

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 18.

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**S**ELFISHNESS is the worst crime because it is the cause of all crime. Selfishness is also the incentive to all labor, the motive of all commerce, the impulse of all discovery and invention and the inspiration of the splendid unselfishness of religion. Under control it is the propelling power of all human activity; when it controls us it is the fountain head of crime.

The farmer who mines his land with single crops, who suffocates it for lack of tile drainage, starves it for want of manure and smothers it for need of deep plowing, lets selfishness control and commits a crime against his land.

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## Kansas Needs More Cattle

More Real Beef And More Really Dairy Cattle, Thinks A. S. Neale, of K. S. A. C.

THE writer, who for some years has been engaged in carrying the teachings of the college to the farmer as well as putting them into practice on his own farm, has advised the dairy farmer to get a special dairy-bred cow for his purpose, the beef farmer to strive to produce only the highest class of beef animal, and that the greatest returns can come only from such specialized efforts and not from the much talked of dual purpose cow. I believe that I am right when I say that this is good advice for the farmers of Kansas.

### KANSAS COW'S ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

I know of no better argument against the dual purpose cow than the returns the average farmer of Kansas has secured from his dairy operations. Taking Secretary Coburn's figures for 1911 we find that there was sold, from 809,623 milk cows in the state for that year, \$17,883,194 worth of butter, cheese and milk, or a trifle over \$22 per cow. These cows would class largely as dual purpose cows. The percentage of dairy-bred animals is so small as to be almost negligible; many are scrubs, but the great majority are grades of some of the beef breeds, a large number being Shorthorn. It is true that these cows are not wholly to blame for this low production, as they are, on the average, given very poor care. However, we find that the cost of keeping a cow in Kansas per year under present conditions averages about as follows:

Feed.....	\$35.00
Labor.....	15.00
Interest on cow investment.....	3.00
Deterioration, loss from disease, death, failure to breed, etc.....	5.00
Bull service.....	1.00

Total.....\$59.00  
If the cow be well fed to enable her to produce a larger yield of milk, the cost will be considerably more than that given above, but in many cases this increased money would be well spent.

### DAIRYING WITH COMMON COWS DON'T PAY.

As the average sales of dairy products per cow only amount to \$22, the difference between this and the cost of keep, a difference of \$37, must be made up from the value of the calf, the skim milk where cream or butter is sold, and the milk and butter consumed on the farm. The deficiency is too great to come from these items, and hence dairying under average Kansas conditions is a losing proposition. Do we want more of this sort of dairy farming? I think you must agree that we do not. But this is dairying under the system that you would have us believe is ideal; where the calf is the main feature, or at least one of the leading features, and where milk production is a side line.

If these low producing cows were bred to high-class beef bulls so as to freshen in the spring and the calves allowed to suckle their dams, the labor item would be almost eliminated, the cost of feed cut in two, and the value of the calves almost doubled. While the profit per cow would not be large under this method, it would pay better than attempting to milk a cow that does little more than pay for the labor involved. The demand for such calves is, and will continue to be, large enough to take, at good prices, all that the Kansas farmer will produce.

### TWO-PURPOSE COW MUST BE SELECTED.

The dual purpose cow, to pay her way, must be a carefully selected animal and receive first-class care at the hands of a well trained man. The number of such cows is so small, relatively, that only a comparatively few dairy farms could be supplied with them now, or in the future. The same amount of energy expended by the beef producer in procuring beef animals, or by the dairyman in breeding and selecting dairy cows, will greatly increase the income over anything the dual purpose breeder can expect.

If we look at the records of herds in England that have been bred and selected along dual purpose lines and are so often pointed out as ideal of this class, we find a low average of production as compared to that of the carefully selected herds of the dairy breeds. There have been a few high producing Shorthorn cows, but the general average is low, and even these few high producers have never approached the best individuals of the dairy breeds. The breeders of dual purpose cattle have been obliged to do a large amount of culling and se-

lection in order to keep up a fair milk yield; and he finds that the nearer he approaches the beef type the fewer good milk producers he has been able to get. The families that run high in milk production are invariably of pronounced dairy type. The writer does not remember having seen a heavy milking Shorthorn cow that would not have passed as a good type of Holstein had her color been right. The breeders of dual purpose breeds are always more or less at sea, the difficulty of keeping the proper balance between both meat and milk producing properties being great.

### DAIRY SUCCESS REQUIRES NATURAL INCLINATION.

Nothing can be more foolish than to advise every man, regardless of natural inclinations to go into the dairy business, because not only the man who has inherited, or acquired, a liking for the dairy cow sufficiently strong to make the proper feeding and care of that cow a part of his religion, would better grow beef cattle or follow some other line of farming. But when such a man is found it is ruinous advice to tell him to breed dual purpose cows, since strictly dairy-bred cows will yield him so much more money for his energy.

What the beef industry in Kansas needs is an unceasing warfare against the scrub, among which class a great many of the cows that are kept for dairy purposes belong. If the farm papers and such men as Professor Shaw had given the energy that has been used in advocating the dual purpose cow to showing up the possibilities of profit from the use of pure bred beef and dairy sires, the Kansas farmer would have been farther ahead today.

A few weeks ago the writer attended a public sale at which a 2-year-old scrub bull weighing not over 800 pounds was sold for \$60, to be kept for service in the neighborhood. This is in a prosperous community where farmers are able to buy good sires! At this particular sale more than \$2,000 worth of stuff was sold and all but \$11 paid in cash. Scrub cows of low milk producing capacity bred to this scrub bull sold from \$50 to \$80.

We do need more cattle in Kansas. More real beef cattle and more real dairy cattle, but we do not need any more of the dual purpose sort.

### Government Serum Inspection.

During the closing hours of the last Congress there was a provision added to the Agricultural Department appropriation bill which provides \$25,000 to be used in the federal inspection of serums, etc., offered for sale for the cure of domestic animals or the prevention of disease. As this law, which takes effect on July 1, 1913, covers the anti-hog cholera serum, as well as many others, it will be of general interest to farmers as protecting them against fraudulent serums or virus. The substance of this law is as follows:

"That from and after July 1st, 1913, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to prepare, sell, barter or exchange in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or to ship or deliver for shipment from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any worthless, contaminated, dangerous or harmful virus, serum, toxin or analogous product intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and no person, firm or corporation shall prepare, sell, barter, exchange or ship as aforesaid any virus, serum, toxin or analogous product manufactured within the United States and intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, unless and until the said virus, serum, toxin or analogous product shall have been prepared under and in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, as hereinbefore authorized."

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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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.



## MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

It is the recommendation of KANSAS FARMER that Governor Hodges look after his board of educational administration. It is his board. He is responsible for the law creating it. He appointed its members. The success or failure of his administration in so far as the management of the educational institutions of the state is concerned, depends upon the action of this board. According to newspaper reports of utterances of the governor and the several members of the board, it appears to KANSAS FARMER that the efficiency of the educational institutions of Kansas may in two respects be seriously affected; first, by unwise changes in the interest of economy, and, second, by so unsettling conditions that neither executives nor employees can do their best work. It should be kept in mind that 58 per cent of the state's taxes are paid by the farmers of Kansas, and it is the business of the governor and his board to see that the farmers' school—the Kansas Agricultural College—is so operated as to give the best service to those who contribute most to its support and who lean heaviest and depend most upon it. We are not so poor in Kansas that we need the saving of a few thousand dollars at the expense of less service and smaller helpfulness from the greatest agricultural agency within the state.

The danger is that so many things will in the judgment of the board need fixing that the educational machinery of the state cannot be kept going smoothly and rendering good service while undergoing the changes. It is likely, too, that a lot of unnecessary and unbeneficial changes will be made, and the outlook is that these will not receive careful consideration before decisions are reached. The members of the board are amply competent to manage the affairs of the educational institutions of the state, provided they maintain the proper poise and the right frame of mind. Even though the board does not assume charge of the educational institutions until July 1, it would seem from the reports that it had already determined upon a long list of changes, the necessity for which would seem to have been the result of a long range and superficial view and not the result of investigation and counsel with the heads of the affected institutions. The board, according to reports, seems to have preconceived and definite ideas which it is determined to carry out absolutely without regard to the effect upon the efficiency and service of the several institutions and without regard to the best interests of the people of Kansas. It is our contention that the board should make no alterations or changes until it has had ample opportunity to look into the various institutions and determine upon such changes as might seem wise, without in any way interfering with the efficiency or smooth running of the institutions under its control. The people of Kansas will be willing to submit to the decision of the governor and the board after they have made careful and studied observation and investigation, keeping in mind the object of the institution and the people it serves. We know that such deliberation will work out satisfactory.

According to the newspapers there are a number of things on which it seems the board has taken snap judgment, but the thing that gets close to us is that of the discontinuance of the printing course at the Kansas Agricultural College. The reader is justified in wondering how the unceremonious kicking out of a "printing course" will affect the Agricultural College or the farmers of Kansas. It isn't the loss of the printing course that is important, but this is the first step toward abolishing the printing office and the Department of Industrial Journalism. It is the loss of what these departments accomplish for the farmers' boys and girls

that will be felt. The loss of a corn plow isn't much, but the loss of a season's cultivation because of the loss of the plow is what counts. That's the case here. Here is what Governor Hodges is quoted as saying: "This is one of the plans of this board to stop the duplication of work of the Kansas schools, increase the efficiency of the department and provide for equal publicity for all the schools." Be it understood that the Agricultural College and the University each has a printing office, a printing course and a department of journalism, and these are the duplications to which Governor Hodges refers and which duplications he proposes the board shall prevent by discontinuing the several lines at the Agricultural College.

The Kansas Agricultural College needs its printing office to get out its work—all sorts of small jobs which are absolutely necessary and which must be gotten out in a hurry. But Kansas has a state printing office. Yes, it has; but it has proven itself incapable of taking care of the whole printing needs of the Kansas Agricultural College. A dozen or more important farmers' bulletins are in the hands of department heads unpublished because the state printing office cannot do the work. Sure, the state banking department, the board of health, the labor commissioner, etc., must and can get their stuff, but the farmers' bulletins from the farmers' school must wait. Instead of depressing the printing facilities of the Agricultural College, the printing department should be allowed to run wide open and do all the work it can. Experiments, bulletins, etc., are of no value unless the results can be printed and circulated.

The Agricultural College printing office gets out the Kansas Industrialist, which last week celebrated its thirty-sixth birthday, and which in the judgment of KANSAS FARMER is the most important college publication in the United States. It has always been such. The practice given students in the printing course results in the major portion of the work on the Industrialist being done by student labor. The editorial work on the Industrialist is done by those students who are receiving instruction in the course of industrial journalism. The Industrialist is a bulletin made up of seasonable articles reduced to their simplest and most practical terms and is mailed weekly to all newspapers in Kansas with the request that they reprint such material as they desire. Every other agricultural college in the United States maintains such bulletin service. Thus the material therein reaches a larger number of readers throughout the state than any other method of distribution could possibly reach. This material, while gathered in the various departments of the college, written and prepared by the student who is learning how to express his thought on paper plainly, easily, and in good English, must of course be gotten into shape for publication. So an editor is needed. Since the Industrialist must have an editor, it is both consistent and economical for this editor to direct the work of teaching students how to write.

The name—Industrial Journalism—given to this work, is unfortunate. It does not imply the kind of work done. Contrary to the inference, the course does not produce journalists or newspaper editors. It is intended to teach and enable the student to write—to enable him to write a passable letter to his home newspaper, to the man who desires to buy his stock, write a paper for the farmers' institute, etc. This department is doing what the English department of a college can never do. Who can say that this is not a valuable and necessary accomplishment to every student, to every man and woman in every walk of life? The discontinuance of the printing course, the removal

of the printing plant, the discontinuance of the Kansas Industrialist, and the loss of the Department of Journalism, will make a big hole in the work and value of the Agricultural College.

In the quotation above given, the governor speaks of "equal publicity" for the schools of Kansas. There are a lot of people—not farmers—who are worrying about the publicity Kansas Agricultural College is getting, and that's the rub. But the Agricultural College cannot help getting publicity. It is doing things of interest to the great farming population of the state. The students in their practice write about these things. After the Industrialist is filled, the remaining important material is mailed to the newspapers, which make up from this hundreds of columns monthly. It's good stuff, too, and is read by thousands who could not be reached through any other source. The facts in these articles and the college are absolutely inseparable. By the very nature of the Agricultural College, 100 happenings of general interest are taking place while at the University or the State Normal School only one happening of general interest occurs. To be sure, the result is unequal publicity, if you so call the frequent mention of the Agricultural College, of which the governor speaks in the above quotation, and which he says needs controlling so that the institutions may receive equal publicity. Equal publicity for the several institutions means no publicity, for the reason that when there is nothing happening at the State Normal or the Kansas University, nothing will be written about the Agricultural College. The fact of the business is that the Agricultural College does not need publicity. What it does need, however, and what the people insist upon, is that they be given a chance to know of the things transpiring for their benefit at the Kansas Agricultural College and in order that they may know these things it is necessary and essential that the present allied departments above described be held intact and meantime education is made to produce a dividend while the instruction is being given.

The Kansas Agricultural College is doing more important work today than it has ever done. It is looked upon as a leader among the educational institutions of the United States. The state has spent the money necessary to well equip this school, has expended the money necessary to bring to it the best of instructors whose teachings are widely disseminated through the above mentioned sources, and the results are and have been forthcoming for years. Any means of destroying the efficiency of this institution is a crime, morally, and is an expense to the state. After an investment has been made, the way to realize on that investment is to get the most possible out of it. The machinery has been set up, as above described, to give the farmers of Kansas the greatest efficiency possible, and to interfere with this will not set well with those who look to the Agricultural College for their information.

We believe it is shown in the above how the Agricultural College printing course, the printing office, the school of journalism, the Industrialist, and the newspaper bulletin service are interwoven, and to segregate one is to cripple the remaining combination. The big central printing office to which the governor refers in his statement will remove from the three institutions named, each of which maintains a small printing office, the possibilities of taking care of their needs, and the centralizing of the editorial work for the different publications will be unsatisfactory. Each is filling its particular need. To centralize this co-called publicity work and build up a large printing office at any one place, robbing either Kansas University, the State Normal or the Kansas Agricultural College of the facilities it

now has, is dangerous. If the board of administration will look into each situation carefully, will find out just how these different departments fit into the peculiar activities of the institution, and after calm and deliberate judgment concludes that there are duplications which are costing the state money and which duplications can be eliminated without destroying efficiency, we do not have one other word to say. However, the report current in the press with reference to decisions already made regarding the Agricultural College and with reference to decisions contemplated, are not justified and are not giving the institutions or the people of Kansas a square deal, and the interests of taxpayers and the youth of the state are paramount to the interests of any administration or board.

## "HALF LICKED."

This is an expression used by a writer who says that the man who does not thoroughly understand the business in which he is about to engage is half licked before he begins. It seems to us that the term is especially applicable and applies to all men in all conditions who undertake anything for which they are not fully prepared.

It would seem to us that the farmer who fails to secure seed corn of the highest yielding variety and who fails to properly prepare his seed bed, is "half licked" in the making of a good crop before he begins the planting. It is well known that there are men in almost every locality who grow two or three times as many bushels of corn or wheat an acre as the average of the community. It is reasonable to assume that these men achieve this success because they have a good understanding of the business in which they are engaged.

Along the same line it seems to us that the man who is milking a few cows and who does not produce on his farm such feeds as are necessary for the preparation of the proper ration for such cows is "half licked" just so long as he continues the milking of cows without the proper feeds, without knowing which are his best cows, without knowing which are the cows that do not pay for their feed, and without using a sire which will improve the herd from year to year.

It is reasonable to believe that the man who is best posted with reference to the details of his business is the man who is most likely to succeed. If he does not possess the preparation essential to the highest success, he is certainly at a tremendous disadvantage and the statement that he is "half licked" before he begins is an expression, homely indeed, but nevertheless impressive.

The young man who secures a thorough agricultural education and who is sufficiently practical to apply that education to his every-day work, should be equipped to make a financial success of general farming. Regardless of the education a man has, he must, as a successful farmer, be able to apply good business judgment in the proper financing of his undertaking. However, as a hired man in his chosen line of work and in positions in which he may or may not be thrown upon his own responsibility, he can find good wages awaiting him. It is altogether probable, too, that the demand for well trained agriculturists and the inviting salaries offered to such is responsible to a considerable extent for a great number of agriculturally trained men taking positions and not engaging in actual farming. For example, Hilmer H. Laude of the agronomy department of the Agricultural College has resigned his Manhattan position to become demonstration agent for Marion County, Missouri, his salary being \$2,000 a year. J. G. Lill, also of the same agronomy department, has resigned to take a position with the Federal Department of Agriculture and will be located at Garden City, Kansas. He is to have charge of soil investigations and will receive \$1,600 a year.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

**S**UBSCRIBER J. B. T., Chautauqua County, writes: "I want to buy two or three head of pure-bred heifers. By correspondence I think I have found what I want. Will I be safe in buying these animals without seeing them?"

Had our subscriber told us where he found the animals he desires to buy and from whom he was about to buy them, the probabilities are that we could have given much better satisfaction in answering this inquiry. There is a chance that we might know something of the breeder. If this subscriber proposes to buy these animals from a breeder who has, as a result of his honesty and good business methods, been able to build up a good business in his line, we would say that he would be safe in making the purchase under the guarantee such breeder would be likely to give. If, on the other hand, he is not buying them from a breeder, but proposes to buy from such substantial and responsible farmer or stockman who will give the purchaser the proper assurance with reference to breeding, quality, etc., he will be safe in making the purchase by mail. However, we cannot refrain from saying that our subscriber will feel very much better relative to his purchase if he makes a personal inspection of the stock.

A great deal of all kinds of live stock is bought and sold by mail. The success of the plan depends entirely, however, upon the reliability of the man who sells and upon the care with which the purchaser has bought, in providing for his proper protection in case the animals are not as represented. If the seller makes certain representations, and when the stock is received the representations are found to be wrong, the purchaser has redress by law. Such redress, however, is poor consolation, for the reason that no purchaser is desirous of buying a lawsuit. So our subscriber must throw around his transaction such safeguards as he considers necessary if he buys by mail.

#### As Hay, Oat Crop Value Increased.

S. C. S., Pottawatomie County, writes: "In this section we often have a light yield of oats, sometimes on account of poor stand and often on account of dry weather at the time the oats begin heading, and the heads are short and do not fill. Would I get more out of the oat crop by cutting it for hay?"

We have in these columns at numerous other times spoken of the value of oat hay. The best oat hay is that cut when the seed is in the dough. Of course, the more oats, the better the hay, but in the case of a light crop we believe that there is easily two times more value when fed as hay than as grain and straw. Oat hay is richer in protein than any of the other farm hays outside of alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and other legumes. Nice, bright oat hay is extremely appetizing. It is fine hay to feed to milk cows and calves in the spring of the year when the sun begins to shine, warm and before the pasture is on.

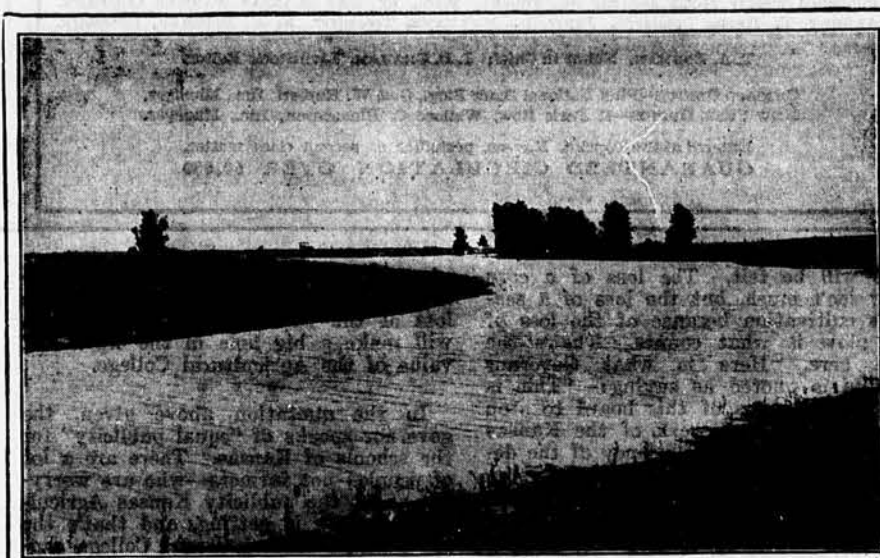
On our father's farm we used to cut a part of the oats every year for hay. These were bound and well stacked and not touched until the late spring, when they were fed to milk cows and calves. Should oats be sown exclusively for hay, it would pay to sow them thicker than they are usually sown in Kansas for grain.

#### Pasture and Corn on Same Land.

C. T. B., Ottawa County, writes: "After my experience in 'hogging down' five acres of corn last fall, I am a firm believer in harvesting a corn crop, or as much of it as possible, by this method. What can I plant in the corn to supply the hogs with pasture before the corn is ready for feeding?"

Our subscriber can supply hogs with pasture by sowing in the corn either rape or cowpeas. We would personally prefer cowpeas, although it would be easy to experiment with rape by sowing an acre or two as an experiment.

The cowpeas should for this purpose be drilled into the corn early, and as a matter of fact at about the same time the corn is planted. This in order to give just as early and as much pasture as is possible. There is only one way to plant the cowpeas at this time, and that is to drill them in the corn row at the same time the corn is planted. We would not recommend that the seed cowpeas and the corn be mixed and planted at the same time. It will be preferable to drill the corn first and



DAMMING THE DRAWS AND STRONG FLOOD WATERS IN NESS COUNTY, KANSAS.

follow with another drill which would plant the cowpeas. The peas should not be drilled as deep as the corn. Should rape be sown this cannot be seeded until the corn has been laid by, or at any rate until after the corn has been plowed the last time, and if rape were to be chosen it would be well to give the corn such early plowings as were regarded as necessary and seed the rape immediately after the last plowing. This, for the purpose of obtaining earlier pasture.

When planting the cowpeas by this method they should be planted about as thick as a corn drill will plant them, dropping one pea at a time. In sowing the rape, five to seven pounds to the acre should be sown with a seeder attachment to corn stalk wheat drill or broadcasted and lightly covered.

While eating the pasture and before the hogs begin on the corn, they should, of course, have a little grain night and morning. As soon as the corn is ripe the hogs will begin breaking it down and will need no other grain feed. Those who "hog down" corn claim that this is an economical way of feeding it because the hog will not break down more corn than he will eat. This means that he will clean up an ear of corn before he breaks down another stalk.

#### Planting Corn for Silage.

Subscriber E. A. S., Marshall County, writes: "I propose to plant 20 acres of corn in a field near the barn lot for silage. The field has been thoroughly well manured and should produce twice as much fodder as any other field on the farm. I am planting close to the silo to avoid hauling a long distance. Should I plant the corn for silage thicker than I would plant for grain?"

We would say that our subscriber could safely plant this corn at least one-third thicker for silage than he would plant for grain. The results of experiment stations indicate that the largest yield of feeding nutrients can be obtained in silage from thick planted corn. Our subscriber should be careful to see that the planting is not so thick as would result in its failure to make a satisfactory fodder crop. Under the best conditions a small ear should mature on each stalk and the stalk should be thrifty and well developed. The feeding nutrients in the stalks from corn so planted would be in excess of the nutrients found in corn planted thinner and with a larger ear on each stalk in just the proportion that the tonnage of fod-

der would be increased. In certain sections Leaming corn, which is similar to our sweet corn, is used for silage. This on account of the increased tonnage of forage per acre. We see no reason why the thicker planting of our common varieties of corn would not in this section accomplish the same results. The fact is, however, that silo owners in Kansas have not yet gotten to the point of planting corn especially for silage. When they arrive at this point they will study the situation in the manner indicated by this subscriber.

#### Rape for Hog Pasture.

T. A. L., a Johnson County subscriber, writes: "I was over in Missouri last summer and in the neighborhood in which I visited rape has for a number of years been successfully used for hog pasture. A neighbor of mine here says he one year sowed rape for the hogs, it grew well and made an abundance of feed, but that the hogs would not eat it. Will hogs eat rape and do well on it?"

Rape is a first-class temporary hog pasture and is greatly relished by the hogs after they learn to eat it. We believe it is a fact that well-fed hogs do not care much for rape until they have acquired an appetite therefor. However, if hogs have been without pasture and are turned into rape, they will at once eat it. We believe it is safe to say that rape is one of the very best temporary hog pastures. We would not worry about failure of hogs to eat rape.

In one experiment at the Wisconsin station one acre of rape proved equal in feeding value to 3,318 pounds of corn and shorts, and at that station it was considered the best green feed tried, for pigs four to ten months old. At the same station it saved 33 pounds more corn per 100 pounds of gain than clover, and the pigs fattened on it were thriftier and had better appetites than when fed corn alone.

Rape grows best in fertile soils and in which there is plenty of decayed vegetable matter. Soil cannot be made too rich for it. On such soils it will grow from 18 inches to three feet high and produce an abundance of tender, succulent leaves.

For early pasture rape should be seeded as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the crop is grown for fall pasture it should be sown about July 1. The rape is ready for pasturing at from a month to six

weeks after seeding, depending, of course, upon the weather conditions. Fall seeded rape will make good pasture well into the fall and is not affected by light frosts.

The seed is sown broadcast at the rate of three to four pounds per acre, or in drills 30 inches apart at the rate of two pounds per acre. Rape does best in warm, moist climates, and under such conditions grows vigorously. It does not grow well in dry weather. However, early seeding in Eastern Kansas will furnish pasture through the greater part of the summer and fall seeding will supply pasture late in the fall.

In this section it is certain that rape would be of greatest value for the feeding of hogs. However, it is used with good results for both cattle and sheep. We think that Dwarf Essex is the best variety for Eastern Kansas. We do not regard rape as adapted to Central and Western Kansas.

#### Law Regarding Drifting Soil.

C. K. J., Gove County, Kan., asks that KANSAS FARMER quote him the law passed by the recent legislature and which law seeks to cause land owners to prevent the drifting of soil by blowing. Fortunately the law is brief, the provisions being contained in one section. The law is now in force and is:

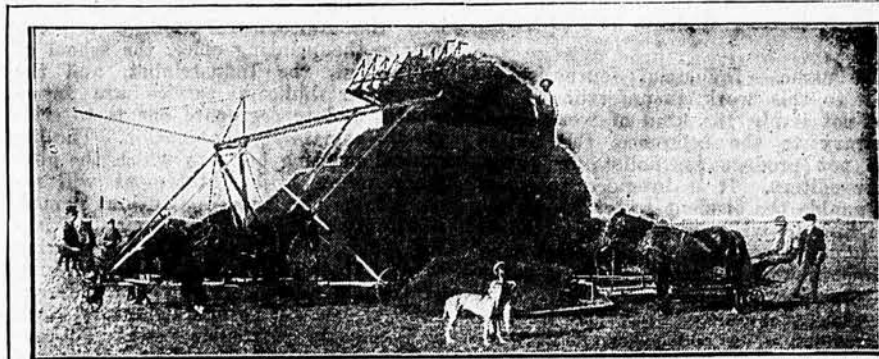
That the board of county commissioners of any county in Kansas having a population of less than 10,000 is hereby authorized to devise methods and means to stop the drifting of soil in certain portions of said counties, and to call to their assistance the state's agricultural or other experts at Manhattan and Fort Hays, and to do all that may be necessary in the judgment of the board to prevent a recurrence or continuance of such soil drifting; and said board of county commissioners is authorized to order the lands subject to soil drifting to be cultivated, plowed, ditched, furrowed, sowed or planted or handled or cared for in any other manner for the purposes expressed herein; and if any owner of lands subject to soil drifting shall fail to comply with all reasonable rules prescribed by the board to prevent soil drifting on his lands, the board may employ any person or persons to carry out their reasonable orders and to go upon all such lands for such purposes; and said board is authorized to assess reasonable charges for such services against the lands affected thereby, which charges and assessments shall be levied and collected like other taxes on real estate.

#### Corn and Cob Meal Not for Hogs.

C. F. H., Lyon County, writes: "Some time since you recommended the use of corn and cob meal in place of pure corn meal for feeding milk cows. I took you at your word and found the corn and cob meal not only satisfactory as a feed, but it saved me a good deal of corn. Now I desire to ask, will corn and cob meal do as well for hogs in the place of shelled or ear corn?"

Corn and cob meal is not a satisfactory feed for hogs. When we recommended that you substitute corn and cob meal for corn meal in your ration for milk cows, you were feeding corn silage, corn meal and cottonseed meal. You were feeding a larger quantity of carbohydrates or fat-making material than was necessary. You were feeding corn meal largely to supply the bulk to dilute the cottonseed, so we recommended that you allow the cob meal to supply a part of this bulk and thereby save corn. The cow is built on the plan of consuming bulky feeds. She requires certain feed nutrients daily, but these must be contained in a certain bulk. Not so with the hog. His ability to consume bulky feeds is limited, and he makes a better use of the concentrated feeds. For this reason corn and cob meal is not adapted to hog feeding.

The Iowa Station reports experiments in which hogs were fed corn and cob meal and for each bushel of corn fed these hogs gained 9.3 pounds. Another bunch of hogs equal in number and in every other respect as nearly as possible, were fed corn on the ear. These made a gain of 12 pounds for each bushel of corn. The superiority of ear corn is here plainly shown. Other experiments at other stations have shown practically the same result. It is experiments along such lines as these that have pretty well demonstrated that it does not pay to chop corn for hogs.



ALFALFA HARVEST WILL SOON BE ON—ARE YOU PREPARED TO PUT IT IN THE STACK QUICKLY AND EASILY?



# LIVE STOCK IN OLD COUNTRY

*Kansan's Observations on a Subject and in a Country with which He is Familiar*

By ALFRED DOCKING, Manhattan, Kansas

IN agriculture and stock raising, England's problems are as varied and troublesome as ours, perhaps more so, as she has no satisfactory land system, viewed from the farmer's standpoint. She produces on her own fields only one-third of the cereals she uses, and one-fourth of the meat. The rest must be brought from other countries. Out of every 1,000 acres of her land only the best 25 or 30 acres is used for wheat, and this is heavily manured. It is about one-fortieth of the whole, or one-twenty-third of the land in tillage and regular pasture. The average of wheat upon all the land in that crop is only 28 to 30 bushels. Of course there are places that produce 45 to 55 bushels, but to make the average so much lower there must be a lot of land not producing well at all. Upon the 38,000,000 acres of cultivable land only one-third of the nation's food is grown; it takes three acres to feed one person. The average crop of wheat in France is only 19 or 20 bushels, but a far greater percentage is in crop; that is, there is no waste land. The Frenchman has his select acreage especially toward the north, where he raises 30 to 33 bushels per acre, but large tracts in Central and Southern France produce only ten, eight, and even as low as six, unless irrigated. Until lately these countries have been careless about the food supply. The cry was to manufacture and sell the goods to food-producing countries, taking in return their supplies. High prices and other conditions have changed this. The remotest countries are manufacturing more or less. You are all familiar with those graphic and somewhat caustic sentences (would that they were more caustic so as to burn in) of our board of agriculture's secretary, Mr. Coburn, as he arraigns us Kansans for buying so much from other states—daily needs that we ought to produce ourselves. Mr. Coburn could go over to Great Britain and make similar statements truthfully. From France, Belgium, Jersey and Guernsey come even the potatoes and cabbages for the English and Scotch tables; from Denmark and Ireland, bacon, eggs and butter; from the United States some bacon, most of the lard, and many other things. Understand, there are some phenomenal yields in Great Britain. Rothamstead and several other places have done remarkable things in wheat growing, the Vale of Evesham in vegetables and fruits both under glass and in the open, and many other points could be named. These, however, just serve to emphasize the need and suggest how it can be met. England was really first in extensive use of cultivation under glass, but for fruits, while others have changed to vegetable culture on a large scale. On these intensive culture farms about Paris and Brussels, and on the Channel Islands, by a liberal use of stable manure not only to replenish the soil's richness but also to keep up temperatures, and by the use of some artificial fertilizers large profits are secured, \$900 to \$1,600 per acre not being uncommon.

The little Island of Jersey teaches the world a lesson. Only a little over 28,000 acres, rocks and everything, her soil decomposed granite, the chill fogs of the English Channel to balance her sunny southern situation, and the cold breezes of the Atlantic to stimulate her sons in their building of protective walls, she has little in her favor. But, up from the beach her busy people carried the seaweed, they bought shiploads of artificial manures from Newcastle, they conserved every bit of stable and yard cleanings. What was the result? A few decades ago she could not feed her own people, less the garrison, and now her annual export of potatoes alone is about \$500,000, or nearly \$2,500,000. Late in May and early in June eight or ten steamers a day leave the wharves of St. Helier laden with potatoes for British ports, from Southampton to Aberdeen. Her agricultural products on the whole reach \$50, or \$250, for every acre of the land. On less than 11,000 acres in grass and green crops there are kept 12,300 cattle and 2,300 horses for her own agriculture and breeding. Her exports are 100 bulls and 1,600 cows per year on the average. This is not the time or the place to allude to cultivation under glass, but as an instance Mr. Balfour had 13 acres in his houses and by the aid of 36 men and boys produced more returns than 1,300 would have given on

an ordinary farm. He now has 20 acres under glass.

Denmark teaches us what may be done by farmers and stockmen under unfavorable conditions. Crushed to the earth after the war of 1864, her fairest province—Schleswig-Holstein—wrested from her by Germany, her people poverty-stricken, her homes bereft of the sturdy young manhood needed for their support, what was to become of her? Her soil sandy detritus of the ice age, scrapings of hard crystalline rocks, "hungry soil"; the cold German Ocean westward, the icy Baltic eastward, low-lying contour with hardly a sheltering hummock, she was exposed to all the fury of a northern winter. So short are the summers that they are seeking oats that can be sown one season and harvested the next. Were the Danes daunted? Nay! By a system of agricultural education, the most practical of life schooling was carried to the remotest hamlet. Plans of co-operation were set on foot in order that the producer should get his share of what he produced, and should buy at a reasonable rate. Eight out of nine of her people own their own farms, and there is \$2,500,000 in the savings banks. Exports of eggs, bacon and butter reach over \$90,000,000 per annum. Taking the sum of her imports from her home-grown exports and the balance is the snug sum of \$10 per acre of her culti-

cause of the service rendered the breeding industry, made him a grant of \$1,100 per year for eight years to help to reimburse him. This encouragement in the distribution of good sires and of selected females is common in several European countries.

Denmark found that she had sold more butter than she could spare. She bought Siberian butter for her own people. It was not good. Then she sent teachers, inspectors, live stock improvers to Siberia. The result is that Tomsk and Tobolsk provinces learned to care for their stock better, to get better stock by buying better sires, to make a standard grade of butter, and to co-operate. Every week a ship-load of Siberian butter leaves one port for the British markets. December, 1912, it quotes from British market list at 111s. per 100 compared with Danish at 132s., practically a nickel a pound only of difference.

The breeding of hogs for bacon, using a cross between the Yorkshire and the Danish, the systematic breeding, feeding and curing for a definite purpose, has given a standard bacon that always commands a good trade. Happy for Denmark was it when German customs laws made it best for her to stop shipping live hogs. A merchant pointed out a slab of Danish bacon to me and told me that that little piece of bacon could

were gathered about, and rather warmly fell to discussing the division of things. The father had promised one girl that she should have a certain high-bred two-year-old heifer, and contention centered about this subject. To their surprise the old gentleman, whom they thought unconscious, raised himself upon one elbow and said, "Kape shill about the heifer. Shure, an' if I thought there was good grazing where I am going to, I'd take her along!"

My personal contact with live stock questions across the water was largely with practical farmers who make their income from it. Of course this was not the case with Mr. Hamer Towgood. He is one of the prominent paper manufacturers of his country and a keen conversationalist upon our tariffs, finance, etc. But his eyes did not kindle as they did when he asked Head Keeper Andrews if he had showed me a certain pair of Shire mares and their colts. One out of this stock had fetched him 600 guineas the previous season, and he had refused grand prices for some of these mares. They possessed splendid bone and conformation. Much attention was paid upon these farms of his to selection of sires. The Shorthorn bull was a great individual. I made many inquiries here about the feeding of the root crops, such as mangels, rutabagas and turnips; the cut feed and cut straw; the methods of mixing oil cake and their ideas of the merits of linseed and cottonseed respectively. Mr. Driver assured me that the feeding of linseed and beans was of such value to enriching the manure that crops showed it immediately. Alfalfa—with them called "lucerne"—gives only one crop a year, and that often not more than a ton per acre, but, said Mr. Driver, "it makes the land." Pasturing pigs upon it they never do. The same farmer was quite sure maize did not make good pork, but it took milk and barley. "Don't grow no barley," said he, "then you can't have any beer." He put me through my examination by asking me to pick the two best milk cows from his fine herd. This I did to his complete satisfaction, stating my reasons. He showed me three Shorthorn milkers he had just bought at the Cambridge market, paying respectively \$19-10, or \$97.50; \$22-5, or \$111.25; and \$23, or \$115. He thought he had bought well. Some of these cows give five gallons per day, others from that down to four. The milk from this branch of his business, which is run under one man who is responsible for the cows, etc., he ships to Cambridge at 9d. or 18 cents per gallon. Retailers get 36 to 40 cents a gallon for it. So closely do these men watch the returns from fields or meadows that he showed me one pasture where cows gave four gallons of milk each per week more than they did from another. Yet, the second looked good. A like difference was made in hay per ton. From the one he realized \$3, or \$15; the other \$4-10, or \$22.50. He had just been offered \$55, or \$275, for a four-year-old Shire gelding, a good roadster and a well made and growthy horse of about 1,400 pounds.

Upon the farm of Mr. Gold, outside of Leicester, I saw a Shorthorn bull that took my mind right back to the Linwood stock. He was the very picture of one I bought some years ago, of which both the sire and the dam were bred by the late Colonel Harris. Mr. Gold had 100 acres of grain out in the shock or uncult, and it should have been stacked six weeks before. It was a very wet season, and water was standing in many of the fields. He could not understand why we were so improvident in the West that we did not thatch our stacks of hay and grain. What surprised me was that upon all these farms—even one in Surrey, where 19 men were employed—there was not a single manure spreader. And these were progressive farmers. Dump carts hauled the manure out, it was left in heaps, and then spread by hand.

In talking of the comparative qualities of stock upon both sides of the Atlantic, I somewhat surprised one of our well known Kansas experts by saying that the cattle and horses of Europe were not so much ahead of us when one considers the average. I stood at Hyde Park corner, and on Rotten Row, at both of which places one ought to see the best driving and saddle horses. I was disappointed. Then one day I walked along the Parisian avenues

(Continued on page 15.)



THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH THE WELSH PONIES COME.

valuable area. Of the 7,000,000 acres under tillage, more than one-third is in cereals, and the wheat average is 41 bushels per acre. The population is about 2,790,000. Instead of the flocking to the towns so much discussed nowadays, her country population increased 100,000 in five years. But in spite of these crop results, live stock has been her salvation. The dairy cow, the bacon pig, and the laying hen have saved Denmark more surely than the geese saved ancient Rome. And here let me make another statement that contains a volume in itself: Without an intelligent system of co-operation these allies could not have done what they did. Thirty-four co-operative bacon factories furnish two-thirds of the Danish output. Two years ago one-sixth of the export of cattle was by co-operative societies. Every branch of the farmer's business has them. The first cow-testing co-operation began in 1895 with 13 members and is running now with 24, and 522 cows on the list. Butter production per cow doubled in less than 20 years, largely owing to these "control" societies, which send somebody to test the cows about once in two weeks, and further than that prescribe what shall be fed: how much cake, grain, etc. This insures the returns of the farmer and also the standard of the butter which rules the London market today. The system has spread into other countries. Germany increased from one to 207 in 12 years; Sweden from one to 662 in 11 years. Danish co-operation has all been modeled upon the plan of the Rochdale weavers of 1844. It is not uncommon to find five or six men owning a good bull co-operatively. In the introduction of Shorthorn sires one man, a pioneer in the work, lost heavily. Government, be-

not only be traced to the factory where it was cured, but also to farm and pen where it was fed and to what it was fed.

Intelligent live stock breeding, intelligent feeding, proper curing and co-operation have achieved this standardization. Ireland took her incentive from Denmark. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell visited the latter country in 1905 and found it half the size of Ireland and with 2,000,000 less population, yet sending out each year \$75,000,000 worth of bacon, eggs and butter, as against his own country's \$40,000,000; of butter alone, \$45,000,000, compared with \$17,000,000 from Ireland. Erin awoke, under her versatile and capable leaders. She adopted the plans that brought Danish success, agricultural education, and co-operation in selling the product. Improvement of live stock resulted, co-operation in the purchase of better sires, and of selected females. One hundred thousand Irish farmers are members of her agricultural societies; there are 1,000 co-operative societies, agriculture, dairying, credit banking, etc.; 46,000 students are in her technical schools, night classes, etc. Industrially, another step is that 4,500 firms use the trade mark of the Irish Industrial Development Association.

In his love of live stock the warm-hearted Irishman excels. My driver, in his care of the splendid little horse hitched to the jaunting car, well-bred, well-groomed and well-fed, quite won my heart. From the words of a friend of mine, an Irish-born American business man and a Presbyterian elder, I am led to believe that the love of animals remains with his countryman while life lasts. An aged man, he says, lay near the end of his life. The family



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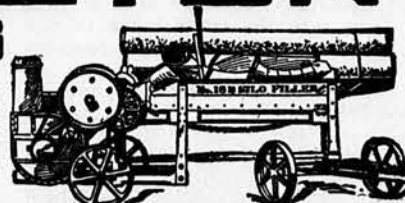


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## HAYS KAFIR CROP GOOD

Planting, Cultivating and Harvesting  
Methods—By Station Superintendent

THE farmer of the western third of Kansas must learn the adaptability of kafir and milo to his soil and climate. This section of Kansas must have the most certain forage and grain crops. The hope of the section lies largely in the two mentioned. These crops are not makeshifts, either. It should injure the pride of no man to pin his hopes on either. The following report of kafir growing on the Hays station, as made by George Helder, the superintendent, should prove interesting and valuable, since it is a western Kansas experience and safely applicable to a territory 100 miles west and north. The report is:

### EARLY DRY WEATHER HURT.

Dry weather in July hurt the growth of kafir at the Hays Experiment Station so that after responding to the influence of August rains in a fair way to make a successful crop, early frost in September checked it, and by the close of that month stopped the growth. These 280 acres had been listed six inches deep, in the fall of 1911, and ridges cultivated down in early spring, and land harrowed prior to being planted with a lister. One 70-acre tract was planted to an improved Dwarf strain originated by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. One 80-acre and one 60-acre tract grew White-hulled white variety, as did also a field planted for forage and silage. The Black-hulled white variety

heads, or harvesting with binder, shocking, heading, stacking and threshing: Preliminary preparation and listing, 35 cents an acre; hoeing and cultivating, 63¢ cents; binding and shocking, \$1.03 2-3 an acre; harvesting and heading, \$1.72 2-3; threshing, 67 cents; preliminary preparation and listing, 22 1-6 cents; hoeing and cultivating, 54 1-3 cents; harvesting and heading, 43¢ cents; threshing, 84 cents.

### AS TO KAFIR SILAGE.

But no consideration is made for the time teams were used, or for coal consumed, as the acreage and time were approximately the same. For the difference in cost between the two methods there is added the value of better stover from the bound crop to compare with the stubble on the field harvested with the grain header.

Good results have been obtained at the Hays station in using kafir for silage. This crop outyielded corn considerably as a silage crop. It required the kafir from 22 acres to fill one silo having a capacity of 180 tons. Counting the rows and bundles to the row, and the average weight of bundles, it was assumed that 200 tons of green or nearly green kafir went into a 180-ton silo. Some interest might be manifested in knowing the relative cost of making silage, so these figures are recorded:

Corn silage: 100-ton silo, 4½ days' labor, used 5½ tons of coal, bound, hauled and chopped 22 acres of corn, three acres

## OPERATION OF SOIL MULCH

How the Mulch Works in the Conservation of  
Moisture—By L. R. Waldron, North Dakota

IF one turns over a board or scrapes away some straw lying upon the ground, the ground is seen to be moist, while the surrounding, exposed ground may be dry. If one scatters straw upon dry ground it will be found in a few days that the dry ground has become moist. The upper few inches of surface will be seen to have accumulated moisture. This moisture would have been given up to the air and thus lost to the soil had not the straw been applied. A layer of dry soil acts in the same way when applied to land.

It is plain that this layer of dry soil can be applied to the land from the land itself, by the use of suitable machinery. The dirt mulch can be applied with but little cost, and because of this, and because it saves the moisture so well, it becomes of incalculable value to farming.

After a heavy rain one observes the soil in the garden or in the corn field to be packed and hard; by running over the ground with a cultivator the packed soil is broken and a mulch is established. The formation of the mulch prevents in great measure the loss of moisture. The loss of moisture is prevented by the stoppage of the capillary movement of water. It would be much the same if one were to cut off a lamp wick and fasten the two cut ends by wires. Oil would not pass from one part of the wick to another. Forming a mulch on land does not entirely prevent the loss of moisture, but the moisture saved may amount to 50 per cent, or even considerably more.

There are several conditions that affect the dirt mulch. The deeper soil mulch is the more effective, but the deep soil mulch is more expensive to make, and the deeper the mulch the more fertile soil there is lost for the plants. A soil mulch becomes poorer with age, and so it may have to be renewed occasionally. This is especially true if a rain should come. Dirt mulches can be better made when the soil is moist.

was grown in increase planting in 10 acres for seed production and a head-to-row test.

### DWARF KAFIR MOST UNIFORM.

Dwarf kafir made the most uniform growth, standing 5½ feet high, with long, well-filled heads and quite even. This uniformity permitted harvesting the grain crop with a wheat header. The heads were piled in small stacks and the grain threshed as soon as the field was harvested. Frost had completely stopped growth before harvest. The grain was almost mature when frost appeared, and at least ten days earlier than that of the White-hulled variety, which had been planted a day or two later in the spring, and was not more than three-fourths matured when frost came. This field did not grow so uniformly. The grain yield averaged 22 bushels an acre, while the Dwarf type gave only 20 bushels. The White-hulled kafir was harvested with a binder and the bundles shocked. Grain was headed during the early winter with a clipper on the back of a barge wagon.

This makes a laborious and uneconomical process, but when it is desired to save the stover in good condition, to be easily handled for feeding where pasturing stalks is not permissible, it is the only method other than threshing the whole stalks with the grain on, or harvesting grain alone with a kafir head attachment on a box wagon. This compares the cost of methods of harvesting with the header, stacking and threshing

of this being hauled one mile, \$116.50.

Kafir silage: Two 180-ton silos, 4 days' labor on one, 4½ days' on other. Hauled kafir 1½ miles, 5 wagons, binding cost not included, coal 10½ tons, kafir from 45 acres, well-grown crop. Wages of workmen and 25 cents an hour allowance for each team; \$224.40.

Kafir silage: 100-ton silo, 3 days' labor, used 3½ tons of coal, binding cost not included, and kafir adjacent to the silo, 15½ acres' yield used; \$61.25.

Kafir is one of the dependable grain feeds of the station. It goes to all classes of stock, usually ground, and is fed with other concentrates.

The cattle at the station this winter—1912-1913—were maintained on kafir stover and wheat straw, for roughage, with a small allowance of kafir silage. Stover is being fed also to the work stock.

The more dry matter you can get to the acre, the more feed you will have. Remember this when you begin to cut corn or kafir for the silo.

If you want "big-type" hogs, the large Yorkshire can sure please you. At full maturity they are not quite as large as a Percheron horse, and not a bit of the same type. They are built for bacon, and they sure do grow the biggest slabs of it. Wonder why more people do not grow bacon hogs in the corn belt? There is always a demand for them.



## Farm Inquiries

### Cannot Write Direct, as Requested.

The St. John, Kan., subscriber who failed to sign his name, cannot be given the detailed answer he deserves and would get if we could write him direct. The postoffice address of the party whose name he mentions is Bird City, Kan.

### Each Equally Essential.

Subscriber L. C. S., Sedgwick County, asks whether in our judgment managerial ability or hard work is the more important factor in farm success.

In our judgment there is no question but that the ability to manage well is the larger factor on the farm, as in the shop or factory. Managerial ability, with close application to business, are the pair which will make success most certain. The successful manager is one who never shirks hard service. However, working so hard and so long that he has no time or energy left with which to manage his affairs is, in our judgment, the greatest fault of farmers generally. A farm must be well managed—that is certain. The farmer himself is the man to manage his affairs. He can hire, if necessary, the manual labor, but he can not and should not hire some one to manage affairs for him. The great problem of the time, however, is that of getting the manual labor done, and on most farms it is up to the farmer himself to do it.

### Colorado Crop Rotation.

An Arapahoe County, Colo., subscriber asks for a rotation adaptable to a quarter-section dry farm, on which farm alfalfa and potatoes are to be made a specialty.

We find in Field and Farm, published at Denver, the following rotation, which it recommends under the above conditions:

"The following rotation would be about right for a 160-acre dry farm where alfalfa can be grown and potatoes are made a specialty: Six years in alfalfa, then potatoes, corn, early potatoes and winter wheat. Four years of alfalfa would be sufficient for the production of three subsequent crops of corn and potatoes, but under dry-land conditions alfalfa is too difficult to grow to plow up in four years. Such a farm is especially adapted to dairying so that the manure can go back onto the land every year. Other products could be alfalfa seed and market potatoes, along with seed potatoes. In a ten-year rotation there could be 96 acres of alfalfa, 16 acres of corn, 16 acres of small grain and 32 acres of potatoes each year. The sixth year the alfalfa should be plowed after the first cutting and summer tilled for the potato crop the following season or a crop of grain may be grown on the alfalfa sod and then prepared for potatoes the next season. In a wet year it may be necessary to plow a second time to kill the sprouted alfalfa."

### Cement Granary and Barn Floor.

Subscriber B. E. L., Nemaha County, writes that he contemplates building two cement floors, one for a granary and another in his barn. He wants to know how the granary floor can be built so that it will not become damp, and how the barn floor can be built so that it will not be slippery.

The granary floor should not be built on the ground. The subscriber should dig a trench the width and depth of the foundation wall he would build. He should construct forms so that the top of the wall would be at least 12 to 14 inches above the ground level. Fill inside of foundation with eight to ten inches of gravel, sand, cinders or crushed rock. Thoroughly tamp this and lay the concrete floor on the top. This method of construction will prevent the concrete from absorbing moisture, becoming damp and spoiling the grain on the floor.

The barn floor can be rendered safe for horses or cows by corrugating the surface. A good way to do this is to bevel the edge of a 2x4 into a wedge shape. When the floor is finished and before it is hardened, place the thin edge of the 2x4 downward and force it into the concrete, making a groove one-quarter to a half inch deep. The grooves should be four to six inches apart and running in one or both directions on the floor. The floor, of course, should be left rough; that is, not smoothed. Finish with a wooden trowel or float.

### Settlers Will Not Lose Homesteads.

Several inquiries have been answered and since several letters have been received asking about the status of school

land purchasers who have been unable to meet their payments promptly. The questions are answered by this letter sent out by W. E. Davis, state auditor:

"The appointment of appraisers to appraise land since March 22, 1913, has been with the board of county commissioners and not with the county superintendent as theretofore.

"Sales of land that had forfeited by operation of the law for non-payment of interest prior to March 1, 1913, are subject to reinstatement by the purchaser at any time within 18 months from that date; provided, such purchasers had not been ejected and are and have been actual and continuous residents thereon, and no adverse settlements have been made by any person subsequent to the time when such forfeitures became effective. This act also validates payments heretofore made on forfeited sales, provided there were no adverse settlements on the land at the date of such payments.

"Permit me to suggest, therefore, that in accepting payments on sales that forfeited prior to the passage of the actual and continuous residence of the purchaser on the land since forfeiture of the sale, and that in certifying final payments on forfeited sales showing be made by affidavits that the purchasers were qualified and the sales subject to reinstatement or validation, as the case may be."

## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

### How Do We Afford Them?

You ask, perhaps, how tires like these can be sold at Goodyear prices.

The utmost in tires—the final result of 14 years of betterments.

Tires that can't rim-cut—tires 10 per cent oversize.

### Our Cost

We are the world's largest tire builders. We build almost as many tires as any other two plants combined.

Our factories are new. Our equipment is modern. We have invented a wealth of labor-saving machinery. We employ efficiency experts.

Our capital cost is exceedingly low, due to small capitalization.

Grade for grade, our cost of making must be far below the rest.

### Our Profit

Then our profit is kept at the minimum. To assure you of this, every year we advertise our profits. In times past this profit has averaged around 8½ per cent, out of

which must come the interest on millions of capital invested. This year, with our reduced prices, we do not expect to exceed that.

Those are the reasons why tires like these can be sold at the Goodyear prices.

### Lower Prices

Of course tires can be made to cost less. Tires can be sold at half our prices, yet pay a larger profit.

But tire cost means the cost per mile. Goodyears cost far less per mile than any other tire that's built.

One process alone costs us a million dollars yearly more than processes generally used.

How are such tires—tires that give such mileage—sold as low as Goodyears? Let us tell you.

### The Evidence

This is shown by the fact that Goodyears far outsell the rest, after 2,000,000 have been used.

Our sales last year were larger than the previous 12 years put together.

That's the result of testing these tires on hundreds of thousands of cars. Men have proved enormous savings.

The No-Rim-Cut feature ends rim-cutting completely. The 10 per cent oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

You will see these savings clearly when you test these tires.

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

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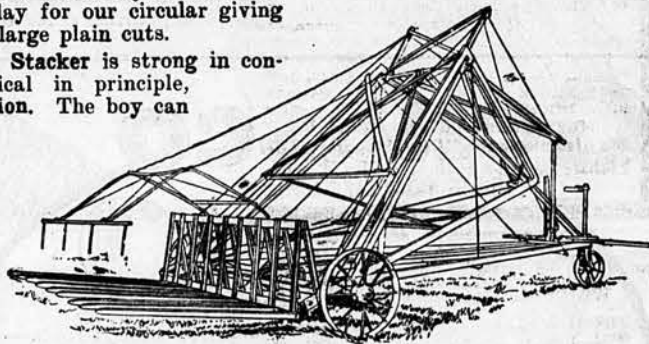
It will stack the most hay in the best way, so send today for our circular giving descriptions and large plain cuts.

The Sunflower Stacker is strong in construction, practical in principle, simple in operation. The boy can run it.

Ten exclusive features possessed by no stacker.

Greatest capacity — lifts the biggest load. Will not break down in front nor tip up behind. For further information send for literature.

**Sunflower Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.**



If a little salt is added to gasoline when cleaning spots, there is less danger of a ring being left on the goods when dry.

The cow can furnish more food value as a milk cow than as a producer of

beef; and the more rapid the growth of our cities, and the lower the cost of distribution, the more rapidly will the farmer become a dairyman, particularly on high-priced land.—Wallace's Farmer.

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## For You or For Friction?

Friction steals mileage that belongs to you. In time its constant rub—rub—rub wears out every motor.

The time depends on the lubrication.

Every year hundreds of thousands of automobiles go over the road—lubricated—yes—but lubricated badly. Generally the owners will say that their cars "seem to be working all right." But unnecessary friction is at work.

Its common results are:

- (1) Undue loss of power. (2) Unnecessary repair troubles. (3) An excessive consumption of fuel. (4) An excessive consumption of lubricating oil.

These losses are traceable to one cause—careless and improper lubrication.

Any oil will lubricate—more or less. So will lard. But a lubricating oil, to have efficient lubricating qualities, must both wear well in use, and furnish proper protection under the heat of service.

Such oils are rare.

Given an oil with these qualities, (and remember they are rare), you must next make sure that the oil's "body," or thickness, meets the requirements of your motor.

Motors and feed systems differ greatly. The oil suited to one motor will often be entirely too light or too heavy for another.

The problem presented is both serious and complicated.

To establish a sound guide to correct automobile lubrication, we have taken a step of the utmost importance to the motorist.

We have done what had to be done. Each year we carefully analyze the motor of each make of automobile.

Based on these motor-analyses and on practical experience, we have specified in a lubricating chart (printed in part on the right) the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for each make of automobile.

The superior efficiency of these oils has been thoroughly proven by practical tests.

If you use oil of less correct "body," or of lower lubricating qualities, than that specified for your car, sooner or later your motor must pay the consequences. Unnecessary friction must result. Ultimate serious damage will follow.

A booklet, containing our complete lubricating chart and points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.



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

They can be secured from all reliable garages, auto-supply stores, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from dealers it is safest to purchase a full barrel, half-barrel or sealed five-gallon, or one-gallon can. Make certain that the name and our red Gargoyle appear on the container.

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# THE FARM



We find our justification for having so much to say about the corn crop and its improvement because of the fact that corn is the big Kansas crop. In the 20-year period closing with the year 1912 the value of the Kansas corn crop has been \$250,000,000 in excess of the value of the wheat produced in the same period. This will give the reader some idea of the importance of corn to our Kansas welfare. Yet of the corn produced in the United States Kansas grows only 6 1/2 per cent, the 14 corn-growing States aside from Kansas growing 75 1/2 per cent, and all other States of the Union growing 17.9 per cent. Of the corn-growing States, Illinois leads with 13.3 per cent and with an average yield of 36.1 bushels for the 10-year period closing with the year 1911. During the same period above named, Kansas' average acre yield was 23 bushels. The corn grower of Kansas must nevertheless recognize the fact that there exist certain limiting factors which are responsible for a smaller acre yield for Kansas than for Illinois. However, we believe it safe to say that the farmers of Illinois are better corn growers than the farmers of Kansas. Rainfall for the eastern two-thirds of Kansas—in which practically all of Kansas' corn is grown—is, strange as it may seem, in excess of the rainfall in Illinois during the months of April to September, inclusive, and which are the corn-growing months. The superiority of the Illinois farmer as a corn grower lies in the fact that, generally speaking, he uses better seed, better planting and cultivation methods. It is to improve these latter conditions and add at least 10 to 15 bushels to the average acre yield—and we believe easily—that KANSAS FARMER is insisting upon its readers giving heed to some of the things which have been learned regarding the growing of corn during the last fifty years. We believe that this average increase in yield can be secured in Kansas without materially increasing the cost of production, although we do believe that the amount of work done in the corn ground before planting should be increased. However, the more work done on the ground before planting the less to be done on the ground after planting, and we consider this an equalization which will be brought about naturally when our corn-growing is established on the right basis.

Corn is a wonderful plant. We think it the most remarkable and the most valuable of all the agricultural plants. It has proven itself susceptible to tremendous improvement. This is shown by the fact that the corn of today is in fact very little like the corn grown and cultivated by the Indians when America was discovered by Columbus. It is a plant native to America. It has been adapted to practically every known agricultural soil and climate throughout the world, the types, of course, varying with the conditions under which it is grown. The plant has been abused in Kansas, for the reason that until recent years we have given very little attention to seed selection and the source from which the seed was obtained. For instance, if we used home-grown seed it was taken from the corn crib practically without regard to germinating quality and absolutely without regard to date of maturity; without regard to the highest yielding type and also without regard to purity of the strain. If we imported seed it was secured almost without regard to the conditions under which it was grown, and not being adapted to the new soil and climate it became mixed with home-grown corn before becoming acclimated, thus making impossible the best results from even the best of imported seed. Corn is particularly susceptible to mixing. Its flowering habits make it extremely difficult to maintain pure varieties, inasmuch as these varieties mix for considerable distances. The result is that corn grown in practically every community of Kansas is a conglomeration of varieties. It is for these reasons and others that we feel justified in saying that the corn plant has been greatly abused at our hands. We have come to feel that community seed is one of the important steps forward in the corn improvement in this State, and, by the way, we have

an important and valuable article on this subject by a well-known corn grower, to be printed some time during the summer. Regarding community seed, we would say briefly that there are numerous apparent advantages in all the farmers in a community growing the same kind of corn. When it is once found that a particular variety is best adapted to a community, that is the variety for a community to grow. Absolutely nothing is gained by Jones growing one variety and Smith another, unless one or the other of the two varieties is the best for the community, and in which event these two men, as well as their neighbors, should be growing the same kind of corn. This will enable a community to have a variety of corn best adapted to its soil and climate and to keep that corn pure.

It has gradually dawned upon corn growers during the last fifteen years that the best yields are to be expected from seed corn obtained from fields as near as possible to the fields in which it is to be planted. That is to say, that home-grown seed will give the best results. This is an idea that has become pretty well fixed in the mind of the progressive corn grower. This feeling, however, has not deterred the farmer from obtaining seed from a considerable distance and grown under soil and climatic conditions quite different from those under which he is to grow it. However, it is becoming more and more the rule for farmers to obtain the best seed possible viewed from the standpoint of variety, acre yield, etc., and plant such corn in a field to itself, and thereby in two or three years acclimate such corn to those conditions of soil, temperature and rainfall under which it is to be later grown. This plan has saved Kansas farmers millions of dollars during the past decade for the reason that the entire corn acreage planted has not suffered a decrease in yield ranging from 10 to 15 bushels an acre while the imported seed was undergoing acclimation. The respective merits, however, of imported seed as compared with local varieties have not been reduced to figures until recently.

Several years ago the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College conducted a number of tests in co-operation with farmers in several parts of the State. The object of the experiment was to determine what varieties of corn were best adapted to a given locality. The results of a test made by W. B. Seyfer, a farmer living near Arkansas City, are here given. The table shows that twelve varieties of corn were used and it is shown from what source the seed came, together with the acre yield of each. The preparation of the ground, the time of planting and cultivation were the same, thus giving each variety an equal chance with the others, at least so far as external conditions were concerned, and therefore proving that the variation in yield was due to the variety or character of the seed. The table below shows the comparative results of the test:

NAME OF VARIETY.	Source of seed	Yield of corn bu. an acre.
Bloody Butcher (local)	Cowley Co.	25.3
White Corn (local)	Cowley Co.	24.0
Bloody Butcher (local)	Cowley Co.	23.3
Pride of Saline	Saline Co.	20.5
Boone County White	Riley Co.	20.0
Raid's Yellow Dent	Agri. College	20.0
White Corn (local)	Cowley Co.	19.7
Boone County White	Cherokee Co.	18.0
Kansas Sunflower	Agri. College	16.2
Commercial White	Butler Co.	12.0
Golden Beauty	Douglas Co.	10.0
Hildreth	Riley Co.	10.0

It will be seen from the table above that the three local varieties made the



largest yields. Foreign varieties which made the best yields in their localities did not equal the seed grown in Cowley county. In this instance some seed was imported as far as 150 miles. The corn planted in the tests which are above reported was on alfalfa sod and made an extremely rank growth during the early part of the season. During August dry weather set in and the corn suffered from it, the late maturing varieties, of course, showing the greatest damage. The fields were injured by chinch bugs, also, and these were conditions which influenced the yield and reduced it very materially, as compared with the yield to be expected from good seed well planted and taken care of on the fertile fields of Cowley County.

Further along this line, C. C. Cunningham of the Kansas Agricultural College assisted in farm demonstrations and under whose charge this corn work was, says:

"During the last two years more than 100 variety tests with corn have been conducted. In a majority of these tests the best producers have been local varieties. A variety of corn that has been grown in a locality from ten to fifteen years, and the seed properly selected every year, usually will prove to be the one best adapted for growing in that locality. Where such a variety can be obtained it is best to grow that rather than to send away for seed. However, in many localities superior local varieties of corn have not been developed because of the lack of proper selection or breeding. Possibly varieties or strains of corn developed in other portions of the State will prove to be better yielders than the local varieties in these localities. Occasionally there is developed, by intelligent and long combined selection, a variety of corn that will prove to be a superior one when grown under a wide range of conditions, especially after it has been grown locally for two or three years and has become acclimated. To discover these superior varieties it is well to try out new ones. Some care should be exercised in obtaining these new varieties and only those that are known to be good should be selected."

It is a notable fact that not all localities have good corn, because good varieties and good types of those varieties have not been established in the various localities. This because little or no attention has been given to the selection of the seed and its proper development. The chances are that there are few localities in which the quality and yield of seed corn could not be improved by importation and acclimatization of the best seed of the most hardy and heaviest yielding varieties and a community interest taken in growing and developing that strain. The conditions here set forth should in no way deter the corn grower from trying out imported seed corn. In fact, we can afford to take up imported seed in a small way and try it out in our search for the development of something better than we now have. We are confident that such policy properly followed will result in satisfactory accomplishments.

#### Another Hog Cholera Serum Test.

A test now under way at the Kansas Agricultural College this week will show whether a hog vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum can transmit the disease to a susceptible animal—one that has not been vaccinated. When a hog has been vaccinated by the "simultaneous" method it undergoes a light form of the disease. It hasn't been proved to the satisfaction of veterinarians that an animal in this condition is not capable of transmitting cholera.

The experiment will show, it is hoped, whether it is advisable to bring susceptible pigs on a farm and place them in a pen with animals that have received the simultaneous treatment. It should prove or disprove the assertion, sometimes made, that animals undergoing the effects of simultaneous vaccination should not be exhibited at fairs because of the danger to other animals. The question also of vaccinating, simultaneously, only a part of a herd doubtless will be settled by this test. Sixty or seventy hogs will be used in the experiment.

#### Productive Area Not All Claimed.

We hear much to the effect that we have in the United States practically no new farm lands to be placed under cultivation, and this is true from a comparative standpoint. However, we have a tremendous acreage of lands now regarded as agricultural lands, and which are occupied, which are not now being actually farmed, for the reason that the type of agriculture to which they are

adapted has not yet been put into practice; consequently they are to all intents and purposes new lands and will at some time in the future be made to produce as they are capable of doing. Then there is another large area of fertile lands surrounded by most favorable conditions of climate and rainfall which have not yet contributed to the nation's prosperity. These are the undrained lands, and of these E. T. Perkins, of the National Drainage Congress, says:

"We think we have every right to believe we shall have the support of the administration in securing favorable legislation and government support toward the drainage of the vast area of submerged lands in the United States. The whole proposition is that there are 75,000,000 acres of land lying idle and non-productive, when in reality it should be the most productive land in the country."

#### Ashes Good Fertilizer.

As the time approaches to clean up ash pits and bins, and to distribute ash piles, it is well to be reminded of the value of this product.

Coal ashes may be put upon the land and if the coarsest portions are raked or sifted out, and these clinkers will serve as drainage or foundations for walks about the barnyard and poultry yard.

Fine coal ashes may be worked into a clay soil with very good effect of rendering it more porous as well as supplying some of the chemicals necessary to the growth of plants.

For fertilizing the lawn nothing is better than fine wood ashes, and if distributed during the winter and early spring the result will be a heavy growth of grass.

All small fruits and orchard trees are benefited by a treatment of ashes and borers that work around the base of the trunks of trees are almost entirely prevented from entering the bark.

A moderate amount of ashes and soot worked into the soil around roses greatly increases the richness and brilliance of coloring in the blossoms and makes fine foliage. Care must be taken not to loosen the roots, as roses like rich, firm soil.

#### Back Yard Garden Profits.

This is a story of a town garden, but it will show how the country boy or girl living near town, where there is a market for fresh garden truck, can make a few hundred dollars during the summer if so disposed. The farm garden can be made larger if so disposed.

A. F. Wheeler of Dodge City has reported to Superintendent Miller that upon a lot 110x120 feet he grew enough vegetables last summer not only to feed his family but to give him also a profit of \$125.30. Mr. Wheeler says his garden thrived because he gave especial attention to the conservation of moisture. Here, in his own language, is his report:

"I plowed my ground November 26, 1909, going six or eight inches deep. I then went over it several times with the harrow. I gave it another harrowing January 20, 1910, and February 9 planked and firmed the top in good shape. I sowed my first seed the first and second days of March. From then on I worked the ground with the hand cultivator every minute I could give to it. As soon after a rain as the ground was dry enough I cultivated to save the moisture, for the keeping of all the moisture in the ground is the great problem in western Kansas.

"This report gives only the amount of vegetables sold. It does not take into consideration any that we used for our table. I did not keep the dates of the sales from my late garden which I sold in November and December, but only the amounts. I figure that the vegetables we used would just about pay for all work done. The total amount paid for plowing and harrowing and for seed was \$16.75. The receipts were \$142.15, leaving a profit of \$125.30. I did not use fertilizer of any kind this year, but have had a lot of manure spread over the ground for another year."

The total sales for the vegetables grown were:

Radishes	\$ 27.95
Onions	39.00
Peas	29.05
Beans	9.35
Beets	14.75
Lettuce	5.70
Cabbage	2.25
Cucumbers	1.75
	\$129.70
November and December sales	12.45
	\$142.15



## After spring cleaning comes the time for S-W Family Paint

This household paint is specially prepared for the painting of cupboards, shelves, woodwork, kitchen chairs, tables and other furniture. It produces a durable oil-gloss finish that can be washed without injury. And it is all ready for use. The woman who goes over her house with this paint after spring cleaning

is going to have an easy time keeping things spick and span for the rest of the year.

Send for our new Portfolio of Plans for Home Decoration. It tells about the many other Sherwin-Williams Finishes and the part they play in making the home attractive. We will send it free, on request.

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Cost only one-third as much as ordinary iron, wire or gas pipe gates, but last twice as long. Neat in appearance—best and strongest gate made—light, easy to handle, opens both ways. Boards are double bolted between eight angle steel uprights and double truss braces. Guaranteed never to sag.

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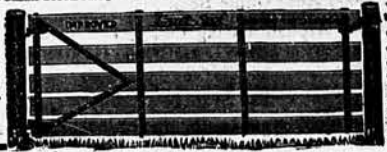
Can't-Sag Gates are furnished complete, ready to hang, or just the Gate Steels which include everything except the boards. Patent self-locking hinge feature—reinforced two piece malleable hinges. Six Triangular Truss Braces make gates extra strong.

Improved Elevating Attachment permits the gate to be raised full length from 5 to 30 inches, so small stock can pass under, and to swing over snow.

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Catalog shows both complete Gates and just the Steels, at prices you can't afford to miss. Send for my new catalog with free 30 days' trial and freight prepaid offer.

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Write Department 42 for Latest Fisk Booklet

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KANSAS FARMER will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to the person who names the winner of the big \$275.00 Yale Motorcycle and the other big prizes that KANSAS FARMER is going to give away June 28 in a prize subscription contest started by KANSAS FARMER. Send in your own name or the name of one or more of your friends and WIN fifty dollars. It costs you nothing to enter the contest, and you will be paid IN CASH for each subscription secured. If you enter the contest and win, you get the \$275.00 Motorcycle and FIFTY DOLLARS (\$50.00) IN GOLD besides for naming the winner or, if you name some friend or friends and one of them wins, he gets the Motorcycle and you get the \$50. All names must be received not later than June 1. Full and complete information about the contest will be sent to all whose names are sent in. You or the person you nominate will be under no obligation to KANSAS FARMER if you decide not to be a contestant after you receive full information about it. Each contestant will be paid liberally in cash for each subscription secured. It will be a big favor to some friend to send in his name, but you will be overlooking a fine chance to win a Motorcycle if you do not send in your own.

Send YOUR name and address on the blank below and the name and address of the person you nominate on the blank below the advertisement announcing the Motorcycle Contest.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

# DAIRY



Our travels through the country the last ten days show that the milk cows as well as all other stock have been turned on to the pastures this year fully as early as other years, in spite of the fact that generally throughout Kansas the feed supply is abundant and there is ample feed on most farms to carry the live stock up to the point of good pasture. It is our habit in Kansas to turn on to the pastures just as soon as sun shines warm and the first spears of grass appear. Under these conditions there are ten days at best—and frequently two to three weeks—when the live stock does not obtain in the pastures the feed necessary to keep the cows milking or the young stock growing. The matter of eating off the pasture early is a disadvantage to the pasture, too. The weakest point in Kansas farm dairying, according to our view, is, as we have said many times before, due to our feeding methods, and we believe the poorest feeding we do is during the late spring and before grass in the pastures becomes good. This condition is due in a large part to the kind of feeds we grow, and this because these feeds are not palatable. If on every farm there was an ample quantity of bright alfalfa hay, or silage in the silo, this situation would be solved. Either of these feeds is highly palatable and consequently readily eaten. The live stock tires of the corn fodder, the cane and kafir fodder and prairie hay, and when the sun begins to shine warm in the spring the animals long for the pasture and do not eat ordinary roughages well. It will pay every stock grower as well as every farm dairymen to give a thought to these last few weeks of the feeding period and make such changes in his plans as are necessary to supply the animals with all of the palatable feed they can use at this time. One of the principal advantages of considering the question from this standpoint is that of proper care of the pastures. The early-cropped pasture will not yield through the summer as much feed as the pasture which has been allowed to recuperate during the first few growing weeks.

We have just been talking with a Franklin County dairymen who bred and graded up a highly profitable dairy herd and who has within the last three or four weeks disposed of that herd at public sale. This man's experience was that common to 90 per cent of all the farmers in Kansas who have sold such herds. The farmers in the neighborhood who know of the herd and who know what it has done for its owner, were not the buyers. The best animals were sold to farmers who came from a considerable distance and who, as a result of their own advancement in dairy operations, knew the value of a good cow both from the standpoint of a producer and from the standpoint of breeding. It was a mistake for the farmers of this county to allow the animals of this magnificent herd to go out of their county. In this particular county farmers are interested in dairying and are improving their herds, as is demonstrated by the fact that a number have during the past two or three years gone outside the state and bought pure-bred bulls and females as foundation stock for pure-bred herds. It is the old story of the successful man being without the honor and respect due him at home. There is no question in our mind but that in this particular instance neighboring farmers made a serious mistake in not buying animals from this herd and which animals in all probability were just as good if not superior to those they will buy outside at higher prices. One item worthy of note in connection with this experience is that three of the best cows in this herd were given to the young son of the owner of the herd and which the young son proposes to handle during the next few years with the expectation that the proceeds from the sale of milk and calves will put him through the Agricultural College in good shape. This boy having been raised with a dairy herd and having asserted that these three cows will give him an education, will, in our judgment, make them do it. He will be a poor dairymen if he fails,

Not long since we were discussing with a Rooks County subscriber who dropped into our office the situation in his county with reference to dairying. This man was a dairy farmer whose income from the cows he milked was around a thousand dollars a year and which income he had maintained annually for ten years—in fact ever since he had been a resident of that county. He said that the milk from these cows, together with the sale of the offspring and the pigs he had been able to raise by virtue of the skim milk and kafir grain he had grown, had made farming lucrative and entirely satisfactory to him. It was his statement that he had each year tried to grow a few acres of wheat, but that his dependence had not been placed in the wheat crop as in the case of the great majority of his neighbors. He said that his farm operations should prove to his neighbors the possibilities through live stock farming with 25 to 40 acres of wheat as a speculation in case they felt they could afford to gamble with the elements in the production of a wheat crop. He said, however, that the last two or three years dairy and live stock farming had received a setback and an injury which it would be difficult to recuperate and repair. This, because two years ago the feed shortage had made it necessary to ship out of the county thousands of head of cattle and that last year the live stock population had been further depleted as a result of the farmers selling their cows at what was regarded as long prices offered them by men who were taking these cows out of the county and locating them on various ranches for breeding purposes. He contended that the West must in the future, if its farmers would get along, depend upon live stock and the growth of feed therefor, but that he could see no immediate hope for an increase in the live stock population because of the disposition shown within the last year, namely, that of selling off the breeding stock at prices which seemed highly remunerative. It was his assertion that he knows of common cows in poor flesh selling at prices ranging from \$80 to \$75 and being shipped out of the county, and that just so long as the farmers of his county and other western counties sold their breeding stock at any price—just so long would the West suffer and delay the permanent prosperity which can come to it through the keeping of cows and calves. The experience above related is that of hundreds of isolated farmers here and there, not only throughout the western one-third of Kansas, but throughout the entire state. Wherever you find a farmer who has surrounded himself with a bunch of cows and who has fed and milked these cows, selling the dairy products and feeding the calves and growing them to yearlings or two-year-olds, there you will find 95 out of every 100 instances find a man who has forged ahead of his neighbors in the farming game. This condition is that which justifies and is the strongest argument in favor of live stock farming with the milking of a few cows, and by the latter having a daily cash balance which keeps things moving and debts from accumulating.

We have numerous times in these columns remarked upon the loss to dairying in general because of the slaughter of dairy-bred bulls which have served their usefulness in one particular herd. As a rule such bulls are sold when about four years old and as a matter of fact at which age they have not reached the height of their usefulness as breeders. To be sure there is a considerable percentage of such bulls which, even though pure bred, are not of such quality as would justify their purchase and the continuance of their service at the head of dairy herds. However, we do believe that a considerable percentage of such animals are very good and indeed valuable as bulls with which to grade up and improve the milking quality of the average farm herd. The tendency of farm dairymen is to buy young bulls. Just why this tendency exists has always been a puzzle to us and we cannot account for it other than that the opinion prevails that calves can be bought for less money than mature animals.



Also that if the purchase is made at a considerable distance it costs less to ship the calf than the mature animal. It is our judgment that dairy farmers who are endeavoring to improve their herds are each year losing a lot of money through the sacrifice of the mature animal which they can no longer use and the purchase of a calf the ability of which to produce superior milkers is not known. There should be some way to eliminate this loss in general to the dairy interest and the loss to the individual farmer in making the exchange. In other words, there should be some way of bringing together the man who has a mature bull to sell and the man who is looking for a sire to place at the head of his herd. The only method now available is that of the seller advertising what he has to sell so that the prospective buyer may get in communication with him. KANSAS FARMER classified column, which is our bargain counter in advertising space and which is designed especially for the use of our readers, is the column which will bring the two together. We do not at this time know of any better method for preventing the losses above mentioned and can recommend no better plan for the conservation of the of the dairy blood we already have in this state. It is well to recall that farm dairymen are the only fellows who traffic in bulls as above stated. The breeders of dairy animals do not follow any such plan. Among breeders there are possibly a thousand men lying awake nights wondering when Jones will be through with a well known and proven valuable bull he has for some years had at the head of his herd. Jones is not offering the animal at butcher prices, either. Among breeders the value of a bull is determined by the character of his heifers. This same principle should govern the farm dairyman in his transactions. In buying a mature bull the buyer is able to see the improvement he has made in the herd in which he has been kept and to examine carefully into the quality of his heifers. This condition does not exist with reference to the purchase of calves, and this principle is the important thing for consideration in the purchase of an animal bought for the purpose of improving the herd in which the bull is to be used.

#### Inbreeding Safe and Advantageous.

This editorial in Hoard's Dairyman deserves serious consideration. It is not unusual that the farm dairyman gets hold of an extraordinary good bull and there is often more or less doubt of his ability to locate and purchase a better one. This will show that that bull can still be used with advantage to the herd and owner.

"There is a good deal vague and foolish notion entertained on this subject. Like everything else in this world, that is good for anything, it is capable of evil as well as good results. Knives have been used to stab people, ropes to hang them and water to drown them; yet no man of common sense would fail on that account to make a right use of knives, ropes and water. The safest way of inbreeding, so far as our observation goes, is from sire to daughter. There is one rule that should always be watchfully observed:

"Never breed heifer or cow that shows a lack of constitutional vigor.

"Keep that idea foremost. Also with like pertinency:

"Never inbreed to a sire who shows any signs of lacking in constitutional vigor.

"Now, within those two road fences it is safe, and very often advantageous, to breed a daughter back to her sire. This should be practiced in breeding grade cows a great deal more than it is done, with close observance of the foregoing rules. It should always be remembered that inbreeding is an intensifier. It intensifies a weakness just the same as it may intensify strength, talent, capacity in any given direction.

"Now suppose we start with a pure-bred bull and a herd of cows of mixed breeding. The heifers got by that union inherit 50 per cent of the straight blood of the sire and an equal amount of the undesirable blood, tendencies and scattered hereditaries of their mothers.

"When you come to breed these heifers, if you go outside for a sire, the scrub blood they inherited from their mothers is just as prepotent and often more so than the pure-bred blood of their sire. But breed them back to their sire—if he is a good one—and the heifers from that union will contain 75 per cent of the blood of the sire. In other words, they are three-quarters inbred. This inbreeding makes them answer back in all subsequent breeding a great deal stronger than if they were bred from another sire even if in the same line.

"We should so breed our cattle as to

concentrate, as far as it is safe, the best heredity we can obtain. Starting with the blood of a very desirable bull the universal practice is to dilute and diffuse that valuable heredity. The consequence is that the valuable qualities of the original bull are very soon so widely scattered as to be of small account.

"Skillful breeders like Dauncey with his Stoke Pogis herd of Jerseys so managed his intense inbreeding as to increase size and strength of constitution. It can be done if sufficient care is had at every step in the way to build on constitutional vigor. Without that, our cattle are failures anyway."

#### Breed Not All Important.

The first question that arises in starting a dairy herd is that of breed. The tendency is to attach too much importance to this matter as influencing the success of the venture. Some consideration must be given to the purpose for which the product is to be used.

The best figures available are those reported from experiment stations in the United States, of animals owned by them. Figures showing the average milk production and percentage of butter fat a year for Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, are: For instance, 85 Holsteins averaged 8,699 pounds milk, and 83 tested averaged 3.45 per cent fat; 153 Jerseys averaged 5,508 pounds milk, and 154 tested averaged 5.14 per cent fat; 17 Guernseys averaged 5,509 pounds milk, and 21 tested averaged 4.98 per cent fat, while 24 Ayrshires averaged 6,535 pounds milk, and 3.85 per cent fat.

The general plan to be followed in building up a dairy herd naturally will depend upon conditions such as the purpose in view, the knowledge of the business, the resources at hand, and so on.

There are two ways of getting a herd together; to buy the animals, which requires no small amount of capital, and is difficult, or, probably the best way, to breed them. It may possibly be advisable to buy some good foundation stock, and at various times pick up a good animal when possible. I believe, however, the most successful herds have been bred and reared by their owners.

The two things to be emphasized in building up a herd are, first, the selection of the herd bull; and second, the elimination of the unprofitable cows by keeping records of production of each.

Harold Wood of Elmdale, Kan., believes that the trend of opinion among farmers is toward pure-bred stock, at least high grade, rather than scrub, but complains that many of them still expect to buy good, pure-bred animals for barely pork prices. They will have to get away from this idea before their herds will make any very marked improvement. On the other hand, many breeders ask unreasonably high prices for some pretty common animals just because they have pedigree. A very important thing with the farmers who breed hogs lies in the fact that they will not buy boars while they are young, and when they can develop and train them in their new home, but will rather wait until they need them for use, and then pay a bigger price and perhaps get an inferior animal. This practice costs both the farmer and the breeder too much. It is a good deal more profitable to buy a boar pig at weaning time for \$15 or \$20 than it is to wait until he is needed for service and pay \$50 or \$60 for him. The cost of the feed which the pig would eat would not amount to anything like this difference in price.

## A straight from the shoulder message to separator buyers

Beware of separator salesmen who claim that their machine is "just like the De Laval" or "as good as the De Laval." Such claims are all absolutely false.

Such imitators juggle with words.

Instead of putting into their machine the experience and the workmanship and the material necessary to make a cream separator anything like as good as the De Laval, they find it cheaper and easier to "claim everything" and make a bugbear of "price" to keep the buyer from discovering the mechanical shortcomings of their machines.



They go on Barnum's theory that the people like to be fooled and they don't care how they get your money just so long as they get it.

It is unfortunate that the separator business should be burdened with such unfair business methods but since it is it behooves every prospective separator buyer to use care and good judgment in the selection he makes.

Look well to the demonstrated ability of the concern that makes the machine to build a good separator. Avoid buying a machine whose makers have had little separator experience, or who are constantly changing from one makeshift type to another.

Talk with separator users who have learned by experience.

The more you investigate the more you will find that there is one and only one separator that stands in a class all by itself. It was the pioneer cream separator in 1878 and it has been first ever since.

You will find that more machines of this make are being sold than all other makes combined.

You will find that 98 per cent of the world's creameries use it exclusively.

You will find that every user of this machine is a booster.

You will find that its makers are so confident of its superiority that you may have a free trial of it alongside any other machine and judge for yourself as to which machine will serve you best.

This machine has over 1,500,000 satisfied users.

It will serve you best, save you most and last the longest.

If you want to be sure of making a good bargain buy a

### DeLaval Cream Separator

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

**SCOURS PREVENTED** BY GIVING THE COW A BACTEROL CAPSULE EVERY SECOND DAY FOR 3 WEEKS BEFORE CALVING.  
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We save on rates because we save on expense.

Expense \$66,716	Loss \$35,158	6 Kansas Cos.
Expense \$55,818	Loss \$194,968	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 Hail, Wichita, Kansas.....	\$ 15,762	\$ 24,266	\$ 1.54
Central National Mutual, Topeka, Kansas.....	6,644	14,135	2.50
Kansas Mutual Hail, Sterling, Kansas.....	2,432	7,376	2.98
Home Mutual Hail, Wichita, Kansas.....	2,790	6,192	2.21
Grain Growers Hail, Topeka, Kansas.....	5,000	9,000	1.80
Harvesters Mutual Hail, Osage City, Kansas....	2,130	5,747	2.69
State Farmers Mutual Hail, Waseca, Minn.....	194,967	55,818	.29

Jan. 1, 1913, all six Kansas Cos. had but \$22,000 in cash assets combined. Jan. 1, 1913, 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 diagramed as follows:

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

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.



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KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

# LIVE STOCK



Our correspondent, H. A. R., of Labette County, states that in his locality there is a growing demand for both beef and dairy cattle; that the spring crop of pigs is very generally being saved and that there are no fat cattle to speak of in that vicinity.

According to W. O. H., of Sedgwick County, Kan., the demand for good draft horses is quite strong, but small horses go very cheap. The demand for good dairy cattle and for pure bred hogs is better than it has ever been before by at least 50 per cent.

J. H. H., of Maryville, Mo., says there seems to be an increasing demand for all kinds of live stock and there is a marked shortage of almost all kinds. Hogs have wintered well and are now in fine condition, though some of the earlier litters were not well saved on account of weather conditions.

Another Missouri correspondent at Phelps City reports that hog cholera was very general in that section last year and the loss was very great, many farmers losing every hog they had. In consequence of this those farmers who still retained brood sows and bred for spring farrows are suffering from heavy losses, as the pigs seem to be too weak to survive the sudden changes in the weather. This suggests the already recognized fact that the only man who can stay in the hog business is he who uses the serum.

From Washington County, Kan., Mr. W. H. J. reports that in his travels over the country he finds that a good many of the early pigs were lost because of bad weather in March, and a good many of the farmers say that they have lost a good many pigs from sows that had been vaccinated just prior to farrowing. He asks for the experience of farmers, through KANSAS FARMER, as to whether the vaccination of a sow prior to farrowing will cause the loss of pigs; and our readers are invited to give their experience through these columns.

If farmers generally could realize the golden opportunity which now exists to stock up with pure-bred stock it seems that they would surely not miss it. With the high records that have been made by the market classes at the stock yards, the breeders are complaining that farmers are not yet willing to pay satisfactory prices for pure breeding stock. The margin between the ordinary selling price of pure-bred breeding stock and the fat classes of market stock is too small. When fat cattle bring the prices which they now command, the breeding cattle should have larger value than is common.

One man living near a large city reports that farming is "on the bum" in his community because the city takes all the best farm labor and farmers do not care to place their stock with inexperienced men. This has compelled them to go into market gardening, nursery work or the dairy, where they can use their own families in performing the necessary labor. This is more or less true in the vicinity of all large cities, where the farms are necessarily small and where the demand of the market is so strong for dairy, orchard and garden products. While it may not suit the individual farmer, it is perhaps a desirable condition from the viewpoint of the city dweller.

An old-time breeder of experience, J. M. B., of Elmo, Kan., expresses his belief that when the farmers can feed live stock at a profit the cost of meat will decrease rapidly. That is, when the prices for meat on the hoof are in proper relation to the cost of feed consumed. The general public will not be favored by cheap meat unless the farmer is certain to get prices in proportion to cost of production. Had the farmer realized good profits in his 1912 feeding operations the hog market would be well supplied at present and the future supplies well provided for. If the season of 1911 and 1912 could have been as profitable as that of 1912 and 1913 both hogs and beef would be cheaper.

Smithville, Mo., is in the territory covered by KANSAS FARMER, and our correspondent, R. R. D., reports that they have some extra good Percherons in his part of the county, while he himself owns a prize winning stallion, though he still finds a few neighbors who will travel three or four miles to use a grade because the first cost is a little lower. The quality of the colt does not seem to cut any figure with these people, although, of course, it will do so at selling time. However, he states that the large percentage of breeding operations is confined to mules and that good jacks are well patronized.

Still another correspondent from Windsor, Mo., gives some light on the horse question. He states that all kinds of stock, especially cattle and hogs, are very high, while saddlers, drafters and mules are bringing satisfactory prices. On the other hand road horses are selling very low. Perhaps there is no country that has been more famous for its road horses and saddlers than Missouri, unless it be with the possible exception of Kentucky, which is an adjacent State with similar conditions. Things have changed about in such a manner, however that the saddler and roadster have about been put out of business in many sections of the country, and anything in the way of horse flesh that will now attract real interest must be a drafter or a mule.

Conditions regarding the hog raising industry seem to be very "spotted." A large number of KANSAS FARMER correspondents have given their estimate as to the number of hogs now in their several localities as compared with last year, and also have stated their estimate as to the number of pigs that are being saved from the spring farrow. While the conditions as a whole are more encouraging, the fact remains that there is a smaller number of hogs all over the country than one year ago. This is in one way a handicap on the farmer who has found himself with plenty of feed and no great amount of live stock to consume it. Reports from everywhere indicate that live stock of all classes have wintered well and show a decided demand with high prices for practically all kinds of domestic animals.

From Asherville, Kan., which is not far from the edge of the territory affected by the horse disease, comes the information that the prevailing high prices for mules in the market is stimulating mule raising industry in that county to a great extent. Of course these prices are caused in part by the original scarcity and by the belief that mules are much less susceptible to the horse plague than horses. In regard to hog conditions our subscriber, L. C., states that the bad weather early in the season caused the loss of many of the early litters and it is doubtful if they can get back to a normal supply of hogs within the next year. Stock cattle are also very scarce and the farmers have learned by experience that it is wise to take care of what they have, so they are now vaccinating their hogs, and there is at present very little disease.

"I can see a great future for the live stock business," says Col. C. E. Bean, of Garnett, Kan. "I have never seen the time when conditions were more attractive for the farmer than right now, and this is sure to remain for the next ten years. Especially does this apply to dairy farming, for the farmers are just beginning to find out that there are about 45 per cent of the cows that they are milking which absolutely make no profit. The reason for this is because they are milking beef cows, and they have just awakened to the fact that there are cows that will pay and pay well. They are now making a long and strong stride toward getting the kind that will pay, and they are going to have them. One good cow is worth three such as some of them that have been milking and require more care or feed. As you know, they found out the same thing about hogs a few years ago, and now 75 per cent of the farmers know

## Save Your Hogs!

As a hog conditioner—as a preventive against Cholera—or for destroying worms in hogs, take a tip from one of the best known stockmen in the Northwest and feed

## Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

A quarter of a can to every barrel of slop, or a teaspoonful to five gallons is sufficient, and may be the means of saving you hundreds of dollars in hog profits this very year.

But don't experiment. Get the genuine. Insist upon Lewis' Lye, the purity and full strength of which is absolutely guaranteed—the only 98% lye made and sold by manufacturing chemists.

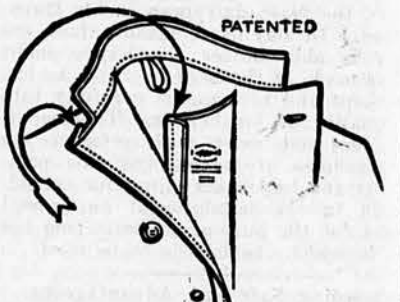
Your grocer has it. Send for our free booklet today.

Simply address: PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. Manufacturing Chemists PHILADELPHIA



## You shut out all the rain when you button a FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

This design shows you why.



See those edges turned back, or Reflexed? When the Reflex Slicker is buttoned they catch all the water that runs in at the front and conduct it to the bottom.

Sold everywhere at \$3.00  
TOWER'S SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON  
Tower Canadian Limited Toronto \$13

## CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler The American Rush to Western Canada is increasing

Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from \$30 to \$25 per acre.

These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising. Excellent Railway Facilities

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

Canadian Government Agent 125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

SELF FEED SAVES ONE MAN

THE SELF TYER SAVES ANOTHER

"Every press fully Guaranteed"

TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO.

Box 609, Pleasanton, Kan.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

German Distemper Remedy for distemper, coughs, colds and worms in horses and stock. Price, 50 cents a bottle, at all druggists, or we will send it prepaid upon receipt of price.

GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY CO. Goshen, Indiana.



what hog to raise. He wants one that will make the most hog on the least feed. The farmer is studying his business and is learning those things which make money for him on his farm.

#### Alfalfa Tests.

The Iowa Agriculture Experiment Station sends us some tests on feeding hogs: Alfalfa in 1911 made \$65.99 per acre when fed to hogs; red clover in 1909 made \$32.34; in 1910, \$34.62; rape in 1909, \$27.50; in 1910, \$37.51, and 1911, \$80.37; sweet clover, in 1910, \$42.30; mixture of oats, Canadian field peas and rape in 1909 made \$28.83; in 1911, \$39.52, \$53.45, \$64.63; and blue grass and timothy, \$15.23.

#### Sugar Corn for Feed

It should be of interest to the hog raising dairymen to know that sweet corn planted and grown a little thick, besides being used in feeding about the time that the grass begins to dry up, and thus increase the milk and butter proposition, can also be cut and cured and fed through the winter months to the dairy cow; the butter made from this feed has all the appearance of June grass butter in its rich color, besides being the cheapest feed that can be produced for the milk and butter purposes.

#### The Berkshire.

It is a fact not yet fully appreciated that the American breeds of swine are more numerous, and hence more popular in America, than are the English breeds. For instance, nobody questions the quality or value of the large English Berkshire. He is a magnificent hog, and yet he is outnumbered in this country by the strictly American breeds, Durocs, Polands and Chesters. The cause is doubtless to be found in environment. The Berkshire is a very old and prepotent breed that was developed under British conditions. Under those conditions he is a king, but when transplanted to American soil he has to compete with the American breeds, which have been developed under our conditions. However, the Berkshire will come more nearly making good in any part of the world than any other breed within our knowledge. Like the Shorthorn, the Berkshire is a universal breed, and with the Shorthorn he will pay dividends in almost any part of the world.

#### One Man's Holsteins.

"Yesterday I was very much amused at a neighbor who milks shorthorns, and has made a fortune buying and selling everything; in fact, a shrewd trader who never loses sight of the penny. He believes that the red, white and roan possess all the qualities that cattle are heir to. He was present at milking time and saw the wonderful performance of my baby Holstein cows, and he said, rather reluctantly, 'I guess you did all right to buy the Holsteins. What are such heifers worth—about \$25?' I tried to hide my feelings and said, 'Eighty dollars.' The expression on his face showed clearly that he thought I needed a guardian, and added: 'Why, I will sell you my big shorthorns for \$75; they are as big as two of yours.' While I knew nothing about the milking capacity of his herd, I reasoned that they were like all shorthorns I ever owned—one dandy and ten more decidedly mediocre, so I offered to match the three heifers against the best six aged cows he had for milk, and gave him a pencil and told him to figure cost of keep, shelter and help, which he could do as well as any man living. After a little while I said, 'Two of the heifers will yield about as much net profit as your six cows from a dairy standpoint, will they not?' There was no answer—he was not dead, but dreaming. Before he left he said, 'I have always known that it was foolishness to enter a draft horse in a race, and I guess the rule will apply to dairy cattle.'—O. H. SIMPSON, Dodge City, Kan.

#### The Cattle Situation.

The summing up of the whole cattle situation is this:

(1) That there is a world shortage of cattle, and cheap beef is a thing of the past; (2) that the farmers and stock raisers of the United States have nothing to fear in the way of cattle or beef competition from either Mexico, Canada or South America, during the next decade or longer; (3) that, henceforth, the corn belt farms must be looked to more than ever before for our domestic beef supply, or else the American people must face a beef famine; (4) that to save the calves and to breed and raise more and better cattle on their farms is not only a duty which corn belt farmers owe to their country, but also a necessity for preservation of the declining fertility of their own lands; and (5)

that by buying foundation herds of good cows and pure-bred bulls, or pure-bred animals of both sexes, at the present relatively very low cost of such breeding stock, which, owing to cessation of range demand is almost on a level with beer prices, together with economical improved methods of beef production, involving the raising of more corn, the building of silos for both winter and summer use, and the raising of alfalfa, such a course can be made to pay a larger annual net profit, on an average through a series of years, and confer greater and more lasting benefits upon both producer and public than any other now presented to the corn belt farmers of the United States.

There may be times, doubtless will be, when, owing to a rush of stock, a temporary slack demand, or some other cause, prices may for short times be depressed; but these should not deceive us. Cattle are scarce and will continue so. The man or boy who saves up and cares for the heifer calves, especially if there be good blood in them, cannot fail to be well paid for their trouble.—Union Stockyards Review.

#### Milking Capacity of Sows.

The difference in the milking capacity of different sows is as wide as in cows, as would readily be recognized if sows were in the habit of being milked as cows are. When the milking is done in an experimental way the difference becomes manifest. According to the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the average milk yield from mature sows ranges from 4.1 pounds to 5.8 pounds daily, but in experiments made with four sows the highest yield made in one day was 8.7 pounds, while the lowest was 1.2 pounds. These figures indicate how wide may be the difference in the milk yield of different sows. The number of pounds of milk given, however, does not afford a fair idea of the work the sow actually does, for the milk is about twice as rich as that of the ordinary cow. In the experiments referred to the average composition of nine samples of sows' milk was: Water, 80.35 per cent; fat, 8.24 per cent; solids not fat, 11.41 per cent.

Begin early to fight lice and mites. Do not allow them to get a foothold on the premises, as it is then a hard problem to get rid of them.



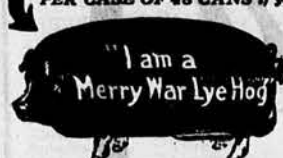
E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Co.

## There Is A Specially Prepared Lye That Prevents Hog Cholera

It didn't "just happen" that **Merry War POWDERED Lye** has proved itself, by the actual experience of thousands of farmers to be the **safest preventive of hog cholera**, destroyer of worms and the best hog conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. Far from it—that is exactly what I meant it should do—what I have been earnestly striving to make it do during the past 20 years. Therefore I know what I am talking about when I say that **Merry War POWDERED Lye** is just what I claim it to be—a **POWDERED Lye**, specially prepared, that will prevent hog cholera, destroy worms, condition and fatten hogs!

Don't be persuaded to try an ordinary, old fashioned lye as a possible preventive of hog cholera. At best it would be a doubtful, and perhaps a dangerous experiment. The use of **Merry War POWDERED Lye** is not an experiment. Experience has proved my claims for it. Plain directions for feeding to hogs are printed on the label. These directions are not guess work. They give, as the right quantity, one-half can to a barrel of swill or drinking water and **Merry War POWDERED Lye** should be used in that proportion daily to obtain the desired results.

**Now Prove All This For Your Own Self** Most dealers handle **Merry War POWDERED Lye** 10c per can (120 feeds). It's convenient to buy by the case, four dozen cans, \$4.80. If yours can't supply you write us stating dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and send you **FREE** a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." **YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US AT \$4.80 PER CASE OF 48 CANS** if your dealers won't supply you.



E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Do You Want?



#### Send for FREE Memorandum Account Book

Keep a record of your business transactions—don't depend on your memory. This useful little book, besides having pages for keeping accounts, contains a lot of information every farmer should have at his finger tips. When we send you this book we'll include particulars regarding the

#### Lankford Humane Horse Collar

Horses with sore shoulders can't use their full pulling power. The Lankford Horse Collar, if properly fitted, is guaranteed to cure sore shoulders and galls. It is filled with medicated soft cotton which absorbs the impurities of the sores and keeps the shoulders cool and comfortable even while the horse is at work. Built for hard service and gives it. Easily adjusted to fit any shape neck. Buy a Lankford Cotton Filled Horse Collar and save your horse and veterinary bill. The price range from \$1.25 up. Send today for free book. If your dealer has the Lankford Collar, write us.

THE POWERS MFG. CO., Dept. H-7 Waterloo, Iowa

## Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from sores. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, etc. Money back if it fails. Be sure to ask at the store for Bickmore's Gall Cure. Gray Horse trade mark on every box. Sample and 64-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 432, Old Town, Maine.

**Look OUT**

## For Worms This Month

**Look OUT**

Mr. Fell is a Registered Pharmacist Under Ohio State Laws.

**Read These Letters**

## I'll Stop Your Worm Losses I'll Prove It Before You Pay

Don't let worms breed contagious diseases among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and rob you of your season's profits. You can prevent it if you will just take "a stitch in time." Now is the time when worms begin to get in their deadly work. Now they are breeding, multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines, and if you don't get the best of them, they will surely get the best of you. Let me show you how. I'll get rid of stomach and free intestinal worms in your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and prove it to your satisfaction (not mine) before you pay me a cent. I'll do it with

**Beware of Imitations**

**SAL-VET**

**The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner**

**Look at the Name Carefully**

I've done it for thousands and in addition they write me they never had stock thrive better, look better and bring them such profitable returns. Here is my offer to you.

### Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill in the coupon, tell me how many head of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle you have. I will then ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives—put it where all your stock can get free access to it—and they will doctor themselves. They eat it as they do salt—just as they need it, and at the end of the 60 days if you don't feel satisfied, write me and I'll cancel the charge. I take your word as final—I let you act as judge of its merit—I put everything up to you. How can you risk loss—how can you let your stock drag along when they should be thriving, growing into profit when such a fair, open offer like this is put at your disposal? You have all to gain—nothing to risk. Fill out and mail the coupon now. Don't put it off—lest you forget. Read the letters above.

**Sidney R. Fell, Pres.—The S. R. FEIL CO.—Dept. KF Cleveland, Ohio**  
 Prices: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12

60-day trial shipments based on 1-lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each hog or sheep, and 4-lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.  
 (37) No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 day trial offer.

I have been in the hog business for 30 years and have tried every known remedy for hogs, but have never found anything equal to your Sal-Vet. It certainly does the work and is easy to feed. I feed it to little pigs, boars, pregnant sows and find it O. K. I will never be without Sal-Vet.

C. F. MARSHALL & SON, Per G. F. M. Monroe, Ia.

"I had a lot of sick hogs and I lost five of them. I began feeding them Sal-Vet, my losses stopped and the hogs soon got into a fine, healthy condition. V. P. UNDERWOOD, R. D. No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

While I cannot say positively Sal-Vet kept my hogs from having Cholera, I had no such sickness while my neighbors almost without exception lost hogs from Cholera. I certainly have great faith in Sal-Vet and it is all and more than you claim for it.

J. C. CONOVER, Chrisman, Ill.

I used your Sal-Vet regularly while feeding a bunch of fattening hogs and can say it is just the article. It made my hogs double their weight in 50 days. It is a great conditioner and worm destroyer.—E. E. SHULL, LaCynge.

Sal-Vet always comes in original Trade-Mark Packages. Never sold loose in bulk or by the pound. Look for the Sal-Vet trade-mark.

**Sidney R. Fell, Pres. The S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, O.**

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report result in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Sta. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Sheep \_\_\_\_\_ Hogs \_\_\_\_\_

4-13





The Best  
Beverage  
under the  
Sun—

Drink  
**Coca-Cola**



A welcome addition to any party—  
any time—any place.  
Sparkling with life and wholesomeness.

Delicious  
Refreshing  
Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine—  
Refuse Substitutes.

At  
Soda  
Fountains  
or Carbonated  
in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

## GALVANIZED Steel Roofing

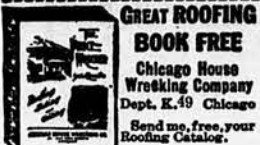
Fire, Water & Lightning Proof

### Never Before and Never Again A Roofing Offer Like This!

We have only a limited amount of this Corrugated Iron Roofing at this price. It is brand new, perfect, first-class in every respect, but light weight. We bought it at a forced sale and must sell it quick. Sheets 22x24x1/4 inch corrugation. Our wrecking price is only \$1.25 per square, delivered F. O. B. Cars Chicago. On this item specify Lot No. A. D. 700. We cannot pay freight at this unheard of price. This is not galvanized, but black Steel Roofing. Write for our special

**Freight Prepaid Prices** on Galvanized Roofing. The lowest prices ever offered in the history of Roofing Materials. We must move our surplus stock on all of our roofing materials. We have absolutely "smashed" prices on every kind of roofing material. This is your opportunity to buy what you need at a tremendous saving. We intend to maintain our leadership as the largest "direct to consumer" Roofing Material Concern on earth and we defy any competitor to meet our prices.

**We Will Save You Money** on any and every kind of roofing, siding or ceiling. If you are thinking of re-roofing your house, barn, granaries, poultry houses, etc., write us and we will give you the benefit of our years of experience and our best advice as to the kind and quality you should buy. We have full stocks of Plain Flat, Corrugated, Standing Seam and "V" Crimped sheets, suitable for all covering purposes—Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Lining, etc. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire, water and lightning proof; cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter; do not stain rain water; with ordinary care will last a lifetime. The unequalled buying power, made possible by our perfect buying organization and our \$2,000,000 Capital Stock—makes it possible for us to pick up these "snaps" and pass them along to you.



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Send me, free, your  
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**Write Today for Free Samples**

Tell us kind of building and size, also ask for our special low freight paid prices and clear, easily understood roofing proposition, including our **BINDING GUARANTEE** which, for twenty years, has protected every purchaser. Your money back if any goods fail to meet our representation. Don't fail to send coupon for Great Free Roofing Book.

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### PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

For mailing 3 dozen eggs. Made strong. Each egg has cotton lined compartment. Be first to keep your grocer supplied with fresh eggs. Price, 90c; 3 for \$2.50, postpaid. Order today. Going like hot cakes.  
**PARCEL POST EGG BOX CO.**  
700 West Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

**R. C. RED EGGS.**  
Pens headed by four grand Buschmann-Pierce roosters, sons of Wildfire 2d, first pen cock Chicago, 1912, he by the \$2,500 Wildfire. Other pens mated to roosters as well bred. Fifteen eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00. Range flock, 50, \$2.00.  
**W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

### Eggs From Full Blood Stock Eggs

25 White or Brown Leghorn Eggs.....\$1.00  
13 Barred or White Plymouth Rock Eggs.....1.00  
13 Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs.....1.00  
13 White Orpington Eggs.....1.00  
13 Rhode Island Red Eggs.....1.00  
13 Black Minorca Eggs.....1.00  
10 White Pekin Duck Eggs.....1.00  
10 Indian Runner Duck Eggs.....1.00  
100 Leghorn Eggs, \$5. 100 White Orpington, \$5. Others \$4 per 100. Send 25c extra for each setting and we will ship by Parcel Post, prepaid. Otherwise by Express. Remit by Postal, or Express Order, on St. Louis.  
**W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)**  
Dept. 20, KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, Mo.

**FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups.** Sable and White stock farm.  
**U. A. GORE, Seward, Kan.**

# POULTRY



Owing to the late spring the hatching season has been prolonged, and there will be more than the usual number of chicks hatched in May and June this year.

The last two weeks has been good weather for the growing chicks; warm temperature and freedom from severe storms. To keep the chicks thriving and growing is now the problem of the poultryman.

An inquiry comes in asking if onion tops are good for chickens and whether they will flavor the eggs. An occasional feed of onions or onion tops is good for the hens and will not flavor the eggs. It takes a persistent feeding of onions every day for a couple of weeks to have any effect on the flavor of the eggs.

Hens that are yarded and cannot get the green grass that is growing all around their yard should be supplied with lawn clippings or some kind of green feed. A spadeful or two of sod thrown into their yard will be greatly relished.

Don't forget to give the laying hens an occasional feed of meat or beef scraps. When the hens get to shelling out the eggs in profusion in spring, as nearly all hens do, one is apt to forget that they need meat and green food in order to keep up the laying propensity. If you do forget to give them these essentials to egg production, the hens will forget to lay eggs before very long.

Shipping eggs by parcel post is now in a state of probation, and its success or failure cannot be determined for some time yet. Even if the eggs arrive at their destination without being broken, it will take three weeks to determine whether they have been shaken up too much to incubate, for they certainly get much rougher usage by mail than by express. The pasteboard carriers that are provided to carry the eggs are much too frail, and a stronger carrier will have to be provided. We have shipped several settings of eggs by parcel post, but they were packed in wooden carriers. They have pasteboard partitions inside for holding 15 eggs. The first setting we shipped we wrapped the eggs in tissue paper, then placed each egg in its separate compartment. The eggs arrived at their destination in very bad condition, nine eggs being cracked or broken. We decided that it would be better to discard the pasteboard partitions in future shipments and thereafter we packed each egg in a wad of excelsior and placed them in the carrier packed as tight as we could get them. These arrived in good condition as far as not any being broken is concerned, but how much of a jarring they got remains to be seen at the end of the time set for incubation. If eggs for hatching could go safely by parcel post it would be a great boon to the poultryman, for it is much cheaper to pay postage than to pay expressage. And besides, many people in small towns that have no express office can have eggs sent to them by mail, as that goes to every village and by rural route to nearly every farm in the country. When sent by mail the eggs will go to the customer's door, and thus the customer will save many a drive to town to get eggs from the express office. We are hoping fervently for the success of the parcel post in this particular. In its general business it is already an assured success—the wail of the express companies at their loss of business forcibly demonstrates that.

### Color of Pure-Bred Eggs and Chicks.

A subscriber at Bird City, Kan., asks: "Are the eggs of pure-bred hens all the same color? If so, what color are the eggs of the Silver Laced Wyandottes?" Another correspondent wishes to know whether chicks hatched from Rhode Island Red eggs are pure when they show several different shades of color.

We have answered inquiries similar to these before, but the same questions pop up periodically, presumably by new beginners in the poultry business.

The eggs from a great number of

breeds of pure-bred fowls are not uniform in color. This applies especially to the American breeds, of which the Silver Wyandotte is one. Though the eggs of such are supposed to be brown, they vary in color from a pure white to a dark brown. Some think the soil in the yards has an influence on the color of the egg shells, but we doubt this, for we have pure-bred hens in the same yard that lay eggs of a widely different shade of brown. The Asiatics and American breeds of fowl are supposed to lay brown eggs, though, as stated, they vary in shade. The Light Brahma, being a very old-established breed, lays a very uniform colored egg of the brown variety. The Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns, Minorcas and Spanish, lay uniformly white eggs. This is especially true of the single comb varieties, because they are older breeds than the rose combs. The out-cross to get the rose combs is supposed to contain foreign blood, notably the Hamburg, hence there is more variety in the color of the rose combs' eggs than in the single combs.

In answer to the second correspondent would say that the different-colored chicks from the Rhode Island Red eggs does not denote any impurity in the breed. The chicks of nearly all varieties of fowl differ very greatly in plumage from the adult fowl. Chicks from the eggs of the black varieties such as Black Langshans and Black Cochins often hatch out partly white chicks, but are none the less pure for all that, and will grow up into perfectly black fowls. Chicks from the white breeds again, such as White Plymouth Rocks and White Orpingtons, hatch out dark or yellow chicks, but they will outgrow that and become perfectly white after they shed their first feathers. Chicks from Rhode Island Reds hatch out several different shades of red, and from Columbian Wyandottes and other new breeds they are never uniform in color. Not only does the plumage differ in the chicks and adult fowls, but the color of the legs and eyes also change. The color of the legs of adult White Orpingtons should be white, yet the legs of newly-hatched White Orpingtons are yellow. On the contrary the legs of adult White Plymouth Rocks should be yellow, yet the legs of the chicks are frequently a slate color, but turn yellow with age. And so it goes with nearly all breeds, so that it won't do to conclude that the adult fowl will be the same color as the chick.

### Feeding the Chicks.

Do not give any food to the chicks until they are from 24 to 36 hours old. Warmth is more important than food.

Feed them a little every two hours for about a week. After that time feed every four hours until they are a month old, then three times a day. Chicks do not eat much at a time, but they eat often. Feed them at regular times and do not omit a meal.

Keep a box of fine charcoal, small grit and dry bran before them all the time, and on the floor of the coops sprinkle fine sand in the cut clover and alfalfa leaves. Plenty of fresh water at all times. Give them water in something that only the beak of the chicken can become wet. Do not let the chicks walk in the water. Keep the coop and yards dry, for damp places prove fatal.

A prepared chick feed, if properly balanced, contains bone, muscle and feather making properties, and can be fed for the first two or three weeks with splendid results. Just give them what they will clean up nicely.

Stale bread that has been dried in the oven and then rolled fine and moistened with milk or water enough to make the mixture crumbly is good.

Hard boiled eggs are good if you let them cook long enough. Sprinkle a little fine sand on the eggs before feeding.

Never feed raw corn meal stirred into water or milk. It causes bowel trouble and perhaps a loss of half and sometimes all your flock. Corn bread dried and rolled fine, then moistened with milk or water until it is crumbly, is a good change. Never feed sloppy feed. Have it dry and crumbly.

After the third week any wholesome food can be fed with good results.

Be sure to keep all feed and drinking



dishes clean. Wash and scald the dishes, keep coops and yards dry, warm and clean, and you will have no trouble raising the entire flock.

A chick should weigh a pound at five weeks and be ready for market at eight weeks.

It pays to hurry the growth of chicks, so don't let them shift for themselves as soon as you think they are well started.

When you see the chicks busy and scratching it is a sign they are happy and thriving.

Spray the coops often and the hen houses once a week and continue to do so through the warm weather. Dissolve one-fourth ounce of corrosive sublimate in a pint of hot water, then add one ounce of carbolic acid. Stir this into two gallons of kerosene. Keep it well stirred all the time. Spray coops, roosts and houses with this several times during the summer and use it generously.

You can't neglect the chicks while they are growing and get good breeding stock by feeding them good a month or so before laying. Give them plenty of feed, good care and clean houses and yards at all times.

Do not put chickens hatched at different times together. The older ones will crowd out the younger.

Give the chicks plenty of shade to run in on warm days.

Chicks hatched this month will lay in November if you care for them right.—North Dakota Agricultural College Bulletin.

#### To Prevent White Diarrhoea.

Dear Sir: I was losing my young chicks last year by the dozen, when I noticed Walker's Walko Remedy recommended by a lady. I sent (M. O.) for two 50-cent packages to the Walker Remedy Co., E-12, Lamoni, Iowa, and can say that it not only cured all the sick ones but checked and stopped the disease, White Diarrhoea; and I had fine luck with my later hatchings—raised practically all of them.—Mrs. C. C. Jones, Blackwater, Mo.—(Adv.)

#### Live Stock in Old Country

(Continued from Page Five.)

leading to the Bois de Boulogne, and in the wood itself. All Paris was out. I was disappointed at the average of the horses. Yonder, across the lake, was a dense mass of people—150,000—watching the Longchamps racecourse. A brow little Irish horse cleaned up the honors. The drafts in England and Scotland, and on the continent, show up better, but a very great many common horses and little ponies are used, reducing the average as do the facts as to wheat growing. The transportation companies use many fine drafts, as do also the railroads. The Derby yards use them for switching both passenger "carriages" and "goods waggon"; in our parlance, passenger and freight cars. Automobile and motor truck have had some effect on their horse business, and if the new plans of subsidizing motor lorries mature and are passed by parliament, a still heavier blow will be struck. Yet the British government seems to think light horse breeding should be encouraged. The Development Commission is now granting \$65,000 as premiums to the owners of stallions; \$50,000 to encourage the keeping of brood mares; \$15,000 for free nomination for service of mares by premium stallions; \$25,000 for the purchase of stallions, and \$25,000 for registration. In the same grants, \$25,000 is to be devoted to other stock than horses. One wonders at the relative expenditures along these stock lines when he considers that a large part of the animal husbandry plant at Cambridge was as recently as last year owned by four of the professors who had established it to aid in demonstration work for their classes. The board has now, however, leased land of Clare College for the purpose. Cambridge is destined to be the leader over there in animal nutrition and breeding.

#### Facts About Gasoline.

The following are extracts from a Gasoline Bulletin issued by the Fire Prevention Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.:

A pint of gasoline left open in a basin in a room at a normal or average temperature will entirely evaporate in twenty-four hours. The gasoline vapor is heavier than the air and sinks immediately to the floor, and unless it is disturbed by active air currents will remain in the room for many hours. One pint of gasoline will make 200 cubic feet of explosive mixture. Without becoming too scientific, it may be said that this gasoline vapor is seven times more powerful than gunpowder.

Every gasoline explosion and fire that occurs in the home is due to ignorance

and carelessness on the part of the user. Gloves must be cleaned, fabrics must be dipped in gasoline or alcohol. For that reason it is vitally important that the user should have all the information possible about the danger incurred.

Gasoline should be used in open air wherever possible, but if it must be used in the house all the windows should be opened wide and a sufficient draft created to drive all the vapor from the room. It is almost criminal to use gasoline in the kitchen or other rooms where it is exposed to fire. The vapor has been known to jump thirty feet from a tank in the open air and explode with such violence as to wreck the tank car and burn all the buildings in the immediate neighborhood.

It is not necessary to touch a match to it. A spark from the heel of a shoe striking a tack or nail will explode the vapor. A lighted gas jet will produce the same result. Keep gasoline away from every kind of flame, even if that flame is enclosed as in a stove or furnace.

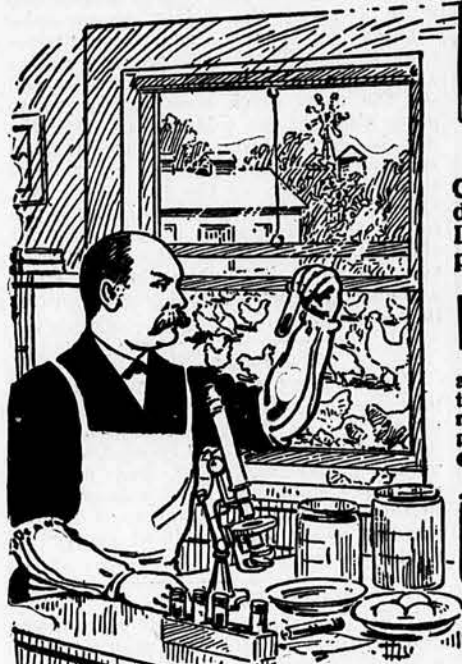
Articles dipped, washed or soaked in gasoline give off an explosive vapor for hours after. They should be thoroughly aired before being used and always kept away from exposed flame.

#### Kafir for Hogs.

There are sections in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Northern Texas, where kafir as a crop is worth much more to the hog than the corn crop that has been produced in the last four years in these sections mentioned. The difficulty in these sections in growing Indian corn is the fact that the rainfall is too limited to produce a crop of sufficient yield to compare with the kafir that does not require the amount of rainfall to grow the crop as corn. An example as to the value of kafir was shown in a feeding test in Kansas where shoats fed on dry kafir made a gain of 44 pounds in 50 days. When fed all the alfalfa they would eat on the feeding floor they made a gain of 68 pounds in 50 days. It is of value to note that in the experiment comparing the results of kafir alone and then after adding the alfalfa hay that the alfalfa hay made an increase in gain of more than 800 pounds per ton for the hay consumed. Cut this gain to 200 pounds and you still have a remarkably high price for your hay.

Silage should always be supplemented with alfalfa or clover hay. While cattle will live on silage alone if the ears are cut into it, the ration is not balanced. More protein is needed, and this is supplied by the alfalfa and clover. Corn cut into the silo is not changed. It is still corn, though it has been rendered more palatable and the whole of it is consumed, which is impossible in dry feeding.

State Lecturer Fry reports a new Grange organized by him to be known as College Grange, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



#### Young Chicks

At this time, when millions and millions of little chicks, turkeys and ducks will be incubated into the world, every available human agency will be employed to combat the deadly influences of Gapes, Cholera, Indigestion, Legweariness and hundreds of other fatal poultry diseases. Success depends upon your ability to conquer these diseases. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), just twenty years ago, was puzzling over this same proposition and the prescription shown herewith is his solution. It represents

#### DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A

and no one can dispute the absolute, positive value of the remedy for the above-named poultry diseases, because the best authority on earth recommends them. Don't lose your flock after it arrives—insure and protect the lives of your little chicks with poultry Pan-a-ge-a.

**Our Proposition.** Feed Poultry Pan-a-ge-a all spring and summer. If you are not satisfied beyond a shadow of doubt that it has cured your chicks of gapes, cholera, legweariness and the like, the dealer is required to refund your money. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c (money express prepaid, 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the extreme West.

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**FREE.** Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

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Keeps buildings cool in summer, warm in winter, and affords perfect fire protection. Anyone can apply it. Don't take a substitute. Our nearest Branch will ship direct if your dealer can't supply it. Write today for sample and Book No. 2580

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#### Be Sure You Get a Pure Leather Shoe

OVER 90% of all shoes sold for less than \$4.00 contain substitutes for leather in the heels, counters and soles.

Why pay pure leather prices for such shoes when you never know they are adulterated until you wear them and find them unsatisfactory.

There is one way to be sure you are getting an honest leather shoe. Simply ask for "Star Brand" shoes with the star on the heel and the name on the sole.

"Star Brand" is the largest selling line of shoes in the world. Over seven million pairs

Don't pay leather prices for paper shoes. Always ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes. Nearly 30,000 good merchants sell them. Don't just go into ANY store, but hunt up the "Star Brand" dealer or write to us for the name of the nearest merchant who sells them.



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The modern wife of the modern farmer is a convert to the Scientific Management idea. She has displaced gasoline stoves and coal ranges in the kitchen with the NEW PERFECTION Oil Cook-Stove. Nearly a half million are now in use on farms in the middle west. Highly economical, the NEW PERFECTION is no less efficient. It does better baking, broiling, boiling, roasting and toasting than a coal range. But without the dirt, the dust, the excessive heat and the delay of starting fires.

Lights instantly. Burns evenly. Gives forth no odor.

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Ask your nearby dealer to demonstrate this wonderful stove. Have him show you its Cabinet Top, (for keeping dishes hot) with drop shelf and towel racks that makes the NEW PERFECTION a coal range in appearance and an all-the-year-round Cook-Stove. See the new Oil Reservoir with Indicator. See the Odorless, Smokeless Boller—a marvel in itself. See our Special Oven. Note the NEW PERFECTION'S wick blue flame. Consider this stove in point of looks, simplicity and general efficiency. Judge for yourself what a saving of money, time and patience a NEW PERFECTION will mean to you. If you can't locate a dealer, write us direct and get free descriptive booklet.

#### Valuable Cook Book

Send us in stamps to cover cost of mailing and we will send you free of charge a dandy 72-page Cook Book that's worth its weight in gold. (100)

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.**  
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Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

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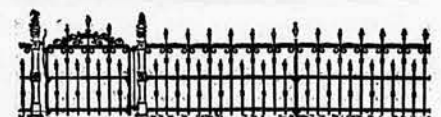


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Reid's Yellow Dent, Manhattan test, 94.5; yield per acre, 75 bushels. Selected from field before frost. Also Pride of Holton, White, test 100, yield 113 per acre. This is the best corn I ever saw. Price per bushel, sacked, \$1.50, f.o.b.

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kan.

# HOME CIRCLE



#### A Farewell.

My fairest child, I have no song to give you;  
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray;  
Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you  
For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be  
Clever;  
Do noble things, not dream them, all day  
long;  
And so make life, death, and that vast for-  
ever  
One grand, sweet song.  
—Charles Kingsley.

A western Kansas paper, by a mistake of a single letter in a word, made an innocent item look like it was loaded. This was the item: "The meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held at our house yesterday afternoon."

Lace should be ironed as soon as it is washed, first under a thin cloth and then without anything between it and the iron. If this is done there will be no need of starching it, as ironing it when wet will give just the right amount of stiffness.

Beeswax is said to be excellent for greasing baking pans. If beeswax is used it is not necessary to wash them each time after baking. It never turns rancid, flavoring the cake in consequence, as is sometimes the case with butter or lard.

Some people can't resist the temptation to scratch matches on the woodwork. To remove these unsightly marks from paint rub the spot with a cut lemon. Then to prevent a repetition of the offense apply a little vaseline and rub dry with a cloth. It will be difficult to again strike a match in the same place.

To curl ostrich plumes take a silver knife, heat tolerably warm, take up a few strands of feathers at a time and press gently but firmly against the back of the knife. Do this several times, curving in the direction you want the plume to curl. Be sure to keep the knife warm. Plumes treated in this way will stay curled a long time and look like new.

Orson Lowell, who painted the frontispiece to "Thorney," Alexander Black's new novel (McBride, Nast & Co.), heard someone comment upon the rapidity with which he makes his pen and ink drawings. Mr. Lowell's laconic answer was, "Red blotters. I formerly used white, but they always looked just like the other paper littered about, and when I upset the bottle, or an inky evening coat began to 'run,' I could never find them. Then, too, we are all so anxious to rub off the pencil marks and see the clear black lines on the white paper that we can seldom wait until the ink is dry. Result, a long diagonal smooch, but with these red fellows shouting at one all the time—" Mr. Lowell, in working, carries his ink bottle in his left hand, only a short trip for the thirsty pen. It's a time-saving practice, he says, but when the ink spills and emerging between his fingers courses in her ears.

#### Use Pastry Flour.

Pastry flour should be used for all purposes in cookery except bread and doughnuts, as it requires less shortening and moisture than bread flour and makes better pastry at less expense, says the Commoner. Pastry flour comes in cartons or small packages, as it does not keep well, and is sold at nearly all first-class groceries.

#### Baking Powder Breads.

The baking powder breads are quickly and easily made, not only proving to be a friend in time of need, but furnishing a pleasing variety.

Baking powder nut bread—1 egg, 1 cup milk, 3 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup nut meats. Beat the egg and add milk, mix together all dry ingredients, sift and stir into egg and milk mixture. When dry ingredients have been partly stirred in add nut meats. Put into a buttered bread pan and let stand in a warm place 30 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. When cold cut thin and serve as bread and butter sandwiches with tea.—CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

#### Kind He Knew.

The teacher in the country school declined to have each one of her pupils draw some of their lessons, that they might have some practice in this direction.

She, therefore, recited the story of the landing of the Pilgrims, and after she had finished she asked that each pupil draw from his or her own idea a picture of Plymouth Rock.

The majority went to work, but one little boy hesitated, and finally raised his hand.

"What is it, Georgie?"  
"Please, ma'am, which do you want us to draw, a hen or a rooster?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Color has so much to do with a room it either makes or mars. There are several things to consider in selecting the color for a room in order to produce the best effect, principally location, use and lighting. If the room is in the north, use rich, warm colors to create an atmosphere of cheerfulness, and if it is somewhat dark select lighter colors, such as tans, creams and yellows. The light colors also have a tendency to make a small room appear larger. If the room is in the south or west use cool, restful colors, such as green, gray or blue. It is a real joy on a hot summer afternoon to have a cool, quiet room where one can go and rest and get away from the glare of things outside. It is so easy and inexpensive to do things nowadays. One can get stains and enamels for furniture and woodwork in almost any color or shade, and they are prepared so that the inexperienced person can apply them with the most pleasing results. So by giving a little time and thought to the planning, a harmonious result will be your reward. Colors are said to affect persons differently. Red is very disturbing to some people. It has been said that timid persons gain courage amid bright, rich surroundings. Yellow and cream are cheerful in that they resemble sunlight. Browns and greens are restful colors and may be used in rooms that are well lighted. Rooms on the same floor should be considered as a whole, so that they will all be in harmony, and hallways should serve as a connecting link between rooms.

#### Bed Making.

For health and comfort we now use a brass, white enameled or iron bed in place of the heavy wooden beds. A spiral spring is used if one wants the best. If the mattress be of hair, wool or cotton it should be the best of its kind. A mattress pad to cover the mattress. One pair of pillows 22x30 inches, a pair of blankets and a light comfort or extra pair of blankets, as one wishes. Pillow cases should be thirty-six inches long; sheets, when hemmed, two and three-quarters yards or more if one wants them extra long.

To make the bed, place mattress pad smoothly over the mattress, then spread the lower sheet right side up and tuck in all around. Place upper sheet wrong side up with the wide hem six inches above the top edge of mattress if you wish to fold the top sheet back over the blankets. I do not like the upper sheet so much longer than the blankets so I place the upper sheet six inches from the top edge of the mattress and tuck the lower end firmly under the mattress. Spread blankets with the open edges just below the wide hem in the upper sheet, smooth downwards and tuck in at bottom. With metal beds do not tuck in at sides. The spread should be large enough to hang over the foot and sides and cover all of top of mattress. Fold the comfort or extra blankets in some pretty way and lay across foot of bed.

The bedding needs constant attention. In order to keep dust from coming up through the springs to the mattress there should be a protector made of some wash material.

Open the windows in the room and turn the mattress back over the foot of the bed about every other day to get a good airing. Once a month take the mattress out-of-doors for a good sunning and beating. Take the blankets and comfort out oftener, as they need more airing and beating than the mattress, for they are more exposed to the dust. Sheets and pillow slips should always be clean and nicely laundered.—MRS. GORDON W. RANLETT.



### The Girl Behind.

You may talk about the valor of the man behind the gun, of his gallantry and coolness and the battles he has won. You may sing about the farmer as the man behind the hoe, and describe his crops and whiskers where the sportive zephyrs blow. You may prate of all the heroes who have stood so far behind that the lurking imp of danger couldn't keep them all in mind. Of the man behind the ledger and the man behind the plow, of the man behind the shovel or behind the breechy cow; of the man behind the aeroplane, the man behind the lock, but the girls behind this country have them distanced by a block. The girl behind the telephone, who murmurs, "Number, please," with a gentle modulation like the sigh of summer's breeze; the girl behind the register, who hands us out our change, the girl behind the needle, or behind the kitchen range; the girl behind the counter, keeping everything in place, and reeling off the endless yards of ribbon, cloth and lace—they're the "thin red line" of heroines who face without a dread the struggle for existence and the fight for daily bread. Cut out your blooming hero gaff about the man behind—take a wider range of vision, get these heroines in mind; for they wage as fierce a warfare in their battles fought and won, and they face it just as bravely as the man behind the gun.

### The Young Housekeeper's Guide.

Boiled potatoes, 30 minutes; baked potatoes, 45 minutes; sweet potatoes, boiled, 45 minutes; sweet potatoes,

baked, 1 hour; squash, boiled, 25 minutes; squash, baked, 1 hour; green peas, boiled, 30 minutes or less; shelled beans, boiled, 45 minutes; shelled beans, baked, 5 hours; string beans, boiled, 30 minutes; green corn, 25 minutes; asparagus, 20 minutes; spinach, 1 hour; tomatoes, fresh, 1 hour; tomatoes, canned, 30 minutes; cabbage, 1 hour; cauliflower, 1 hour; onions, 1 hour; beets, 1 hour; turnips, 1 hour; parsnips, 45 minutes; carrots, 1 hour; rice, boiled, 30 minutes; rice, steamed, 1½ hours; bread, 1 hour; cake, fruit, 4 hours; cake, layer, 15 minutes; muffins, 20 minutes; pies, 30 minutes; puddings, 20 minutes to 1 hour; beef, 15 minutes for each pound; mutton, 15 minutes for each pound; lamb, 15 minutes for each pound; veal, 20 minutes for each pound; pork, 30 minutes for each pound; chicken, 30 minutes for each pound; turkey, 20 minutes for each pound; goose, 20 minutes for each pound; duck, 1 hour; small birds, 30 minutes; fish, small, 30 minutes; fish, large, 45 minutes.

Pitch, wheel grease, tar stains—Soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt; sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently till dry.

Soot stains—Rub the spots with dry cornmeal before sending the clothes to the wash, and for vaseline stains saturate the spot with ether and lay a cup over it to prevent evaporation until the stain is removed. Use the ether with very great care.

Chocolate and cocoa stains—Wash with soap in tepid water.

## Roses From Small Pots

Rose lovers spend a goodly sum of money every year for rose plants, and they will continue to do so, for of all the flowers of the garden the rose is the favorite. The old-fashioned June roses are to be found in thousands of yards, where the newer and better varieties have not gained a foothold, but when once planted, the Hybrid Perpetuals have soon driven them out, more because of their spreading habit than lack of beauty, though they cannot compare with the Hybrid Perpetuals either in beauty, substance or the lasting quality of their flowers.

Many a person is deterred from ordering a few of these hardy Hybrid Perpetual roses because of the cost of the two-year-old field grown bushes or the budded or grafted stock from the nurseries. Agents are selling them for all the nurseries and the prevailing idea of their cost comes from them. Now, the nurseries handle these as a side line and their prices are usually rather higher than florists would ask you for the same rose of the same quality. One year an agent came through our town selling some extra fine roses at \$2.50 each. He sold a lot of them. A lady called me in one day to see her roses. She had three. One was a Hermosa, a pink rose, with rather small double flowers, one of the hardiest of the teas. I have forgotten the names of the other two, but they were just ordinary tea roses that she could have bought of any florist in the same size plant at 35 cents, and in small sizes at 15. Another, a gentleman who was a great rose lover, told me one day of his great bargain. He had bought a dozen roses of an entirely new strain that had just been discovered. A stem would run up 18 inches and bear a fine large rose. When this was cut three shoots would start and grow to 18 inches in length and bear a rose on each. When these roses were cut three more 18-inch stems would bear as many roses for each of them, and so on, a three-fold reproduction for every rose you cut. I have forgotten the price he paid, but it was excessively high for the largest size of the best roses, and he received small pot plants of the ordinary tea roses he could have purchased for 15 cents, and many of them for ten.

Another thing that has caused much dissatisfaction has been the grafted and budded roses sent out by the nurseries, and some times by the florists. The fault is not in the roses, for budded and grafted roses are all right, but it is in the lack of knowledge concerning them on the part of the purchasers. These roses have to be watched continually and all suckers from below the graft or bud kept cut out, or the wild root will soon kill out the good variety that is worked on it. Probably nine-tenths of all these roses bought by the general planter are thus ruined.

Now, to avoid all these evils it is a good plan for our friends who would like to have a collection of fine roses

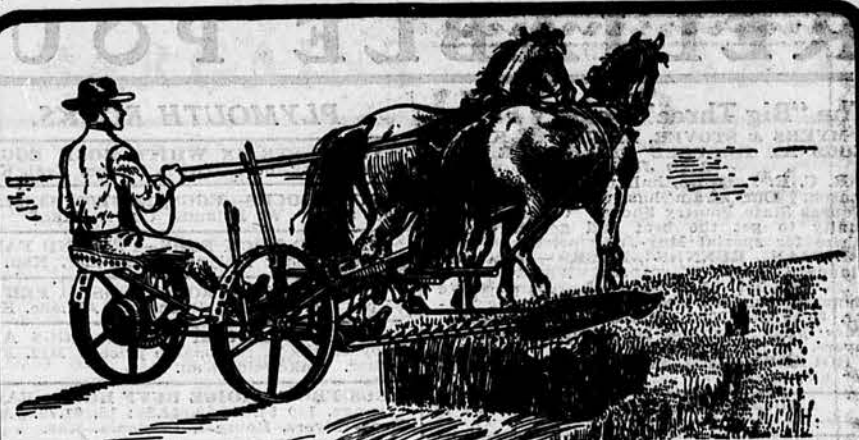
to buy the small pot plants on their own roots. These can be purchased of the large rose growers for 10 cents, and often lower in quantities, and in well-started plants of your local florist for 15 and sometimes 10. These plants can be set out when the weather and the ground is in the best condition and they grow as easily and surely as the older and more expensive sorts.

The teas will bloom the first year, but the Hybrid Perpetuals will not bloom until the second. These plants will be on their own roots and you will not have any trouble with wild shoots, nor will they sprout like the old June roses.

The beginner in growing roses is apt to take the catalogue and select according to the descriptions there given, but, while the descriptions are usually pretty nearly accurate, yet you will probably get many varieties that will be a disappointment to you. A lady ordered a Papa Gontier rose and the next year she called me in to help her select. She mentioned this rose and said it was nothing but a single wild rose, and she had several that were little better, among them a Killarney. She had only one rose in her collection she liked, and that was a Helen Gould. I soon saw a rose wasn't a rose to her unless it had a very double pointed bud, so I made her a list, including the Cochetts, Francisca Kruger, Kaiserin, Etoile de Lyon, Lady Battersea, General McArthur and a few others, and she was very proud of her roses that year. Now, another lady, when she saw my Papa Gontiers, Rainbows and Beauty Inconstants in bloom thought she had never seen roses so lovely, and she did not seem to object to their being single or semi-double, but admired their heavy waxen petals and their freedom of bloom. The Killarney is one of the most popular cut flowers, and is grown by thousands in the greenhouses. It was simply a matter of taste.

Beside the matter of form and doubleness of the bloom, there are various forms of bushes, and some with a much more vigorous growth than others. Some are dwarf and close-jointed, like the Meteor, and some are of coarser growth and longer joints, as the Cochetts. Some are compact, with numberless fine twigged growths like the Snowflake, while others are of sparse growth, like the Kaiserin. All these have their place and all are beautiful, though different roses appeal to different people.

In a future article I will try to give you an idea of the characteristics of a good list of the best Hybrid Perpetuals and teas. There are hundreds of varieties, but a collection of a couple of dozen will cover the entire range of color and form, and the most popular old roses are usually the best, and it only takes a few years to establish the value of the new ones that keep coming out. Too often these are old, discarded sorts introduced under a new name and are soon dropped again.—L. H. COBB, Dunavant, Kas.



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It is very simple in construction. The main frame is a single piece—wonderfully strong and rigid, insuring perfect alignment of shafts and mesh of gears. It is the easiest to handle. The levers are handy and easily operated from a comfortable position in seat. One easy forward acting foot lever in front of the driver does the work with natural movement of the leg.

It is the lightest draft Mower on the market. The patented Adriaance Spring Draft Device lightens the draft and completely overcomes shock or any danger to the driver, team or mower should any obstruction be struck.

Built for one or two horses—3½ to 6-ft. cut.

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### Another Victory for Licensed Silo Manufacturers

Judge Ray of the United States District Court, in December, 1912, holds Silo Construction with Continuous Door Opening from top to bottom and with braces and reinforcing strips for the door sections, whether "applied to the walls of the silo perpendicularly or horizontally or whether applied independently or in combination with the braces," is an infringement of the Harder patent.

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Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

## Hampshires.

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

## Duroc Jerseys.

May 5—S. W. Alfred & Son, Enid, Okla.  
Oct. 28—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.  
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, 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. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

## Chester White and O. I. C.

Oct. 16—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.

## Manhattan Holsteins.

If you want Holstein cows, heifers or bulls, write Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan., and rest assured that the description given will suit the animal. They have a fine lot to select from and the prices are consistent with quality.

## Poland Pigs at Three Months.

L. L. Clark, Meriden, Kan., has a card in this issue offering choice big-type Poland China pigs, either sex, for \$25 each or \$40 per pair not related. These prices will prevail until the pigs are 100 days old. Better buy soon.

## S. S. Smith Jerseys.

If in the market for choice young Jersey bulls, bred or fresh cows, or nice young heifers of the very best breeding, write S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Smith has about 60 for sale, and is pricing them very reasonably for the kind.

## Red Polls at Frankfort.

One of the good Red Poll herds of Kansas is located at Frankfort, Kan. The owners, Auld Bros., of that place, are among the good breeders of the state. The blood lines are of the best, and the herd is a good one in every way. They offer seven choice young bulls at prices that should move them soon.

## Wineland Jerseys.

One of the largest official record Jersey herds in the West is the Wineland herd, located at Lincoln, Neb. H. C. Young, proprietor of this great herd, maintains a dairy in connection with his breeding herd, and keeps a complete record of every cow's production. If in the market for a good young bull or heifer, here is the place to buy.

## Bert Griffiths Writes.

H. J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., writes as follows: "I have just sold, through the advertisement in Kansas Farmer, a boar to go to Narka, Kan., and will ship another Monday to Western Kansas. I have 62 pigs saved from nine sows. Still have seven very choice last fall boars that will be priced low in order to close them out quickly."

## Amcoats's Good Stock.

S. B. Amcoats, regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers a limited number of choice Shorthorn bulls and fall Poland China boars sired by a son of the noted Big Orange; also spring pigs. The fall boars are immune and just right for hard and immediate service.

## Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, Miltonvale, Kan., whose advertisement appears regularly in Kansas Farmer, has one of the finest flocks of Silver Laced Wyandottes to be found anywhere. She offers eggs at this season of the year and the prices asked are very low for such stock. Write her soon about them.

## Kansas Farmer Sells the Stock.

Enclosed find check to cover advertising of my recent Shorthorn sale, and accept my sincere thanks for the splendid results obtained. I was more than satisfied with the way your fieldman, Mr. Jesse Johnson, did his part. Inquiries from your paper were 95 per cent larger than those from any other paper used. I will want more advertising with you in the near future.—G. F. HART, Summerfield, Kan.

Attention is called to the change in the card of S. E. Smith of Lyons, Kan. Mr. Smith owns one of the high-class herds of Hampshire hogs and has had a big trade in breeding stock during the past few months. He has entirely sold out of stock of breeding age and is now booking orders for spring pigs for summer and fall delivery. He has an extra good lot of early spring pigs sired by his great Hampshire boar,

T. R. Fancy, the 1912 prize winner, and out of the great sows in Mr. Smith's herd. Hampshire breeders wanting breeding stock with size and quality will find what they want in Mr. Smith's herd. He guarantees description of stock and sells it well worth the money.

With this issue Frank Michael of Erie, Kan., is advertising 25 spring boars. They are the real big-type kind, sired by Look Me Over and Expander 8d, out of some of the best big-type sows in Southeast Kansas. Look up ad in this issue and write Mr. Michael at Erie, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

## A Chance for High-Class Jerseys.

Jersey breeders should not overlook the dispersion sale to be held at Humphreys, Mo., Monday, May 5. This sale includes 84 head of high-class Jerseys and the offering will be one of the best of the season. On Wednesday, May 7, the dispersion sale of the Sunny Point Farm herd at Clayton, Mo., will be held. There will be 50 head in this sale, and it will also be a high-class offering. B. C. Settles of Palmyra, Mo., will manage these sales, and a square deal for all buyers is his motto. If interested in Jerseys, this is an opportunity to get Jerseys that are right. Both sales are absolute dispersion sales.

## Alfred Tennyson Visited.

At his fine stock farm located 15 miles southwest of Miltonvale and 15 miles north of Minneapolis, Kan., A. A. Tennyson is keeping and breeding some of the finest registered Shorthorns to be found anywhere in the country. The farm, consisting of 640 acres, is an ideal one for the purpose for which it is being used. Plenty of pure running water with natural shade and native grasses. The herd numbers at this time about 50 head, headed by the bull, Athens Scotchman, a son of Athens Victor. This bull came from the famous Brown herd located at Athens, Ohio. The cow herd is composed of individuals bought from some of the best herds of Missouri and other states.

## Jewell County Breeders to Organize.

The farmers of Jewell County who are engaged in the business of breeding pure-bred stock are planning to organize a pure-bred stock association. The date of the first meeting is Saturday night, May 31, at which time a banquet will be held in Mankato, the county seat of Jewell County, and following the banquet the organization will be effected and the remainder of the evening spent in speechmaking by out-of-town speakers, together with others of the county. It is expected that the general plan of the Mitchell County organization will be followed. Jewell County is noted for its large alfalfa acreage and the fact that it has at least once within the past few years been the banner corn country. Few if any counties in the state have as large a number of pure-bred herds. Everyone in the county, whether actually engaged in this business or not, is invited to be present and become a member of the new organization. For information concerning it, write to Mr. W. F. Spencer, Mankato, Kan.

## W. B. Wallace Makes Good Sale.

On April 24, W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., sold 70 head of spring yearling gilts at an average of \$38.00. Nothing sold high. Every one sold will prove a money maker for the purchaser. The crowd was not large, but represented farmers and breeders who wanted good hogs. H. I. Linheart, Loman, Mo., topped the sale with No. 1 at \$65.00. D. Lee Shawhan of Lee's Summit, Mo., was one of the best bidders, and bought seven head. The sale was a great success and very satisfactory to Mr. Wallace. Following is report in full:

1—H. O. Lenheart, Loman, Mo.....	\$65.00
2—D. M. Williams, Bevier, Mo.....	36.00
3—I. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.....	53.00
4—D. Lee Shawhan, Lee's Summit, Mo.....	59.00
5—W. L. Clark, Conway Springs, Ks.....	41.00
6—J. H. Smith, Sedalia, Mo.....	45.00
7—H. Morgan, Boonville, Mo.....	38.00
8—W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo.....	36.00
9—W. P. Harned.....	34.00
10—H. Morgan.....	38.00
11—H. Morgan.....	31.00
12—J. Shelby, Overton, Mo.....	37.00
13—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.....	60.00
14—D. Lee Shawhan.....	42.00
15—J. F. Richards.....	41.00
16—L. G. Tim, Bunceton, Mo.....	31.00
17—D. Lee Shawhan.....	62.00
18—W. D. Wisner, Boonville, Mo.....	39.00
19—J. M. Cordier, Bunceton, Mo.....	33.00
20—H. A. Bell, Salisbury, Mo.....	31.00
21—W. A. Sampson, Rockport, Mo.....	37.00
22—D. Lee Shawhan.....	35.00
23—W. A. Sampson.....	42.00
24—J. F. Richards.....	44.00
25—G. B. Goether, Polk, Mo.....	38.00
26—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.....	40.00
27—W. P. Harned.....	41.00
28—W. P. Harned.....	41.00
29—Charles Koltman, Onaga, Kan.....	42.00
30—C. W. Fornbrink, Bunceton, Mo.....	34.00
31—H. McGuire, Boonville, Mo.....	34.00
32—J. T. Richards.....	40.00
33—Mr. Winsor.....	41.00
34—L. A. Chamberlain, Bunceton, Mo.....	36.00
35—A. King, Boonville, Mo.....	36.00
36—D. Lee Shawhan.....	35.00
37—H. Mashner, Sedalia, Mo.....	34.00
38—H. Gearhart, Speed, Mo.....	29.00
39—H. C. Morgan, Boonville, Mo.....	35.00
40—J. H. Smith.....	36.00
41—H. Gearhart.....	36.00
42—H. Cole, Bunceton, Mo.....	31.00
43—J. H. Smith.....	33.00
44—G. A. Bettredge, Bunceton, Mo.....	35.00
45—H. C. Morgan.....	33.00
46—J. M. Cordier.....	32.00
47—D. M. Williams.....	38.00
48—W. P. Harned.....	49.00
49—W. P. Harned.....	35.00
50—J. T. Richards.....	40.00
51—J. H. Fahrmann, Bunceton, Mo.....	33.00
52—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.....	31.00
53—J. M. Cordy.....	38.00
54—Geo. Seebert, Jackson, Mo.....	38.00
55—Dr. E. Huckleby, Boonville, Mo.....	34.00
56—Harry R. Lease, Centuria, Mo.....	34.00
57—A. Breckner, Boonville, Mo.....	32.00
58—Ben Smith, Bunceton, Mo.....	37.00
59—Missouri Training School, Boonville, Mo.....	39.00
60—Ray Blank, Bunceton, Mo.....	48.00
61—Albert Adair, Boonville, Mo.....	37.00
62—W. Cramer, Bunceton.....	30.00
63—J. H. Smith.....	35.00
64—W. A. Sampson, Rockport, Mo.....	31.00
65—A. W. Hammond, Boonville.....	33.00
66—W. L. Clark, Conway Springs, Ks.....	41.00
67—D. Lee Shawhan.....	33.00
68—Ben Smith.....	33.00
69—J. A. Thompson, Pilot Grove, Mo.....	41.00
70—Frank Smith, Bunceton, Mo.....	35.00

## V. O. Hunt's Great Fall Boar Offering.

Attention is called to the card of V. O. Hunt in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hunt is the owner of one of the great herds of big-type Polands and his offering of fall boars is one that cannot fail to interest breeders wanting a big-type boar that is right in every way. This offering of fall boars is the best lot the writer has ever seen in one bunch. They have the size and quality, and breeders will find a num-

## BARGAINS IN LAND

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 12-21 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE—Western Kansas land and other property. Submit propositions. WEST & CO., Ransom, Kan.

KINGMAN 1,120 a. solid body, 350 cult, 500 COUNTY bot., fair blds., near market; KANSAS price \$32.50, half cash, bal. at 5 RANCH per cent. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kansas.

OUR NEW YORK IMPROVED FARMS are great bargains at present low prices. Send for free list. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WILL TRADE my \$3,700 automobile for a Kansas farm. Must be unincumbered. Auto is in good condition. One of best makes. Address Auto Man, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FORCED SALE—480 acres improved, 160 in cult, balance in pasture, plenty of water; a good home, close to Catholic church and school. Price, \$8.00 per acre. D. F. Carter, Bonded Abstractor, Leoti, Kan.

CENTRAL KANSAS FARMS—320 a., fine large buildings, good well and wind mill, at \$50 per acre. 160 a. cultivated only, would make a fine home, for \$9,000, and others, all close in. WALDO HANCOCK, Beverly, Kan.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL. Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.

## AT KANSAS CITY'S DOOR.

160 acres .....\$12,500  
160 acres .....10,400  
160 acres .....9,000  
460 acres .....25,000  
All bargains. Write for particulars.  
T. H. MILLER, OLATHE, KAN.

CASH SNAP.—160 acres, all smooth level bluestem bottom but about 20 acres taken out by stream. A great bargain for home-seeker or investor, at only \$1,000 cash. Ten miles to town. Be glad to relate this from you at \$1,600.  
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

## MAKING MONEY

Is no trick if you invest in Plains, Kan. town lots, where prices are certain to advance. Today's prices, \$17.50 to \$50. Easy monthly payments. Only a few to be sold at these low prices. Act quick if you want to make a profitable investment. Write today.  
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.  
Drawer "B."

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A good clean stock of general hardware, implements, vehicles, furniture and undertaking. Will invoice about \$15,000. Want to exchange for good farm land in east half of Kansas. A. F. DOVE, Hamilton, Kan.

## TRY A WANT AD IN KANSAS FARMER

You will find a little want ad in this paper one of the best investments you ever made.

Costs little. Pays big. A "live" circulation, among "live" people—over a quarter of a million—at your disposal, at very low cost.

Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers—hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things.

The classified columns in KANSAS FARMER are suitable for about all kinds of advertising—live stock, poultry, lands, seeds, plants, implements, vehicles, automobiles, etc. If you want to buy, sell or exchange, use the classified columns of KANSAS FARMER. Write for information.

ber of outstanding herd header prospects among them, and there is not a poor one in the entire lot. A number of them were sired by Mr. Hunt's great herd boar that is without a doubt one of the best big-type boars and one of the best breeders in service anywhere at any time. Others were sired by Belle Prince, another one of the noted big-type sires, and some by Mr. Hunt's great boar, Dude's Jumbo. They are out at Peter Sterling, Pawnee Giant, Sterling Price and A Wonder sows, and Mr. Hunt's sow herd is one of the best the writer has ever seen. These boars will weigh 225 pounds and over, and Mr. Hunt is pricing them to sell quick. He guarantees description of stock, and his guarantee is as good as cash. In connection with B. T. Wray, Mr. Hunt has purchased another fine herd boar, Mabel's Wonder 2d by Mabel's Wonder by Smooth Wonder 2d by A Wonder. His dam is Lady Wonder by Chief's Wonder. Mabel's Wonder 2d is a great yearling and is conceded by competent critics to be an outstanding herd header prospect. Mr. Hunt has a splendid lot of spring pigs and will be ready for the fall trade with a great offering. He also has a splendid young herd of Shorthorn cattle. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

## Getting the Hens to Lay.

What should be done to persuade a lot of cantankerous, non-productive hens to settle right down to business and pay a profit over their keep? Well, several things may help, but the cornerstone of the structure—the keystone of the arch—is just simply good digestion on the part of the hen. Does that sound far-fetched or foolish? Think a moment. You give your hens a certain amount of food each day. If a large part is wasted because of non-assimilation, it doesn't make eggs—that's sure. If digestion is strong, and the greater proportion of the food is assimilated, then the hen has egg materials in abundance—that's equally sure. So, when you look at it calmly, there's a great deal of wisdom in strengthening the digestion of your hens. This being now admitted, the question of "how" comes naturally to the fore. The manufacturers of it is composed of natural tonic elements which act directly upon the digestive organs of the hen. It creates appetite and strength to properly dispose of a great quantity of food. It does this without leaving the fowl liable to ultimate breakdown from continued heavy feeding. It follows, therefore, as a natural consequence, that

BUY or Trade with us—Exchange book free. BEEBIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.

## FINE DAIRY FARM

240 Acres, highly improved, in high state of cultivation; good orchard, silo, alfalfa; near best college town. \$52 per acre. Write for farm list. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

FINE 160 A. FARM, lime 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.

400 ACRES near Whitewater. No buildings. 240 in cultivation, balance pasture with wind mill. All tillable. 80 now in wheat. Phone line and R. F. D. Will raise anything. Price, \$55 per acre. Owner, G. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.

## ALWAYS HAVE

Just what you want in farm or city property. A new list just out. Write for it. List your sale and exchanges with me. Hardware for sale.  
ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

## MUST SELL THIS

Fine combination stock and grain farm. Only have 30 days at this sacrifice price. 280 acres, 1 1/2 miles from city limits; fair improvements; 115 acres fine bluegrass pasture, 25 acres of fine oak and walnut timber, 100 acres of good creek bottom land. Your price, if you know a bargain, will buy it. Act quick.  
F. L. NEWTON, Clay Center, Kan.

## For Sale—The

## "Crescent Lawn Home"

Absolutely the finest around Topeka. Finely improved, 24 acres lying perfectly, between two main avenues, on macadam road, 10 blocks west of Washburn College. \$17,500.

## R. A. HENRY,

432 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

## ABILENE, KANSAS.

106 acres, unimproved, all fine river bottom land, no overflow, 1 1/2 mi. to good R. R. town; rich black loam soil; 86 acres now in wheat, all to go to purchaser if sold soon. Good terms at 5 per cent. Write for list. Bracey, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.

## PURE BRED POULTRY

## BUFF COCHINS.

FOR SALE—BUFF COCHINS OF QUALITY. Send for mating catalog. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, \$2 AND \$3 PER FIFTEEN. Mrs. L. O. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

## ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50. Hens, \$1.00. Mrs. Del Fitch, Burt, Iowa.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs and baby chicks. Circular free. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS.

STOCK BABY CHICKS, EGGS—LEADING varieties, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Quality high. Circular free. K. I. Miller, Box K, Lancaster, Mo.

hens getting Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (small quantities only) in their ration, become prolific layers, because the ovaries are constantly supplied with egg-building elements. It follows, also, from the same premise, that Hess-fed hens pay, and that Hess-fed chickens grow, and that Hess-feeders become rich. All of which proves that the theoretical hen man may become a practical hen man if he will."

## Big Winter Poland Sale Circuit.

The week beginning February 17 of next year will be eventful because of the fact that one of the best big-type Poland China sale circuits ever held in Kansas will occupy at least three days of that week. L. E. Kline of Zeandale sells Tuesday, February 17; J. H. Harter of Westmoreland sells at Manhattan in the college pavilion the day following, and J. L. Griffiths of Riley sells on the 19th. There will be about 150 immune bred sows sold in the three days.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



## Classified Advertising

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

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

### HELP WANTED.

**RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED**—\$90 month. May examinations everywhere. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-85, Rochester, N. Y.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TELLS** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-509. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**GOVERNMENT POSITIONS OPEN** to men and women. \$90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-off." Parcel post means thousands of postal appointments. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. N-85, Rochester, N. Y.

**AGENTS—\$173 IN TWO WEEKS, MADE** by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

**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.

**BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN**, fine quality, \$1.50 bushel. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

**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.

**YODER'S CORN MULCHER IS A NEW** invention for corn growers. Write for circular. M. S. Yoder, Shipshewana, Ind.

**PURE BLACK HULLED RECLEANED** kafir corn seed, free from smut. Write for sample and price. August Johnson & Sons, Norwich, Kan.

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

**SPANISH PEANUT SEED AND WHIP-**poorwill peas, carefully selected, re-cleaned, fanned and hand-picked at our own mill. Get next to these splendid crops today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Ark.-Texas.

**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.

### 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 DI-**rector. Excellent new chapel. Best attention. Topeka, Kan.

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

**SEND KODAK FILMS TO US TO BE** finished. Will develop and print first roll free. Percy S. Walker, Sixth and Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF** blacksmith and wagon maker's tools. Some stock. Must see at once and get a bargain. Call at 308 West Sixth, Topeka, Kan.

**BARN BUILDERS—USE FIR LUMBER.** Best because the strongest. Can furnish long timbers and joists. Let us estimate your bill. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

### HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED** Hambletonian trotting stallion, 4 years old, 17 hands, weighs about 1,200. A splendid animal. M. V. Hess, Fowler, Kan.

### BEE SUPPLIES.

**BEE SUPPLIES, NEW, SECOND HAND.** Send for catalog. Topeka Supply House, Topeka, Kan.

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

### DOGS.

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

**WANTED—WHITE ESKIMO SPITZ** puppies under 8 weeks old. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

### TYPEWRITERS

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

**AN EXTRA GOOD WHITE SHORTHORN** bull, two years old now; grandson of Choice Goods, bred by Loch Bros. \$150. F. Vrtiska, Pawnee, Neb.

**FOR SALE—35 HEAD HOLSTEINS, 3 TO** 6 years old, fresh in spring; also Jerseys, Guernseys, a few fawn Jersey heifers, bred; special prices; satisfaction guaranteed. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams st., Topeka, Kan.

### PATENTS

**PATENTS SECURED, YOUR INVENTION** may be small but valuable if patented. Cook & Cook, Victor Bldg., K. Washington, D. C.

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

### GOATS

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

**TOGGENBURG, FAANEN: HEAVY** milkers. Pea fowl, Pekin ducks, mink. Prospectus, 4 cents. Golden Goat Reserve, Combs, Ark.

**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.

### REAL ESTATE.

**\$4.00 PER ACRE, TERMS—IMPROVED** farm, mile from railway. Everton Land Co., Everton, Ark.

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

**BIG NEW LIVERY, HORSE AND MULE** exchange barn doing good business, county seat town 3,000. Want improved land. Melvin L. Holliday, Anthony, Kan.

**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.

**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.

**FOR SALE—BEST ALFALFA 10-ACRE** tract for location 4 blocks church, college, car line, out city limits, Winfield, Kan. Address F. B. King, Owner, Route 2, Atlanta, Kan.

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

**LEARN HOW TO RUN AN AUTO. AU-**del's Answers on Automobiles will teach all about Carburetors, Ignition, Timing, Engine Troubles, Overhauling and Driving. A complete course of 500 pages with 375 diagrams highly endorsed by men who know. \$1.50 to any address. Money back if not pleased. Chas Clark Co., 334 Kansas Ave., 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.

### AUTOMOBILES.

**FOR SALE—TWO-CYLINDER FOUR-**passenger automobile, in excellent repair, suitable for farmer. 1169 Clay, Topeka.

**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.

### 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.

For a quality in breeding that not only stands at the top in Kansas but is scarcely exceeded in the world, the Rosalpa herd of Jerseys take the lead. Ralph J. Linscott of Holton, Kan., has built this herd into quality as well as numbers, and now has some of the world's bluest blood in which the most famous Jerseys on earth are represented. This result has been accomplished by growing with the business, by studying it and by buying quality at whatever that quality cost. This herd is tuberculin tested and under constant official inspection for authentic milk records. For one, I cannot understand how Mr. Linscott can sell such quality for the moderate price he asks.

# The GRANGE

## DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth  
Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa  
Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan  
Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa  
Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe  
Chairman of Executive Committee.....  
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale  
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....  
.....C. F. Whitney, North Topeka  
Chairman of Committee on Education.....  
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence  
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....  
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe  
Chairman of Women's Work Commit-  
tee.....Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elm  
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.  
Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.  
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.  
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ind.  
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

### Co-Operation Song.

Air—"I Want to Be an Angel."  
'Tis fine to be a Granger  
And with the Grangers stand;  
To own a farm in Kansas—  
The best state in the land!

There with our fellow Grangers,  
With prospect clear and bright,  
We'll shout co-operation  
From morning until night.

When we all pull together,  
The National, State and Sub,  
We'll start the wheels of progress,  
For the Grange it is the hub.

The middlemen we'll banish,  
We'll price the things we raise,  
We'll get four per cent money,  
And the Grange shall have the praise.  
—MRS. ADELIA B. HESTER, Lone Elm, Kan.

### Try It.

Try walking in the other's shoes  
Before you hasty judgment call.  
Perhaps he only stumbled  
Where you yourself would fall.  
—A. B. H.

State Master Reardon reports two more Granges organized by him: Sunny Hill Grange at Effingham with 83 charter members, and Clover Hill Grange at Whiting with 45 charter members.

### Suggestions.

Gossip transmitters would be harmless without gossip receivers.  
The interest on borrowed trouble is always added to the principal.  
Don't mortgage the farm to buy an auto. Better go slow.  
The best things in life are not measured in dollars and cents.  
Sterling worth is better than sterling silver, 16 to 1.—A. B. H.

### Suggestive Programs for May.

First meeting:  
Roll call of officers, responded to by giving duties of officer answering.  
Papers—What modern conveniences should be found in the farm home?  
Discussions—Spraying the orchard, when, how and why?  
Sketch of life of O. H. Kelley, the last of the founders of the order Patrons of Industry.  
Second meeting:  
Debate—Resolved, that Kansas should adopt the commission form of government, as suggested to the Legislature by Governor Hodges in a message dated March 10, 1913.  
A copy of message and possibly a bulletin on subject can be had by addressing the Governor.  
Paper—"The Best Treatment of Land to Overcome Effects of Wet and Dry Seasons."  
Current events—Six most important events of past month, by a sister.  
Interspersed with song, recitation, etc.  
Additional topics:  
"My Experience With Roses," two sisters.  
"Can the Farmer Afford Not to Paint All Buildings?"  
"The Best Floor for the Stable."

It was the writer's privilege to attend Kaw Valley Grange meeting of March 28. The work of the evening consisted of work in third and fourth degrees and secret work of all degrees, followed by ice cream and cake. Yum, yum! This Grange has, if your correspondent is any judge, the material in it for one of the strongest and best Granges in the State.

Another pleasure of my visit to Grantville was being entertained by J. C. Taylor and William Cox, both, like myself, from Pennsylvania, and the latter a boyhood friend.—L. S. Foy.

### Co-Operation by Way of Federation.

It is often a good thing for us "to see ourselves as others see us," even when the reflection is not particularly flattering to our pride. The Right Honorable Sir

Horace Plunket, founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, says: "Many foreign observers have wondered why the influence of the National Grange upon the agricultural economy of the United States has not in recent years been commensurate with the fine ideals for which it once stood. The reason, I believe, is that the Patrons of Husbandry had the will, but they just missed the way—the co-operative way.

If he is right—and I believe he is—is it too late for the Grange to find the way and still lead the agricultural hosts, or have too many farmers turned to other organizations seeking what they did not find in our order, namely, leadership and combined effort toward better business methods, better social conditions and a just share of influence on the policies of the state and nation?

As I see it, there is no immediate hope of all farmers becoming Grangers, and therefore the road to success for agricultural communities lies in the federation of all farmers' organizations, with an executive committee made up of representatives from each organization according to numerical strength.

Will a Moses arise to lead the children of agriculture into their own birth-right?—ADELIA B. HESTER.

According to State Master Patterson of Maryland the Grange should take its place next to the church and the public school in importance and should supplement the work of both. His ideas as to Grange possibilities and duties are embodied in the following items:

1. The Grange should become the social center for the community and supply all that is not supplied by the church.

2. The Grange should be the agricultural high school of the communities that have only grade schools, and thus give the boys and girls of 15 to 21 an opportunity to systematically prepare for their work.

3. The Grange should be the center for agricultural demonstrations in its community and thus offer an opportunity to learn better methods by seeing and doing.

4. The Grange should give to each community a farmers' institute and farmers' quiz each month.

5. The Grange should be the women's Home Economic Club.

6. The Grange should be the medium for the study and practice of better methods of sanitation and thus promote the health of the country and conserve one of our greatest resources—human life.

7. The Grange should be the literary and debating society of the neighborhood.

8. The Grange should be the center where the people may discuss and become informed on all school, social, civic and political questions from a non-partisan point of view.

9. The Grange should be the medium through which a community should systematically co-operate in the raising, advertising and selling of farm products.

10. The Grange should be the community co-operative breeding association for the improvement of animals and seeds.

### Special Money for Topeka.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will award special prizes at 50 state and other large fairs this fall. In addition to these special prizes on cattle there will also be awarded prizes on dairy butter and cheese made from milk from registered Holsteins and also for milk and cream. These special prizes are allotted to the Topeka State Fair. No other fair in Kansas is recognized.

### J. E. Simpson's Chester Whites.

J. E. Simpson, Sheridan, Mo., is one of Missouri's progressive young breeders of Improved Chester Whites. His herd was established eight years ago with foundation stock from the best herds in existence at that time, and each year he has added breeding stock from the best herds until his herd today is one of the good ones. He has a great lot of sows. They are without exception daughters of great boars of the breed. His herd boar, Teddy, a boar from the A. B. Heath herd, is an outstanding good youngster. He is one of the big boars with quality and has over a nine-inch bone, extra good back, good head and ear, and his litters this year show him to be an extra good breeder. The spring pigs of the herd are a remarkably fine lot and the litters are large, running from eight to fourteen pigs to the litter. Mr. Simpson owns one sow that has a record of fifty-five pigs in five litters raised. A carefully kept six-year record, including all sows retained in the herd, shows an average of eight pigs to the litter for the entire six years, and one of the very best Chester White sows that the writer has ever seen is in this herd. Mr. Simpson will have one of the great Chester White offerings for the fall trade. Watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of his herd.



**HOLSTEIN CATTLE****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.

**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, \$58.50 up. Come and see them.

M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**CORYDALE FARM HERD.**

Holsteins. For sale, three registered bull calves, 1 to 5 months old. Also 20 head of 3 or better grade Holstein cows and heifers.

L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kansas.

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

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS****ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.**

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

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kan.



High Quality Hampshires, headed by T. R. Fancy, prize winner 1912. Booking orders for summer and fall delivery.

S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

**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.

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**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.

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**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.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

**Twenty**

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

**ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**HORSES AND MULES**

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares  
**PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES**



Percherons—Belgians—Shires. The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.

Address, HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

**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 \$650. 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. GILNER, Winfield, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.**

Eight 2-year-old mules, 80 jennets; two stallions broke to jennets. All high-grade stock. There is no stock proposition that will equal raising mules from jennets.

Nathan Q. Tanquary, Fort Stockton, Texas.

**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.

**PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.**

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Crema 22d. No bulls over 6 months.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE****Choice Young Shorthorns**

Several blocky, sappy bulls, in age from 7 to 12 months. Females all sold. 25 choice strictly big type Poland China fall boars and gilts \$20 to \$25 each. IMMUNE FROM CHOLERA.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, 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.

**High Class Bulls**

Two, fit for heavy service, in just right condition \$150 each. Extra show prospect, fit to head Shorthorn herd, for light service, at \$150. Nice one for light service at \$100.

G. A. LAUDE & SONS, Rose, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**

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

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAMS.**  
One yearling bull and several bull calves sired by Roan Hero (Junior champion of 1911), also a few young cows and heifers from the greatest show and prize winning herd in Kansas, priced reasonable.

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE****GUERNSEY.**

We have for sale on registered bull calf past 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.

**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.

**Sunflower Herd Holstein-Friesians**

An A. R. O. herd, where records are made, and since December 1912, am placing all A. R. O. cows in semi-official yearly test. Inka Hilsland DeKol 76076 has produced from December 1 to March 1 over 6,700 pounds milk and over 200 pounds butter fat and still milking above 70 pounds a day. Cows in this herd have A. R. O. records as high as 18 pounds butter seven days at under two years to 25 pounds at full age. Young bulls and service bulls from this herd will add materially to the value of your present herds.

Several nice, straight, registered cows for sale that are due to calve soon. Tiranla Lady Aouda 5th King 61250 and Sir Pontiac Artis De Kol 77152 head this herd, a combination hard to beat.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop. Oskaloosa, Kans.

**IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES**

I have now for sale a lot of personally selected coming 2 and 4-year-olds as good as France and Belgium can produce. Good heavy bone. Straight draft type with quality and the best of breeding. I give a guarantee, good for two years, with each horse sold. All in just good breeding condition and will be a good investment to the purchaser. I can save you some money on a stallion. Barns four blocks from the A. T. & S. F. depot.

**W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS**

**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 Gamboge Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 56 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairyman ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

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

**BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES**

Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams, obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch.

Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

Members American Shropshire Registry Association.

**FIELD NOTES**

**J. D. Gates & Sons' Spotted Polands.**  
Attention is called to the card of J. D. Gates & Sons, Ravenwood, Mo., owners of the great Platte Valley herd of old-fashioned big-boned spotted Poland Chinas. This year Gates & Sons have had splendid luck in saving spring litters and they now have in their herd 150 head of big growthy old-fashioned spotted Poland pigs that will surely interest breeders wanting the old-fashioned kind that is proving to be the popular hog with all farmers and feeders. These pigs were sired by the biggest boars of the breed; many of them by their great massive boar of the easy feeding kind and acknowledged by all to be one of the biggest boars and best breeders of the breed in service today. They also have litters by Pitzman's Wonder by A Wonder and Spotted Mastodon, two of the big ones, and both of them are conceded by all judges to be great individuals and great breeders. The sow herd owned by Gates & Sons is composed entirely of outstanding individuals. They are a carefully selected lot that are making good in every way. The breeding stock of this herd is of no kin to any herd of Spotted Polands in this section of the corn belt, and can be crossed with stock from them. They are now booking orders for spring pigs. Look up their card in this issue and get your order in early, as they are receiving orders daily. Now is the time to get in. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**W. W. Oliver's Big-Type Polands.**  
W. W. Oliver of Guilford, Mo., is one of the progressive young breeders of that state that has succeeded in building up one of the extra good herds of big-type Poland Chinas. Mr. Oliver founded his herd with the best blood of the breed and spared no expense in securing the foundation for his herd. His motto has always been that the best was none too good, and by following these lines year after year has assembled a herd of big high-class Polands that is attracting the attention of breeders throughout the corn belt. His herd is headed by A Wonder's Equal, the biggest two-year-old boar the writer has ever seen. He was sired by A Wonder and his dam was Giant-ess 10th by Matchless Perfection and out of Giantess 2d. A Wonder Equal is a great individual. He has an 11-inch bone and measures 85 inches over back line from end of nose. He has a fine back, splendid head

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams—140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS****O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs**

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

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

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

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

**O. I. C. PIGS—PAIR \$25.00**

H. W. HAYNES, MERIDEN, KANSAS.

and ear, fine spring of rib, well hammed, has good feet, and with his great size has marvelous quality and is proving a great breeder. He is one of the big-type boars that will make breed history. Mr. Oliver has a great herd of big-type sows. They have the size and quality. Among them are daughters of Thousand Pound Jumbo, Giant Lad, Great Look, Capital by Colossus, Long King's Hadley, Selection by Pawnee Allerton by Pawnee Lad, Attorney General Hadley and other noted sires. His offering of spring pigs to the fall trade will be one of the outstanding good ones. Watch for his announcement later.

**Erhart & Sons Move to Kansas.**

A. J. Erhart & Sons, so long known as breeders of big-type Poland Chinas at Adrian, Mo., have moved their entire herd to their new home in Beeler, Ness County, Kansas, and the family will be at home there any time after May 1, ready to show their big Polands. It will be remembered that the Erhart herd was made by combining the famous H. H. Harshaw herd with their own, thus merging two of the strongest herds of big-type Polands in Missouri. What Missouri loses Kansas has gained in the person of another first-class breeder and his herd.



## FIELD NOTES

**Below St. Louis.**  
I have just received an order for the first of my big Spotted Poland China fall boars and so must ask you to change my advertising card as per copy enclosed. Kansas Farmer did good work in helping me to close out a bunch of dandy good young boars.—A. S. ENNIS, Horine, Mo., 30 miles south of St. Louis.

**Clip Your Horses.**  
The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine advertised on another page has a world-wide reputation for excellence. It is used in all countries and deserves a place in every stable. Horses are the most valuable of farm animals and should have a clipping. It can be done easily and quickly with a Stewart machine.

**B. T. Wray & Son's Big-Type Polands.**  
B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., owners of one of Missouri's outstanding good herds of big-type Polands, will be ready for the fall trade with a lot of extra good spring pigs sired by their great herd boars, Sterling Price and Chief Price's Wonder. They will also have litters by the great young herd boar, Mabel's Wonder 2d, sired by them and V. O. Hunt of Ravenwood, Mo. The sire of this great young boar, Mabel's Wonder, was first in aged class at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Breeders wanting strictly high-class big-type Polands should not overlook this great herd. Pigs sired by these great boars and out of sows in Wray & Son's herd will make good.

**J. S. Kennedy's Chester Whites and O. I. C.**  
J. S. Kennedy of Blackton, Iowa, owner of one of the great herds of Chester White and O. I. C. hogs in the corn belt, has for the past 15 years been prominently identified with the scientific breeding and development of the Chester White and O. I. C. hogs and no one breeder has contributed more to the development that has made these breeds popular than has Mr. Kennedy. At the present time he has a herd of sows that in breeding and quality are a tip top lot, and they are raising litters of spring pigs that are among the best and some of them are the best the writer has seen this year. Among the sows of this herd are daughters of the great Lady Belle 29830 that farrowed 161 pigs in fourteen litters and raised 123 of them. Mr. Kennedy has sold \$2,000 worth of hogs from this sow alone. There is also in this herd sows by Belle's Chief, Taylor Boy, Burr Oak, Chip's Model, Calloway Dick, Inheritance, White Eagle, Chief, Rex Silver Bell, and other great boars. One of the features of the herd is the outstanding lot of January pigs that are out of the best dams of the herd. The entire lot of spring pigs are good and were sired by such boars as Iowa Wonder by Chickasaw Chief, Booster Boy by Nesponset Boy, Best of All by Calloway Dick, and Mr. Kennedy's great young herd boar,

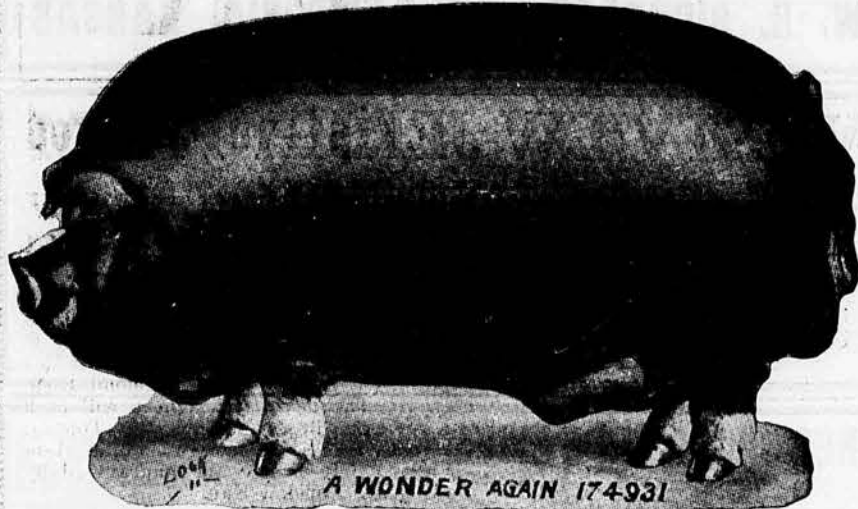
purchases give him a great variety of breeding with which to supply his old and new customers this year. January 28—about the same date as last year—will be utilized for the annual bred sow sale.

## White Rock Bottom Durocs.

To those knowing the value of zeal coupled with energy and unfaltering courage, the success of N. B. Price, proprietor of White Rock Bottom Durocs, will be no surprise. Although still a very young man, Mr. Price has already accomplished more than three-fourths of the older men engaged in the pure-bred business. His herd is one of the largest in Northern Kansas, and it is doubtful if any herd of this breed in this state contains a larger per cent of sale toppers and a greater variety of the most up-to-date breeding. Mr. Price is a student, not alone of pedigrees, but of conditions as well, and plans ahead with unusual foresight for a man of his years. He has cribbed up on the farm at this time nearly 10,000 barrels of corn, and the farm is literally covered with red hogs. The writer made no effort to count them, but will wager Mr. Price knows exactly how many there are and all about each one. There are in the neighborhood of 125 spring pigs, with nearly 20 sows yet to hear from. These pigs were sired by 12 different boars of Kansas, Iowa and Oklahoma, so the variety of breeding is great enough to supply the wants of any owner of Durocs. Mr. Price's principal herd boars are the great old Bonnie K and Overland Colonel, by Muncie Colonel, he by Waveland Colonel. His dam was Lady Bell by Silk Worm. About half of the spring pigs were sired by these boars. Mr. Price topped the W. E. Monasmith sale last winter, also the H. B. Miner sale at Guide Rock, Neb., and bought what R. J. Harding of Iowa pronounced one of the best gilts sold in Iowa last year. Several of the tops of the Leon Carter sale also came to this herd. November 1 and January 29 have been selected for sale dates. See advertisement in this paper and write for prices on sows, bred or open, and on fall boars.

## Eight Successful Years.

Eight years ago R. P. Wells of Formosa, Kan., bought his first pure-bred Duroc Jerseys. The years that followed brought many disappointments; crop failures and cholera in the locality often reduced the profits to a very discouraging point. Many young men starting when Mr. Wells did gave up in disgust long ago, but Mr. Wells, with his characteristic determination, stayed with the business, knowing success would come some day crown his efforts. And so for several years now he has bred and sold his surplus for good prices, making money for himself and doing good for all those fortunate enough and wise enough to buy from him. This year's crop of pigs numbers about 50, with several sows yet to farrow. About half of them were sired by Mr. Wells's good breeding boar, Tat's Chief.



A WONDER AGAIN 174-931

The cut here shown is from a likeness of J. L. Griffith's great Poland China boar, A Wonder Again, a boar with frame for 1,000 pounds. Sired by Long Prospect and out of the noted sow, Mollie B, full sister to the dam of Ellerbrook's A Wonder and half sister to Fesemeyer's noted boar, A Wonder. A Wonder Again is without doubt one of the greatest Poland China boars ever brought to this state. He will be a factor in Mr. Griffith's February 19 bred sow sale.

Milligan 2262 by Hilligan 1249. Milligan is one of the outstanding young boars of the breed. He is one of the big-boned high-quality kind. He was the first prize pig at Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, 1912. A litter brother was second, and a litter sister was first in her class. The extra good litters by this boar show him to be a very fine breeder. Mr. Kennedy has claimed October 16 as the date of his annual fall sale. Chester White and O. I. C. breeders will find his offering strictly first-class. Watch Kansas Farmer for further information concerning this great herd.

## Monasmith and His Durocs.

One of the progressive big-type Duroc Jersey breeders of Kansas is W. E. Monasmith of Formosa, on the Rock Island. Mr. Monasmith established this herd several years ago, and in the years that have intervened between that time and now he has developed into one of the foremost breeders of the hog belt. Mr. Monasmith does things, and never lets opportunity knock at his door unbidden, because he is on the job every hour of the day and has developed a keen insight into the business that he loves so well. He is making a success of it and is a factor for good in the locality where he lives, for many a farmer that now has well-bred or high-grade Durocs bought his first ones from Bill. The boar, Kansas Special 29011, has made considerable development during the year. He is larger and smoother than before and continues to demonstrate his great value as a sire of strong well-formed pigs. A son of the prize-winning son of Ohio Chief, Valley Chief, and out of a dam by Young Hadley, it is no wonder that his owner is being urged to show him this year. He is assisted by the very promising young boar, Colonel Gene, by B. & C's Colonel, grand champion boar at all leading state fairs two years ago. Colonel Gene's dam was the sow, Imogene, by the noted eastern boar, Pilot Wonder. Mr. Monasmith has about 50 choice spring pigs, partly by these boars, but many of them out of sows bought at leading winter sales, owing to the fact that he sold off so close at his winter sale. Several extra fine litters are out of sows bought at the Leon Carter sale, among them a litter by River Bend Colonel and out of a dam by Carter's great boar, Dreamland Colonel. The five sows bought at Mr. Carter's sale saved 36 pigs out of 48 farrowed. Mr. Monasmith topped the Rinehart & Son sale last winter, buying the great daughter of King of Kantbeet for \$132.50, also one at the Agricultural College sale. These

grandson of the prize-winning Tatarraz. He is a boar of great quality and transmits it to his offspring, no difference what kind of sow he is mated with. Others are by this boar's assistant, Buddy O. K., a son of W. L. A's Perfection, ne by the famous W. L. A's Choice Goods. The dam of Buddy O. K. was a sow sired by the prize-winning Buddy K 4th. It will be seen that this boar is closely related to the noted H. A's Queen, owned by William Sells. One gilt yet to farrow was bought at the Rinehart & Son sale and will bring a litter from the great herd boar, R. & S. Crimson Wonder by Crimson Wonder Again. Mr. Wells has a herd of large, good producing sows, all of them bred along the most profitable lines of rich breeding. He will hold his annual fall sale October 28, and a bred sow sale January 26. All the pigs and fall stuff will be vaccinated a little later and fed with the care and judgment necessary for their development into great breeding animals.

## The Courts Have Again Upheld the Harder Patent.

The courts have recently sustained the Harder patent, under which many of the silos manufactured in the United States are being made. These cases have been pending for some time in the United States and on several previous occasions the courts, including the Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit, have sustained the patents, and this final decision would seem to settle the matter in so far as stave silo construction with continuous openings reinforced door frame is concerned. A great many of the silo makers have been insisting on enforcing the Harder patent, and in the face of the new court decision are going to do so. A considerable number of silo manufacturers have been licensed to use the Harder patent. These companies give each silo purchaser a license plate which shows that the owner is lawfully entitled to use the Harder patent and shall be free from prosecution and other annoyances because of the patent.

## Burger's Business.

Col. Lafe Burger of Wellington, Kan., has just closed a good year's business. In addition to his live stock business he has been selling much real estate at auction. He is booking summer and fall sales now, having a number already booked. If you are going to have a sale of live stock or want to sell your farm, it will pay you to get in touch with Colonel Burger. Write him today, and mention Kansas Farmer.

## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## WRAY &amp; 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.

## EXPANSIVE CHIEF, BY OLD EXPANSIVE, FOR SALE.

Owing to the fact that I own another good son of Expansive and have considerable of his get, I will sell EXPANSIVE CHIEF. Will be glad to show this boar and his get to any breeder that desires to place an outstanding boar at the head of his herd. Also 15 fall boars, sons of Expansive Chief, Long King's Best and Expansive Wonder. Inspection invited. H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

## THE OLD-FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS.

One hundred and fifty pigs for sale at \$24 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 Polands. 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.

## STRAUS SPOLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them. O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

## 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.

## 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 Polands

Choice spring pigs for sale, priced to sell. Everything guaranteed as represented. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Beeler, Ness County, 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.

## HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Because I cannot use him longer I will sell my herd boar, Colossus Pan, a son of Colossus and out of the noted Expansion sow, Queen Over Pan. Also fall pigs, either sex. Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, 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. G. M. Carnutt, Montserrat, Mo.

## DUROC JERSEYS

## Choice Fall Gilts

By Tatarraz and G. M.'s Tat. Col. at very reasonable prices. Will keep them and breed them for fall litters. Some fine fall boars left at farmers' prices. HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—Duroc March pigs, \$9.00 and up, by Model Again, Long Lad, or Tatarraz Box. Five railroads. E. 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. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

## GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Headed by the great Dreamland Colonel sows; carry the blood of noted ancestors. Stock for sale. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

## DUROC BRED GILTS.

Twelve head of fall farrow. Will breed and keep until safe. \$30 each. Also a few boars. Choice breeding. E. F. WELLS, Formosa, 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. MUNSSELL, 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.

WHITE ROCK BOTTOM DUROCS—Tried sows bred or open. Also fall boars. 125 spring pigs. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

## JERSEY CATTLE.

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 231914, R. of M. 1719, test 512 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 Gola, P. S. 9644, H. C. (sister of Noble of Oakland). Cannot be excelled. Price, \$150.00. R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

## GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

Richly bred heifers and bull calves for sale. The blood of Golden Lad and other noted sires. Farm one mile north of town. Inspection invited. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

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, sire by half brother to Noble of Oakland. His five nearest dams on mother's side made 102 pounds butter in 7 days. A few light fawn bull calves. S. S. Smith, 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.

## 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. GULBERT, Wallace, Kansas.

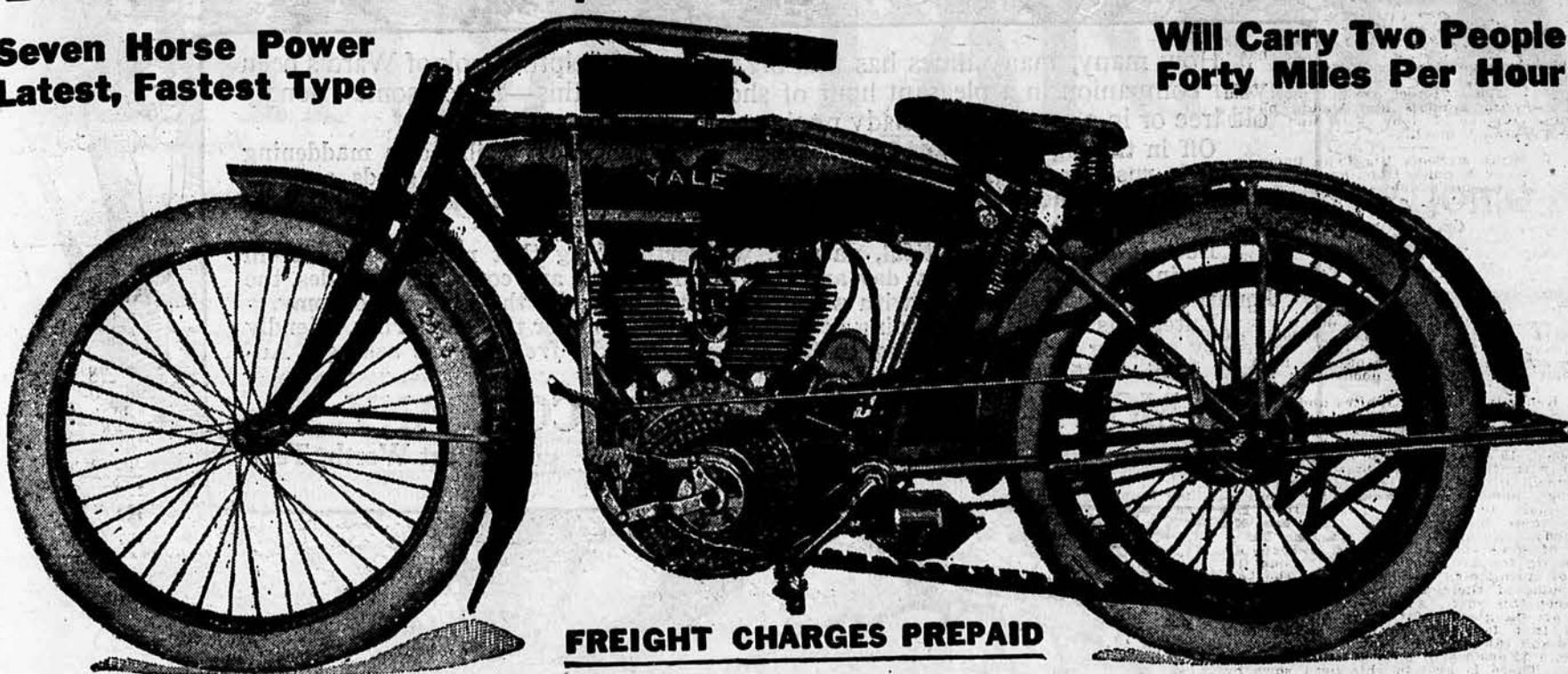
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Send in your names and addresses, boys. KANSAS FARMER is going to give away ABSOLUTELY FREE this \$275 YALE Motorcycle, with \$500 in prizes, in a subscription contest just starting. It doesn't cost you a cent to enter, and we are going to pay you LIBERALLY IN CASH for each subscription you secure and help you to earn from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per week. YOU CAN'T LOSE in this contest, and you have everything to gain. Some fellow is going to win this big, fine, \$275.00 YALE Motorcycle and make a lot of money besides, just by turning some of his spare time to a good advantage during the next few weeks. WHY NOT YOU?

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 speedy \$275 YALE Motorcycle that will bring you more pleasure than anything else you could own. You will not feel that your time is wasted in this contest, because you get paid liberally IN CASH for every subscription you secure, and under the special plan I will send you, subscriptions can be secured EASY and FAST. You will not know how easily you can really get this Motorcycle until you send in your name and address.

THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING. A complete description of the YALE Motorcycle and the other big prizes that will be given away absolutely free will be sent to you, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and make from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per week. If you really would like to have this dandy 7-horsepower \$275 YALE Motorcycle, 1913 model, and make money while you are earning it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below.

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Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. HE HAS NOT. You will never know how easy it is to win in a Motorcycle Contest or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—it will be given away absolutely free, freight charges prepaid to you home. Sign and send the blank at once to

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**Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest**

**625 Jackson St.**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS**

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Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days A FREE PREMIUM will be sent with the free outfit, and full information about the contest and description of all the prizes, so ACT AT ONCE.

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