.



# WHAT THE WEST NEEDS

*Small Farmer With Cows, Pigs and Poultry and Use of Almost Sure Feed Crops*

By EARL HOFFER, Editor, Ness County

THE time has come for a re-adjustment of the forces and the methods by which the western fourth of Kansas—excepting a few specially favored localities where nature presents different conditions from the main body of that section—is to be made to realize that condition of prosperity what has been advertised as its heritage and which the many advantages possessed by it make its right. Which is virtually an acknowledgment that in many ways it has not made good on the claims made for it, or in other words that the wrong ideas and methods have been followed in its attempted development, but is by no means an indictment against the possibilities or a disparagement of its resources and the opportunities which they hold for those who will work in harmony with the conditions with which he has to deal.

The main part of that portion of the state included in the designation, "Western Kansas," with especial reference to that west of the one hundredth meridian, is today facing a situation that is in reality a crisis in its history, the starting point of a new epoch very similar to that which marked its first settlement. It is perhaps not exactly a new situation, but the people have been brought more squarely and more closely face to face with it, and the misconceptions, the errors of judgment and vision, the prejudices and antipathies that have been permitted to obscure and distort it have been brushed aside or corrected, and it only now requires a little directing of their attention to the details and the evident facts which the logic of past experiences has forced into prominent relief to secure recognition from the average person acquainted with these facts to the situation as it exists. And the quicker it arrives at the point of a candid acknowledgment and starts in to proclaim the gospel of dealing with the situation as it is and not as we might like to imagine it, the better for this section of the state and for its people.

And this situation may be briefly summed up in the statement that this country, laboring under the restrictions of climatic conditions that do not adapt it to the lines and methods of agriculture that have been followed for the past 15 years, always in the belief that eventually—within a short time—it would have to respond to the treatment which we had conceived to its development and yield the wealth of production which the riches of its soil and other favorable conditions seemed to promise, has failed to justify our expectations and on the contrary has proven that successful results cannot be expected unless we adopt methods more suited to these conditions. Tersely and frankly stated it has proven a failure in those respects in which we had led ourselves to believe it was destined for great success—through our error and no fault of the country—and at the same time has pointed out the way of success plainly to those who will observe and profit by it, the way in which its splendid opportunities and rich resources may be realized upon. To our cost and sorrow we have proven through years of wasted effort the fundamental error of imagining that we could sow the prairies, in the same way as in sections of the state blessed with more abundant moisture, with any certainty of reaping the fruits at harvest time, an error which a few fruitful seasons—when the new land paid for itself by its products—implanted so firmly in our mind that more than a decade has been required to wear it away and prove the real situation to us.

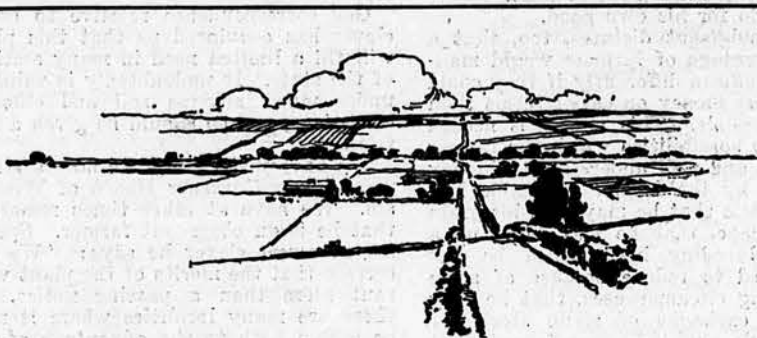
This is not as it may seem and some may be pleased to interpret it, a "knock" on the country, but merely an attempt to establish its status and outline the basis of the distrust which it would be unwise of us to fail to recognize has taken root in the minds of those of other sections of the country whom it is attempted to induce to look this way in the search for homes and which is not to be overcome by unwarranted representations even were it desired to do so. It is a call to get out of the rut of error and adopt a course calculated to bring better results and that will tend to the upbuilding and development of the country along the lines in which it must progress if any progress is to be made and establish permanency in its settlement, a condition that does not obtain now. This is an attempt to direct attention to a condition which we must remedy before we can either command the confidence of those whom we would

have come and make their home with us, or retain it after it has been gained—to the fact that we must be able to show that it is in reality a land of opportunity where honest endeavor will bear the fruits of a living; a good home and a competence instead of fooling ourselves and holding out to others inducements that cannot be realized upon and which result only in disappointment to them and discredit to us and the country.

In fact, this part of the state is facing a condition that calls for candid treatment and an honest solution, and there need be no fear in the minds of any but that it will make good when we discard the fallacies that have hampered its development in the past and proceed to work out its reclamation on

preservation are observed—which has not been the general practice and which is impossible where it is attempted to farm on too large a scale, and on such scale as has been the general practice. Growing grain for market, in which the main dependence of the country has been placed since the cattle ranges were given over to farming operations, has not been a self-sustaining industry and under the present conditions cannot be made so. It constitutes the main error that has brought about the present condition and which has resulted in almost depopulating the country.

Stock raising in the old way, while profitable to the few who could engage in it, is inimical to the country's development and wasteful of its resources, providing for but a very limited popula-



KANSAS FARMER has been printing a series of articles which might be given the general title of "Best for the West." The articles printed to date have been stories of small farm success achieved west of the one hundredth meridian.

Each has been a story of the small farmer—the owner of a quarter or half section of land. It is upon the success of such or even smaller farmer that the agricultural development of any section must depend. There are a large number of such farmers who have lived well, made money and accumulated a modest bank account. These are not complaining of the treatment received at the hands of Providence and the conditions of soil and climate given them. Without exception, though, such are those who have adapted their labors to those things to which the country is best suited and who by hard work—which always goes with success—by intelligent application and frugality and stick-to-it-iveness, have won. They are those who have believed in the profitability of chores—the milking of cows, the growing of calves, the feeding of pigs, the rearing of a few horses and mules, the growing of cane, kafir and milo for feed, with a little wheat on the side to keep alive the speculative instinct.

There are numerous big successes in the West, too—mostly ranchers whose cornerstones of prosperity have been cattle. To these we have not given attention. They take care of themselves admirably. But the small farmer can take his lesson from them—it is the lesson of live stock and feed. The successes of large wheat farmers are few and far between—and here again is a lesson for the small farmer.

The article on this page by Mr. Hoffer, a long-time resident of Ness County, will read a bit severe, maybe—Webster of the Kansas Agricultural College was severely criticised for expressing practically the same opinion—but criticism does not suppress the fact. When the people in Kansas west of the one hundredth meridian invite homeseekers on the ground that theirs is a good country for the home builder who loves and will care for live stock, they will come into their own. It is as easy, too, to advertise its adaptability to live stock as it is to talk wheat, and ten years later it would be a lot easier and more pleasant to meet the man who came and succeeded with live stock than to meet the man who came, farmed wheat, and failed.

*J. A. Borman*

a rational basis, and on this solution depends its prospects of an abiding and permanent prosperity. As indicated, it is in fact a subject for reclamation, very much the same as are the more arid portions of the West, though not of necessity in the same way. We need to prove to ourselves the method of realizing to a successful degree on our resources as a whole and of adapting these methods and lines of endeavor to the natural conditions by which the country is governed before holding out its promise to the stranger. It is developing and not advertising that the country needs, and yet within a brief space of time the possibilities of this great rich agricultural empire can be so thoroughly demonstrated that no other inducement than the evidence of what can be accomplished here would be required to convince all who will direct their investigation this way that it is in truth the Mecca of the industrious homeseeker whose goal is a modest and substantial success, and the country would enter upon an era of permanency and established prosperity which up to this time it has not enjoyed, boomer circulars to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are certain facts to be recognized, chief of which is that the rainfall is not sufficient for the growing of grain crops unless the best method of moisture

tion. On the other hand we have a soil especially adapted to the production of all kinds of feed stuff which yield abundantly in response to even indifferent methods of farming and which properly cared for can scarcely be surpassed in even the most favored parts of the country. These crops can be produced cheaper and with less labor in this section of the state than anywhere else; they are practically unfailing and require but little attention and can be made a sure means of profit. The introduction of the silage method of preserving the feed value of the crop means the doubling of that value and opens the way for coining the richness of our soil and the sunshine with which we are abundantly blessed into riches for the thrifty dairyman and stock raiser and feeder.

The feed crop, the dairy cow, the hen and the porker and a limited number of good animals for market can be made as sure a source of income and profit to those who will settle down to giving their attention to their production in Western Kansas as clipping coupons from government bonds, and the first investment is inconsiderable. Almost anyone can take advantage of the opportunity offered. The small farmer is what the country wants; the necessary amount of stock can be kept on the pasture available on a small farm and

an abundance of feed easily raised; the milk cows and chickens can be made to pay all the expenses, and such other stock as he raises and such market crops as are grown can be made to yield an additional revenue which with the expense account thus taken care of can be set aside as a profit account.

Western Kansas will disappoint no one when accepted in its true nature and used for those purposes to which it is adapted and in accordance with the conditions by which it is governed. It is a vast storehouse of wealth to which any may have access who will, but which riches can be extracted only through the proper channels—the proper and intelligent direction of endeavor, the only method that will produce success anywhere.

We have proceeded just far enough along this line at the present time to prove its correctness and reliability, and the country only awaits enough people applying themselves to it to insure its full development and the inauguration of an era of prosperity. Our Western Kansas people are just awakening to the situation as it is—those who do not want to recognize it are preparing to or have abandoned the attempt to work out the equation of success, except the comparatively few who have really succeeded in their efforts, while the others are preparing to adapt themselves to the situation and profit thereby. In this respect it is up to each community and to the country as a whole to prove itself—in a sense to redeem itself—and the indications are that it will not be long, in so doing, though people of other sections may be somewhat wary through past experiences in accepting the evidence of it and thereby retard the progress that should be made in this direction.

The real opportunity of Western Kansas and of those who will accept it on faith and direct their endeavor along lines conforming to the condition it presents is here right now—right when it is seemingly at the low ebb of its fortunes and lacking in inducements for the attraction of new citizens and home builders. The day of its redemption from the stigma of failure is at hand, but it is up to its citizens to hasten that day and avail themselves of the benefits of getting into line with their opportunities and making the most of them.

## Kansas Report on Kansas Wheat.

On April 24 the Kansas Board of Agriculture issued its first report of wheat condition existing on April 19. The report says:

Correspondents indicate that not to exceed 5 per cent of the area of winter wheat estimated as sown in Kansas last fall will be a failure. As the sowers thought in November this would aggregate 7,636,282 acres, there would be left about 7,255,080 acres growing, the general average condition of which figures out 89.58, based on 100 as a satisfactory stand and growth. This is the highest condition at about the same date in April since 1908, and is 8.38 points higher than a year ago, while the area is more than 1,190,000 acres greater. Should such an acreage be harvested it would be the largest ever cut in the state, but it must be remembered that the acreage figures are subject to later revision by assessors' returns.

## Betting on Races Given Jolt.

Betting on horse racing is against public morals and public policy and the Kansas Supreme Court held against the law which permitted betting for two weeks at any county fair in the state. The decision was handed down in the ouster suit against the Anthony Fair Association. The fair had been in the habit of selling the betting privilege for each fair and the book making and pool selling was carried on beside the track.

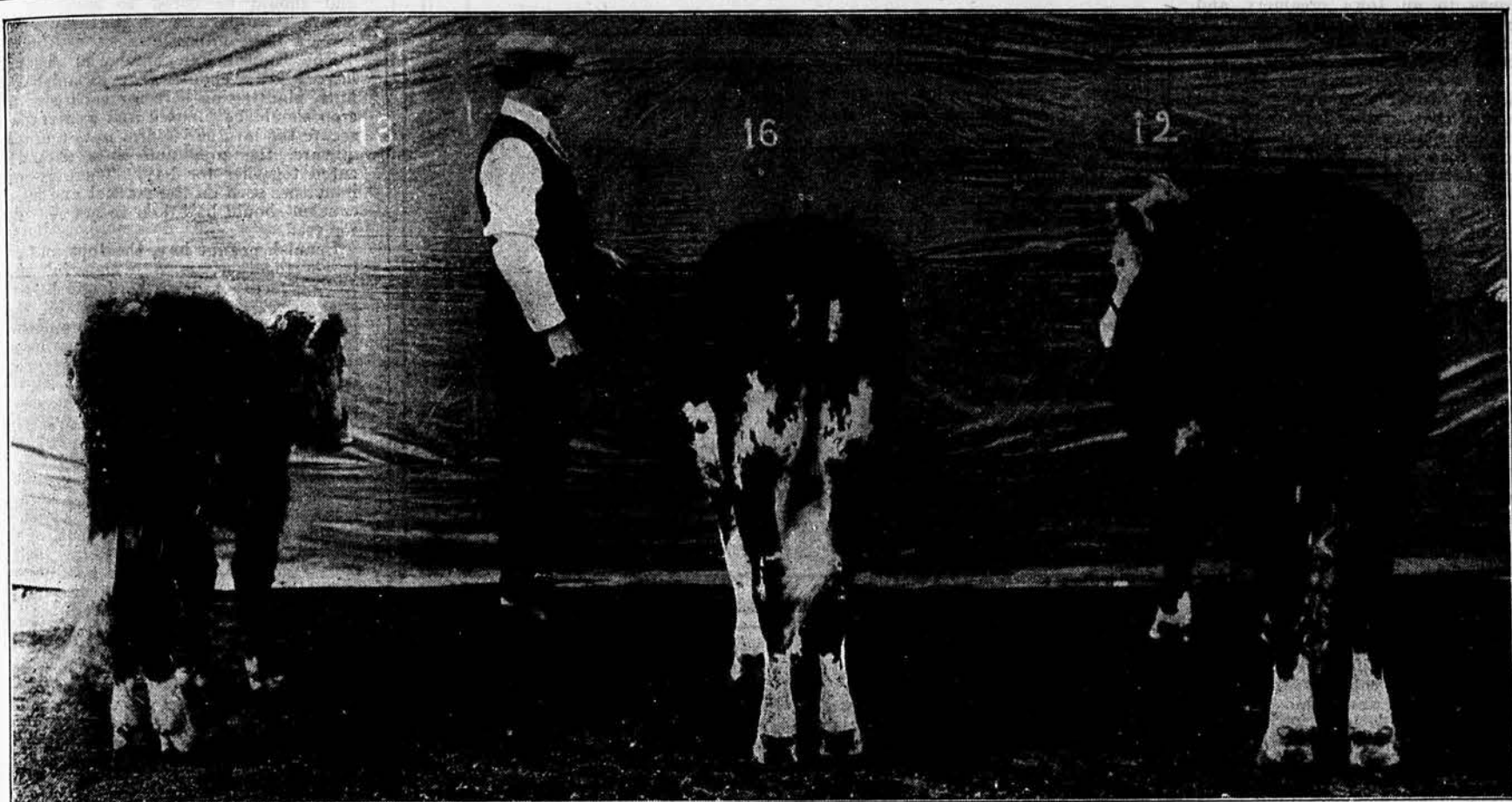
A law passed in 1874 prohibited book making and pool selling, but in 1895 an exception was made so that apparently book making was legal during two weeks in any year at any county fair in Kansas. The court did not hold the act of 1895 invalid, but it did hold that a corporation formed for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and horticulture and arts and live stock had no right to participate in any way in violating the gambling laws.

When putting a horse on the road, start at a walk, and let your horse work very easily for the first half hour.



# HOW AN ANIMAL GROWS

Summary of Address by President Waters Before Beef Feeders at Manhattan



EACH OF THESE ANIMALS IS THE SAME AGE—TWO YEARS—BRED ALIKE AND FED ON THE SAME KIND OF FEED, BUT IN DIFFERENT AMOUNTS.

**T**HAT steers that have been starved for a long period will make much more rapid and more economical gains when placed on full feed than will steers that have continuously been on full feed, and that they will eventually attain the same, or nearly the same, weight, are two things of vital importance to cattle feeders.

These were among the many interesting and important facts disclosed by President Waters of Kansas State Agricultural College, in his talk on "How An Animal Grows," before about 500 Kansas cattle feeders and live stock exchange men from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and other markets, and which meeting was reported in KANSAS FARMER May 10 issue. In a very interesting way, President Waters gave the conclusions he has arrived at as a result of many years of experimental work on the problem of growth in cattle. The results of these experiments have never before been published; in fact, all of them have not yet been completed. He used eight head of steers from the last two experiments for demonstration purposes.

Among other things he showed the necessity of a clearer knowledge than we now possess of the limitations of heredity and nutrition in their influence on the animal when mature, and of a more definite knowledge as to whether the deficiencies of one may to any practical degree be supplied by the other. He said that difficulty has been experienced in finding the means of determining quantitatively the value of heredity, but that it is possible to measure, with some degree of accuracy, the effect of feed upon the development of our animals.

He said that, broadly speaking, the period of rapid height growth in animals like cattle is when the animal is young. This rate of height growth greatly diminishes as the animal approaches complete maturity. On the other hand, the tendency of the animal to widen or spread out is more manifest in the latter part of its growth cycle.

#### USES OF FEED BY ANIMAL.

We have assumed that the uses to which an ungrown animal puts its feed are divided as follows: (a) Maintenance; (b) Production of growth; (c) Production of fat. That the full and complete requirements of maintenance must be satisfied before production of any sort can occur, and that after the maintenance requirement is fully satisfied, the production incident to the clearing of food in excess of maintenance will take the form of growth, up to the limit in rate of the capacity of the animal as determined by heredity. Any

Number 12, weight 1,250 pounds, full fed since weaning. Number 16, weight 708 pounds, fed so as to maintain a thrifty growth but not to fatten. Number 13, weight 227, so fed after three months as not to allow gain in live weight.

Note how thin and tall the retarded animals become. Later, when these retarded animals are put on feed, they develop with narrower hips, longer legs, and flatter ribs than animals that are well fed from the beginning. Stunting not only retards development but affects the type.

food supplied above these two requirements, and up to the limit of the appetite and digestive and assimilative capacity of the individual, would be stored in the body as fat."

He brought out very clearly how the muscle of the animal developed as the animal grew. The muscle cells of an animal are all present at birth, and the only change that takes place in the growth of a steer is the enlargement of these elongated muscle fibers. Thus the volume of lean meat is dependent upon the number and size of the muscle fibers and the amount of fat deposited between the muscles and the individual muscles. The relative size of muscle fibers in a given animal will depend principally upon the age of the animal, also upon how it has been nourished, and upon its condition. He pointed out that in an animal held for a long period of time upon a very low nutritive plane such as sub-maintenance, or to a very emaciated condition, there is a striking diminution in the relative diameter of the muscle fibers in contrast with those of animals nourished in the usual manner. That is to say, muscle fiber may within certain limits be built up or reduced in diameter by varying the nutritive plane upon which the animal is maintained, regardless of the age of the animal.

#### FAT MOST EXPENSIVE TO PRODUCE.

In spite of the common opinion that is prevalent concerning the cost of fat, this material is the most expensive of any to place on an animal. The reason for this is because it is the most concentrated. Fat cells differ from muscle fibers or cells in many ways. New fat cells, under favorable conditions, continue to be formed under the skin at most any period during the animal's development. Thus the total increase in the volume of adipose tissue is not to be accounted for in the increase in the volume of the cell itself.

The highest quality of beef always contains a large proportion of well-marbled meat. By marbling we mean the occurrence of fat between and among the muscle fibers. The butcher and the consumer want marbling and with it as little fat as possible. It is noteworthy that the intermuscular fat

or the marbling fat is one of the last to be laid down, and it never reaches such development as to have fat cells of large diameter. This may be due to mechanical pressure or to other causes.

#### MAINTENANCE RATION INCREASES STATURE.

One very interesting part of the experiments that President Waters has conducted, both at the Missouri Experiment Station and Kansas Experiment Station, is that young animals increase in size and stature when they are kept on maintenance, or when their live weight is constant. This fact was brought out plainly in the steers now on experiment that he used in his talk. The most important facts, however, were that steers which have been starved for a long period will make more rapid and more economical gains when placed on full feed, and that the former will attain the same, or nearly the same, weight as the latter.

#### STARVED STEER MAKES ECONOMICAL GAINS.

These important facts were well demonstrated by the first three steers that were brought forward. These steers had been started on experiment on July 24, 1910, and thus were about three years old at this time. All were the same age and given the same treatment for a short time. The first of these steers was given all the feed he could possibly make use of from the time he was born up to the present time, when he weighed 1,588 pounds. The second and third steers, after they had attained a weight of about 330 pounds apiece, were given just enough food to maintain their weight. They did not, however, even maintain their weight with which they started, and the result was that on November 25, 1911, the second calf weighed only 262 pounds, while the first steer weighed 935 pounds. In other words, the difference in feeding had made a difference in weight of these two steers of equal ages of 673 pounds, as seen from the following table:

	July 24, 1910	Nov. 25, 1911	Gain 16 mo.	May 2, 1912	Gain 5 mo.	May 2, 1913
1st steer	194	935	741	1,175	240	1,588
2d steer	191	262	71	721	459	1,200
Difference	3	673	670	454	219	388

From November 25, 1911, both these calves were given all the feed they would eat. On May 2, 1912, it will be noticed, the first calf weighed 1,175 pounds, or he had gained 240 pounds during that period. The second steer, from November 25, 1911, the time he was put on full feed, until May 2, 1912, gained 459 pounds, or nearly twice as much as the larger steer had gained during the same period. This shows the very great influence of previous treatment upon gains made by cattle. It shows that after all there is probably not so much loss in the roughing of cattle in winter as has been commonly supposed, as they will gain so much more rapidly when placed on feed than do cattle that have been on feed steadily.

The third one of these calves was kept on a maintenance ration until November 28, 1912, when he was nearly two years old. At this time he weighed 368 pounds, as seen from the table below. At the same time the steer, which had been on full feed, weighed 1,465 pounds. On this date this maintenance calf was placed on full feed, and by May 2 he weighed 778 pounds, a gain of 410 pounds. During the same period the steer that had been on full feed all the time made a gain of only 123 pounds, or less than a third as much as the steer that had been kept on maintenance for such a long period.

	July 24, 1910	Nov. 28, 1912	Gain 29 mos.	May 2, 1913	Gain 5 mos.
First steer	194	1,465	1,271	1,588	123
Second steer	221	368	147	778	410
Difference	27	1,097	1,124	810	287

#### DIFFERENCE IN FEEDING METHODS.

Another very interesting experiment was some two-year-old cattle, a part of which were receiving only a maintenance ration while the others were being full fed. He showed two steers that were the same age, yet there was a difference of over a thousand pounds in their weight, due entirely to the way in which they had been fed. The larger one of these steers weighed 1,250 pounds. The smaller weighed only 227 pounds (see table below). The one that weighed 227 pounds was just being placed on full feed at this time, and it will be very interesting to see how rapidly this steer gains in weight as compared with the larger steer, and whether or not the stunting of his development will have any influence on his ultimate weight.

	Aug. 16, 1911	May 2, 1913	2 1/2 mos. Gain
Steer No. 12	169	1,250	1,081
Steer No. 13	138	227	89
Difference	31	1,023	992

A retarded animal may offset, in part at least, the influence of retardation by having the growth cycle prolonged.

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)



# DAIRY COW AND HER FEED

## The Right Kind of Cow Properly Fed Gives Satisfactory Results

By H. M. COTTRELL

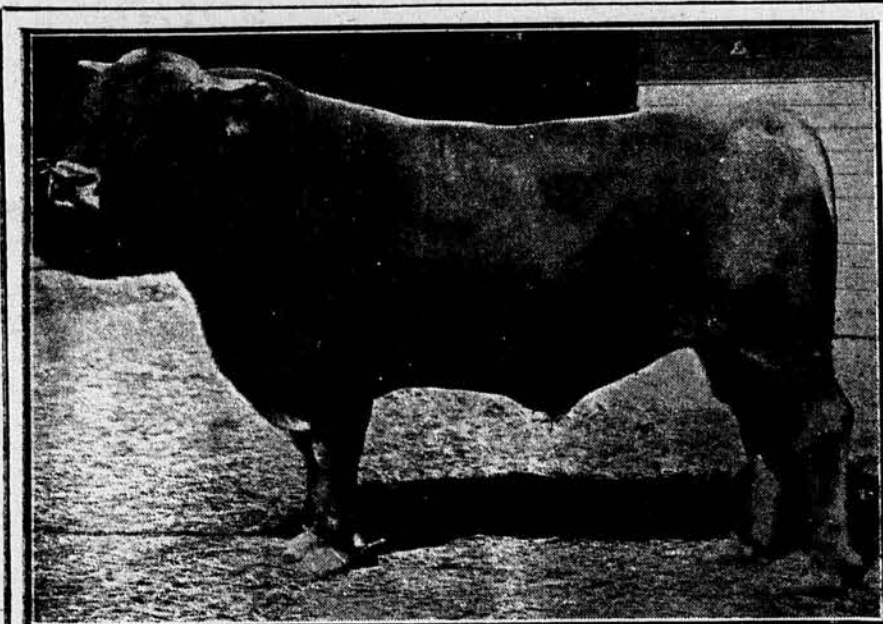
A FARMER sold the cream from 16 cows to an Iowa creamery and received during 12 months \$381.32. Another farmer sold the cream from three cows to the same creamery and during the same year received \$381.47.

When the farmer who owned the 16 cows learned that another farmer had received 15 cents more for the cream from three cows than he had from 16, he was indignant because he thought he had been cheated. The creamery gave him full access to their books, their scales and testing room and after a thorough investigation, he was convinced that he had received his full dues.

He asked the manager of the creamery what he had better do and was advised to visit the man who owned the three good cows. Like most farmers who are making no money, he did not want to consult a farmer who was making a good profit. He was finally persuaded and went to see the owner of the three good cows and got all the information he could. He came back home, sold eight of the 16 cows, made some changes in the feed and his cream check was larger each month than when he had the full herd.

A farmer was milking 14 cows. He told me that he and his family were working harder than they had any right to work to raise feed and take care of the cows and the milk and were barely making a living. He asked me to look over his herd and see if it was probable that the cows were not the right kind. I inspected the herd and found one cow that it would pay to milk. The most skillful feeder could not make the other 13 give enough milk to pay for their feed, let alone labor and profit. The man told me he could fatten the unprofitable ones, sell them and have more than enough money to buy an equal number like his one good dairy cow.

The foundation for profits in dairying is cows that will turn their feed into milk and make money. More than half the cows that are being milked in the west cannot be made profitable and yet their owners keep on milking them with



FIRST PRIZE JERSEY BULL, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

disappointment every time the cream check comes in. They work hard to raise feed, they have to milk and take care of the cows seven days in the week, winter and summer, and get in return less than the value of the feed.

When a farmer decides to become a dairyman, his first business should be to learn how to select a cow that it will pay to milk. It does not take high priced cows to do this. A man who knows how can usually go into an average farm or range herd and find a cow or two that with proper feed and care will produce each year cream worth \$50 to \$75. Under good management this means good profits.

It takes feed to make a good cow pay just as surely as it takes coal to make a good engine pull a heavy train. A dairy ration to be most profitable must contain an abundance of protein, must be succulent and must be mildly laxative. Every one of these qualities can be secured cheaply in Kansas with home raised feeds. An expert feeder can often make money by buying dairy feeds but the average dairyman has no business to buy a pound of feed. His only safe way is to raise the right kinds.

Alfalfa hay is the standard feed to supply protein and where it is obtainable a milking cow should have 20 pounds or more daily. It should be cut before

one-tenth of the blooms have appeared and should be cured to save all the leaves possible. It is the leaves that force a large milk flow.

The Kansas dairyman who does not have alfalfa should grow Spanish peanuts, planting an acre for each cow. The crop should be planted and cultivated to secure the largest yield of nuts and when mature, the tops and nuts should be cured together for hay. There is much immature seed on the market and special caution should be taken to get ripe nuts for seed.

Spanish peanut hay, the tops and nuts cured together, is a wonderful milk-forcing feed. A dairy herd had been fed silage and a grain ration of oil meal, bran and other grains that produced a large milk yield. Hay from the Spanish peanut tops and nuts cured together, was substituted for the grain. As soon as the cows became used to the peanut hay not a pound of grain was fed. In a short time the silage had to be cut down one-half because the cows would not eat as much as they did when fed grain. In 30 days the milk yield of the herd increased 12 per cent. Peanut hay made in this way contains 18 per cent. of protein and 21 per cent. of fat.

The natural dairy feed is good pasture—a succulent feed. Silage furnishes a succulent feed whenever needed, the year round. A feed available through the winter and equally available when summer droughts cut the pasture short.

Every Kansas dairyman should feed silage. When a dairyman does not have the money to buy a good silo, he should get a cheap one. If he does not have the money even to buy a cheap one, he should dig a round, deep hole in the ground and made a silo out of it. A man in eastern Colorado found his crop drying up two years ago. He borrowed a scraper of his road district, scooped out a hole in the ground and filled it with the green crop. His cream check from six cows was never less than \$65 a month through the following winter.

I fed 1,800 tons of silage a year for (Continued on Page Thirteen.)

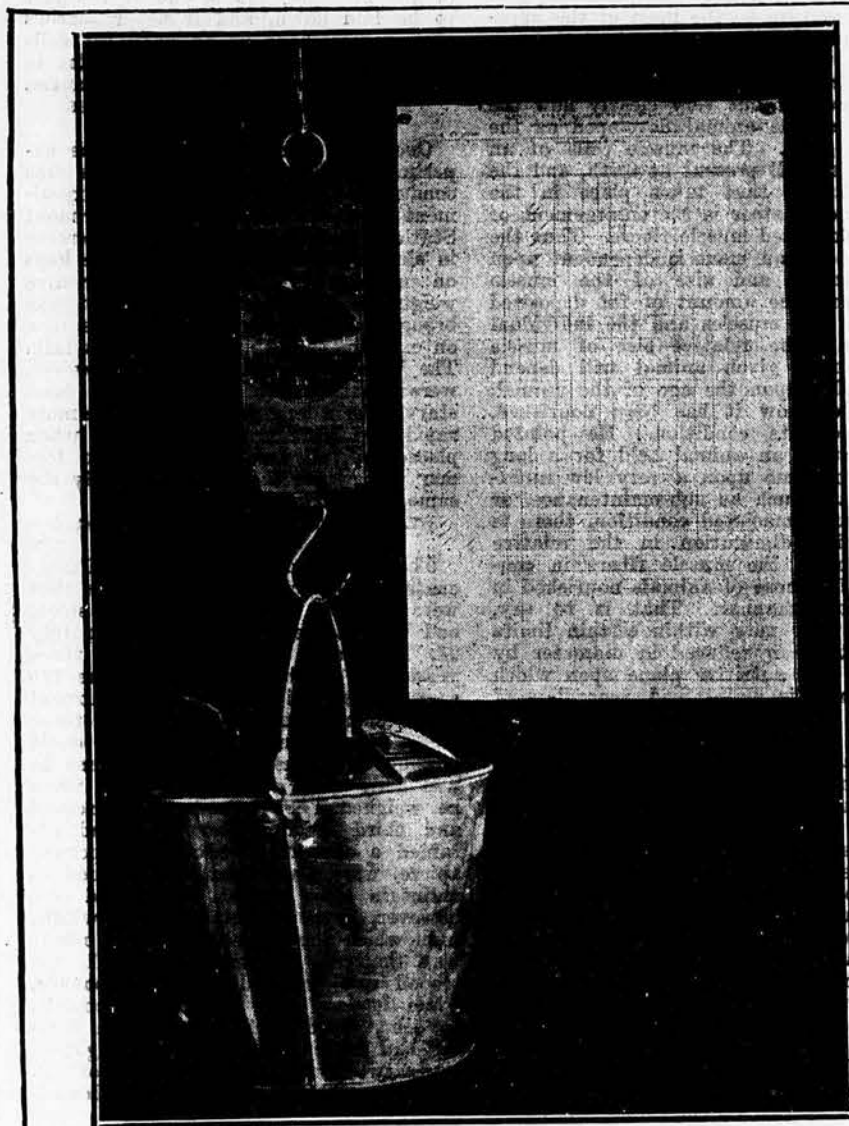
## Are Cows Paying Board

J. B. Fitch, K. S. A. C.  
Tells How You Can  
Know The Answer.

THE cow-testing associations are doing a wonderful good for dairy-men. By checking up on the cows as is done in these associations where the milk is weighed at each milking, tested once a month, and the feed estimated, a deeper interest is created in dairying, and better yet, the farmer is able to find out and dispose of the robber cow, and thereby increase his profits. Usually the farmer keeps fewer cows with increased profit.

It may not be possible for your community to have a cow-testing association, but every farmer can have one of his own no matter how many cows he has or what kind they are. Our plan is this: Weigh the milk from each cow at each milking and find out how much milk they give in a year. Take a sample of the milk from eight or ten milkings each month and test it by the Babcock method for butter fat, using this as the average for the month, and in this way you can tell how much butter fat they have produced. You can easily estimate the feed they eat during the summer months when they are on pasture, and it will take very little time to weigh the feeds once a month during the winter, and this will give you an accurate estimate of what it costs to keep your cows during the year.

You will say that a man who milks cows besides his regular farm work is too busy to keep records of his cows. He generally is busy, but if he will take the time to keep records of his cows he will not be so busy later on. He will soon dispose of his poor cows, and will not only have more time but will also think more of the cows he has left, and also take better care of them. You must measure the profit of your cows from what they bring you after they have paid their board bill, and you'll find that no farming operation pays so large dividends for the time expended as does the



THE SCALES AND MILK SHEET PROVE THE COW'S WORTH

time you spend in finding out what your cows bring in after paying their board.

I have asked several men if the keeping of milk records of their cows was as great a task as they at first supposed. The answer usually is that while it takes some time, a person becomes so interested that he does not notice the time, and it is indeed a profitable amusement.

The Dairy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will furnish milk sheets free to those who wish to co-operate with them in obtaining some data on average Kansas dairy herds. The milk weights from each cow are put on the monthly sheets furnished, and at the end of the month the sheet is sent to the Dairy Department where the weights are added up and the total milk for the month tabulated. The sheets are then returned to the farmer, which serve as a permanent record of his herd, and the twelve monthly sheets will show the work of his herd for the year. At the end of the year the college will also be able to give him a statement of the work of his cows.

It is well to get an estimate of feed consumed, and also to have the milk tested from each cow every month or every other month so that an estimate of the butter produced can be obtained. If you have no Babcock tester, or cannot get your local cream buyer to test your samples, send them to the Dairy Department by express or Parcel Post, where you can get them tested free of charge.

While it is best to test the milk for butter fat, do not hesitate to keep records because you have no tester. The amount of milk your cows produce varies within wider limits than the per cent. of fat, and the amount of milk a cow gives is a better guide than knowing the per cent. of fat. The per cent. of fat in milk means nothing unless we know the amount of milk a cow gives.

If you are interested in knowing what your cows are doing, send to the Dairy Department of the College for milk sheets, get a pair of scales, and declare war against the unprofitable cow.

Good feed and care is the best possible stock tonic.



## FARM ITEMS

### Pure Broom Corn Seed Important.

There was never a time when it is more important to the broom corn producers to make an extra effort to strive in securing pure broom corn seed as in the past eight years. So little care has been taken to prevent the crossing of the various species that we are face to face with a problem. Almost every field of broom corn grown in Oklahoma and Kansas shows trace of crossed element which has been greatly responsible for the wide range of prices paid in the various local markets.

Broom corn produced from choice, plump seed, and with care in harvesting at the proper time (viz., when the bloom is falling) and protecting it after it is harvested, will do more to exterminate the exceptionally low prices offered at the markets than anything else that is possible to be done by the growers of broom corn, thereby increasing their tonnage per acre at the same time. Sound pea green broom corn is always much heavier than unsound or over-ripe brush.

### Importance of Quality.

The selection of cattle for the feed lot is probably the most vital question before the cattle feeders today. Upon this one problem depends the ultimate financial success of those who make a business of converting grain and roughage into beef.

There are three factors which should always be given consideration: The purpose for which the cattle are to be used, the ability of the individuals to consume feed over and above that required for maintenance, and the probable demand for beef when the cattle are returned from the feed lots to the shambles.

Cattle feeders can easily be divided into different groups: Those who produce market-topping animals, those who handle "short-fed" cattle and those who produce the great bulk of beef which generally finds its way to market after a period of grazing or roughing, followed by a finishing period of either short or long duration.

It makes little difference which method is followed, the essential characteristics of a good feeding steer remain constant. He must have constitution and capacity, associated with as much quality and beef type as it is possible to secure. A wide, strong, short head, short, thick neck and deep, wide chest indicate constitution; a deep, roomy barrel and mellow, pliable skin indicate capacity. These two characteristics may be found in steers of plain as well as of excellent breeding, which accounts for the fact that the dairy or "scrub" steer will frequently make as rapid gains in the feed lots as one of the beef breeds. The type, quality, form and finish, as indicated by deep covering of muscle, even distribution of fat, high percentage of the higher priced cuts of meat, high dressing percentage, smoothness, symmetry of carcass, quality and texture of meat, are always associated with what is generally known as beef blood, coming either from pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, Herford, Galloway or Short-horn cattle, or from those which have had a large infusion of these breeds upon a common foundation.—Prof. W. A. COCHEL, K. S. A. C.

### Opinion on Farm Marketing.

In answer to your request for farmers' opinions on securing a market for our products, I will say if all the farmers of Kansas do not write their opinions it is not because they do not feel that we must have help of some kind. I don't think there is a farmer in Western Kansas but knows that we must do something. If the farmers' equity union was in power I believe it would be the best, though help through the State Agricultural College might do a great deal of good.

We farmers can have no hope through the administration of President Wilson, for he turned down thousands of farmers who endorsed President Waters, and put a man unknown to agriculture in the highest place in the cabinet. If the farmer got his just prices out of his produce it would answer the high cost of living question. There would be a stampede to the country and we would have less mouths to feed and get more for our product. It would be better for us to dispense with the several thousand people on the Board of Trade who make a living off us, and fix our prices, and have the government tell us what our stuff is worth according to the supply and demand of the nation.—JAMES W. FOSTER, Minneola, Kan.

Last week on page three KANSAS FARMER set forth the situation with ref-

erence to co-operative marketing bureau which the Kansas Agricultural College has taken steps to organize, fulfilling its promise to the demands of farmers who met early in January to discuss this marketing question. Now, there is no question about the good which can come from such bureau directed by President Waters. The situation is such that the farmers of Kansas must make their wishes in the matter known to the board of administration which has in its hands the management of the Kansas Agricultural College along with all the other schools of the state. There is danger that the board will not recognize the necessity of this marketing bureau and so decline to allow the Agricultural College to proceed in the matter. If you are interested in seeing the plans under way completed, then write the Board of Educational Administration at Topeka requesting that it make provision for the work. If you do not write, then the board is justified in considering that there is no demand for the bureau and the chances are it will not be organized.

It has been correctly stated that the farmer devotes nine-tenths of his energy to producing crops for sale and expends one-tenth of his time in preparing and marketing those crops. This is a fact. There is much on the marketing end the farmer can do to his advantage without a co-operative marketing organization, but he might as well have the latter if he really wants it.

## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

## Our 11% Reduction

On April 1st, we reduced our prices on No-Rim-Cut tires 11 per cent, on the average.

This was partly due to lower cost of rubber, partly to multiplied output.

### Rubber Prices

Cultivated rubber is becoming so plentiful as to force down the price of Para.

For the twelve months ending March 31st, we paid on the average \$1.09 per pound. On March 31st, the price of rubber was 88 cents per pound.

On the other hand, fabrics, in the same time, advanced 15 per cent. Labor cost materially advanced.

So, on tires in general, lower cost of rubber has led to no large reduction.

### Factory Cost

But Goodyear sales have doubled over and over. Immense new factories have been completed, with the most modern equipment.

Our output is the largest in the world. In motor tires it is nearly ten times larger than three years ago.

It was this multiplied output, in main part, which justified our 11 per cent reduction.

### Our Profits

At the end of each year we advertise our profits. This is to assure you that in Goodyear tires you get all the value possible.

In times past this profit has averaged about 8½ per cent. And this reduction, in our opinion, keeps it that low this year.

Under this policy, and with our vast output, it will never be possible to sell equal tires for less than Goodyear prices.

### Cost Per Mile

There will always be tires selling under Goodyears, until all learn that lesser tires don't pay. Tires can be made at half the Goodyear cost, by the use of cheap compositions.

Our policy is always to give you every cent we save. To keep our profits down to 8½ per cent.

That is one reason why Goodyear tires far outsell all others.

But we shall see that you never, in any tire, get lower cost per mile. And that's the only right way to figure. We shall never offer, at any price, less than the utmost in a tire.

### No Extra Cost

No-Rim-Cut tires, since this reduction, cost no more than any standard make of clinchers.

These tires never rim-cut. And 23 per cent of all old-type tires are ruined in that way.

In air capacity, No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent larger than clinchers. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Yet these new-type tires, with all their advantages, cost no more than old-type tires without them. That's why hundreds of thousands of motor car owners have come to No-Rim-Cut tires.

Your tire upkeep will be immensely lowered when you adopt them, too.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

**GOODYEAR**  
AKRON, OHIO  
**No-Rim-Cut Tires**  
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

(1129)

### Draft Futurities at International

Final arrangements have been made for the draft horse futurity classes at the International Live Stock Exposition in 1913. The International Live Stock Exposition has appropriated \$200 for each of the four draft breeds and the Record Societies have appropriated a like amount, so that the stakes already amount to \$400 on each of the four draft breeds. This, plus the money received from exhibitors who make entries in the futurity stakes, will make a handsome sum for the yearlings to compete for at the coming International. The futurity principle is already so well established, and has met with such enthusiastic reception from the draft horse men, both east and west, that detailed explanations are not necessary.

Futurities will be held this fall in the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio, and possibly in one or two other states. All of these will have an opportunity to come together in the International futurity stakes.

There will be classes for both stallions and fillies, in all four breeds, with at least 12 prizes in each class in the case of Percherons, and it appears likely that there will be at least \$600 to divide among the first 12 colts in each class. The entries should be made and entry fees paid to the respective breed secretaries.

Parties desiring to enter Percheron colts in the International futurity stakes

for 1913 should address Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; for Clydesdales, address Robert Ogilvie, secretary of the Clydesdale Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; for Shire colts, address Charles Burgess Sr., secretary of the Shire Association at Wagona, Illinois; and those desiring to enter Belgian colts will address J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary of the Belgian Association, Wabash, Indiana.

Printed blanks are in the hands of each of the secretaries, and are available on request.

The preliminary entries close June 1, second payment August 15, and final payment October 1. The first payment is \$2, second \$1, and closing payment \$2.

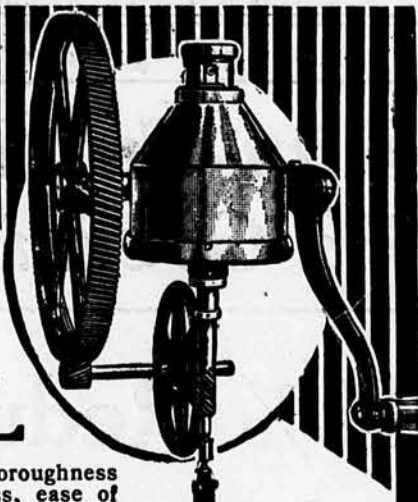
### Kansas Not Different from Nebraska.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture points to a growing demand for dairy products and then states that Nebraska is now lamentably falling down and must needs wake up to her opportunity: "On our 127,723 Nebraska farms that average 220 acres each, we have 443,018 milk cows, or three on each farm. On these Nebraska farms we have 1,833 silos, one to every 70 farms."

Drop everything to help a horse or cow that is in trouble, no matter whether it is your own or your neighbor's.



## The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.



Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



# SWP

## Your farm is more valuable if your farm buildings look well and are well preserved

The way to keep them so is to keep them well painted, and the easiest best and most economical way to do this is with S W P (Sherwin-Williams Paint Prepared.)

Easiest because S W P comes ready to use—thoroughly ground, mixed and put up in sealed cans—and because it can be had from dealers everywhere, any time.

Best and most economical because it spreads over the largest possible surface and lasts for the longest possible time.

SWP takes hold of the surface

and keeps its hold through sun-glare and snow and rain. It is made of pure lead, pure zinc and pure linseed oil, combined with the necessary driers and coloring matter. It is scientifically prepared to give the greatest possible satisfaction.

Before you do any painting, be sure to send for our booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm." It gives much valuable information in small space and will help you to decide what paint to use in different places. Write us for this booklet today



## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Best dealers everywhere. Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 780 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio



**75c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing**

Here we show the lowest price ever known for roofing material. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our famous one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and nails to lay it, and at this remarkably low price.

**We Pay The Freight** in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and north of Ohio River. We also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 5-ply at \$1.25. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. Big value! We are the world's greatest headquarters for Roofing! Our 40-acre plant is fairly stacked with millions of feet of genuine roofing bargains. Hundreds of thousands of people never think of buying roofing of any kind until they get our prices. It will pay YOU to write for special offers. Samples Free. Write for free Roofing Catalog.

**Chicago House Wrecking Company, Dept. AG49, Chicago, Ill.**

# DAIRY



Our subscriber, T. S. S., Cloud County, submits that a remedy for self-sucking cows is to grease the teats and udder with melted beef tallow after each milking. We have never tried the remedy and we know of none who have. However, it can be given a trial without much trouble, expense or damaging results. We are doubtful of its effectiveness, however. If we owned a self-sucking cow we would get rid of her as soon as we could advantageously unless such animal should be so well bred as to make her offspring valuable.

A dairy paper reports that a loss of \$2,700 occurred in the year 1912 to the patrons of a little creamery in Wisconsin because the cream delivered to that creamery was tested by measure instead of by weight. Without going into detail, it is sufficient to say that this loss was due to the failure of the creamery management to recognize the necessity for weighing the cream sample for testing instead of measuring it—the difference between the two methods being due to the specific gravity or weight of the cream of varying percentages of butter fat. This creamery had long been buying whole milk and when its patrons engaged in the hand separator business the same methods of testing were employed in the measuring of the cream sample as in the case of whole milk, which methods are not just to the seller of cream. The creameries of Kansas, being hand separator creameries, long since took notice of the justice to the patron and the necessity for weighing the cream sample instead of measuring it. This necessity was recognized in the Kansas dairy law of some seven or eight years ago, and the legal testing of cream sold by Kansas farmers can be done only by weighing the sample. Thus it would seem that in this respect—even though dairying is a comparatively new business in Kansas as compared with some states—we have kept our eyes on the determinations of the scientist in cream testing methods and have employed up-to-date methods in justice to the cream seller long in advance of the older dairy states and in which even the farmers themselves have managed their creamery operations.

We are firm in the belief that the Kansas cow owner who is milking a few cows, and selling the product therefrom, is justified in providing his herd with more and better milk-producing roughage. Such farmers cannot afford to wait for the introduction of dairy blood into the herd, provided, of course, they are desirous of improving the herds from the dairy standpoint. The demand for dairy cattle is now great and the prices asked for such cattle are high as compared with former years, although the prices it is now necessary to pay for first class dairy animals is not in excess of the value of those animals in case they fall into hands such as will enable those animals to do their best. If every Kansas farmer should today determine to introduce dairy blood into his herd by the use of a pure-bred male and by the purchase of one or two pure-bred females, the demand could not possibly be supplied. This condition is recognized, and this, together with the fact that such animals are now selling rapidly at good prices, is deterring thousands of farmers from an effort to improve their herds. Our point is that it is unnecessary to continue the farm dairy methods of the past on the ground that better methods cannot be employed because of the scarcity and the price of dairy-bred animals. The profits from our dairies can be at least doubled, and can be increased in fact three or four times those of the present on thousands of farms by the use of the same cows as are now in the herd, with more and better roughage and just a little better care. We do not know of any single branch of farm operations so susceptible to easy improvement and the increase of profitability in the same proportion as in the case of farm dairying.

Subscriber F. E. G., Greenwood County, asks how she can make butter which can be packed during the summer months and kept in good condition for

use during the fall and winter. The butter to be so held should be packed, if possible, during May and June. It is during these months that the best butter can be made. The temperatures are more favorable for the keeping of the cream in better condition, the temperatures for proper churning are more easily obtained, and the butter has the grass flavor which is much appreciated. The butter should be well salted and the buttermilk thoroughly worked therefrom. To do this latter, the churning must be done at a comparatively low temperature and by which the butter is made firm. The buttermilk cannot be worked from soft butter. If the cream is held at the temperature of the well water to be had on the farm and is churned at that temperature, the best easily obtained results will be had. These are the best results to be had unless the farm is supplied with ice. An excess of buttermilk is damaging to butter quality. It is the buttermilk left in the butter which first becomes rancid and makes the flavor objectionable. When thoroughly worked, the butter should be packed in jars and made as nearly air-tight as possible. This can be done by covering with a strong salt brine or by covering with dry salt. It goes without saying that butter so packed should be held at as low a temperature as is possible. It is better, too, that the butter be packed in a number of small jars rather than in one large jar.

Throughout the United States the market for dairy cattle is extremely active. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the United States the demand for dairy blood has been so great, or has in the case of cows commanded present prices. Inquiry after inquiry comes to KANSAS FARMER for the location of high-grade milk cows. Naturally the inquiries we receive are from the West—from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri and Utah. It is necessary for purchasers in these states to go to the Far East for these animals, or if they do not go directly east, the inquirers buy from dealers who have bought in the East and brought the animals west. Letters from breeders and dairymen located east report that the demand on them from the South and the North is fully as great as from the West. We remember well that as late as ten years ago KANSAS FARMER readers thought we were overworking the recommendation that Kansas farmers breed along dairy lines and that the surplus stock could be sold at good prices. There was fear, then, of glutting the dairy cattle market, just as there was fear that so many Kansas farmers would take to milking cows that soon the butter markets would be over-supplied. In spite of the increased number of dairy-bred animals and in spite of the increased attention given to dairying, the demand for cows and the demand for butter has been each year increasing and supply and demand are getting farther apart each year. This is not strange when it is recognized that the man who occupies the land is engaged in the production of human food and that the dairy cow is the most economical and the most profitable producer of such food, and that dairy products, in the form of milk, butter and cheese, are the most economical and nutritious for the consumer. The highest priced agricultural land of the present time is devoted to dairy farming. This, because of the infallibility of the above principles. These principles will always prevail. It is certain that the man who will engage in the breeding of good dairy stock and in the production of dairy products will not find himself without a good market for what he has to sell.

A schoolgirl was required to write an essay of 250 words about an automobile. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought an automobile. He was riding out in the country when it burst going up a long hill. I guess this is about fifty words. The other 200 are what my uncle said while he was walking back to town, but they are not fit for publication."



**WHEN** you buy Paris Green, you want to be sure that it will do what you buy it for—kill potato bugs and other pests of their kind.

Devoe & Raynolds Co.'s Pure Paris Green is made for bug-slaughter; nothing else—nothing less. We guarantee its purity and strength.

Devoe sprays for fruit trees—Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur Solution help to make better fruit and more of it. No better investment.

Of dealers everywhere. If yours does not sell Devoe, better write us.

**Devoe & Raynolds Co.**  
171 West Randolph St.  
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Largest makers of pure paints

Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
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Here's the separator that solves the price problem. Sells for \$25 to \$40 less than other standard machines. The connecting link between separator efficiency and reasonable price.

Another point: Our patented device cleans the machine in less than 2 minutes. Will save you time—will save you money—will save you cream. Skims close and clean. Easy to run—hard to wear out. Second to none.

Sold by dealers. Ask them or write us for free booklets and full particulars. Address nearest office below.

**The Continental Creamery Co.**  
Topeka, Kan. Oklahoma City, Okla.

**Save \$25. to \$40.**

**15<sup>95</sup>**  
**AND UP.**  
**WARD**  
**AMERICAN**  
**SEPARATOR**

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1091  
BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

### Another Oleo View.

KANSAS FARMER has been printing its own view of the oleomargarine situation. It may be refreshing to know the views of another paper. Here is the opinion of the Denver Field and Farm:

"The proposed national oleo legislation will be one of the things that will again come before the sixty-third congress in its regular session. Colored oleo is under the present system taxed at 10 cents a pound, while uncolored oleo is taxed one-quarter cent a pound. The manufacturers are trying to get rid of the high tax on the colored product. Why do they want the privilege of coloring their product at all? Bull butter after it is colored is no more nutritious, wholesome or palatable than it is before. There is only one real reason for coloring it and that is to counterfeit butter so that it can be sold for butter at better prices. Two bills relating to this subject are now in congress. The Lever bill stands for the interests of the 26 companies that are making oleo. These companies are made up mostly of packers who seek to make a still greater profit on one of the by-products of their business, and they have even invaded the Colorado legislature with a proposition of the same kind. The Haugen bill stands for the interests of the millions of farmers and their wives who labor from year to year to produce good, wholesome butter; and also for the millions of consumers who have a right to butter and not a counterfeit when they pay for butter."

### Big Dairy Producers Discovered.

Read this article and see what Dickinson County farmers have found in their herds since they organized a cow testing association. There is nothing unusual in the discovery. We have long contended that we had good cows in Kansas herds, but that we did not know them. The test association points them out. When we wrote Professor Reed, of the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College and who is supervisor of this association, for information, we did not expect such a flattering showing. This is the first association in Kansas. It should establish a realization of the necessity of others. These home figures are convincing. Heretofore we have been compelled to quote results obtained in other states. Here is Professor Reed's letter:

"Of course, there has been some difficulties. Some men have sold out their herds and some have dropped out of the testing, but so far there has always been some other man ready to take the other's place. Here is a report which gives the records of the cows that have made more than 40 pounds of butter fat during the month of March. This is a splendid record. It occasioned no little surprise among the members, and I might say that they can congratulate themselves for finding some of these high producing cows. There are several owners represented in this list, which shows that there are good cows in practically every herd if we will just spot them. One cow made 80 pounds of butter fat during the month of March, and I have just had a report from Mr. Cooley, the tester, which states that one cow will make about 90 pounds of butter fat during the month of April. This is remarkable, and it shows that there are good cows, and if we will select these best cows and use them for a foundation we will soon build up as good a herd as can be found anywhere."

"A good many farm dairymen do not appreciate what a record of 90 pounds of butter fat a month means, but to me it means this: that if a cow is persistent in her milking, she will make a better record than our cow, Maid Henry, made last year, and her record for 12 months was 835 pounds of butter. The association in Dickinson County is sure to have a great influence on the cows and the cow keepers there, and this influence will lead to better cows, better feeding, and better dairymen."

"Here is the list of cows in the Pioneer Testing Association of Dickinson County that produced 40 pounds or more of butter fat during March, 1913:

Breed.	Milk.	Percent Fat.	Pounds Butter Fat.
Shorthorn Grade	1,119	4.6	51.47
Grade	984	4.5	44.28
Shorthorn	1,035	4.6	47.61
Holstein	993	4.3	42.70
Jersey	786	5.3	41.64
Holstein	1,371	3.1	42.50
Holstein	1,197	3.4	40.70
Shorthorn	1,179	3.9	45.98
Shorthorn	1,275	4.0	50.00
Red Polled	1,104	4.4	48.58
	846	4.9	41.40
	711	6.2	41.58
Jersey	903	4.7	42.44
Shorthorn	1,104	4.0	44.16
Holstein	1,350	3.7	49.95
Holstein	1,179	4.0	47.16
Holstein	1,875	4.3	80.67
Jersey	1,446	3.6	52.04
Shorthorn	1,095	4.0	43.80

Your motto: Not too many cows, but every one a profit maker.

# SHARPLES

## MECHANICAL MILKER

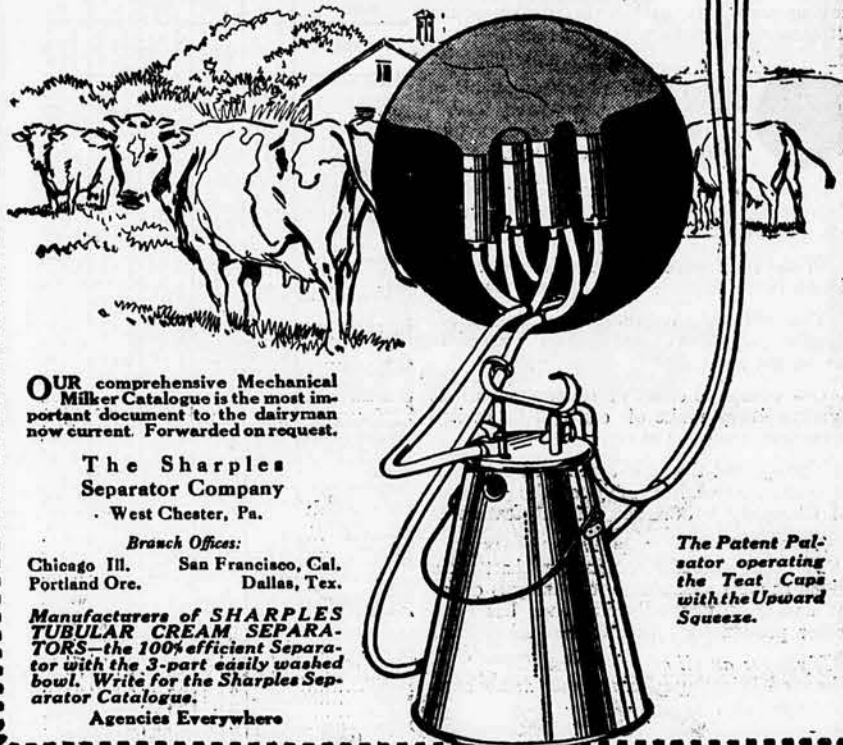
**THIS** equipment is revolutionizing modern dairy operation. During the four years since its perfection it has been installed with unqualified success in hundreds of the leading dairies throughout America and abroad.

The distinctive features of the SHARPLES MILKER, to which its complete success is due, are the Teat Cups with the Upward Squeeze and the Patent Pulsator operating them. This device reproduces nature's own method of milk extraction, which the most skillful hand-milking cannot do.

The cows are more contented. The teats and udder become far better conditioned. The milk product is absolutely uncontaminated—pure and more valuable. Labor cut to one third.

**Sharples Mechanical Milking means the end of all drudgery of milking.**

Practically every dairyman can visit installations of SHARPLES MILKERS within easy distance, where the actual operation of this equipment can be observed under conditions approximating his own. We shall be pleased to hear from dairymen with a view to their making such inspections.



OUR comprehensive Mechanical Milker Catalogue is the most important document to the dairyman now current. Forwarded on request.

**The Sharples Separator Company**  
West Chester, Pa.

Branch Offices:  
Chicago Ill. San Francisco, Cal.  
Portland Ore. Dallas, Tex.

Manufacturers of SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS—the 100% efficient Separator with the 3-part easily washed bowl. Write for the Sharples Separator Catalogue.

Agencies Everywhere

The Patent Pulsator operating the Teat Cups with the Upward Squeeze.



**Don't Blame the County for Bad Roads - Help to make them good!**

**Y**OUR public officials are as anxious as you are to make the best use of the money and labor available for the highways. And you can help them. Drainage is the first essential to good roads.

**AMERICAN INGOT IRON**  
Guaranteed **CULVERTS** 99.84% Pure

solve the drainage problem. They do not deteriorate like culverts of galvanized steel, because they are the purest iron made and almost wholly free from the elements that cause corrosion. They are not affected by extremes of weather—heat, cold, frost and ice. Their construction is such as to insure tremendous strength; and they last for a generation without repairs. The trade-mark on every section is your protection against substitutes.

Send us your name and the name of your roadmaster. We will put you both on the mailing list of the Highway Magazine for a year, FREE. This will bring to you once a month the latest magazine published on practical road building and maintenance. Write today.

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Cincinnati, Ohio



# RELENTLESS FRICTION

How it ruins automobile motors. How the remedy must be determined.

Without lubrication your automobile could run only about 20 to 30 times its own length. Friction would then stop the power.

As oil saves power, it follows that one oil will save more power than another.

An important question is: *What oil will eliminate the most destructive friction in your motor?*

Motors differ. Different cars therefore demand different oils.

We present here, in plain terms, the factors that must be considered.

Figure 1 represents a type of lubricating oil in common use. It has two serious faults:

First, its actual lubricating quality is low. Second, its "body" or thickness is unsuited to the feed system of the motor it is used on. It cannot feed properly. It cannot protect properly after the friction surfaces are reached.

Figure 2 represents a better but still far from perfect oil. It has good lubricating quality. But its "body" is unsuited to the feed system of the motor. It cannot properly reach all the friction surfaces.

Figure 3 represents an oil whose "body" is suited to the feed requirements of the motor. But its quality is low. Under the heat of service it rapidly loses its power to protect the moving parts. It reaches the friction points but cannot successfully protect them.

Figure 4 represents what your motor really requires—an oil of the highest quality whose "body" is perfectly suited to the feed system of your motor.

It properly reaches all the friction points. It protects properly after it reaches them. It is a complete lubricant.

With such an oil, practically your only friction is the friction of oil against metal.

You will find the grade of oil indicated, opposite your car, in the chart printed in part on the right.

Our complete chart of recommendations covering every make of car will be mailed on request.

Throughout the world you will find that the authoritative leadership of the Vacuum Oil Company in matters of lubrication is unquestioned.

The recommendations in our chart were arrived at after a careful motor-analysis of the cars named. The oil's efficiency has been further proven by practical demonstrations.

If you use an oil of less correct "body," or of lower lubricating efficiency, your motor must pay the penalty.

**GARGOYLE**  
**Mobiloil**  
A grade for each type of motor

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, refined and filtered to remove free carbon, are: Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", Gargoyle Mobiloil "B", Gargoyle Mobiloil "D", Gargoyle Mobiloil "E", Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic".

All are branded with the Gargoyle which is our mark of manufacture. They can be secured from all reliable garages, auto-supply stores, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

**VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, U. S. A.**

BRANCHES: CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, INDIANAPOLIS  
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Distributing warehouses in the principal cities of the world.

**Genasco**  
THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT  
**Ready Roofing**  
Make your roof leak-proof to stay. Lay Genasco and you'll have a roof that makes you free from care and saves your repair-money.  
Genasco lasts because the natural oils of Trinidad Lake Asphalt gives it resisting lasting life. It doesn't dry out and crack like ordinary roofing made of imitation "asphalt".  
Get Genasco of your dealer. Several weights. Mineral or smooth surface. The Kant-leak Kleet for smooth-surface Genasco keeps the seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks. Write us for Book and samples. Free.  
**The Barber Asphalt Paving Company**  
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

# THE FARM



## Why Not Neighborhood Excursion?

Subscriber L. A. M., Cloud County, writes: "I see from some of the papers that an excursion was run from Marysville to the Kansas Agricultural College. How could we go about getting up an excursion of our farmers to the great agricultural school?"

Your neighborhood could profitably run such an excursion. The farmer's institute, the Grange, the Sunday school or church could make the arrangement. The railroad will provide a special train, run at such hours as you choose, upon the sale of the required number of tickets at regular rates, which number of tickets can be easily secured in almost any locality. See your nearest railroad agent for full particulars.

## Poisoning Pocket Gophers.

W. L. B., Utah, writes: "I see from a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER that gophers are destroying alfalfa in Kansas as here. This is the formula we use successfully for poisoning these pests: Whole corn or chopped parsnips or sugar beets, 8 quarts; strychnine, powdered, 1 ounce; salt, 1 pint; starch, 1 pint; water, 1 1/2 pints. Dissolve the strychnine in the water, add the starch and salt, beat thoroughly with a Dover egg beater until all are thoroughly mixed, put over fire and heat until the starch begins to thicken, stirring constantly; pour the poisoned solution over the grain or vegetables, spread and dry. One teaspoonful of the poison is sufficient for each runway or lateral."

## Best Farm Suggestions Obtainable.

I wish to say a few words regarding your Burr Oak, Kan., subscriber who ordered KANSAS FARMER stopped, saying it was not worth taking out of the mail box. I am inclined to think he wrote this letter on that very windy and dusty day we had recently when the wind blew 60 miles an hour and the air was full of dust. Evidently he was very much out of humor and felt like getting even with something, and KANSAS FARMER happening to get in his way, he jumped on it and ordered it stopped.

I will bet a peck of apples that if you will write and ask him to subscribe again he will gladly do so, as I know KANSAS FARMER is too good a paper to be stopped with such an opinion as he expressed regarding it. If KANSAS FARMER does nothing else than keep a watchful eye on the oleo proposition in the future as it has in the past, this work alone is worth a great deal to the farmers of the country. Besides the advice, information and ideas on farming and cattle raising, also dairying and poultry, which it gives, is valuable, and the best we can get.

This man will certainly lose a good thing if he doesn't get KANSAS FARMER coming his way again.—JOHN G. RIEDEL, McCracken, Kan.

## Disgraceful Use of Public Roads.

I am not a subscriber to your paper, but carry mail on a rural route out of Mt. Hope, Kan., and carry quite a number of KANSAS FARMERS. I noticed a couple of articles in the issue of April 12, 1913, that interested me quite a bit. They were both on the question of good roads, and we rural carriers are always interested in good roads.

On page three was an article which had many good points in it, but on page nine was an article from the K. S. A. C. Industrialist, that advocated something that is, I think, one of the worst detriments to roads. This was that 12 1/2 feet on each side of the road could just as well be farmed. Farmers will see that and go out and plow their 12 1/2 feet and then some. I can show you one place here 2 1/2 miles from town on the main traveled road between towns, where the road was well graded with an engine three years ago and last fall it was just 21 feet from one wheat field to the other. In this instance farmers were farming three feet of the grade on each side.

I have been carrying over one route for eight years, and the practice of farming the road is getting worse each year. Place after place they will plow a furrow into the ditch made by the grader

and harrow over it and fill the ditch up. Last fall during the plowing season there were eight places in 28 miles that plows were scoured in the road inside the grade, and one place I had to bump over the end of furrows if I staid in the track. The other carrier here has one piece of road that he says if he would turn his team crosswise of the road the rear wheels would be on the wheat on one side and the horses' fore feet on it on the other side. I saw one place this spring where a man was plowing for oats with five horses strung out on a gang, and when he turned in the road the leaders tramped on the wheat on the other side of the road.

You may not pay any attention to this from a non-subscriber, but please don't print anything advising the farmers to farm more of the road, or we won't have any left in some places.—P. E. KASENBERG, Mt. Hope, Kan.

The scouring of plows in the road is a common fault of Kansas farmers. We have done the thing many times, but it's wrong. When the road is graded, a crown established, and a ditch cut for drainage, it is a crime to interfere with either except as the necessities of travel require. The real dangers of narrower roads are as described by our correspondent, but if the abuses were not practiced a narrower road would be more easily taken care of and farm land would be added to fields.

## Sweet Clover for Thomas County.

W. D. F., secretary of farmers' institute, Thomas County, writes: "I was much interested in your editorial on sweet clover in KANSAS FARMER issue of April 19, and am anxious to know how far west in Kansas it has been grown with success. Thomas County has an average rainfall of 19.8 inches and is now in need of just such crop as sweet clover seems to be."

KANSAS FARMER has on its list a considerable number of Kansas correspondents who have grown sweet clover and whose experiences have been printed in these columns. The most northwesterly point from which a correspondent has written is Cloud County. Other correspondents who are enthusiastic relative to their own experiences with sweet clover are found in Finney County, Hamilton and Ness counties, in the Southwest. Others are located in Washington and Nemaha counties, which are in the north tier of counties. We have printed correspondence, too, from Southern Nebraska and from counties inland as far as 50 miles and directly north of Thomas County, Kansas. We have no doubt there are sweet clover growers in Northwest Kansas who have not written us. At any rate there is no justification for the belief that sweet clover will not grow in Thomas County, inasmuch as it is grown in Kansas in the same longitude and is grown still farther north in Nebraska and Iowa. It is a remarkable drought resistant and should do as well in Thomas County as in Ness County. The altitude of Thomas County is to be considered, of course.

There is little question in our mind but that sweet clover for both hay and pasture would be valuable to Thomas County farmers, and we recommend that our correspondent and some of his neighbors give sweet clover a trial in a small way. They can do this at little expense, and in case of success the experiment will be worth many times its cost. Our subscriber should keep in mind that the large yellow variety should be sown and that the seed can be obtained from seedsmen advertising in KANSAS FARMER columns. We have been advised by seedsmen that this year the sale of sweet clover seed has been greater than ever before in the history of the state, which indicates that many farmers are giving it a trial.

## Clover Working Overtime.

I wonder if anyone else has found such a freak as I discovered in my back yard recently. I have been finding four-leafed clovers for 60 years, but last week I found a plant with three, four, five, six and seven leaves on a stem—all growing on one root. I felt as though I wanted to tell the wonders of Kansas soil.—KATE STEWART, Wakarusa, Kan.



**Sixth District Fair Circuit.**

At the meeting of representatives of the Fair Association of Stockton, Sylvan Grove, Minneapolis, Beloit and Russell held in Beloit last week the following dates were agreed upon for the holding of the county fairs in these places:

Stockton, second week in September; Sylvan Grove, third week in September; Minneapolis, fourth week in September; Beloit, first week in October; Russell, second week in October.

All of these fairs will have the same classification in the premium lists so that exhibitors will know just what to depend upon in preparation of their stock and other exhibits.

**Kansas Looks Good to Him.**

I have carefully read KANSAS FARMER of March 29. I pronounce the whole paper as strictly high-class and the special horticultural articles as the best I have ever read. I have recently traveled several thousand miles through the Northwest looking for a location where I could grow fancy apples, but after a careful study of the question I fully believe that Northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska has the Northwest beaten a long way for quality of apples. What we are looking for is high class farmers and editors—men with faith enough to put their time, brains and money into the proposition and bring fancy apples out of their efforts. Fancy apples will always bring a good price. Keep up the good work.—G. S. CHRISTY, Johnson, Neb.

**Silage Cutter Queries.**

Subscriber A. D. N., Greenwood County, asks how much more power silage cutters operating with a blower require than do cutters elevating the silage with the old-style carrier.

It is figured that a cutter using the chain or web carrier requires about two-thirds as much power as a cutter of the same capacity elevating by a blower. It is figured that a 14-inch cutter with a capacity of 9½ tons per hour, with a carrier, requires 5½ horse power, and with a blower, 10½ horse power, and that a 16-inch cutter with a capacity of 13½ tons per hour requires with a carrier 8½ horse power, and with a blower 12½ horse power.

The blower, however, has become a part of the up-to-date silage cutter, for the same reason that the blower has become a part of the up-to-date threshing machine. However, there is greater need for the blower on the silage cutter than there is on the threshing machine. It is considered that carriers do not operate successfully at a greater length than 16 to 20 feet, and it is necessary to elevate silage a greater distance than this. The blower operates successfully when setting vertically, which means that a blower to deliver silage into a silo say 20 feet high, need be only 20 feet long. To elevate into a 20-foot silo with a carrier would require a carrier longer than 20 feet, for the reason that it will not operate when set straight up and down and the silage cutter must be set a sufficient distance from the silo to give the carrier the proper slant. Thus, cutter must be set far enough from the silo to give the carrier the proper shape and so the carrier is on the long side of the triangle and to elevate into a 20-foot silo would have to be considerably longer than 20 feet.

All sorts of trouble has been experienced with the carriers, and even though they require less power, the difficulty attendant upon their operation is more than offset. There are some cutters provided with a box carrier and this will operate when the carrier stands perpendicularly and this carrier operates on the same general plan as the buckets on a web, carrying grain in an elevator, and in our judgment such carriers would be much more satisfactory than any of the old-style carriers.

Speaking of silage cutters generally, it requires about one horse power to cut a ton of silage per hour. Hence, should our subscriber wish to cut ten tons of silage in an hour he should have 10 horse power for the cutting of the silage and 4 horse power for running a blower delivering the silage into a 30-foot silo. It requires about one horse power to operate a carrier the same height.

It is our thought that as a rule those who buy gasoline engines for cutting silage, buy engines of too small horse power. It is not absolutely necessary that the silo be filled in a great rush except as weather conditions may make such action necessary, and in which event a large cutter and a large engine will of course do the work fastest. If an engine and cutter are to be used by three or four farmers in a neighborhood, the cutter should be of good size and the engine amply able to run the cutter

to capacity. If the farmer owns a cutter and engine for filling his own silo only, he can successfully use a smaller sized cutter, but should buy an engine of such size as will give him ample power to run the cutter to its capacity.

**Seeding Timothy Pasture to Blue Grass.**

Our subscriber, J. M. G., Osage County, writes: "I have 80 acres of old timothy pasture that I want to seed to Kentucky blue grass. The pasture is now a little weedy and the white clover is coming in. How should this land be handled to get it to blue grass quickly? I want to run the stock on the pasture all the time and I want to sow the blue grass on the sod. How much blue grass seed should be sown to the acre?"

The above inquiry was submitted to L. E. Call, associate professor in soils at the Kansas Agricultural College, who says: "If your subscriber's timothy pasture has a very poor stand of grass and is badly infested with weeds, it would be advisable to break up the pasture and crop a year or two to inter-till crops before attempting to reseed to grass. It is difficult to secure a stand of grass on land foul with weeds. If the pasture is only a little weedy it may be possible to secure a good stand of Kentucky blue grass without breaking. Perhaps the best method to pursue in starting the blue grass would be to disk and harrow the pasture early in the spring. The field should be double disked, cross-disking the second time. The seed should then be sown and the field harrowed twice in order to leave the ground level and to cover the seed. Eighteen to twenty pounds of good clean seed should be sown to an acre, and if white clover was not already well established in the pasture, it would be advisable to seed at the same time three or four pounds of white clover.

"In order to insure a good catch of grass it may be necessary to keep the stock from the pasture for at least a part of the first season after seeding. If the spring is dry it may be advisable to allow the cattle to run on the pasture for a short time immediately after seeding, in order to firm the soil and thus give the seed more favorable conditions for germinating. After the grass starts to grow the field should not be pastured until after the young grass has made a good growth. It is best not to pasture before late summer or early fall. The fall pasturing should be light and the cattle should be taken off early enough in the fall to permit the grass to make a good growth before winter. Should weeds outgrow the grass during the summer the field should be mowed to prevent the weeds smothering out the young grass.

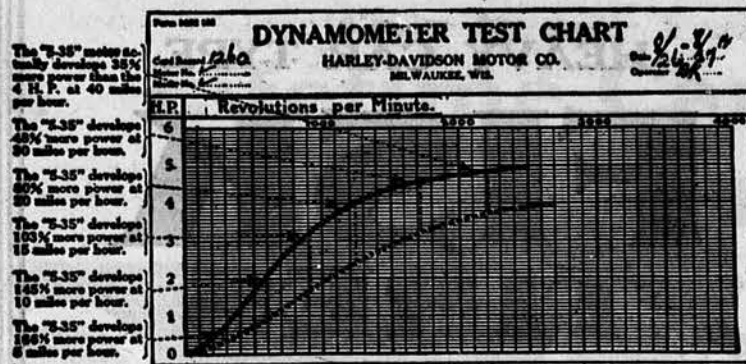
"A light top dressing of well rotted manure applied to the pasture in the fall or early winter, previous to seeding, would aid in securing a stand of new grass. Not more than six to eight spreader loads of manure should be applied to the acre, and the manure should be evenly spread so that it may be readily mixed with the soil the next spring when the field is disked and harrowed."

It is the editor's judgment that the chances for re-seeding this field and continuing to pasture as desired would be very much against success. We believe that you can better afford to pasture the field in its present condition until you can set another field to grass, and pasture this new field until you can get the old field thoroughly set. We do not believe that a stand of Kentucky blue grass is any too easily obtained in Osage County except under extremely favorable conditions, and it is not the most favorable condition that we can figure on. We have to figure on an average condition, and under such exigencies we must give the grass the best chance possible. The field having been in pasture for a number of years as indicated, should yield tilled crops well for a few years, and the setting of another field to grass and the pasturing of it would do this field good also.

**Horse Driver Must Signal.**

Under a decision of the Kansas Supreme Court the driver of a horse meeting a motor car on a public highway must signal the motor car driver to stop if the horse becomes frightened. For the driver of the horse to simply yell, "Look out," is not sufficient to entitle the owner to damages in case of injury to the animal.

W. E. Sterner of Dickinson County brought suit against B. H. Issitt for damages to a horse which jumped into a wire fence on meeting Issitt's motor car. Sterner had yelled "Look out" when the horse began to jump. Issitt did not stop his car and the court held that on such signal he was not bound to do so.



An Actual Reproduction of Dynamometer Test Chart

**The Most Powerful Single Cylinder Motorcycle Made and Why**

It has been conclusively proven time and time again that the Harley-Davidson "5-35" is the most powerful single cylinder motorcycle made. The most accurate means of testing the power of a gasoline engine is by dynamometer. Above is reproduced an actual dynamometer test chart showing power produced by the "5-35" (black line) and that produced by our former popular 4 H. P. model (dotted line), which was acknowledged to be the most powerful single in the world.

Note the tremendous increase in power developed by the new "5-35". Note that it develops 166% more power at five miles an hour, 145% more power at ten miles an hour and 35% more power at forty miles an hour. Do you know that this means that hills that would stall the ordinary single cylinder motorcycle, the "5-35" will take with ease. The Harley-Davidson "5-35" will "pick-up" to forty miles an hour in 190 feet from a standing start. No other single can do this. Its wonderful power development has made the

**HARLEY-DAVIDSON "5-35"**

the most popular single cylinder motorcycle made and the consequent demand has been so strong that we must and will actually build more single cylinder machines than any other factory in order to supply the demand.

In the hands of the rider the "5-35" is living up to its factory record. At the Springfield, Ohio, Hill Climb, held October 10th, 1912, Harley-Davidsons won every event. The "5-35" did even more—it not only won in its class but made faster time than any twin cylinder of other make by an average of eight seconds, a performance never duplicated by any other make in any contest whatsoever.

In the San Francisco Reliability Run the Harley-Davidson "5-35" was placed in the same class and time schedule as the twins. The Officials thereby openly acknowledging that the "5-35" was superior to all other singles.

In the Utica, New York Endurance Run October 20th, the "5-35" won a perfect score and was the only single cylinder to climb Tulley Hill. The "5-35" went up easily while a number of twins of other makes barely crawled over the top. In the Lynn, Massachusetts twenty-four hour endurance contest the "5-35" was the sensation of the run. It won a perfect score

and climbed the famous Jacob's Ladder. In fact, it was right up with the twins all the time.

In the more recent Savannah 300 mile endurance contest, April 26 and 27, the Harley-Davidson single cylinder "5-35" was the only single to win a perfect score. This contest was so severe that twins entered failed to score perfect, but after the run the officials, after a careful technical inspection, failed to find even a loose screw or nut on the winning Harley-Davidson and pronounced it absolutely perfect mechanically.

These are but a few of the many records which have proven the "5-35" to be the greatest single cylinder motorcycle made.

The Harley-Davidson holds the world's record for economy and is the only motorcycle that has ever been awarded a diamond medal and a 1000 plus 5 score for its super-excellent performance in an endurance contest before the National Federation of American Motorcyclists.

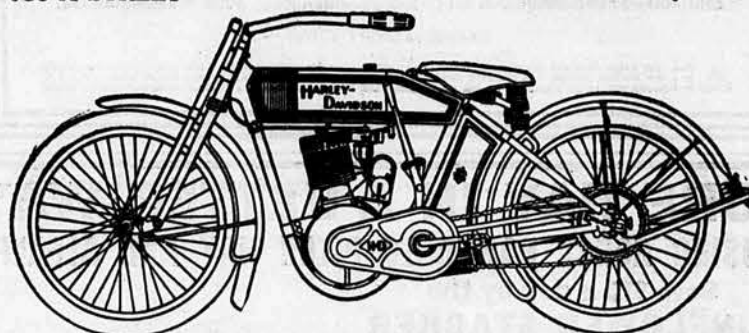
Four thousand of these "silent gray fellows" are today employed by the United States Government in eight different departments. They have been adopted because they have proven their excellence over all competitive makes.

Our nearest dealer will demonstrate to you the many qualities of the new "5-35" including the Full-Floting Seat and the Free Wheel Control, two features which make the Harley-Davidson the most comfortable motorcycle made. Call on our dealer or write for illustrated catalog.

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## LIVE STOCK



Usually little heed is given the manure produced by hogs. It is a valuable fertilizer, yet as a rule it all goes to waste unless the pig pens are changed and the old lots are planted to crops. Now that so many feeding floors are used, these should be kept clean by removing all the manure and hauling onto the land when the annual spring cleanup takes place.

Scours in pigs may be caused by many different things. Things which do not affect the sows may cause scours in pigs. Any sudden or radical change in feed; the feeding of kitchen slops; wet pens and bad ventilation; following the sow through wet grass; dirty feed troughs; sour milk from creameries and cheese factories or the sow catching cold are among the causes of scours in pigs.

One of the best breeds of hogs for the dairyman to raise is the Hampshire. He is a good hog anywhere you put him, but, as he was originally bred as a bacon hog, he seems to like plenty of milk in his diet and is mighty willing and able to pay for it. Any good hog is a good hog for a dairy farmer to keep, and the color of his hair doesn't matter. So select the breed you like best and stay with it and it will stay with you.

It was formerly taught by the agricultural colleges that corn should be cut for silage just when the grain was in the "dough" stage, but experience has demonstrated that good silage may be made at almost any stage after that, but never before. Silage corn cut too soon lacks substance and feeding quality. It is too watery. If cut after it is dead ripe it may be necessary to run water into the blower, but it will make silage.

The attitude of farmers in certain localities is well set forth in a recent letter from a Pope County, Missouri, farmer. He writes that people there have a very slight desire to improve their live stock, but they don't know how. He says they would be willing to pay as high as \$35 for a 700-pound pure-bred bull calf. They might pay \$7 or less for a jack or stallion fee, while \$1 is considered high for a bull or boar fee provided you wait a year or more for your money. He says they might be willing to give as high as \$5 for a pure-bred ram if he was above the ordinary size, and they might be willing to go as high as \$10 for a 150-pound pig. Most of them would breed to a misfit plug horse at \$6 rather than pay \$6.50 to breed to a son of Geo. Wilkes, Dan Patch or Bonnie McGregor. We sometimes say, "Poor old Missouri," but this same estimate of the value of pure-bred stock obtains in Kansas localities as well, and until it is corrected we can just as well say "Poor old Kansas."

One subscriber over in Iowa writes to know if there are many stock cattle in Kansas to sell, and states that if there are he would like to buy several car loads. This subscriber is pretty much in the same boat with numerous Kansas subscribers. Right now there are lots of cattle in the big Kansas pastures, but these were shipped in here from the south and west and are not generally thought to be for sale. They are owned by men of large interests who know their business and who winter their cattle in the southwest and turn them on early grass on the big Kansas pastures. Our correspondents all over the country state that cattle are scarce and high in price. There perhaps was never such a demand for the stuff of all breeds of cattle. The beef men simply have not got them and do not know where to get them, while the dairymen need more cows on account of an increased demand for dairy products and they are hunting better ones, also. In confirmation of this we may quote from a letter received from Leon A. Waite of Winfield, Kan., who states that the future prospects are for better cattle, as the farmers are now willing to pay double the price they would have paid two years ago for choice breeding cattle, both male and female. He predicts that heifers will outsell the bulls during the coming year and confirms the general opinion that cattle are scarce.

An Iowa correspondent states that there is a growing demand for beef and dairy products, but that the farmers in his vicinity are meeting this demand by breeding dual purpose shorthorns. There are just about enough breeders to supply the demand for bulls of this breed and type. The pure-bred sires are being very generally used, though the cattle are scarce and the demand is keenest for young stuff. Silos are being built as an adjunct to the beef, dairy type of shorthorns. There can be doubt that the milking families of shorthorns are a safe proposition with the average farmer. They do produce milk and there is nothing better for beef. Still there are many who will contend that the man who would really get in the game should adopt a specialized form of industry and breed either for beef or for dairy as a surer means of success than through the dual purpose breeds.

One reader who lives pretty well to the west writes that on account of dry seasons and high-priced land they do not raise many cattle in his locality, but leave that industry to the ranchers and the poor farming country. This is where he is dead wrong. If they do not raise live stock on their farms their land will not remain high priced and they will soon find that they are already in the poor farming country. There is no section of agricultural America where an attempt, even, should be made to operate any farming area without live stock. Perhaps the great wheat belt comes more nearly being the exception than any other, but, when you read in your county paper about your neighbor's wheat blowing away every spring it ought to be impressed upon your mind that the need of live stock to put humus into this soil is even greater here than in some other localities.

It is a matter of general belief that in very many cases hog cholera is not hog cholera. In other words, when hogs die they are generally said to be taken off with cholera, when the real facts are that it was worms, and one of our Missouri readers states that in his neighborhood a considerable number of pigs and shoats were lost, but as the old hogs did not sicken and die they made an investigation and found that it was not cholera, as they had supposed, but that the hogs were suffering from worms. There can be no doubt that intestinal worms are the source of very severe losses, and as they give rise to symptoms similar in some respects to those of cholera, the hogs that die from worms are very often thought to have contracted the cholera, when a little care on the part of the owner in administering worm remedies would have saved them.

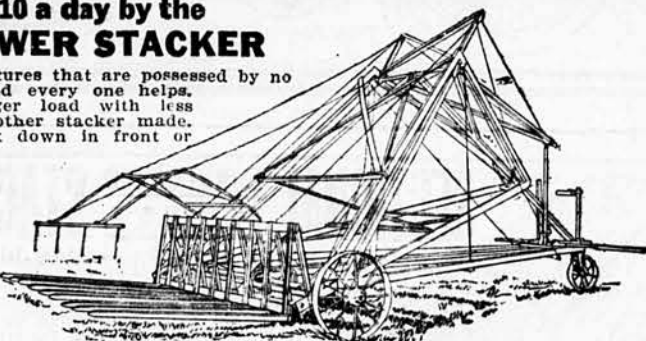
A subscriber who lives in Dawson County, Neb., states that the silo has pointed the way to cheaper production of cattle and the price of cattle being good, the farmer feels encouraged to produce beef cattle on the farm, even if pasture lands are high in price. The only cloud on the horizon lies in the possibilities of adverse tariff legislation. This is a good deal of a bug bear which looks scary, but which no one seems to understand. If memory serves, the price of leather was increased since the tariff was removed from it, and it may operate the same way with cattle. The main point is that the increased population of the United States demands more meat producing animals. The farm lands of this country are fairly crying out for the fertility which can only be produced by means of live stock, and the younger generation which is growing up is sorely in need of live stock as a part of its training and development. The silo has provided for this, and it is now necessary to raise meat producing animals on corn belt farms, and this necessity is met by an improved quality in the stock itself and by the aid of the silo, which insures cheaper feed.

**Horse Plague in Illinois and Missouri.**  
Several KANSAS FARMER correspondents state that the horse plague is now rampant in St. Louis, more especially in and about the sales barns at the stock yards. One reader states that since the

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Wheat growers, ask about our Grain Stackers.



plague struck the St. Louis stock yards horses and mules have gone off \$50 per head. The St. Louis stock yards are in Illinois. Another reader states that "the great Missouri mule is on the bum during the past 60 days, on account of the disease in St. Louis and the flood in the South." No information is given as to whether this disease is the same that worked such havoc in Western Kansas and Nebraska, but the probabilities are against it.

#### Largeness of Dairyman's Field.

Census figures give some interesting data for speculation. They indicate at times the trend of events in a graphic way. For instance, the figures for the cattle industry show an increase of about three and one-half million dairy cows and a decrease of about seven and one-half million beef cattle during the past ten years.

Do these figures indicate anything, or is it mere chance that controlled the destinies of these two great branches of the live stock industry?

To the editors of Hoard's Dairyman it illustrates the inevitable working out of the economic law in respect to the survival of those industries which prove the most profitable in the long run. The production of dairy products gives to the farmer a more reliable income than the production of beef. From every economic standpoint the dairyman, speaking of the industry as a whole, has the best of the argument. The dairy farm gives the most uniform employment of labor. This is an item of great economic importance in any form of industry. The dairy farm brings in a steady income, enabling the farmer to better adjust his financial dealings. The dairy farm keeps up its fertility.

The occupation of the land involves a greater amount of capital as land becomes higher in value and the system of farming must be such as will pay dividends on this increased capitalization. Dairy farming will do this.

These facts may not be accepted or even acknowledged by many, but when we can get a glimpse of the trend of events as shown by the figures given in the beginning of this article, there is no argument that controverts them.

In the long run these systems of farming will be permanent only as they give satisfactory returns to the farmer. The field is large for the dairyman. For the thoughtful man, the reward is sure.

#### DAIRY COW AND HER FEED.

(Continued from Page Six.)

several years to dairy cows. The silos were as good as money could buy. Yet the best silage I ever made was up on the college farm at Manhattan, where I scooped out a hole in the center of a corn field; I filled the hole with the whole stalks of corn, the ears in the roasting stage, covered the material with straw and then hauled back the dirt over it with a scraper. The corn kept perfectly. Such a silo is mighty inconvenient but it will pay when there is not money to build a more convenient one. Get silage somehow. Oklahoma feeders are having great success this winter with silage made from kafir.

When a cow is on good pasture, she digests her feed well and her droppings are normal. A cow that is constipated does not digest her feed well and fails to get out of it much of the milk-making material that is in the feed. A good feeder keeps a careful watch on the droppings from each cow through the winter and feeds her so as to maintain the droppings in the same condition that they are when the cow is on good pasture. Alfalfa hay, peanut hay and silage are laxative feeds that produce this result.

#### How an Animal Grows

(Continued from Page Five.)

Thus, an animal is able to make up, in part at least, in time what was lost in rate of development. The object of these experiments was to determine to what extent this may take place. The results of these experiments indicate that an animal that has been retarded, and which in its earlier life has shown an asymmetric development, will tend later to correct this asymmetry, and it is not inconceivable that this may be fully corrected before the animal has reached a state of complete maturity.

These are some of the important facts and figures given out by President Waters that are of immense practical significance to cattle feeders and stockmen in general.

Always remember that the hired man is human and not a slave. You cannot expect a man to a horse's work, and it is hardly right to expect all the virtues of humanity for \$18 to \$25 a month.



Now—and 20 Years from Now



## This Is a Lifetime Car

### Apperson "Jack Rabbit"

You can safely invest the hard-earned savings of many years in a "Jack Rabbit" Car.

No reason why you should ever need buy another car.

There are still in use Apperson-made cars that are very nearly a score of years old. We brought out

the first American-made gasoline car in 1893, and have been years ahead of other builders ever since.

The average age of the 17,000 "Jack Rabbit" cars on the roads is 8 years.

No "Jack Rabbit" car has ever worn out. So far as durability is concerned, you are certain of a lifetime's service in the "Jack Rabbit."

#### No More Season Models

Now about style. There has been practically no change necessary in the mechanical design or construction of the "Jack Rabbit" for eight years. Accordingly, we have abandoned the policy of bringing out new models each season.

Your 20th Anniversary "Jack Rabbit" will be up-to-the-minute for many years to come. It will give you satisfactory service as long as you can run a car.

#### Cheapest to Maintain

Mechanical upkeep is almost nothing for "Jack Rabbit" owners. They are built to stand the most severe abuse of inexperienced drivers.

The chassis is strong enough to carry a truck, yet light and speedy. The "Jack Rabbit" is easy on tires. low in fuel cost—economical in every respect. Many a man with an income of \$500 a year owns an Apperson and is not burdened with upkeep expense.

### Investigate the Apperson The Car With the Powerful Engine

This oldest car is the most distinctive on the market. Absolutely different—20 years' proof back of it. Write today for catalog and all the facts.

Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lighting Furnished if Desired

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## SAVE 25 per cent HAIL INSURANCE of your premium on

### COMPARE COMPANIES

We save on rates because we save on expense.

Expense \$66,716	Loss \$35,158	6 Kansas Cos.
Expense \$55,818	Loss \$104,968	WASECA Co.

Figures given are taken from sworn statements of Companies for the season of 1912	Losses Paid in 1912	Expenses Paid in 1912	Percentage expense to losses paid
Union Mutual Hall, Wichita, Kansas.....	\$ 15,762	\$ 24,266	1.54
Central National Mutual, Topeka, Kansas.....	5,644	14,135	2.50
Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kansas.....	2,432	7,376	2.98
Home Mutual Hall, Wichita, Kansas.....	2,790	6,192	2.21
Grain Growers Hall, Topeka, Kansas.....	5,000	9,000	1.80
Harvesters Mutual Hall, Osage City, Kansas....	2,180	5,747	2.69
State Farmers Mutual Hall, Waseca, Minn.....	194,967	55,818	.29

Jan. 1, 1913, all six Kansas Cos. had but \$22,000 in cash assets combined. Jan. 1, 1912, the Waseca Co. had \$165,521 in cash assets and \$351,234 in additional assets, our total net assets being \$516,755. One-fourth Cheaper, yet incomparably Better and Safer Insurance.

The Waseca Company is the oldest and strongest hail company in the United States. In eighteen years it has never pro-rated a loss. We have paid over \$60,000 in losses to Kansas farmers (send for list) and will pay \$1,000 for proof that a single loss was not paid in full as adjusted. In disastrous years we pay while others pro-rate.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Losses this year will be paid in cash in full at time of adjustment immediately following the storm the same as by Stock Companies. Our rates are the cash rates of the Stock Companies in your county less one-fourth or 25 per cent. Insure today before your neighbor secures the preference, as we write but \$1,600 in a section. Cut out and mail application at once.

This Company is absolutely dependable.—Farmers Nat'l Bank, Waseca, Minn.  
Your Premium will be returned at once if Policy is not satisfactory.

#### Application for Hail Insurance.

State Farmers Mutual Hail Ins. Co., Waseca, Minn.

I hereby apply for membership and indemnity in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the Company against loss or damage of the following described crops by hail, commencing with issuance of policy and ending September 15, 1913.

\$.....on.....acres of wheat on S..... T..... R.....

\$.....on.....acres of ..... on S..... T..... R.....

\$.....Total Ins. all situated in.....Co., Kansas, and diagrammed as follows:

Sec. .... Twp. .... Rge. ....

I enclose herewith \$.....in full payment of premium being three-fourths of the rate charged by capital stock Ins. Cos. in this county.

It is understood that upon receipt of the policy if it is not satisfactory to me in every respect that I may at once return same to the Company by registered mail, in which case this premium remittance will be returned to me in full.

Name..... P. O..... Kan.

Use pencil and mail TODAY to State Farmers Mutual Hail Ins. Co., Waseca, Minn.

#### Catalpa Grove in Gray County.

An interesting experiment for Western Kansas has just been started at Ingalls. E. P. Yust has planted 24,000 catalpa trees on a 40-acre tract. He lives near the big Yaggy catalpa plantation in Reno County and has made a careful study of the tree and its needs.

He says the soil he has planted at Ingalls is identical with that on the Yaggy farm and as it is only five feet to water on his Ingalls ranch he feels that the experiment will prove successful. Mr. Yaggy is clearing \$50 per acre each year from his 200-acre grove, and Western Kansas farmers are watching the Yust experiment with keen interest.

This is the time of year when many a shop and office man wishes he were a farmer.

Stretch a small rope across the stall behind a horse that is inclined to pull at the halter. Many a bad case of halter-pulling has been cured in this way.



**212°**

## For All Motors

Taking down motors and putting them up again is one of the costliest items of upkeep. And the best motors, when improperly lubricated, need this attention too often.

Polarine obviates this necessity by perfectly lubricating all parts.

It flows freely, even at zero.

*It maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or heat.*



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is used in hundreds of thousands of motors of every type—in every climate and temperature. It is sold everywhere so tourists can get it no matter where they happen to be.

For motor cars, motor trucks, and motor boats—the finest oil that's made today by the *World's Oil Specialists* after 50 years' experience with every kind of friction problem.

Insure a low upkeep cost—insure your car's maximum re-sale value—insure uninterrupted motoring pleasure by using Polarine.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
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Makers of Special Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World (120)



## Begin right by choosing a reliable engine

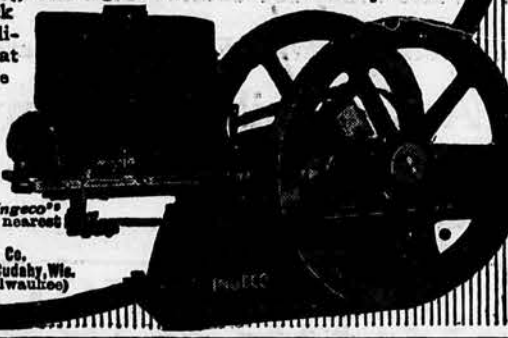
Save money to begin with by getting a good engine right at the start. There is no economy in putting a cheaply made engine on your farm, because it is sure to prove unsatisfactory and a costly piece of machinery in the end. While you are about it, why not get the best. The engine that has been proved by thousands of business farmers to be a source of economy and satisfaction. Buy an

## "INGECO" Farm Engine

The most moderate priced high grade engine on the market. Simple construction—easy to operate—quick to start—economical of fuel—reliable in service and on the job at all times. "Ingeco" Engines are made to last, and they do. It is the engine that means complete service and satisfaction.

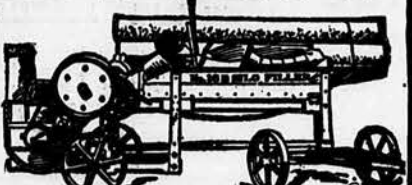
Made in all sizes and types from 1 1/2 to 60 h. p. Portable, Semi-portable, Stationary. A letter will bring catalog and convincing reasons why the "Ingeco" is the engine for you, also nearest dealer's name.

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Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

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**Report from Shawnee Grange No. 168.**  
First we want to say that we are sorry there is another Grange with the same name. Our charter was issued in 1873.

We met Saturday, April 5. Had our dinner, which was, as usual, a fine one; then the business meeting, when two candidates took the third and fourth degrees. Music was furnished by Mrs. Jones at the organ and Mr. Jones with trombone, and songs. Mrs. M. S. Marty gave a reading. Roll call answered by current events is a regular feature, and there is a lot of useful and interesting information gleaned from it.

Edgar Porter was elected correspondent. We have a visiting committee to report if there are any sick or in distress. We decided at our last meeting to have a penny march at the close of each meeting, for flowers for the sick.—  
MRS. A. E. W., Lecturer.

### The Matter of Teaching Children.

How can the mother teach her children high ideals of patriotism and better citizenship?

For one to be a good patriot it seems to me is saying a great deal. I sometimes think we do not know what true patriotism is today.

Those who were here in early days, before and during the Civil War, certainly learned what patriotism is. Those were such days of hardships; the men left everything and went to war, doing it all with a free good will, and the women were no less patriotic than the men, for they were left at home to care for the little ones, and also to care for their belongings, such as they were.

I think to teach our children how patriotic everyone was in those days is a good way to show them what patriotism really means.

If we can teach our children high ideals of patriotism they are sure to make good citizens, for how could one be a good patriot and not a good citizen?

We should teach our children from babyhood to be obedient. Who does not admire an obedient child? And if they are obedient in childhood they certainly will be in young manhood and womanhood.

Teach your children to be honest. The greatest reward honesty can or does give to any one is peace of mind, and I tell you parents that peace of mind is one of the greatest blessings anyone can possess in this world. Teach your children to seek it. Have them cultivate it, and let them understand that the safest and surest road to it is by way of honesty with themselves and others.

Money, social position, political influence, fine clothes, applauding friends, and commercial authority can not of themselves bring peace of mind. There is just one way to gain it, and that is through the honesty that never thinks of any kind of gain except moral gain.

We should teach our children to be little helpers. When a child is very young it is in the power of the mother to begin in it the formation of habits which will be lifelong blessings. No right-minded mother wishes her child to grow up in idleness and ignorance of the practical affairs of life, yet because it is easier to do a thing herself than to teach the little one, or because she has the mistaken idea that the days should be all play and no work, many a mother carelessly allows her child to drift into a habit of indolence which will produce shame and discomfort in the future.

I do not mean to say that we should give work to a little child that in its years is unable to do, but little tasks; let them know that we depend on them for certain things, and it will soon be a pleasure to them to know that they have responsibilities as well as their parents. Where is the little boy who is not proud to drive his father's team to the plow for the first time, and do a number of things for him that I might

mention, that would make him feel like he was a little man? And the little girl who bakes her first cake and pies, is not that a happy moment for her?

If we teach our children all these things, how can it but help them on the road to good citizenship?

I think the parents are in a great measure to blame for not having more good citizens. By this I mean if the parents had given their children the right kind of training there would not be so many criminals to fill up reformatories and penitentiaries. For as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined.—  
ADDIE M. ALLISON, Lyndon, Kan.

### How I Would Farm If I Were a Man.

In the first place, don't forget that what I am saying is what I would do if I were a man.

First, I would get the best land my money would buy, and would then have one team of good mules, one team of draft mares, and one all-purpose team, so that I could use them on the road and in the field as well. I would have good implements and harness, not necessarily the highest priced, but good, serviceable articles.

During the winter I would cut wood for summer, haul out manure, mend harness, repair implements, etc.

In the early spring and on rainy days I would shell my seed corn, thresh out kafir and milo by hand, and clean my seed oats. I would burn out all fence corners and all sloughs and old grass, where there were any chinch bugs.

I would double-disk my cornstalk fields for oats, and harrow them twice or until the ground was in good shape, then I would drill my oats in.

In putting out my corn I would rather have fall plowed sod than anything else, and on my farm I would have sod, for I would have corn on the same ground only every fourth year.

I would see to picking out my seed corn in the fall; would get the best ears from the best stalks and keep them in a good place during the winter; would shell it all by hand and discard all ears not coming up to my standard. The cob and grains must be bright and have a good healthy look.

When I had my ground in good condition, and it was warm enough, would plant, and if it should rain before the corn was up, I would go over it with a light harrow to break the crust. The first cultivating should be deep to loosen up the soil. The succeeding cultivations should not be so deep, and by the last it should be shallow, just enough to stir the ground to make it hold moisture. Then in making hay I would cut my clover and timothy when it was in bloom and have good clean hay for my stock.

I would raise alfalfa on my farm for hay and pasture; would also plant cow peas on the oats ground after the oats were taken off, and plow them under green in the fall, and this field would raise good corn, too.

I would never be too old to learn, and would never put corn in the same field for 20 years just because my father did, and then expect to raise a good crop.

I would practice rotation of crops wherever I could: Corn, then oats, then wheat, then hay. Would sow grass seed on my wheat or oats, then turn under the sod and raise corn again. Of course I would plant kafir, pumpkins, sweet corn, pop corn and melons, so as to have plenty to eat as well as to feed to the stock.

Would raise plenty of colts, calves, pigs and poultry, and would feed all the grain raised on the farm. I would have some good milk cows and some stock cows so as to have butter as well as stock. I would want pedigreed stock, but would look at the quality even more than the pedigree.

I would have all the modern conveniences, just as soon as able, at the house, and would have good outbuildings and barn and everything handy. I would keep all my fences and buildings in good repair and plant plenty of fruit trees of all kinds. I would have a nice buggy for the women folks to use any time to go to Ladies' Aid or visiting or anywhere they cared to go. I would stay at home in the evenings and always take the family wherever they cared to go. I would have the women go with me to the polls and the school meetings.

And above all, I would be progressive in all things. I would be especially interested in good schools, good roads and farmers' co-operation of all kinds.—  
MRS. BARNER, of Union Grange, before Anderson County Pomona Grange.



# State Horticultural Work

President J. T. Treadway Tells How The Society Can Be of Great Benefit to You

THE Kansas State Horticultural Society was organized in 1869. Its 46th annual meeting was held in its own room in Topeka, December, 1912.

There are hundreds who are life members of the association and thousands who have been annual members during the years of its existence—many who have passed "off the stage of action" and left rich legacies for us who have taken their places. We have been able to keep up the good work of progress until Kansas has achieved a place in the nation as a leader in horticultural annals.

The fruit growers of our state have accomplished much in propagating fruit, indigenous to our climate. They have at great expense experimented with the various fruits and flowers that adorn our farms and homes at the present time.

We remember such pioneers in the work as H. E. VanDeman, now in the employment of the government in horticulture at Washington, D. C.; "Judge" Wellhouse, the "Apple King" of the world, who was the honored president of our society for many years and whose son, Walter, has taken up the burden as secretary of our society; "Major" Hollinger, whose sons are his successors in the state work; Hon. E. P. Diehl, of Olathe, E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth, and many other staunch "tried and true" philanthropists in the cause, to say nothing of the hundreds still in active work and whose names appear in the present issues of the biennial report. Have you received your copy yet of the last volume No. 31 for 1910 and 1911? If not, send a request to the secretary and he will send it to you.

An entomological commission was created by the legislature a few years ago and the entomologists of the State University headed by Prof. S. J. Hunter, and of the Agricultural College, headed by Prof. George A. Dean, divided the state into north and south divisions; the college having charge of the northern division and the university the southern division.

If you are bothered with pests or diseases or have any doubt as to the effi-

ciency of your orchard or trees write to the entomologist of your division of the state and he will advise you freely in the matter, or if he is in doubt he will visit your orchard and advise you in its treatment whether it be fungus disease or insect pests. The San Jose scale has appeared in many localities and the entomologists have successfully combatted and destroyed it by resorting to their heroic methods.

The services of these men are free to you and you should avail yourself of the advantage offered. Write Prof. Albert Dickens, state horticulturalist at Manhattan for any information pertaining to orchard work or flower culture, or write Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the State Horticultural Society at Topeka, for advice as to conditions and statistics on fruit and orchards. Take advantage of all these opportunities offered through the society and state and you will have greater love in the growing of health-giving fruits of our state and you will be richer in heart and purse for being in touch with these men.

We would urge all who are in sympathy with horticulture—who love fruits, flowers and vegetables, to co-operate with us in advancing these interests; attend your county society, or if perchance you have no organized society, write to Mr. Wellhouse and he will advise you how to organize and promote horticultural work in your vicinity. You will then be eligible to representation in the annual state society meetings; you will be in touch with all your neighbors who are interested in horticultural pursuits and thus advance all the interests of your locality and thus become benefactors as well as better horticulturists. Many counties have organizations and hold regular meetings; some have been organized as long as the state society has. The Allen county society was organized in 1882 and we have had regular monthly meetings since except in rare instances when the weather is so bad that attendance is hardly possible. We are always represented at the state's annual meeting and the information and instruction we receive is of great advantage to us.

## SPRING BLOOMING BULBS

The bulb beds will soon be in bloom and you will do well to admire them—whether in your garden or your neighbors—with notebook in hand. It is when they are blooming that you will be best able to tell what you want to plant next fall. Make a note of their color, size and time of blooming, also what varieties work well in combination and what kinds look best in masses. Do not forget to make a memorandum of the fact that they must be planted in the fall, for I have found it hard to get people to remember this in time. Candidum lilies should be planted in August, but all others in October and November.

Of the more popular bulbs the hyacinth is the first to bloom, and I have seen their great spikes of bells covered with snow, but they seemed to suffer no harm. The white French Romans are the earliest and the bells are very delicate and freely borne. The Dutch hyacinths are the best for the garden, and make a note that the Miniature Dutch are the ones to order, as they are the same as the large ones, except in the age of the bulb. They will give you several years more bloom than the large bulbs. All hyacinths divide into small bulbets when they are fully matured. Their price is only about half that of the first size.

Probably there is no class of bulbs more varied in form, color and size than the tulips. Make liberal notes when looking over the tulip beds. To guide you a little I will tell you some of the characteristics of the most popular sorts.

The late tulips are the tallest, often being eighteen inches or more in height, and they are very rich in color. I have had them in bloom just right for Decoration Day, but this will not always be the case, as they vary with the season.

The Darwin is probably the most popular of the late singles and they are fine, being cup-shaped, tall and large.

The Parrot tulips may be considered as freaks, though they are a distinct variety. When they begin to develop the large, sprawly, ragged-edged bloom you will be disappointed, for you will see little sign of the rich markings you have seen in the colored plates of this class. They often remain the color of a cabbage

leaf until almost fully developed, then quickly take their true color, and no tulip excels them in brilliancy. The stems are only six or eight inches high, and the flowers will often measure 10 inches or more from tip to tip of opposite petals. They are pretty, but more curious than pretty.

The narcissi, also, have varied forms and sizes, but are modest in coloring, dressing simply in white or yellow, with shadings of green sometimes, and now and then a thread of scarlet. They have a very strong odor, which in the open ground becomes a delightful fragrance, but when grown in a close room is too strong for comfort. Because of their purity and fragrance some of the narcissus family are very popular for growing in windows, the Chinese sacred lily being especially popular.

Probably no narcissus is more popular than the Von Sion, or large double yellow Dutch daffodil, especially with our German friends, though the "Dutch" has reference to the Hollander who grows them commercially rather than the German who loves them for the fragrance and beauty of their golden blooms. Von Sions are equally valuable for house and garden.

The Poeticus, or poet's daffodil, is a modest white flower with a yellow cup, and makes fine masses in the open ground in a few years. The Poeticus Ornatus is almost identical with the above, except it is two weeks or more earlier, has a scarlet edging to the yellow cup, and will force in a very cool room.

There are many bulbs we have not mentioned, and many varieties of those we have mentioned, some of them well worthy of planting, others not. I have tried only to point out the main features of the most popular kinds so you can make your notes for future reference more intelligently, for I have found that few flower lovers, even, have a definite knowledge of this class of flowers, and many have planned for liberal beds when they were in bloom, only to forget all about it until the spring was drawing near again, when they would find it too late. Make your notes and you will not forget.—L. H. COBB, Dunavant, Kan.



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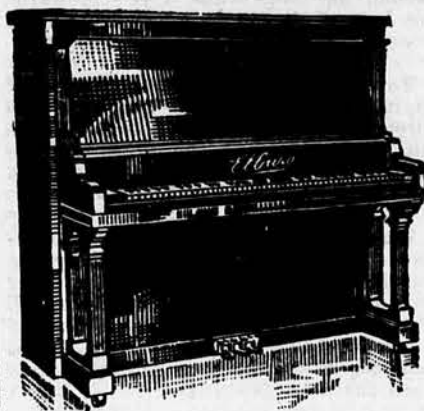
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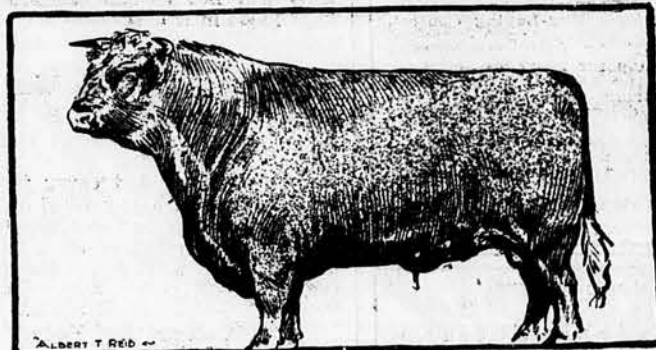
Amarillo, Texas.  
Gentlemen—Received the piano today. Got it in first class shape and think it is finest tone I ever heard. I know I have the best piano in Amarillo. I am well pleased with it. Thanking you for past favors,  
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# HOME CIRCLE



To keep cheese moist, wrap it in a cloth soaked in vinegar. This will also prevent it from molding.

To the usual combination of warm water and ammonia used for freshening carpets, a tablespoonful of kerosene is an excellent addition.

A good way to warm rolls is to place them in a paper bag to put into the oven. This heats them without drying them.

To remove grass stains use tartaric acid or cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water. Apply when the stain is fresh, and afterwards wash as usual.

Weak coffee is said to be excellent for making Boston and asparagus ferns thrive. Add an equal part of warm water to the coffee to be used and pour around the roots while it is still warm, not hot. This can be done about twice a week.

To clean a hair brush, mix one-half cupful each of salt and flour and rub through and into the bristles. Shake out thoroughly and the brush will be clean and white. This will not soften the bristles as washing does.

When stitching hems of tucks in children's garments that will likely be lengthened a little later, use a finer thread on the bobbin than on the spool. Also lengthen the stitch a trifle. If stitched in this way it will be found very easy to rip the hems or other seams when the necessity arises.

If your plants do not thrive, bury a small piece of beefsteak close to the roots, or easier still, lay a piece of raw potato on the surface of the ground near the roots. If there are worms near the roots they will come to the meat or potato to feed and may be easily removed.

A very useful article for the sewing room can be made as follows: A piece of wood such as is used for baseboards, eight inches square and dressed and finished, furnishes the base. Into this drive two rows of six-peenny finishing nails, putting four nails in each row. Below these put a row of brass hooks. The nails are used to hold spools of thread and the hooks are for scissors, thimble, embroidery hoops, or any other article often used in your work. This holder, when fastened to the wall in a convenient place, should prove a great convenience. The color and number of thread may be seen at a glance and the ends will not become tangled as when kept loose in a basket or box.

### Hot Compresses.

When necessary to have very hot compresses in illness, these may be obtained by wringing cloths throughringer. Lift cloths from boiler with stick, put through wringer and carry to patient's bed wrapped in heavy folds of dry flannel. Much hotter compresses, consequently more effective ones, can be obtained in this way, and without injuring the hands.—N. G.

### Caramel Nut Fudge.

Take one and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of milk and one tablespoonful of butter. Put the sugar and milk on and cook ten minutes, stirring constantly to keep from scorching. Melt one-half cupful of granulated sugar in a skillet until it is thoroughly melted, then pour into the other part and cook five minutes. Take off the stove and pour in one cupful of nuts. Beat until it is hard enough to drop in balls.

### Pudding Sauces.

For a sponge pudding or a blanc blanc mange there is no more delicious sauce than:

Orange sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add a cup of powdered sugar and continue beating; add the rind and juice of two oranges and the juice of a lemon.

Molasses sauce—A cup of molasses and one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter boiled together five minutes; remove from the heat and add two table-

spoonfuls of lemon juice or a tablespoonful of vinegar.

Cream sauce—Beat together until thick a fourth of a cup of milk and three-fourths of a cup of thick cream; add a third of a cup of powdered sugar and a half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Foamy sauce—Cream half a cup of butter, add a cup of powdered sugar, an egg well beaten and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Beat while heating over hot water.

### Washing Blankets, Quilts, Comforters.

To wash blankets, quilts and comforters, choose a warm, sunny day, so that they will dry as quickly as possible. Use soft water if it can be obtained.

Blankets.—Woolen blankets should be washed in lukewarm water, never in hot or cold water, as it shrinks them. Use good white soap or some reliable woolen soap. Put the blankets to soak for fifteen minutes in warm water, soaping the blanket as it is put in the tub, putting on a little extra soap where the blanket is most soiled. After allowing to soak, work the blanket around in the tub, rubbing between the hands and applying more soap where needed. Souse the blanket several times and wring into another warm water, going over blanket to see if any soiled places have been missed. Rinse a second time, wringing the blanket as free from water as possible. Shake well before hanging up to dry. Roll each corner a trifle and pin with a small safety pin to prevent the corners from whipping out. When dry they will be fluffy and soft, ready to fold away for another winter. Another way is to stretch the blankets on curtain stretcher, putting them on double.

Comforters.—Never rinse comforters in cold water, as it tends to harden the cotton batting. Comforters are washed in the same way as blankets, only the water should be fairly hot, and they should soak a couple of hours in a good, hot, soapy water to loosen up the dirt. The ends or any parts may be rubbed on a washboard or washed in the washing machine. After the comforters are dry roll and beat with a smooth, round stick. This will loosen up the cotton and make the comforters more fluffy.

Quilts.—Wash same as the comforters, except that where the colors will not run they should be scalded to make them more clear and fresh.—MRS. W. C. PALMER.

### Whipping Cream.

The factors necessary to get cream to whip well are to have it thick, cold and a little sour.

Thin cream, that is cream containing less than 25 per cent of butter fat, is nearly impossible to whip when the temperature is above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Skim milk can be whipped to a froth when the temperature is near the freezing point. This can be noticed when freezing ice cream or lacto and shows the cohesive influence of the albumen and casein upon the viscosity. Thin cream will whip easily near the freezing point on account of the increased viscosity, which aids in incorporating the air.

If cream is allowed to sour it will thicken somewhat owing to the curdling of the casein. This collects the fat globules and holds them together. Ageing thin cream for a day or two will allow it to whip more readily.

Thick cream, or cream containing from 25 to 40 per cent butter fat will whip quite readily at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, even when rather sweet, yet better results are obtained after it has soured a little.

Separator cream often gives trouble in whipping on account of being used too soon after skimming—too sweet. It will whip as readily as any other cream when it contains over 25 per cent of butter fat and is cold. The tendency is to get separator cream rather thin—usually about 20 per cent, hence the difficulty in whipping. Separator cream usually is thin, sweet and not well cooled, consequently creates the impression that machine separated cream will not whip.—G. L. MARTIN, Professor of Dairying, North Dakota Agricultural College.

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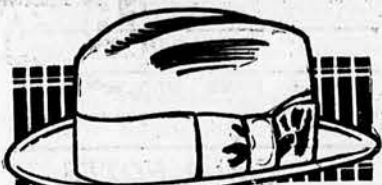
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# POULTRY



It is impossible to get too great a variety in the hens' bill of fare, for they, like people, grow tired of eating the same kind of feed all the time.

Especially is this so after the hens have been laying constantly for several months. They need variety to stimulate their appetites. The hens that had the greatest variety of foods at the national egg-laying contest laid the most eggs.

While the weather has not yet been warm enough for propagating lice in great quantities, it soon will be, and if you can kill what few lice and mites that are around now, it will save you lots of trouble and inconvenience later on. It is true in this business that an ounce of prevention is worth pounds and pounds of cure.

Setting hens should not be allowed to remain in the same pens as the layers, for they undoubtedly cause a great many eggs to go bad that would be all right if they were away. The setting hens monopolize the nest boxes, and the laying hens are obliged to lay in the same boxes. An egg begins to incubate in a few hours under a setting hen, and when taken from the nest the spoiling process goes on in the egg and makes it unfit for food. As soon as the hens become broody take them to a coop specially prepared for them, where their broodiness will soon be cured.

Poultry breeders around Topeka inform us that they have had poor luck in hatching young chicks this year. For some reason or other a great percentage of the eggs are infertile. Some breeders cannot account for this, but one prominent poultryman told us that he thought the reason was because his hens had been laying steadily through the winter and that their vitality had almost given out. There is doubtless some truth in this, for after a long period of laying the vitality of the eggs becomes exhausted. The hens must have a period of rest, and after they recommence to lay probably the eggs will be fertile.

A great number of setting hens will now be found in all poultry houses, and their persistent clinging to their nests is apt to make some of their owners think they are nuisances. We hope none of our readers will be thoughtless enough to treat them unkindly, for this propensity to setting is but a natural condition incident to this time of the year. If not wanted for hatching purposes, they should be placed in a slatted coop where the air can circulate freely around them. They should be fed sparingly, but given all the water they wish. A few days of this isolation ought to cure them of their setting tendencies and they can be returned to their regular yards.

It is a good idea to look over your flock quite frequently and see if any of them are ailing. It is not a hard matter to determine whether or not the birds of your flock are healthy. If their combs are bright and red and they are active and eager for their feed, and seem to be content to work all day in the litter searching for additional grain, you can make up your mind that they are all right. If you find one now and then that would prefer to crouch in some corner of the house rather than to work with the rest of the flock, look her over and endeavor to find the cause of the trouble. A good healthy fowl is active and eager for work. The hen mentioned may be overfat or affected with liver trouble, or is lousy. Take a look at your birds and see if they are bright-eyed, alert, and ready for their grain.

### Bowel Trouble in Chicks.

Diarrhoea is one of the dangers of chickenhood and is a symptom, if not a disease, altogether too common among young birds. It is met with in both the hen-raised and brooder-cared-for chicks. It is caused by one of two things: either too little heat or coarse, indigestible food. Many a brooderful of chicks has passed on to the "silent majority" simply because its owner per-

sisted in regulating its heat by a thermometer resting on the hot floor. I never got any satisfaction from the use of a thermometer in a brooder, as I found that the best indicator was the chicks themselves. If you keep the heat at the right temperature you will find the chicks lying near the fringe of the "mother," looking contented. If you find them crowded near the source of the heat, it is not warm enough. A low temperature means a chill; a chill in a chick means an inflammation, usually of the bowels—diarrhoea. The hen, long confined to her eggs, when set at liberty with her chicks is inclined to enjoy her freedom and leave the chicks to cry with cold while she pretends she is hunting food for them. Again a chill—also diarrhoea. The brooder rightly managed is better than the old hen. It is always ready to "mother" and warm the weary chick.

Another cause of diarrhoea is coarse or half-cooked food. Too much bran, or only warming it with tepid water, leads to diarrhoea. The safe plan, to avoid this danger, is to bake, in milk pans for at least one hour, all chicken mash. I take no chances from half-cooked food, and am sure, from my own experience, that it pays well to take the extra time involved.

Avoid feeding sour milk to very young chicks, as it, in hot weather, is likely to produce bowel trouble. The absence of grit will loosen the discharge from the bowels.

A sudden shower sometimes so chills young chicks as to produce diarrhoea.

Chicks with diarrhoea should first of all have a comfortable place to rest in. This does not mean that they are to be coddled. They are to have a good chance to get in the open air and on clean earth if they wish, with just as free an opportunity to get into a warm brooder when they so desire. The food should be either dry grain, with plenty of the right sized grit, or well cooked mash that is constipating. Mash to be of this character should contain less bran and more middlings and be mixed with milk and baked.

Hens have diarrhoea from improper feeding. Irregular, careless giving of food, too much today, too little tomorrow, none at all the next day, upsets crop, gizzard and bowels.

Another source of bowel trouble is filthy drinking water. It is not enough to add each day water to that left over from the day before, never cleaning the dish. Water vessels should be rinsed every day and filled with fresh, clean water, not forgetting a weekly scalding in warm weather.

Old hens that have been overfat and are breaking down as a result, often have a bad-smelling diarrhoea.

Hens running wild on the farm, having full liberty to forage for themselves, seldom have diarrhoea, but it appears in flocks confined and dependent upon man for food and drink.

Give every bird with diarrhoea the chance to get at growing grass, if in the season of it; feed dry grain, largely wheat; add one teaspoonful tincture of iron to each quart of drinking water; and give in earthen drinking vessels. If the attack of diarrhoea is sudden and acute, give one teaspoonful of castor oil and follow it in an hour with three grains Dover's powder.

### White Diarrhoea.

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

A heavy draft horse should never be driven very much faster than a walk, with or without a load.



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**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5.00 PER HUNDRED**. Write for catalogue. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kansas.

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**PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK AND SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn Eggs—15 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00. Gus Freeberg, McPherson, Kan.

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**BLACK LANGSHANS—PEN**, \$1.50 PER 15, \$2.75 per 30; open range, \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. Good hatch guaranteed. D. W. Wolfe, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

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**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,** bred to lay large, white eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Guaranteed. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

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### LEGHORNS.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED TO** lay. No stock for sale. Eggs, \$15, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Gage, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

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**MY STANDARD BRED S. C. BUFF LEG-** horns won at Newton 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2d and 3d hen, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th pullet, 1st pen. Stock for sale—cockerels \$1 and up. Eggs \$2.50 for 15; \$5 for 100. S. Perkins, 801 E. First Street, Newton, Kan.

### MINORCAS.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—** Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; utility flock, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

### FIELD NOTES

**Prewett Still On the Job.** W. A. Prewett, the veteran Poland China breeder located at Asherville, Kan., is on the job bigger than ever before. He has about 150 choice spring pigs and a few of the most part by his big Expansion boar. Mr. Prewett also owns one of the best herds of Polled Durham cattle in his part of the state.

**R. P. Wells Changes Copy.** R. P. Wells, breeder of Duroc Jersey swine, Formoso, Kan., writes that he has sold out all his boars. He is now offering to sell at current prices fall gilts, either bred or open, also spring pigs, either sex. Please note his card as it appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

**Letter from H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.** Uncle Tom Minton arrived home from Pilot Grove Wednesday with the cattle recently purchased from W. A. Bettridge of that place. They came through in fine shape, and I am greatly pleased with them. Mr. Bettridge and wife certainly know how to entertain, and he also knows how to make cattle comfortable for a long journey. In the car were eight head of pure Scotch Orange blossoms, six heifers and two bulls, including the Orange Clipper bull calf out of Orange Bud Jr. 48478 and sired by that grand good bull, Cicely's King 59365. With this good calf and my present herd bull, New Echo 56068, which is a fine sire and extra good calves, I believe I can safely say that there is no better blood to be found anywhere in the United States. And, by the way, you know I have about 30 extra good females, good both in blood lines and as individuals. These cattle are all clean, regular producers, and should prove profitable if there is anything to breeding. My motto is, "None but good cattle go to the breeder." My culls go to the butcher. That is the only place for them.—H. H. HOLMES Great Bend, Kan.

**L. R. McClarmont's Great Big-Type Herd.** One of the best lots of spring pigs that the writer has seen this year is owned by L. R. McClarmont, Bradyville, Iowa, and owner of a herd of big-type Poles second to none in that state. Mr. McClarmont has a herd of big-type sows that are an outstanding good lot of individuals and as a herd it has few equals. They are daughters and granddaughters of such boars as Prospect, Big King, A Wonder, R's Claude Jr., Grand Wonder, Young Wonder, Big Hadley 2d, Jumbo, Colossal, and other sires that have made Poland China history. The spring pigs are early. They were farrowed in January, February and March, and they certainly are a lot of big, high-class, growthy fellows, and the kind that make the good ones. There are litters sired by Mr. McClarmont's herd boar, Colossal, that is conceded by all critics to have few equals as an individual and as a breeder. He can be numbered with the greatest boars of the breed. There are also litters by the great young boar, A Big Orange, by Big Orange and out of Mr. McClarmont's great sow, Jennie King, said by many judges to be the best big-type sow in the corn belt. Mr. McClarmont will soon announce the date of his fall sale. He will have an offering of boars in this sale that will attract breeders wanting the best, and the offering will include three fall boars that are herd prospects. Two of them were sired by Colossal and the other by Big Orange. Another great feature of the herd at this time is 25 head of fall gilts that are to be held for a bred sow sale. They are the best the writer has seen this year.

**Carter's Great Duroc Herd.** Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan., established the Golden Rule Duroc Jersey herd about ten years ago, and so well has he lived up to the motto the name of the herd suggests that his herd today takes rank among the best in the whole country and is second to no herd in this or any adjoining state. Mr. Carter, in the years that he has been engaged in the business, has spent lots of money in order that each year might find him with a better herd than the year just passed. Any old customer of this herd can invariably find the right kind of breeders to use with his purchases of the year before. Mr. Carter has 85 of by far the best spring pigs ever seen on the farm. They are for the most part by the great Dreamland Colonel, River Bend Colonel, and C's Defender. One fine litter is by Fancy Colonel, Mahan Bros.' noted show boar. Their dam is a daughter of Orion Colonel. Mr. Carter bought this sow during the winter just past, and about the same time bought a very choice gilt from O. S. Larson of Logan, Iowa. She was bred to Liberty Chief, the 1,000-pound son of Ohio Chief. The gilt is herself a daughter of the noted Colonel Gano. There is also on the farm a great lot of fall boars and gilts, mostly by Dreamland Colonel and Colonel Campbell. The boars are for immediate sale and the gilts that are not sold within a short time will be reserved for the February 6 bred sow sale.



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**FINE 160 A. FARM.** Fine stone soil, good house, barn, etc. Nicely located. Will produce wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa. Part cultivated, balance pasture, meadow. Close to Fredonia, Kan., in oil gas belt. Will take \$40 a. and is worth \$75. Address **Owner, Lock Box 807, Fredonia, Kan.**

**FOR SALE—400 acres**, every acre tillable. Two sets of good improvements. Twenty acres of alfalfa. This farm on the main traveled road from Humboldt to Iola. Electric line now building, switch 20 rods from each residence. Must close this out in 60 days. This farm is worth \$40,000. **JAMES PERRY**, Humboldt, Kan.

**IDEAL DAIRY FARM—320 acres**, 1 1/2 mi. of Utica. Seven-room house, large outbuildings, spring, large grove, orchard, alfalfa, all tillable land; 160 pasture; in Utica High School district; black loam soil, well and mill. This will suit you if you want something good. Price now only \$7,000. Easy terms of \$3,500 cash, balance long time. **Buxton Land Co., Utica, Ness Co., Kansas.**

**A BARGAIN IN WHEAT LAND.** 240 acres good wheat land at \$20.00 an acre, 8 miles north of Dodge City, Kan., to trade for 60 or 80 acres of well improved land in Eastern Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma or Southern Missouri. **H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY**, Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Dodge City, Kansas.

**I HAVE THREE ESTATES** that must be sold by June 1. 280 acres, just 1 mile from this city, fine home and ranch, \$60 per acre. 240 acres well improved, 40 acres alfalfa, fenced hog-tight, 110 acres wheat, all can be plowed; 7-room house, good barn. Price, \$55 per acre, easy terms. Only 5 miles from town. 320 acres, one of the best farms in Clay County, close to town and market. Trustees of this estate say sell at once. Worth \$80 per acre, but will sell for \$55 if sold in 22 days from this date. Well improved, good land. Wire me you're coming. **F. L. NEWTON**, Clay Center, Kansas.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION

The N. W. 1/4 of Section 8, Township 27, Range 5 West, Kingman County, Kansas. 100 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in wheat, 60 acres pasture. Good smooth land and will be sold at auction on May 28, 1913, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Terms. If you will write, we will furnish free conveyance from Andale to the land. **C. F. FOUQUET**, Andale, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

## FIELD NOTES

**J. O. James' Big-Type Polands.** J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa, owner of one of the great herds of big-type Polands now assembled, has an extra fine lot of spring pigs this year. This is one of the herds that has contributed largely to Iowa's reputation as the home of the greatest herds of big-type Polands. For years Mr. James has had the reputation of being one of the scientific and constructive breeders, and his herd today is all the evidence needed to prove his success as a breeder of big-type Polands with quality. Ott's Big Orange, now in service in the herd and sire of many of the fine spring litters, is without a doubt one of the greatest boars of his age now in service. At 18 months old he weighed 700 pounds. He has a 10 1/4-inch bone and is 37 inches high. He is one of the great, big, mellow kind, with extra quality, and the spring litters in the herd prove beyond a doubt that he is a breeder with few equals. There are also litters in the herd by Big Orange, the great sire of Ott's Big Orange, and litters by Gritter's Best, A Wonder Giant and Smooth Wonder 3d, and out of big-type dams second to none. The sow herd owned by Mr. James is made up of daughters and granddaughters of the greatest sires and dams of the breed, and breeding stock from this herd cannot fail to make good.

**Wigstone Bros.' Great Big-Type Herd.** Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa, owners of one of the great herds of prize winning big-type Polands, have over 100 head of spring pigs this year, and it is probably the best lot they have ever had. Wigstone Bros. are owners of a herd of big-type Poland sows that all critics concede is one of the very best in the state of Iowa, and one of the herds that is always represented in the winnings at the Iowa State Fair, where it takes good ones to win, as competition is always strong. Among their sows are daughters and granddaughters of Prospector 2d, sows by Big Jones 3d, W's Wonder, Major Nelson by Pawnee Nelson, and other noted sires. At present this herd is headed by Chief Price Again 2d by Chief Price Again, dam Lady Jumbo by Long Chief. Chief Price Again 2d is one of the big ones. He weighed 1,024 pounds when under 30 months old, and there are very few big-type boars that equal him in quality. The spring litters sired by this great boar are an outstanding good lot and they are all the evidence needed to prove the breeding qualities of Chief Price Again 2d. They also have a number of extra fine litters sired by Big Jones 3d, and several litters by W's Wonder. This is one of the herds that has gained wide notoriety for producing the kind with extra size and quality, and during the past year they have sent breeding stock to every state in the corn belt. Their offering for the fall trade will be one of the best of the season, and it will suit breeders wanting Polands with size and quality.

**Leeper Visited.** Out at Norton, Kan., where it was originally thought that only buffalo and Indians could exist, is located one of the greatest herds of registered Poland Chinas that can be found in any territory. In this herd is what is generally conceded to be the best sow in the state. Conditions have changed and the feed that makes market toppers is grown right on the farm and when a sale is made as good prices prevail as can be secured in any locality. This was demonstrated last winter when Mr. Leeper made his bred sow sale. Mr. Leeper is a constructive breeder and has already demonstrated his ability to make nicks that will produce prize winners. The sow already mentioned, although not bred by Mr. Leeper, was selected and bought by him and later fitted and shown at Nebraska state fair, winning first in class. This sow, now weighing 800 pounds, is a show sow still. She was sired by Big Hadley and without doubt was the greatest sow ever bred by John Blain. Mr. Leeper's principal herd boar, Revenue Chief, is a son of this sow and sired by Blue Valley Exception. His litter brother was a prize winner also at Nebraska state fair in 1911. There is in the herd several daughters and granddaughters of this sow; in fact almost everything in the herd is related to her. Mr. Leeper has about 70 choice pigs by Revenue Chief and other boars to which the fine sows were bred that he bought at the best sales last winter. Among them several bought at long prices at the H. B. Walter sale. These were bought around the top as were others bought at R. J. Peckham's sale. A choice lot of last fall gilts are running on pasture and growing into sows that will reflect credit upon the man that bred them. These were sired by the great producing boar Hadley Hutch by Big Hadley and out of the noted Lady Hutch. Mr. Leeper had the misfortune to loose this boar last summer. Visitors are always welcome at the Leeper home and anyone will be amply paid for the time taken up in looking at this herd.

### 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.

**LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.** Twenty 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.

### AUTOMOBILES.

**AUTOMOBILE—WILL TAKE \$1,025.00** for my \$4,000 automobile. Will demonstrate to buyer's satisfaction. No trades considered. Speak quick. Address **Bargain A. Care Kansas Farmer**, Topeka.

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**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.

**FARM HELP WANTED—TWO MEN,** married. **J. Skelly**, Delia, Kan.

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**GOOD PAY AND PERMANENT BUSINESS** connection for one man in each county in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to look after established business. \$25 or better per week at start can be made, working small towns and rural routes. Good chance for rapid advance in earnings. Complete outfit free and credit given. Previous experience unnecessary. Write at once. **Fireside Sales Co.**, 623 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**FOR SALE—VELVET BEANS.** PRICES and sample on request. **F. C. Hester**, Lady Lake, Fla.

**DWARF MILO MAIZE, RECLEANED** and graded, \$1.00 per bushel. **M. V. Hess**, Fowler, Kan.

**CHOICE BLACK-HULLED WHITE** Kafir and Dwarf Milo, recleaned and graded. Kafir, \$1.00; Milo, \$2.00 per bushel. **A. L. Beeley**, Coldwater, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS:** Yellow Jersey, \$1.25; Red Bermuda, Red Jersey and Black Spanish, \$1.50 per thousand. **Albert Pine**, 376 Penn St., Lawrence, Kan.

**ALFALFA, \$6; SWEET CLOVER, \$11;** cane, millet, timothy, \$1.50. Pigs \$11. Cholera serum, 2 cents. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. **John Mulhall**, Sioux City, Iowa.

**PLANT OUR KAFIR CORN. RIPE,** selected seed from 80-acre field, averaged 56 bu. per acre. \$1.00 per bu., sacked, Topeka. Grand Champion white seed corn from \$280 prize corn, \$3.00 per bu. **Snyder Seed Co.**, Topeka, Kan.

**WE NOW HAVE ABOUT 5,000 BUSHELS** of fine Whippoorwill Cowpeas that show excellent germination. We will make farmers in Kansas and Missouri price of \$2.75 per bushel, sacked, freight prepaid, in five or ten-bushel lots or more. Good cowpeas are scarce. Let us hear from you. We refer you to any bank in Ft. Scott. **Brooks Wholesale Co.**, Ft. Scott, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROOFING COMPOSITION, SLATE, TILE,** sheet metal, tinwork. **Rinner & Warren**, Topeka, Kan.

**WE PRESS, CLEAN, DYE, MAKE AND** repair clothes. **Glenwood Cleaners**, Topeka, Kan.

**H. W. BOMGARDNER, FUNERAL DIRECTOR.** Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

**MAIL PRESCRIPTIONS TO GIBLER'S** drug store. Filled correctly, sent parcel post. Topeka.

**WANTED TO RENT WITH PRIVILEGE** of buying, 20 to 80 acres improved and equipped with team, tools, etc., in good neighborhood. Address **D-R**, care Kansas Farmer.

**SHARPEN YOUR SAFETY RAZOR** blades. The \$2.00 Victor will sharpen them as good as new. Sharpeners any make. Price, \$1.50. **M. L. Tennis**, Chanute, Kan.

**FENCE POSTS—GENUINE RED CEDAR.** The most durable. Shipped in mixed cars with cedar shingles. Write for freight paid prices. **Keystone Lumber Co.**, Tacoma, Wash.

**WANTED—POSITION ON FARM. GOOD** with horses and cattle; can milk; know farming well; was brought up on farm. Address **C. D. Warra**, Arapahoe, Colo.

**BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE.**—A good butcher shop and good restaurant, all in one, on the street with good trade. I will sell it all for \$1,350. **Nich Bach**, Hayes City, Kan.

**BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING MAY BE** found in these classified columns. For a quick ready sale on anything, try a small ad in these columns, which are read in the homes of over 60,000 subscribers. Rates, 4 cents a word; four insertions or more, 3 1/2 cents a word. For further information address **Kansas Farmer**, Topeka, Kan.

### PATENTS

**SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL** about patents and their cost. **Shepherd & Campbell**, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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### CATTLE.

**SOME CHOICE JERSEY BULLS THAT** must be sold quick. Two nearly ready for service. **Chester Thomas**, Waterville, Kan.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO** years old, for sale. **W. Hilda**, Culver, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED EXTRA** good 3-year-old Shorthorn bull. **Roy Norman**, Bennington, Kan.

**WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL** calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. **Arnold & Brady**, Manhattan, Kan.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD—BULL** and bull calves of choice breeding. Price reasonable. **Carl Snyder**, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

**THREE FINE YOUNG SHORTHORN** bulls, ready for service. For breeding and price, write **H. O. Peck**, Route 6, Wellington, Kan.

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**FOR QUICK SALE WILL MAKE SPECIAL** low price on one Hereford and 14 Shorthorn bulls, 16 to 20 months old. Come and see them. Farm adjoining town. **E. R. Morgan**, Blue Rapids, Kan.

**FOR SALE—75 HEAD OF YOUNG** dairy cows, just shipped in from Minnesota. Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins. Prices reasonable for quick sales. Also have some extra fine 2-year-old bulls. **O. N. Himelberger**, 405 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan.

### YOUNG MAN

**YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT** and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. **Banner Tailoring Co.**, Dept. 231, Chicago.

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

**NEWFOUNDLAND MALE PUPS. WRITE** for prices. **Pioneer Kennels**, Letts, Ind.

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**ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE—FINE** trio. Particulars of **Mark Havenhill**, Fox, Illinois.

**FOR SALE—3,000 HEAD THOROUGH-** bred Angora goats, ranch and complete equipment at a bargain. Ideal and profitable business for party that can give it personal attention. **W. A. Heather**, Silver City, New Mexico.

### POULTRY FEED

**CHICK-O-FOR BABY CHICKS. A BAL-** anced ration. 25c, 50c or \$1 per sack; \$2.10 per hundred pounds. Write **D. O. Coe**, Topeka.

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**OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITER FOR** sale cheap. Perfect condition and does nice writing. Could send on trial. **Charley Rickart**, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

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**350 BIG-TYPE MULEFOOT HOGS FOR** sale. **Dunlap**, Williamsport, Ohio.

**POLAND CHINA MALES AND BRED** gilts. **Lawndale Herd**, Hiawatha, Kan.

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**BEE SUPPLIES, ROOTS GOODS. SEND** for catalog. **O. A. Keene**, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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**LANE COUNTY, KANSAS.—SEVERAL** fine ranches for sale or trade at bargain prices. Write me your wants. **C. N. Owen**, Altamota, Kan.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co.**, Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

**BARGAIN—A NICE SMOOTH 80 ACRES** of tillable land, only 7 miles from Salina; \$3,200.00. Write for list. **V. E. Niquette**, Salina, Kan.

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**MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE, NINE** quarters choice land, well located, and the new railroad from Dodge City passes through land. Only 5 miles west from Santa. Box 844, Garden City, Kan.

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# PERCHERON SALE

## AT WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM

### J. C. ROBISON, PROPRIETOR, TOWANDA, KANSAS

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913



Entrance to Whitewater Falls Stock Farm.

Greatest chance ever offered in America to secure young imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and fillies.

Thirty yearlings of both sexes, imported especially for this sale. All are acclimated and in good condition. Sired by the most noted sires of the breed, including "IMPRECATION," champion at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1911 and 1912. Also by INTITULE, a winner at Chicago and costing more money than any other stallion imported to America in 1912.

Ton mares with colt by side and bred again to CASINO.

IMPORTED mares with colt by side and bred to CASINO.

Young stallions just ready for service.

Do not miss this, the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure the blood of the CHAMPIONS.

Stock loaded on cars free of charge. Free conveyance to farm from Towanda.

Send for catalog to

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.**

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold.

## 60 Head Holstein Cows and Heifers FOR SALE

These are all Wisconsin bred, having been in this country long enough to be acclimated.

Every animal is tuberculin tested and is guaranteed to be sound in every respect.

The big producing kind; big barrels, large udders, good teats, and are all young and ready to go to work and pay for themselves.

We have a number just fresh, balance close springers.

For further information, WRITE, WIRE, or PHONE

We also have two A. R. O. Bulls that will go.

**THE MERRITT DAIRY FARM**  
**G. E. MERRITT, Mgr., GREAT BEND, KAN.**

## WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 935 pounds 10 ounces butter.

Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day.

Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gamboe Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 56 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairymen ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

### FIELD NOTES

**Pearl Shorthorns.**  
The writer was at Abilene, Kan., recently, and drove out to Pearl Station for the purpose of seeing the Shorthorn herd located at that place and owned by C. W. Taylor of Abilene. Mr. Taylor lives in Abilene but drives out every day in his car and gives the cattle and the farm his personal attention. Never within the history of the herd has there been such a demand for breeding stock, and never before has Mr. Taylor had so few on hand that he cares to sell. In fact he is refusing to price any females at all, and there are but very few bulls of serviceable age for sale. There are about 50 young calves now, and a fine bunch of yearling heifers, among them some fine roans most of which were sired by Silver's Knight. The calves now being dropped are the first crop from the great young bull, Valiant 348162, a son of St. Clair and tracing on his dam's side to Victoria 73d by Red Gauntlet. The calves by Valiant are about as promising as any that were ever dropped on the farm, quite a lot of them being roans. Valiant is assisted by a good son of Colynie. Both of these bulls are straight Scotch and have splendid pedigrees. The herd altogether includes about 85 head of breeding cows and heifers. Among the young bulls for sale are a couple of pure Scotch breeding, both by Silver's Knight. One, a March 30 yearling, traces on dam's side to the 22d Duchess of Gloster by Barmpton Knight. The other one was a year old May 5, and is a descendant of Young Mary. Both are good individuals.

**Crystal Herd O. I. C.'s and Chester Whites.**  
The Crystal herd of O. I. C. and Chester White hogs owned by Dan Wilcox of Cameron, Mo., is one of the very high class herds of the breed. The herd was established several years ago by the present owner and for foundation stock he purchased only the best blood and best individuals of the breed. Mr. Wilcox has been a close student along the lines of scientific breeding and his built up a herd second to none. The herd is headed by Frost's Buster 29745 sired by Thea by Calfway Sid out of Tutesy 2nd. His dam was Queen 2nd sired by White Oak and she was out of Queen 16121. Frost's Buster is one of the big boars of the breed and has extra quality, extra large bone, good back, good head and ears and is in every way a show hog. As a breeder he has few equals. He is one of the greatest sires of the breed. The sows of Crystal herd are a select lot, among them Rosalie 3rd, sired by Silver Edge by Mear's Climax, and her dam was a White Eagle Chief sow and was the highest priced gilt of the breed sold in Missouri in 1912; White Eagle Queen by White Eagle Chief by Keep On Dam; White Queen by Missouri Boy by Missouri Chief, her granddam was Nymph, by the great prize winner, White Oak; also sows by Big Oak by White Oak out of Blanche by Crouch Kerr Lad by Kerr Dick, and also sows by other great sires. The spring pigs of the herd are one of the best lots of the breed that the writer has ever seen and Mr. Wilcox will have a fall offering that will surely interest breeders that want high class breeding stock, the kind that always makes good. Watch for the announcement later.

### POLAND CHINAS

#### 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.

#### FIFTEEN CHOICE FALL BOARS FOR QUICK SALE

Sired by Expansive Chief, Expansive Wonder and Long King's Best. Many of them out of sows that have been producing herd boars for the past few years. I need the room and am pricing these boars at prices that will move them soon. The closest inspection invited.  
H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KANSAS.

#### THE OLD-FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

One hundred and fifty pigs for sale at \$25 each, if taken by July 1. Can furnish pairs and trios, not akin. Pigs sired by biggest boars of the breed. All registered free of charge.

J. D. GATES & SONS - - - - - RAVENWOOD, MISSOURI.

#### BIG BONED POLAND CHINA BOARS

Outstanding fall boars weighing 225 pounds and over, sired by such boars as Belle Prince, Dude's Jumbo and Sterling Prince and out of Peter Sterling, Pawnee Giant and A Wonder sows. Some outstanding herd header prospects. Priced to sell quick. Description guaranteed. Address  
V. O. HUNT, RAVENWOOD, MISSOURI.



#### ADVANCE 60548

The mammoth 2-year-old grandson of the great Expansion is the sire of the great line of spring pigs I am offering for sale at weaning time. Either sex. The dams of these pigs are a splendid bunch of brood sows of the Black Mammoth breeding. None better in big-type Poland. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. Book your order early and secure choice, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### BIG POLAND BOARS

TEN FALL BOARS, ready for service. Price, \$25 and \$30. Good ones, sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Big Logan Ex. Order quick. These bargains won't last.

GEO. WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kan.

#### Sold Out—More to Sell

Our fall boars are now all sold. We are booking orders for the finest bunch of spring pigs we ever raised. If you want the great big-boned Spotted Poland Chinas, write us. Also young Jersey bulls and heifers.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo.  
(30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

#### MICHAEL KIND POLAND CHINAS

25 Extra good spring boars from my best sows, sired by Look Me Over by Major M by Erie King by Blain's Wonder. His dam was Pansy by Major Look by Grand Look. A few are sired by Expander 2d by Expander. Prices reasonable. Nothing but the best sent out. Write if you mean business.

FRANK MICHAEL, Erie, Kansas.

#### POLAND CHINA BOARS

20 Extra Good-Fall Boars, ready for service, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me.

L. V. O'KEEFE, Stillwell, Kansas.

#### BIG ORANGE FALL BOARS FOR SALE.

Six good ones, sired by Big Orange Again by Big Orange. Dam of young boars a great sow by Chief Price. Strictly big Iowa breeding. Immune from cholera and priced low for the kind. Also few bred gilts, same breeding. A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

#### FALL POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS.

We still have some extra good fall boars and will price them rather low in order to sell out and make room for spring pigs. Also fall gilts, bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

#### SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

Forty big-type Poland pigs, sired by Big Four Wonder, grandson of A Wonder, and Orange Model 2d by Big Orange. Will sell them until they are 100 days old for \$25 each. Pairs, not related, \$40. First choice with every sale. Inspection invited.

L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

#### ERHART Big Type Polands

Choice spring pigs for sale, priced to sell. Everything guaranteed as represented.

A. J. ERHART & SONS,

Beeler, Ness County, Kansas.

#### IMMUNE BRED SOWS AND GILTS.

Big, smooth and prolific Poland Chinas, bred for August and September farrow to great boars. Also immune spring boars ready to ship.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

#### 10—BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS—10

September and October farrow, just right for hard service. Sired by Gold Standard Jr. and Wonder Ex. \$20 each. First money, first choice. Representations guaranteed.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

#### FALL BOARS FOR SALE

Of the large type, with quality. Heavy boned, well balanced pigs at right prices.

JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, Junction City, Kan.

#### J.H. Brown

Choice Polands, either sex. Sept. farrow. \$25 each.

OSKALOOSA, KAN.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS—15 fall boars

and 10 fall gilts sired by the champion boar at American Royal, 1911, priced to sell reasonable. C. M. Carbutt, Montserrat, Mo.

### POLAND CHINAS

#### SIX CHOICE SEPTEMBER BOARS

Sired by a son of Big Orange and out of large sows. Immune and ready for hard service. Also fall gilts, bred or open, and a lot of spring pigs, both sexes, and one Shorthorn bull 16 months old. Visitors always welcome.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

#### BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

#### POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 - Yearling gilts, bred or open. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. Five fall boars by a son of A Wonder, at reasonable prices by a son of A Wonder.

THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

#### ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

Forty head of choice fall boars and fall gilts, bred or open, and 65 spring pigs, all sired by Cavett's Mastiff, one of the best boars now in service. Only the best of individuals offered. Inspection invited.

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

### DUROC JERSEYS

#### Choice Fall Gilts

By Tattarax and G. M.'s Tat. Col. at very reasonable prices. Will keep them and breed them for fall litters.

Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Duroc March pigs, \$9.00 and up, by Model Again, Long Lad, or Tattarax Box. Five railroads. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

#### PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

#### CHOICE DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS

Sired by Dreamland Col. Some herd boar prospects. Selected and priced to move them quick. Also few fall gilts bred or open. Everything immune.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

#### TEN DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS

Good individuals and ready for hard service. Low price of \$25 each because I am short of room. First choice with first check. Descriptions guaranteed.

DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

#### QUIVERA HERD OF DUROC JERSEYS

A few choice summer boars and gilts by Quivera 106611 and M. & M.'s Col. 111095, for sale.

E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

#### DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Of serviceable age. Also 40 fall pigs selected both sexes, at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

#### DUROC GILTS.

Fall gilts, bred or open. Also spring pigs, either sex, at current prices.

B. F. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

#### WHITE ROCK BOTTOM DUROCS—Tried

sows bred or open. Also fall boars. 125 spring pigs. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.



A. M. BEAR.

Spring pigs, Gen. Allen, Pat. Maloy, Messenger Boy blood, three of the great show boars of the breed.

Medora, Kan.

#### HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.



S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

Couple of gilts bred to T. R. Fancy and to A. M. Bear's Eudora John, also fine young boar.

#### OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

#### WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind. March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

#### O. I. C. For Sale—Two extra good fall

boars; also spring pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable. Write me your wants. B. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.



# GRANER'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA AUCTION

AT THE FARM WHERE SO MANY GOOD ONES ARE SOLD

## TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913

### 30 Head

22 Gilts of June and July farrow bred to the great boars Sampson EX. and King Jumbo by Long King's Best. Eight choice fall boars just right for hard service. The gilts were sired by Guy's Monarch and Kansas Victor, and out of dams by Expansive, Expansion's Son and Guy's Monarch. The boars included were sired by Long King's Best, Kansas Victor and Guy's Monarch. Some outstanding good individuals. Write for catalog.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer  
JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman

H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**MISSOURI A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS.**  
One 2-year-old, sired by Homestead Girl DeKol Sarcastic Lad, sire of 97 A. R. O. daughters. Dam of this bull made 18.74 pounds butter one week. One 13 months old, sired by Sir Pieterle Lyons Hengerveld, whose dam made 32.20 pounds butter one week. Dam of this bull made 20.65 pounds of butter one week. This is the handsomest bull in the West. These are the best-bred bulls ever advertised at a reasonable price. FRANK BUZARD, St. Joseph, Missouri.

**SUNFLOWER HERD**  
Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th King, 61250, Junior bull. (Sire: King Walker. Dam: over 20 lbs.) his full sister, Tiranla Lady Aouda 4th A, holds world's record with 32.3 lbs. 7 days, 129.36 lbs. 30 days. Best day's milk, 24.5, for heifer with first calf.  
Sir Pontiac Artis DeKol, 77152, Junior bull. Sire: Sir Pontiac Artis DeKol (14 daughter.) Dam, Ethel Veeman DeKol, a 27.79 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. Choice bull calves from above sires and high class A. R. O. dams. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**M. E. MOORE & CO.**  
Cameron, Missouri.

A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Females all sold at present.

**BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.**  
A few choice registered cows and heifers for sale at very reasonable prices. All have A. R. O. records and the best pedigrees. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.  
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

**Pure-Bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
The Greatest Dairy Breed.  
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.  
Holstein-Friesian Association, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

**CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS**  
Fifty extra fine, well bred, nicely marked young cows to freshen in two months. Also high grade, well bred heifers coming two and three years old and bred to registered bulls.  
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**  
High-grade calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. A few cows to registered bulls. A few registered bulls, ready for service.  
Lovers' Lane Dairy, Box 663, St. Joseph, Mo.

**COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.**  
Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$500. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 2 to 8 months, \$75 to \$150, mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.  
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

**HOLSTEIN BRED COWS AND HEIFERS.**  
Thirty head of individuals, extra choice selected, just fresh or due to freshen soon. Also few registered bulls, females, high-grade and pure-bred, unrecorded.  
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**  
Fifty head of registered heifers and bulls; also 75 head bred heifers and young cows, \$28.50 up. Come and see them.  
M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kan.

**CORYDALE FARM HERD.**  
Holsteins. For sale, three registered bull calves, 1 to 5 months old. Also 20 head of 2 or better grade Holstein cows and heifers.  
L. E. CORY, Belleville, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Well bred Holstein heifers and cows, graded, all ages. Also several thoroughbred cows. Write to  
GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES** always on hand and worth the price.  
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

**GUERNSEY.**  
We have for sale on registered bull calf just three months old, which we will sell cheap. He is a fine looker and bred as good as the best. We got his sire from Prof. Hill of Chicago University. He is one that will do to head any herd.  
WM. INGE & CO., Independence, Kansas.

### GALLOWAY CATTLE

**SMOKY HILL RANCH.**  
Largest Galloway Herd in the West. Twenty-five coming yearling bulls. Also trained Russian wolf hounds. Orders booked for puppies when old enough to wean. First orders will have choice.  
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kansas.

### OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

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

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**  
Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, prolific, well covered.  
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

### HORSES AND MULES



### JACKS AND JENNETS

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.  
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

**HOME BRED STALLIONS** \$275 to \$850. Imported stallions \$700 to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.  
FRANK L. STEAM, Creston, Iowa.

### 3 MAMMOTH JENNETS 3

FOR SALE—Three Mammoth Missouri bred Jennets, safe in foal to Mammoth Jack. Registered. Extra quality. Stand 15 to 16 hands. All blacks. Priced to sell.  
F. M. GILTNER, Winfield, Kansas.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.**  
Registered stock, spotted and solid colored ponies for sale. Reasonable prices.  
W. M. FULCOMER, Belleville, Kan.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

### AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

Five head of bulls from 11 to 17 months old, ready for service and for sale right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor.  
AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

### Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.  
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

### PHILLIPS COUNTY RED POLLS AND FOLANDS.

All bulls over six months old sold. Bred cows and heifers for sale, also choice lot of big-type Poland China fall boars. Inspection invited.  
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

### 10 SHORTHORN 10 BULLS 10

Sired by DOUBLE CHAMPION AND WHITE MYSTERY, OUT OF MY BEST COWS, PRICED REASONABLE.  
ED GREEN, HOWARD, KAN.

### PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls for sale. Sold out on females. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.  
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

**SHORTHORN BULL**—Twenty months old, weight 1,200, a good one for \$150; nice younger one, \$100. Choice New Era Cow Peas, \$2.50 a bushel.  
G. A. LAUDE & SONS, ROSE, KAN.

### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

**POLLED DURHAMS.**  
One 2-year-old and three young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls and a few cows and heifers. Also three Shorthorn cows. All reds and tracing to the best families in America. Priced reasonable.  
C. W. FINLEY, Niles, Kansas.

### ROAN HERO, THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARACIA 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 NISSE, Richland, Kan.

To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and surrounding Territory with a Heart-to-Heart Business Talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at a low cost.

### FIELD NOTES

**Shorthorn Cattle Sale June 6.**  
On June 6, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., will sell 35 head of registered cows and heifers, some very useful breeding animals, also 10 herd boars. Eight are pure Scotch. Don't fail to read ad in this issue and send for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Remember the date is Friday, June 6, and the sale is at the farm.

**Labor-Saving Hay Tools.**  
Every reader of Kansas Farmer should be interested in the advertisement of the Sunflower Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, Kan. This firm makes the Sunflower Stacker, conceded to be one of the very best stackers now on the market. It is strong, durable and easy to operate. The time and labor saved will pay for one of these stackers in a very few days. Write now for complete information and mention Kansas Farmer.

**Williams Bros.' Big-Type Polands.**  
The writer recently visited Williams Bros. at Villisca, Iowa, owners of one of the great big-type Poland China herds of that state. They have an extra fine lot of spring pigs this year, sired by their great herd boars, Pawnee Nelson, A Jumbo, Big Sampson, and their fine young boar, Wonder's Big Prospect. They have one of the best herds of big-type sows now assembled. They are the big kind with quality. Their offering for the fall trade will be one of the best.

**Graner Sells May 27.**  
Remember the H. C. Graner sale of big-type Poland Chinas to be held at H. C. Graner's farm near Lancaster, Kan., Tuesday, May 27. The offering will consist of a fine lot of bred sows and summer and fall boars. Among the boars are some real herd headers. A large per cent of the offering was sired by the big boar, Long King's Best, a son of Long King, others by Guy's Monarch and other big boars that have helped to make the Graner herd well known.

**Immune Fall Boars.**  
S. B. Amcoats, Poland China and Shorthorn breeder located at Clay Center, Kan., offers for quick sale six immune fall boars sired by a son of Big Orange; some fall gilts bred or open, by the same boar, and a lot of spring boars and gilts, and one good young bull 16 months old. Mr. Amcoats has had a very lively trade in cows and heifers for the past year, and has nothing now for sale in the way of females. The bulls are all sold with the exception of the one mentioned, and the calves, of which there are a fine lot. Mr. Amcoats invites inspection and always makes visitors welcome.

**Holstein Cattle Sale.**  
On May 28 H. N. Holdeman will sell at the fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan., 25 head of registered and high-grade Holstein cattle, including 16 extra good cows and heifers, all tested and guaranteed as represented, all heavy milkers and A. R. O. tested. Mr. Holdeman will also sell five registered Percherons—three stallions and two mares. Please read ad and arrange to attend. Remember the date and the place.

**Get Catalog of Robison Horse Sale.**  
Don't fail to send for catalog and arrange to attend the J. C. Robison Percheron sale at Towanda, Kan., on May 21, 1913. This is one of the cleanest lots of young mares and stallions that ever went through a sale ring on this farm. The offering will consist of both imported and home-bred Percherons. Thirty head of yearlings of both sexes, acclimated and in the pink of condition, will sell. They are sired by the greatest sires of the breed. Among the mares will be both imported and home-bred; a number with colts at side and rebred to the champion, Casino. Mares that weigh over a ton, with a colt by a champion and rebred to a champion. If you want champion blood, you cannot afford to miss this sale.

**Albright Type Poland Chinas.**  
A recent visit to the Albright farm, near Waterville, Kan., renews the interest that the writer has always taken in the Albright Poland China herd. A. L. Albright, the proprietor of this good herd, started in the breeding business several years ago, buying what seemed to him to be about the type that is most profitable from the feeder's standpoint. These early purchases were made at a time when the so-called "hot bloods" were in the ascendancy, but Mr. Albright ignored the then prevalent idea that only a limited number of families could produce good hogs, and used his own judgment, sometimes selecting an animal with breeding that wasn't very popular, but always with an individuality that suited the critical eye of the man destined to build up a great herd. These crosses have resulted in a type of hog with all the quality possessed by any of the smaller hogs, and with the size of the so-called "big types," so it is but justice when speaking of Mr. Albright's hogs to call them the "Albright type." His present herd boar and the sire of his fall and spring pigs is one of the best formed boars now doing service in this or any adjoining state, and with all his quality he has lots of scale. This boar is recorded as Cavett's Mastiff, his sire, King Mastiff, having been first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair two successive years. Cavett's Mastiff has extra heavy bone and his legs are under the corners. This boar is assisted by the very promising young boar, Tom Jr. by Big Tom, another noted Nebraska prize winner. The dam of Tom Jr. was a good sow sired by Big Victor. Mr. Albright offers for sale 20 choice fall boars and about the same number of fall gilts, both bred and open, and also 65 spring pigs ready to ship any time. The litters the past spring run from seven up to eleven. When the opportunity presents itself, don't fail to visit Mr. Albright and his Polands. Mr. Albright is also an auctioneer and devotes part of his time to that work.

### JERSEY CATTLE.



### Butter Profits

You ought to get more butter profits. Jersey Cattle mean more butter profits, because they yield more butter fat at less net cost of keep than any other breed.

### THE JERSEY

excels in beauty of dairy type. She is a persistent milker. Jerseys are easily acclimated. They live long and keep healthy. They mean steady butter profits. Write now for Jersey facts. Free for the asking.  
AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
234 W. 23d St., New York

**Register of Merit Bull**—Born May 11, '12. Solid fawn, black tongue and switch. Sire, Flora's Golden Fern 69584 (son of Golden Fern's Lad), sire of four in R. of M. Dam, Sultan's Beauty 23194, R. of M. 1719, test 612 lbs. 1 oz. butter one year, 23 months old at start of test. Daughter of Oakland's Sultan. Sire 3 in R. of M. Second dam an imported granddaughter of Miss Viola, P. S. 9644, H. C. (sister of Noble of Oaklands). Cannot be excelled. Price, \$150.00.  
R. J. LINSBOTT, Holton, Kansas.

**60 HEAD** of solid fawn-colored Jersey cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Will make special prices on car lots. Most of them in calf to "Blue Boy Baron," sired by half brother to Noble of Oakland. His five nearest dams on mother's side made 103 pounds butter in 7 days. A few light fawn bull calves. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR SALE.**  
Nice colors and individuals and closely related to noted sires and dams. Low prices for young calves. Also few bred heifers. Farm near town.  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

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

**WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.**  
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**REGISTERED JERSEYS AND POLANDS.**  
Best strains and individuality. Fed and handled intelligently. Stock for sale always.  
O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

### AUCTIONEERS.

### LEARN AUCTIONEERING

At the world's greatest school, and be independent. Write today for free catalog. Jones National School of Auctioneering, Washington Building, Chicago.  
Carey M. Jones, Pres.

**Col. Jas. T. McCulloch** Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Ten years of study and practice selling for some of the best breeders.

**LAFE BURGER** LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE Auctioneer  
Wellington - Kansas

**Col. W. B. RYAN** LEBANON, KANSAS. Live stock and farm sales auctioneer. The man that gets the high dollar and works for you like a brother.

**Col. L. R. Brady** Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

**Col. L. H. Grote** Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

**Col. C. A. Hawk;** Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

**Col. Will Myers** Live Stock, Real Estate and General Auctioneer. Beloit, Kansas.

**JOHN D. SNYDER,** Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

**Col. N. E. Leonard** Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

**STANDARD BOOKS**  
For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.  
Address  
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.



# HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

To be sold at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kansas  
**WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913**



Five Registered Percherons—Three Stallions and two extra good Mares, 2 to 8 years old. Twenty-five Holstein Cattle, consisting of sixteen cows and heifers and nine bulls. All pure-bred and registered except four head, which are high grades. There is no better breeding, representing Colantha, Gerben, DeKol, Pieterje and Parthenia. All tuberculin tested and each animal has health certificate and is guaranteed as represented. Five months time will be given on approved note. Remember, the date is May 28, and at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kansas.

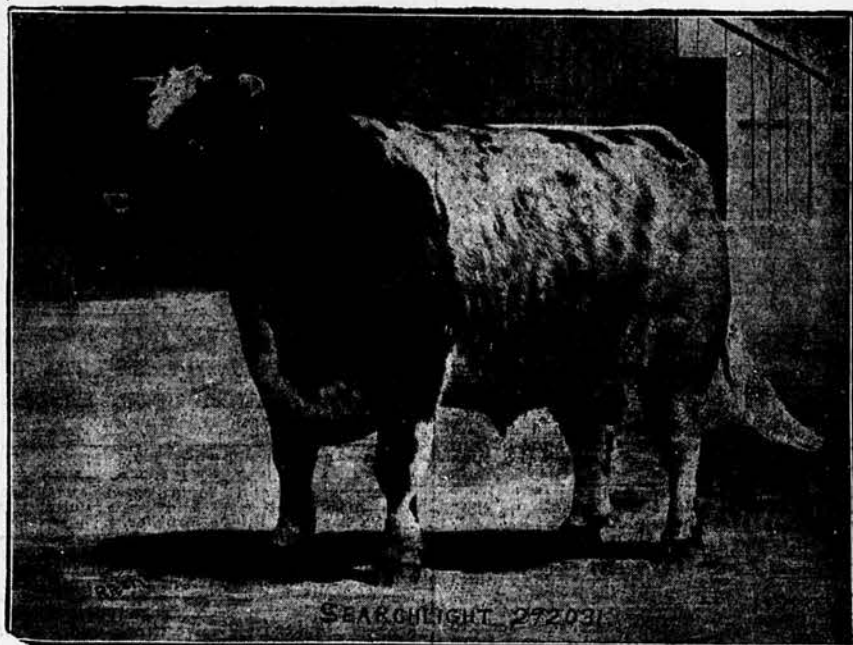
**H. N. HOLDEMAN, MEADE, KANS.**

AUCTIONEERS.

Col. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.; Col. J. I. Stamper, Meade, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

At Chiles, Kansas, Friday, June 6



**40--BREEDING COWS AND HEIFERS--40**  
**10--HERD BULLS--10**  
**8--PURE SCOTCH BULLS--8**

The cows and heifers are bred to Searchlight, Prince Valentine 4th and Searchlight Jr. This is a strong combination of Searchlight and Prince Povona blood that makes good useful cattle. I am selling some of my best cattle in this sale. Send for catalog and come spend a day with me. Catalogs are ready to mail out and I would be pleased to send one on request.

**C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KANS.**

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, John D. Snyder, Andy James, Fieldman, O. W. Devine.

## FIELD NOTES

### FIELD MEN.

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

### PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Percherons.**  
May 21—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.  
May 28—H. N. Holdemann, Meade, Kan.  
Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

**Holstein Friesians.**  
May 28—H. N. Holdemann, Meade, Kan.  
Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.  
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

**Shorthorns.**  
June 6—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle.**  
May 24—R. M. Ball, Birmingham, Ala. B. C. Settles, Manager, Palmyra, Mo.  
June 11—H. J. Morris at New Cambria, Mo.  
B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Manager.

**Poland Chinas.**  
May 27—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 11—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 21—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.  
Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.  
Oct. 24—J. W. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 28—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Oct. 30—M. J. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.—Old original Spotted Polands.  
Feb. 12—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.  
Feb. 13—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.  
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

**Hampshires.**  
Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

**Duroc Jerseys.**  
June 7—C. W. Parsons, Harper, Kan.  
Oct. 28—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Nov. 8—C. C. Thomas, Webber, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.  
Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

**Chester White and O. I. C.**  
Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.

**Munsell Jerseys.**  
E. G. Munsell, Duroc Jersey and Jersey cattle breeder of Herington, Kan., has for sale a few small pure-bred Jersey heifer calves not eligible to registry which he will sell cheap. Write him quick.

**Johnson & Nordstrom Jerseys.**  
If in the market for young Jersey bull calves, registered and of the best breeding, write Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan. They also offer a few bred heifers.

**Duroc Fall Boars.**  
Leon Carter, proprietor of the Golden Rule Duroc Jersey herd located at Asherville, Kan., offers choice fall boars sired by his great boar, Dreamland Colonel. Also limited number of fall gilts, either bred or open.

**Ten Fall Boars.**  
Walter Hildwein, the successful Poland China breeder located at Fairview, Kan., offers ten big strong Poland China fall boars at \$20 each, or that money for first choice. These boars were sired by Wonder Ex and Gold Standard Jr. They are good individuals and just right for immediate and hard service.

**Fall Gilts for Sale.**  
Hammond & Buskirk, the Duroc Jersey breeders at Newton, Kan., announce that they are entirely sold out of boars but still have some fall gilts for sale. This herd was made famous by Tatarax when it was located at Manhattan, and it still lives up to its reputation. Better get next to these gilts while they last. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Morrison's Red Polls and Polands.**  
Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., change advertising copy this issue and offer bred cows and heifers and bulls six months old and under. The older bulls are all sold. They also have for sale a fine lot of strictly big-type Poland China fall boars and gilts.

**Carter Has Fall Boars.**  
Leon Carter, proprietor of Golden Rule Durocs, changes his card this week and offers choice fall boars sired by Dreamland Colonel and Colonel Campbell. Among them are some very choice individuals and as well bred as any that can be found.

**Poland China Herd Boars.**  
L. V. O'Keefe of Stillwell, Kan., has a few choice fall boars for sale. They are sired by Big Logan Ex and Missouri Metal, out of the best sows on the farm. They are right in every way and priced to sell quick. Write at once, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Ten Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.**  
Col. Ed Green, Howard, Kan., is offering a few choice bulls for sale. They are sired by The Double Champion and White Mystery, two herd bulls of pure Scotch breeding. Please read ad in this issue and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Poland China Gilts for Sale.**  
In this issue Thurston & Ward, Elmdale, Kan., are offering 20 choice yearling gilts for sale. They are by a son of A Wonder and out of big-type sows. A few of them are bred to a son of Big Orange. These gilts are well grown out and are worth the price asked. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants. This firm also has five fall boars by a son of A Wonder,

priced reasonable. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Big Poland Boars.**  
Ten fall boars ready for service, priced at \$25 and \$30. They are sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Big Logan Ex. Order quick, because these bargains won't last. Write at once to George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

**High Quality Hampshires.**  
The attention of our readers is called to the change in S. E. Smith's advertisement. In this issue of Kansas Farmer he is offering for sale two choice bred gilts and a fine young boar. It was his original intention to keep these for his own use. One of these gilts is bred to T. R. Fancy, prize winner 1912, and the other to A. M. Bear's Medora John. The young boar is well marked and not related to the sows.

**Meyers Durocs.**  
E. H. Meyers, one of the old-time Duroc Jersey breeders of the state, is still located at Burr Oak and raising good ones. His spring crop of pigs is small, but make up in quality what is lacking in numbers. They are mostly by Jewell's Colonel, the good boar sired by G. C.'s Kansas Colonel, and out of Miss Burr Oak 10th by Pilot Wonder. Jewell's Colonel is assisted by Buddy's Best by Buddy K 4th's Wideawake. His dam was Miss Wonder by Red Wonder. The sows in the herd trace to and for the most part are daughters and granddaughters of such boars as Ohio Chief, Prince Wonder 2d, and one by Rambler Wonder, with a fine litter by R. & S. Crimson Wonder.

**Lice and Mites.**  
Lice and mites and how to get rid of them is a problem many poultrymen cannot solve. It is said to be easy if you use Liceall Compound. Simply hang the bottle in the coop, the vapors leaving the bottle are three times heavier than air and descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices. Lice have no lungs and breathe through the pores of their body and positively cannot live in this vapor. It is not necessary to paint, spray or dust. Liceall is easy and convenient to use. Write Metzger Co., No. 83, Quincy, Ill., for free circular telling of this marvelous preparation.

**H. L. Faulkner's 1912 Record.**  
Over 400 head of hogs sold in one year for breeding purposes is the record made by H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo., owner of the great Highview herd of old original big-boned spotted Poland Chinas. This is a record that proves beyond a doubt the growing popularity of the big-boned spotted Polands among breeders and farmers, and it is a record without an equal. Mr. Faulkner expects to break that record this year. He already has a large number of orders



booked for delivery at weaning time. He claims February 11, 1914, as the date of his next annual bred sow sale, and is reserving about 40 head of the best fall gilts ever raised on Highview Farm for this sale. These gilts were sired by Mr. Faulkner's great herd boars, Brandywine, Lucky Judge, Good Enough and Billy Sunday. They are out of the best sows of the herd and are the kind that sold in Mr. Faulkner's bred sow sale February 12 at a general average of \$92 per head. His offering of spring pigs sired by his noted boars and out of the great sows of the herd are the kind that have made the big-boned spotted Polands famous. They have size and the easy feeding qualities that make them popular with feeders and farmers.

**John B. Lawson's Great Poland Herd.**  
Iowa is noted throughout the corn belt for its great herds of big-type Poland Chinas, and one of the breeders who has contributed very largely to the fame of Iowa's herds is John B. Lawson, Clarinda. The writer recently had the pleasure of a visit with Mr. Lawson, and inspected his herd of big-type Polands. This herd is headed by the great Long King's Equal, known throughout the corn belt as one of the greatest individuals and best breeders of the breed, and is assisted at this time by A Wonder Jumbo, by the great A Wonder and out of Lady Jumbo 1st. A Wonder Jumbo is in every way a worthy mate to Long King's Equal. He has great size, is high in quality, and the litters by him prove beyond a doubt that he will make Poland China history. Mr. Lawson also has another young boar in his herd that is one of the greatest prospects the writer has ever seen. This boar, King of All, is by Long King's Equal and out of a great sow, May Wonder by A Wonder. He is nine months old, is 34 inches high, length 53 inches, and has 8 1/2-inch bone. He has great quality, a head and ear that cannot be beat, and is an all around good prospect for a great boar. When it comes to none. He owns more A Wonder sows than any one breeder, and in addition has the Jumbo sows and their daughters that have made the Lawson herd famous. The cross of Long King's Equal with A Wonder sows and the Jumbo sows and daughters of Long King with the great young A Wonder boar, A Wonder Jumbo, is a wonderful success, and the spring litters now on Mr. Lawson's farm clearly demonstrate that he has taken a great step forward in breeding hogs with great size and remarkable quality. Mr. Lawson's offering to the trade this year will be the best he has ever had, and his herd is already famous for the great number of boars now at the head of the best herds in the country.



## FIELD NOTES

## Kansas Farmer Sells Jacks.

R. W. Murphy, Cosby, Mo., sends a check to cover his advertising bill in Kansas Farmer, and adds that he has sold the Jacks. He states that he had a little bad luck with the early farrows, but what pigs he did save are fine, and that he will be out on the fair circuits this fall.

## He Likes Kansas Farmer.

Col. James T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan., who has had a very successful season in the live stock auction business, writes: "I am a great admirer of Kansas Farmer, which I consider the best farm publication in the West. It is now more ably edited than ever since I have known it. As long as Kansas Farmer is the clean educational sheet it is today I shall be one of its readers and advertisers."

## Expansive Chief Sold.

H. B. Walter, the big Poland China breeder at Effingham, Kan., changes his advertising card and also announces that he has sold Expansive Chief to Frank Kelley, Muscatine, Kan. Mr. Kelley is just starting in the breeding business and the possession of this splendid young boar will put him well to the front right from the start. Mr. Walter has a few more of those choice fall boars left which he is pricing to move. Better drop him a card about them.

## Durocs at Webber, Kansas.

At his farm near Webber, Kan., Mr. C. Thomas has for the past few years been engaged in the production of high class registered Duroc Jersey swine. His location is ideal for the business and Mr.

kind of sows, among them daughters of Prince Wonder, Rambler Wonder, Wonder Chief, Bonny K., etc. Mr. Emigh has a farm well adapted to the hog breeding business and his pigs show that they are being well cared for.

## Taylor's Durocs.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., for years one of the successful Duroc Jersey breeders of Kansas, is in the business this year on a larger scale than ever before. He has erected one of the most convenient and sanitary farrowing houses to be found in the West, and when it comes to buying breeding stock Mr. Taylor has never practiced economy, but always made an effort to buy good breeding animals without much regard to the cost. He has about 70 pigs, nearly all sired by a Colonel bred boar from the Chapin herd.

## Letter from J. L. Griffiths.

Please change my advertisement to include immune sows and gilts bred for August and September farrow. I have just received an offer of \$100 for my young boar, King of Kansas, but will not accept it. This young fellow will not be a year old until August, and weighs 290 pounds. He is 58 inches long, has a 50-inch heart girth, an 8-inch bone, and stands 31 inches high. He could stand another hundred pounds and still not be very fat.—J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

## Dana D. Shuck Visited.

One of the good Duroc Jersey herds of Northern Kansas is that belonging to Dana D. Shuck of Burr Oak. Mr. Shuck owns a good farm about five miles north of town and gives the hogs his personal attention. He has on hand at the present time about 35 or 40 pigs and nearly that number of



J. D. Gates &amp; Son's Herd Boar.

Thomas loves the work and is meeting with success. The farm is located four miles northeast of Webber and visitors are always welcome. The present herd boar is C. C's Model Bonney sired by Bonney K. and out of the sow Model 4th by Prince Wonder. There are about 40 spring pigs now on the farm with several sows yet to farrow. The pigs were nearly all sired by C. C's Model Bonney with a few by Watt's Model Jr. by Watt's Model and a few litters by Crown Prize by B & C's Colonel Chief. The sows in the herd are of the big sort and have been selected by Mr. Thomas with a view to their value from the standpoint of good producers and mothers. They represent quite a variety of the best breeding, among which is Mo. Gold Finch, W. L. A's Choice Goods, Red Rambler, etc. Mr. Thomas has decided to hold a fall sale and will keep all of his best pigs until that time. In the meantime write or visit his herd whenever convenient.

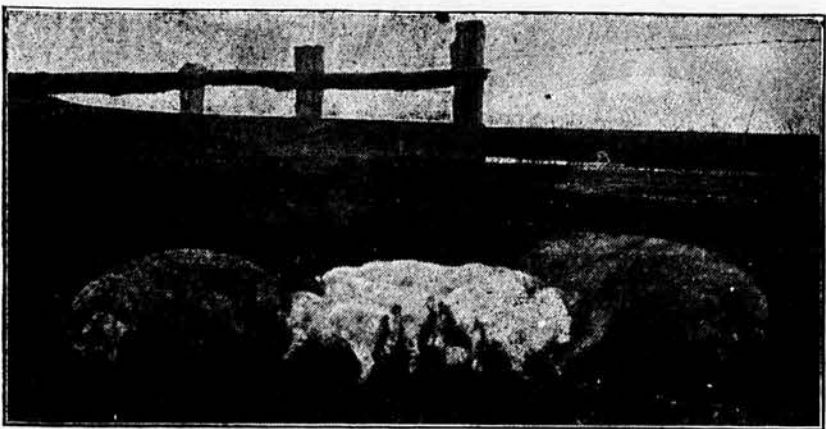
## Sales Has Durocs and Polands.

W. H. Sales, for years a successful Poland China and Duroc Jersey breeder, is still located at Simpson, Kan., and breeding good hogs. Mr. Sales, while rather short on breeding stock, still insists on having the best. His principal Duroc Jersey boar,

fall boars and gilts. The fall boars and gilts were sired by the herd boar, Model Chief, by Chief Perfection, and his dam was Harding's Topsy by Harding's King of Colonels. The spring pigs are mostly by the same boar, with a few by Gold Bond with dams by Buddy K 4th's Wideawake. To assist Model Chief, Mr. Shuck has bought and put at the head of the herd a July yearling boar bred by Baxter & Comer of Pawnee, Ill. The Shuck herd was established about four years ago and has been considered one of the good herds ever since. Mr. Shuck starts his card in this issue and offers ten choice fall boars at \$25 for choice. Write him today and mention Kansas Farmer.

## Gildow &amp; Son's Big Polands.

Dr. John Gildow & Son of Jamesport, Mo., owners of one of the best big type Poland China herds in the entire corn belt, have had excellent luck in saving spring pigs this year and they have over 100 head of pigs that is one of the good lots that the writer has seen this year. Many litters were sired by their herd boars, Big Bill Taft, Pawnee Chief Hadley, Futurity King, the great son of Big Bill Taft and winner of first at Hutchinson and second prize at the American Royal Live Stock Show at



The Foundation of J. S. Kennedy's Great Chester White and O. I. C. Herd.

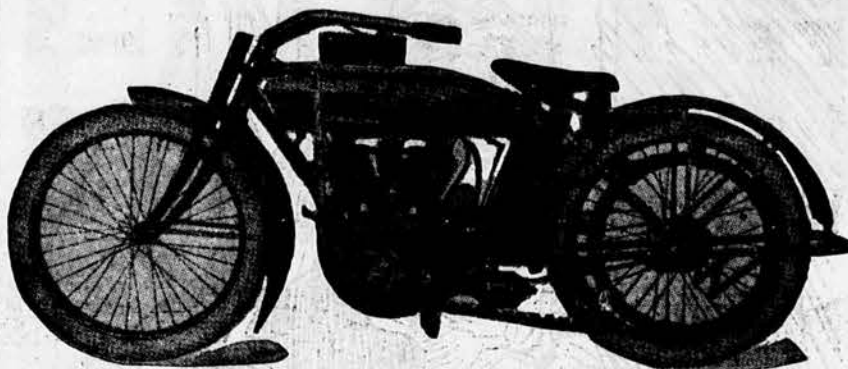
Eureka Chief, is a grandson of the noted Xanthbeate, and bears the same relation to old Ohio Chief. He is assisted by Barnard Lad. The Poland China pigs were all sired by Glasco Chief Jr., a good son of old Glasco Chief, Charley Pilcher's great herd boar. The dams of these pigs are sows of Black U. S. and Expansive breeding, and the Duroc sows come from the best herds in the state. Mr. Sales will start his card in Kansas Farmer in the near future. In the meantime write him about the hogs, and don't forget to mention Kansas Farmer.

## Another Good Breeder.

John Emigh is the name of another good young Duroc Jersey breeder. Mr. Emigh is located on and owns a good Jewell County, Kansas, farm near the thriving town of Formosa. The herd was established a few years ago with stock from some of the best herds. There are about 70 choice spring pigs sired by several different boars, among them Kansas Special, Model Hero, and one nice litter out of the big Wonder Chief sow bought at the Kansas Agricultural College sale last winter. The sow herd is composed of the good big motherly

Kansas City, 1912. They also have litters by A Model grand champion of Des Moines, 1912. They are out of dams sired by Bell Metal, Expansion, Missouri Chief, Brandywine, Long King, Big Orange and Blake's Best, making one of the greatest brood sow herds assembled at this time. They expect to be at the leading fairs this fall with their show herd and from present prospects they will again have a show herd that will add to the laurels of their 1912 winners. Commencing at Topeka last year the winnings of the herd were as follows: 2d on Pawnee Chief Hadley, aged boar class; 3d on Junior, yearling boar; 4th on under year boar; 2d on herd bred by exhibitor; 2d on produce of sow. Hutchinson, 1st, 2d and 3d in futurity show on both boars and gilts; 1st on litter; 2d on Junior yearling boar; 3d on under yearling boar; 2d on young herd bred by exhibitor. Sedalia, 3d on under year boar, American Royal, Kansas City, 1st on senior yearling boar; 3d on Junior yearling boar; 3d on under year boar; 3d on under six months boar; 1st and 2d on under year sows and championship sow. They are also building up a fine herd of Yorkshire swine.

## THIS \$275 MOTORCYCLE FREE



## Given Away in a Big Prize Contest Just Starting

We pay you liberally IN CASH for every subscription secured. You CAN'T lose in THIS contest. It costs you nothing to enter.

\$500—In Prizes to Be Awarded to Those With a Little Spare Time—\$500

First Grand Prize.....	\$275 Yale Motorcycle
Second Grand Prize.....	75 Diamond Ring
Third Grand Prize.....	50 Bicycle
Fourth Grand Prize.....	50 Scholarship
Fifth Grand Prize.....	50 Scholarship

This \$275 Yale Motorcycle, with \$500 in prizes, will be given away absolutely free in a prize contest just started by KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. It costs you nothing to enter and you will be paid liberally in cash for each subscription secured. Send in your name and address at once, boys. You can win a Motorcycle and make money every minute of your spare time.

EARN A BIG CASH SALARY EACH WEEK. You don't have to wait until the end of the contest for your money. You will be paid each week. Enter at once and begin making money.

If you only have a part of your time to spare, enter at once. You can turn that spare time into cash easily earned and win a \$275 Yale Motorcycle. It's easy, but you won't know how easy until you find out all about it. To find out, send your name and address to the Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

The contest starts right away and closes Saturday, June 28, 1913, when the Yale Motorcycle and the other prizes will be awarded to those having the most points. You get paid in cash for each subscription secured whether you win one of the grand prizes or not. You can't lose in this contest.

FREE OFFER TO ALL WHO ENTER AT ONCE.—Don't wait, send in your name and address today on the blank below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 30 days a FREE premium will be sent, together with a free outfit with which to get subscriptions and full information about the contest, complete description of all the prizes, together with our special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST.

## FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY.

Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER,  
Motorcycle Contest,  
625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Contest. Please send FREE OF COST TO ME the FREE PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$275 Motorcycle and earn from \$8 to \$18 per week at the same time.

My Name .....

Address .....

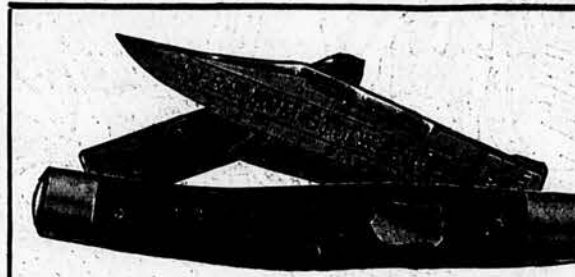
Street or R. F. D.....State.....

Send this blank to Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER, Motorcycle Contest, Topeka, Kansas.

## Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store.



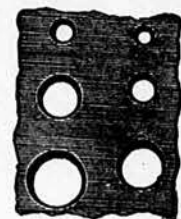
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2½ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2½ inches long. This blade may be used for

This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.



making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to

KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of \$1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas



# Friends for Forty Years

Just forty years ago Ward's first catalogue came, a stranger, into a few thousand homes.

Back of this first tiny, homely book there was a sincerity of purpose—an honesty of statement, a bigness of value and a *pledge of honor* that made for it many friends—friends that are still its friends after forty years.

The first book of 32 pages is now a thousand-page volume.

But the honest value, the high quality, the truthful statements are still there.

And the pledge of honor, "Absolute satisfaction or your money back"—the first guarantee ever given by merchant to buyer, is still in force.

If you have not seen this store in book form, you should send for the 1913 edition today.

Millions have it.

Millions buy from it. And these millions of customers, these millions of friends save millions of dollars each year on their purchases.

No matter what it is you want, whether it be something to eat or wear, something for the home or farm, you can get it at a big price saving through this thousand-page book.

Ask for your copy today. Address Dept. W-15.

## MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY

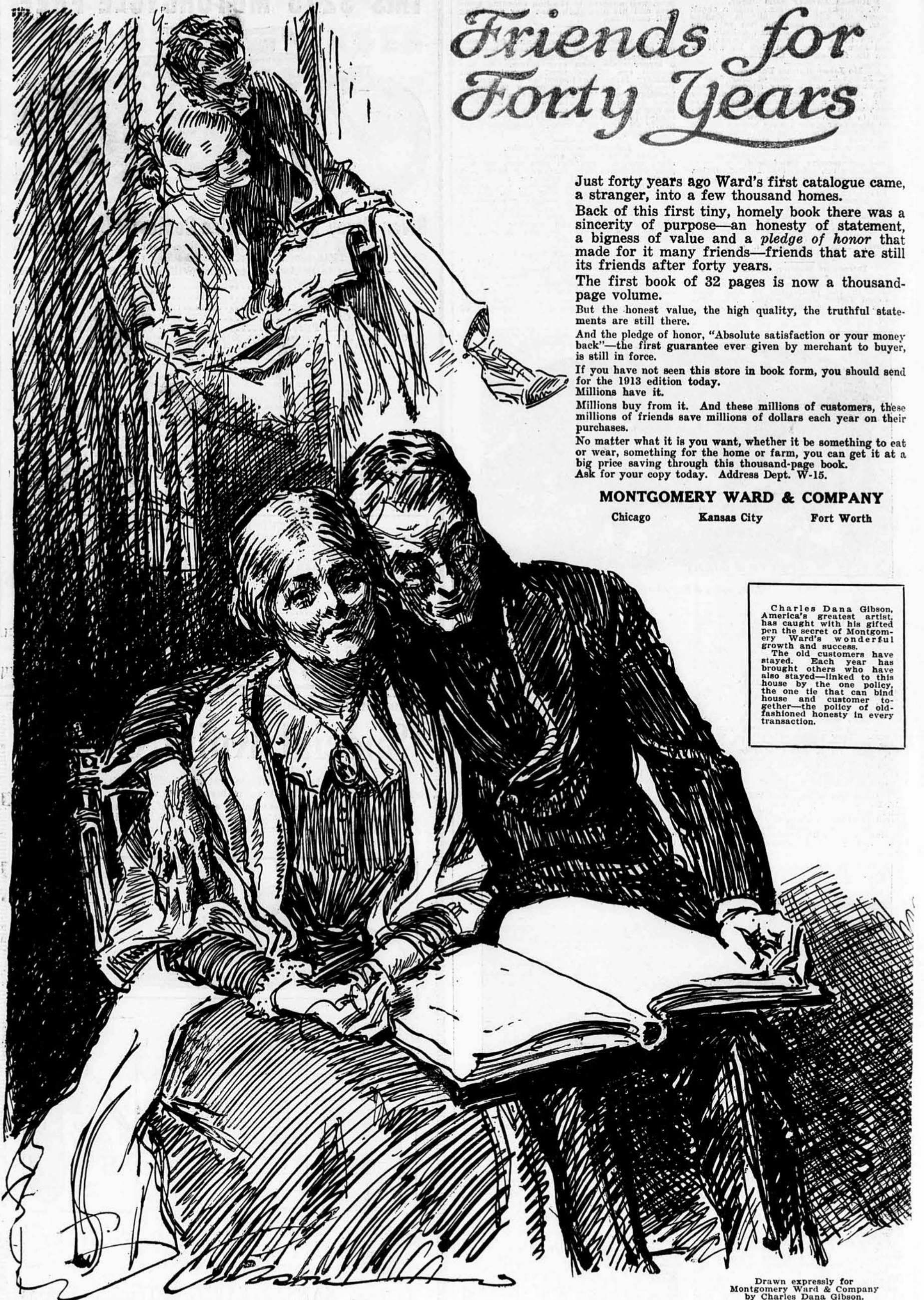
Chicago

Kansas City

Fort Worth

Charles Dana Gibson, America's greatest artist, has caught with his gifted pen the secret of Montgomery Ward's wonderful growth and success. The old customers have stayed. Each year has brought others who have also stayed—linked to this house by the one policy, the one tie that can bind house and customer together—the policy of old-fashioned honesty in every transaction.

Drawn expressly for  
Montgomery Ward & Company  
by Charles Dana Gibson.



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