

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home.

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## KANSAS FARMER KANSAS PURE SEED PRIMER

By H. F. Roberts, Botanist, Kansas Experiment Station

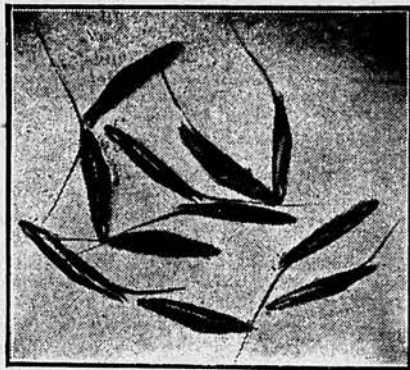
**Q**UESTION: How much money do Kansas people pay out for seed every year? Answer: About six million dollars for all kinds of seed.

**Q.** What insures the purity and vitality of this seed? **A.** Nothing whatever.

**Q.** How can the purity and vitality of seed be ascertained? **A.** By having the seed tested by experts in a seed laboratory.

**Q.** Is work of this kind being done in Kansas? **A.** It is. The seed laboratory, in charge of the Department of Botany, of the Manhattan Kansas Experiment Station, has voluntarily carried on this work for eight years, and the use of its facilities is free for all citizens of Kansas.

**Q.** How many samples has the seed laboratory tested for Kansas people? **A.** In 1905, 105 samples; in 1906, 284 sam-



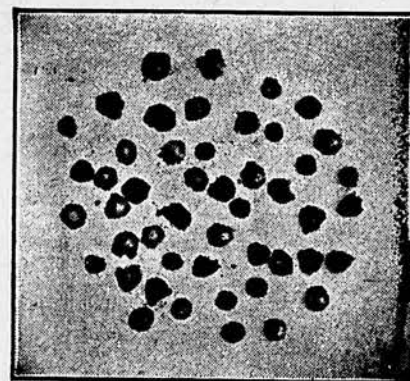
THE SEED OF CHESS OR CHEAT.

ples; 1907, 237 samples; 1908, 283 samples; 1909, 251 samples; 1910, 205 samples; 1911, 246 samples; 1912, 246 samples; 1912, 552 samples; 1913, 1,030 samples; 1914 (October 1), 1,489 samples.

**Q.** What does the work of the seed laboratory show as to the present condition of the agricultural seed on the Kansas market? **A.** Let us take the case of alfalfa seed for the past eighteen months, during which time 487 samples were submitted for analysis. Seventy-four of the samples of alfalfa submitted contained dodder; 91 contained Russian thistle; 34 contained star thistle; 18 contained bindweed; 16 contained chicory; five contained Canada thistle. All these, without exception, are bad weeds, and most of them noxious weeds.

**Q.** How numerous were the seeds in samples such as the above?

**DODDER SEEDS 57 PER TEASPOONFUL.**  
**Answer:** One sample of alfalfa analyzed fifty-seven dodder seeds per five grams—a rounded teaspoonful. This would mean over 5,000 dodder seeds to the pound of alfalfa seed. If sown on the land at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre, it would mean 77,565 dodder seeds sown on an acre, or nearly two



MUCH DESPISED RUSSIAN THISTLE.

seeds to every square foot—enough dodder, if only half the seeds grew, to blot out a field of alfalfa completely!

**EIGHTEEN BINDWEED SEEDS IN THIS TEASPOONFUL.**

Another alfalfa sample contained enough seed of bindweed to make over 1,700 to the pound—enough to sow 25,500 per acre, which means that a little less than every two square feet of ground in an acre would be planted with the seeds of the worst weed scourge known to Kansas. Another alfalfa sample contained chicory seed in about the same amount; and still another contained about the same amount of wild mustard.

**CALLED "ALFALFA" BUT LARGELY RUSSIAN THISTLE.**

One sample of alfalfa seed analyzed contained 470 Russian thistle seeds in one rounded teaspoonful. This was enough Russian thistle seed to run 490,900 seeds to the acre—enough to make

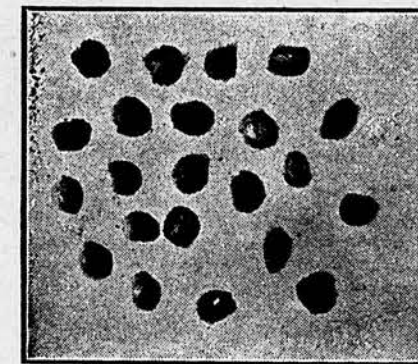
sixteen seeds of Russian thistle to every square foot in an acre of ground, if this so-called brand of "alfalfa" seed were sown at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre.

**PLENTY OF CRAB GRASS AND FOXTAIL.**  
One alfalfa sample contained 1,147 seeds of foxtail in a teaspoonful, besides 175 seeds of crab grass, and considerable numbers of other seeds. Of this sample 22.6 per cent consisted of weed seed, and 4.2 per cent was trash!

**ALFALFA BOUGHT FOR "PURE SEED."**  
One lot of alfalfa which the sender alleged to have bought as "pure seed," contained eighteen kinds of weeds, including black bindweed, and 1,000 seeds of foxtail, and weed seeds, per five-gram sample analyzed. In addition there was 6 per cent of trash, making 36.5 per cent foreign matter of all kinds in this "pure seed."

**MADE HIS TENANT PLANT THIS SEED.**  
It is bad enough where a man is deceived and plants poor and bad seed unknowingly. How much worse is it where a man wilfully plants or compels another to sow the land down with bad seed? Here is the case of a man whose "alfalfa" seed, so called, contained 10.2 per cent trash and 5.5 per cent bindweed seed—about three times the amount of weed seed that should ever be allowed to pass. Among these weeds were dodder and large quantities of foxtail and crab grass—fourteen kinds altogether. The sample germinated only 15 per cent. And yet the land owner insisted on his tenant planting this seed. With a proper seed law, such seed could not get on the market at all.

**WHY DO MEN PLANT SEED LIKE THIS?**  
Here are three alfalfa cases that came to our attention. One was alfalfa seed containing 22.5 per cent weed seeds, one-fifth of which were foxtail. In addition



DODDER, THE ENEMY OF ALFALFA.

there was 5.9 per cent trash. Another sample contained 28.48 per cent foreign seed, of which 22 per cent was foxtail. In this sample there was also 31.6 per cent trash. A third sample contained 43.3 per cent foxtail. If Kansas had an efficient seed law, seed like this could not get on the market.

**BUCKHORN IN TIMOTHY SEED.**  
The timothy samples analyzed for the past eighteen months furnished 133 cases which contained seed of buckhorn. In one instance a single sample tested contained 400 seeds of this noxious weed—enough to sow the enormous number of 784,000 to the acre, or 180 to every square foot.

**QUACK GRASS AND CHEAT IN BROME GRASS.**

Eleven samples of brome grass tested in the last year and a half contained quack grass, one sample containing 162 seeds of this noxious weed, or enough to make 330,000 to the acre, sowing at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre of this "brome grass" seed. This would plant seven seeds of quack grass in every square foot of ground. Another brome grass case contained 6.9 per cent trash and 7.2 per cent foreign seeds, of which 159 were quack grass.

**AND NOW FOR THE MEADOW FESCUE.**  
Forty-eight out of fifty samples of meadow fescue tested in the last eighteen months contained cheat, and one sample contained cheat seed to the extent of 9 per cent—practically an adulteration. In one instance a sample was sent in as meadow fescue which proved to be simply 99.1 per cent cheat seed. In another case there were 5.9 per cent trash and 7.3 per cent foreign seeds, of which 95 were cheat.

Another sample of meadow fescue contained 11.6 per cent trash, and 11.2 per cent of foreign seed, nearly 9 per cent of which was cheat. Another case gave 6.5 per cent trash and 7.2 per cent foreign seed, of ten different varieties, cheat predominating.

[To Be Continued.]

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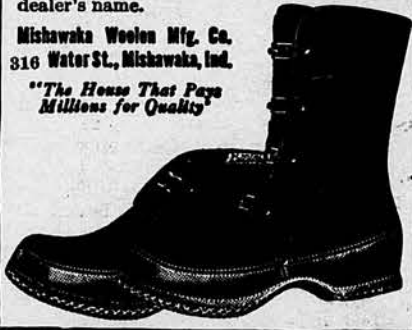
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## ORGANIZATION METHODS.

There is much loose talk in every section—and Kansas is no exception—pointing to the organization of farmers as a remedy for this or that existing evil. We believe in the organization of farmers. Their organization along the right lines will have much to do, not only in remedying certain existing evils, but also in bringing about more satisfactory farming conditions in various respects. But organization such as will accomplish desired results, cannot be forced. It must come voluntarily; it must come because of a generally recognized need among the farmers of the community, and furthermore, whether or not organization is likely to be successful will depend largely upon the capacity to establish and satisfactorily manage the work. With a strong local feeling for organization along any particular line, and with certain definite aims in view, and competent management, organization worth while can be accomplished.

In too many organizations the above requirements are totally lacking. Too often the organization is the result of some outside influence which comes largely through a promoter—a man who has machinery to sell or who otherwise will profit individually through such organization. The result is that farmers are induced to organize, to co-operate when they do not have deeply rooted in their souls a disposition so to do or a determination to succeed. The Federal Department of Agriculture is continually receiving inquiries from all sections asking how farmers ought to organize, and this is what the department says:

"Having decided that an associated effort is warranted by the needs of the community, a study should be made of the kind of organization that would be most helpful and the ways and means of making its work effective. While this calls for intelligent, enthusiastic, and self-sacrificing leadership, it is best that this be furnished locally. Organizations may need outside advice, but they should not be promoted by outsiders. The farmer's advance must come as the result of his own efforts; his progress must develop from within rather than from without. The organization that is given him is of far less value to him than the one which he himself creates. In the matter of securing advice it is generally wise to make application to the agricultural college or the proper government official. In asking for this advice a full statement of the local situation should be given—the territory to be included, number of farmers interested, class and amount of work to be undertaken, previous co-operative experience, and any other local features that will give a definite idea of the problems that must be met in outlining a plan of organization for the betterment of the community."

## FENCE THE FARM.

There are thousands of farms in Kansas so well improved in buildings and machinery that it would seem that no more money could profitably be expended thereon, yet most of these farms are so poorly fenced that much waste, running in the course of a year to hundreds of dollars, cannot be saved but which could be converted into beef or pork or animal growth if the fields were properly fenced. Throughout many sections of Kansas this year it was impossible to realize upon the volunteer wheat, the foxtail and other grasses growing in the wheat stubble. This because the fields were not fenced so that the pigs, calves or horses could be turned into them. On these same farms there has been much waste this fall because the hogs could not be turned into the cornstalks with the cattle while the stalks were being pastured. There are every year on every farm fields into which sheep could be turned and which fields would feed the flock well for a six weeks or a two months period if the fencing were properly done. So it seems plain that one of the essentials to the most profitable utilization of crops grown upon the farm is that of fencing which will turn all kinds of farm animals. It is indeed surprising to observe

how animals of all kinds will thrive when turned into open fields. They will obtain a good living, indeed make growth and put on flesh on the wasteage in fields in which the crop has been saved to as good advantage as modern machinery will save it.

The economy and consequent advisability of "hogging off" corn as well as some of the sorghum crops, has been bearing heavily upon us during the past few months. This because we have seen recently on several farms poor crops of corn which have been fenced and the corn harvested by hogs. In each instance the farmer presented it to us that the crop was poor and that the sound corn he would obtain therefrom would scarcely pay for the husking and secured more feed therefrom than if the corn had been carefully husked. In each instance the farmer thought the hogs did better in the open field than if they had been fed in the lots provided for feeding. In one instance a flock of sheep was turned into the field after the hogs had disposed of the corn and the sheep fattened on that which the hogs were not able to use, so this farmer was happy in the belief that he had found a new way by which he could more profitably utilize the corn of the farm than heretofore, and this was because he had found it practical to fence a portion of his farm with hog wire. This man now will proceed to fence the entire farm so that in the future he can utilize so far as is possible, every bit of each crop grown. He holds the belief that on his quarter section he has at a conservative estimate been losing not less than three hundred dollars per year in grains and pasture of one kind and another, wasted. His saving will exceed this, because he now sees the saving of the husking.

It is safe to conclude that it will pay to fence the farm hog-tight just so soon as it is possible to raise the money with which to do it. It is apparent that such fencing, through the economy it brings, will help in building better barns and better residences. A farm is not well improved until it is so well fenced that stock of any kind can be turned into every field just so soon as the crop is removed and that the stock may avail itself of the residue from that crop.

What are you doing to minimize the damage done alfalfa fields by gophers? Our reports indicate that this fall the damage from these pests is more serious than in any previous year. Not only do they destroy the alfalfa plant, but the mounds thrown up interfere with the harvesting of such alfalfa as they do not kill. While trapping is probably the most sure way of killing the gophers, nevertheless it is a slow method and requires more labor than will usually be expended. The more practical method is that of poisoning. The poison is used with shelled corn as a base. A quart of the poison can be bought from the Kansas Agricultural College for \$1.10 and which amount is enough for a half bushel of grain. As gophers are especially active in the fall and spring, the best results can be obtained by distributing the poison at these seasons.

If an education is worth having, it is worth working for. Twenty-five years ago it was not uncommon for the young man or the young woman of the farm to work his or her way through school. During this period times have wonderfully changed in Kansas, particularly so in farm wealth and the ability of the farmer to educate his family. In view of this condition it would seem that a large proportion of the boys and girls now attending school would be supported by their parents. This is not the situation, however, to such extent as might be believed. Recent figures given out by the Kansas Agricultural College show that 40 per cent of an enrollment of 2,218 students get no help from home. This percentage represents 844 individuals in attendance at that institution, each of whom is wholly self-supporting. In addition there are 300 partly self-supporting, and there are 879 who are supported wholly by parents or others, leaving 195 who make no report as to

the source of their support. It is well to remark in this connection that a comparatively few of those who support themselves are employed at choring about the college. The girls find employment doing housework and caring for children in Manhattan families. Boys wait on tables, wash dishes in boarding houses and restaurants, tend furnaces, wash windows, take care of yards, etc. It is apparent from the above that the boys and girls of today not only possess the same spirit and determination as those of twenty-five years ago, but also that the young man or woman who desires schooling must now get it in about the same way as formerly.

There are some localities in the West in which wheat is making a slow start, and a correspondent from Scott County writes that the outlook is for no wheat in his section next year. This because wheat sown this fall has not yet sprouted. Possibly the farmers of this section are too expectant as a result of last fall's experience, when thousands of acres of wheat were at this season being pastured because of the large early growth. Our correspondent is either a new man in the country or does not recall the past. The slow starting of wheat in the fall is not a matter for alarm to the seasoned westerner. Year after year he has seen the seed of wheat remain in the ground unspouted until the following spring and even then make a crop which elicited great rejoicing. It must be said of Kansas that unfavorable early conditions can be converted into the most satisfactory outlook within a shorter time than anywhere else on earth. The hope of the Kansan is proverbial.

We are anxious that all KANSAS FARMER boys and girls familiarize themselves with the requirements of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association pertaining to the exhibits of corn, kafir, milo, feterita, potatoes, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., to be made under the auspices of that association at the annual statewide farmers' institute to be held at Manhattan, December 28 to January 1. Information can be had by addressing the Extension Division, Kansas Agricultural College. A silver loving cup worth \$100 is offered by the association, and \$222 in cash prizes is offered by the Kansas Bankers' Association. Those wide-awake boys and girls who know good specimens of the above named seeds can make some money and bring some glory to themselves and their communities by entering this contest.

We are hoping that many KANSAS FARMER readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Secretary Houston of the Federal Department of Agriculture during his visit to Kansas in January. He will address the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka on January 14 and the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College on the morning of January 15, and to each of these meetings the public is invited. It isn't often that Kansas has opportunity to entertain the man who holds the most prominent agricultural position in America and, we think, in the world. It will do every Kansan good to see and hear Secretary Houston.

It was to be expected that the students and faculty of Kansas Agricultural College would assume their share of the responsibility in the Belgian relief movement. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that they have arranged for the milling of a carload of flour, from wheat grown on the college farm and ground by the college mill, to be shipped to suffering Belgians. To accomplish this it was necessary to collect \$1,100 among students and faculty.

Millet leaves the soil in shape to produce a better crop of wheat. At the North Dakota station it has been found that the three crops of wheat following millet produced 16½ bushels more wheat than the three crops of wheat following wheat.

## ABOUT DRY FARMING.

A wide-awake Western Kansan who has spent thirty years in one of the western counties, who has farmed successfully and accumulated wealth, says the word "dry farming" has no place in a Kansas farm publication. We have numerous times stated that Kansas people do not like this word, but their failure to approve it does not remove or in any wise change those conditions which make its use necessary.

The term as used and as at present understood refers to the production of profitable crops without irrigation on lands that receive an annual precipitation of twenty inches or less. This is in substance the definition given the word by John A. Widtsoe, president of the Utah Agricultural College, and who has thought more deeply on the subject of dry farming than any other man. To sections of dashing rains, high winds and high temperatures, even though having an annual precipitation of thirty inches, the term is also applied. The line marking the eastern limit of twenty inches of annual precipitation in Kansas is approximately that across the state between Decatur and Norton counties on the north, and Meade and Clark counties on the south, and the line marking the eastern limit of thirty inches of precipitation is that between Republic and Washington counties on the north and Cowley and Sumner counties on the south. It will be observed, therefore, that at least two-thirds of Kansas lies within that area to which the term "dry farming," under the above definition, applies.

Many suggestions for a better—a less offensive—name have been made. "Dry land agriculture" has been proposed, but this is fully as objectionable because it has therein the word "dry" and furthermore is longer. Widtsoe has considered "arid farming," "semi-arid farming," "humid farming" and "irrigation farming," according to the prevailing conditions in various parts of the world and under which farming must be done. The word "dry farming," however, is so general in its use, and so well understood, that there seems no occasion for a change. There is or should be no objection to calling a thing or a practice by its right name. If an ill-smelling flower should be called a rose, the scent would remain unchanged.

Dry farming is a world problem since six-tenths of the earth's agricultural land lies in regions of twenty inches or less of annual precipitation and a considerable portion of the remaining area is subject to periodic drouth. Therefore, we Kansans have a world of very good company in our efforts to produce profitable crops under a comparatively light rainfall. Dry farming methods are only good farming practices, which practices apply to the best farming everywhere. To accomplish this result in some sections different methods are employed from those necessary in other sections, but the ultimate end is the same everywhere.

The origin of the term "dry farming" was explained in our hearing recently by Director Jardine of the Kansas Agricultural College. The term originated in Utah at a time when the land under the irrigation was so fully utilized that farmers found it necessary to go out onto the unirrigated land and "dry farm."

Even in states quarantined for the foot and mouth disease, people need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot and mouth disease is not easily communicated through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human beings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. The disease when contracted by adults is not at all a serious illness. It commonly takes the form of slight fever sores in the mouth and a slight eruption on the fingers. In the case of small or sickly children, it may take a more serious form, especially if complicated by other illnesses.



# FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

*Sanitation and Quarantine Essential to Control—James Law, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**T**HE Federal Department of Agriculture in its work to control and stamp out foot and mouth disease apparently has as its advisers only those whose acquaintance with the disease is limited to the last two American outbreaks and the American method of controlling by slaughter.

## ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENT.

The federal department is quoted as saying that "the milk ducts dry up." This is altogether erroneous. Milk is usually given during the active stage of the malady, and freely during the preliminary and convalescent stages. Hence the need of sterilizing this product if it is to be used to feed calves or swine, and above all, if there is any risk of its use in any form as human food.

Again, it is said, "it takes two years to cure the disease." This may seem necessary to justify the slaughter of all members of every infected and exposed herd, but the fact is that "under simple cleanliness, dryness, good air, and cool, soft feeding, the disease subsides in two weeks, and in the third week recovery is usually completed."

Again, the department is quoted as saying "the only way to stamp out the disease is to destroy all animals afflicted." A very little European experience would have convinced the secretary's advisers that this is a bad blunder, with no sure basis of fact for its foundation. It is proper to add here that in European herds left to recover under good sanitary conditions, a death is almost unknown.

McMinn's statistics for Scotland of the Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company, covering a period of six years—1855-1860—when foot and mouth disease was domiciled in Scotland, furnishes 1,474 deaths of bovines from all causes, but not one from foot and mouth disease.

## AMERICAN EXPERIENCE OF 1870.

All American experience under similar conditions is to the same effect. The great outbreak in 1870, which seems to be a closed book to most recent American veterinary writers, was started by English cattle landed at Montreal, and spread over Ontario, New York, New Jersey and the New England States, and was subjected to no arbitrary official restrictions, yet it spent itself in three months and left not a germ behind to start a new infection in the coming spring. Why should not the advocates of a uniform slaughter of suspected herds give attention to such an example? The existing conditions, it is true, favored such a happy outcome. At that time virtually all cattle traffic was from west to east. The extension of the disease was made in late fall and early winter when cattle were already in winter quarters or just going into them. The fly season was practically over for the year so that insect bearers of infection were no longer to be feared. The yearly freshening for cows was then mainly in the spring and not scattered through the year as now. New-born and susceptible calves were rare and thus another source of disease maintenance was eliminated. The disease was new to the country and the stock owners were so disgusted with it that few or no sales were made in the infected districts. The general result was therefore that any arrival of a new animal from an infected herd secured a speedy infection of every animal in the herd into which it was taken, so that all went through the active stages of the disease within two weeks, all recovered fully in another week, and, being for the time proof against a second attack, they could not be harmed by any left-over loose germs. The calves came later and by that time the stray germs had lost their vitality. The general result was that every herd was immunized speedily against any new attack, by the very mild affection. As the traffic was eastward, it was only on the east of a previously affected herd that a new herd became affected and therefore the plague advanced steadily from west to east. It finally reached the Atlantic Coast and, as there were no other herds to be affected, the infection virtually burned itself out.

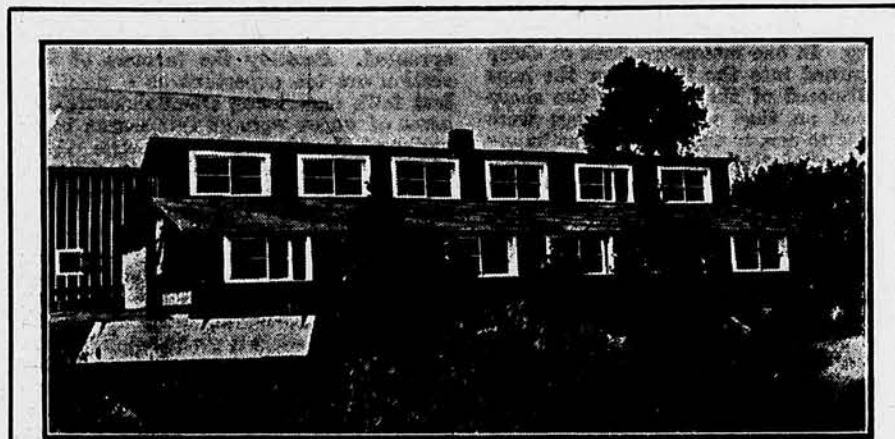
During my boyhood I had the same lesson under my eyes every year in Great Britain. Cattle bought in at the great autumnal markets almost of necessity brought with them the foot and mouth infection. During the next fortnight they passed through the plague on the feeding farm, all recovered during

the next fourteen days, and the following spring when the dairy cows calved there was no germ left to infect the offspring. There never was an outbreak of the plague except as the result of bringing into the herd an animal from outside.

## SLAUGHTER METHOD LEADS TO CONCEALMENT.

As a contrast may be named the outbreak in Massachusetts in 1902. The disease was found in the suburbs of Boston in the late fall—some stockmen assured me they had seen cases as early as July. It prevailed throughout the winter and until the following June. Why did it not burn itself out as it did in 1870 from eight different states? To my mind the chief reason was to be found in the compulsory slaughter order. The dairyman had many cogent reasons why he should not lose his herd. This herd had been in many cases selected with skill to suit his milk trade. He had his cows—some specially adapted to furnish milk for infants, others for invalids at seasons when wanted. He had taken great pains to secure and keep only animals free from tuberculosis. He

when an infected importation has just arrived but not yet landed; or, again, where when such a herd has been landed and put in convenient premises where it can be disposed of without endangering other animals; or, again, where a few additional herds have been infected and retained in a circumscribed area; or, again, when an infected herd is discovered in transit, in stock yards, cars, feeding and watering places, in boats, trucks or other conveyances. In such cases prompt and remorseless slaughter is usually the best, or only resort. But where a valuable herd, essential to an important contract, or of a high breeding value, are where they can be safely quarantined and their high racial or commercial value preserved without resultant injury, a strict and absolute seclusion is far better. Not only is the high value of the live stock preserved. Their valued products which they were yielding before and which, after a short isolation, they will be again specially fitted to produce liberally, are conserved; they even come out for a time highly immune from this malady, which, in a district recently—perhaps still—infected, is



HERE IS WHERE JOHN COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS FIRST SEE THE LIGHT.—SUNLIGHT IN EVERY PEN SHOULD BE RULE FOR EVERY HOGHOUSE.

knew the constitutions of his cows—how they would respond to rations and how he could keep up his supply. The sudden killing of his cows would render it difficult or impossible to at once fill the demands of his milk route, or his contracts with large establishments. The buying of a new herd would subject him to all sorts of risks—cows with short milking seasons, weak digestion, defective milk glands and with tuberculosis. The owner of a pure-bred herd loses at once the treasured strain of blood which it may have cost him many years and a high cost to get, and the value of which depends now mainly on the high-priced offspring.

Is it any wonder that these owners should hate to give up their possession? That they should hide the existence of the malady in their herds? They knew that in two weeks the disease would naturally spend its force and that this stock would be left as good as before. Why, then, should they not shut them up for this period? Evidently this is what many of the stock owners of Massachusetts did in the outbreak of 1902. All through the winter fresh centers of infection were turning up and the number of abscesses and serious local infections was unprecedented. The herds were closely secluded indoors, and, to avoid the public eye, even the manure could not be turned out of doors, but was left under a roof to putrify and ferment, to multiply whatever microbes were present, to make complex mixtures of different cultures, and to increase the potency and virulence of some that began as simple, mild and harmless germs. Hence the disease persisted for nine months—more correctly eleven months—as compared with three months in the 1870 outbreak when the stock were kept in a more sanitary condition.

The same is clear in cases in Europe where the malady is credited with having acquired and maintained an extraordinary virulence. Brown's losses of 18.37 per cent were in herds in the city of London, where the cows were kept in close confinement and where no daily removal of manure and sanitation of its place of storage could be secured. Fleming's record of a loss of 10 per cent implies a similar crowding and confinement in the vicinity of the military barracks.

The slaughter system has its place, as

an enhancement of their value. Meanwhile the additional outlay incident to the slaughter is saved. This includes the cost of appraisement, slaughter, indemnity, burial, and the purchase of a new herd with its attendant difficulties and risks, also the burning of all fodder left on the premises, as this can rarely be safely fed to other ruminants or swine, and no more safely to horses unless they are confined to the already infected premises. The slaughter system is, on the fact of it, reckless and wasteful, while the system by seclusion and disinfection is essentially economic and conservative.

The one argument for slaughter is that it at once does away with the further continuous production of the germ, but this is more in name than in reality. To begin with, the disease is usually in the height of its active condition before it is discovered. The infecting germ has been multiplying by myriads in the animal body for from two to four or six days and has been liberally scattered over the premises. The infection of the premises need not be much increased by the strictest isolation, under liberal disinfection for seven days more. The good will of the stock owner will more than compensate this in his making an early report of the illness instead of waiting for its discovery by the inspector, and the same invaluable help may be counted on in his co-operation in cutting off every channel of escape of the infection to other places and stock.

Ill considered and oppressive rules always tend to retard sanitation and beget antagonism, and more or less effective even if secret opposition, a thing the advisers of the government at Washington do not seem to appreciate sufficiently. A kindly consideration of the stock owner's rights, on the other hand, begets a hearty co-operation, which is of the greatest assistance to the sanitary officer. With such good will it is not difficult to maintain the strictest quarantine isolation, especially in winter. No creature is allowed to pass outside the premises; no living thing—man, beast or bird—is allowed to enter; loose straying animals are closely shut up or exterminated—sparrows, poultry and vermin, including hawks and buzzards, are to be especially excluded; fodder of all kinds and manure are embargoed; drainage from

the infected premises into streams and other supplies of drinking water is made impossible; after the plague has spent itself, an exhaustive disinfection of every infected or possibly infected thing must complete the purification and the owner goes on reaping his profits as before from the same animals, not only preserved, but for the time insusceptible to any new infection by this particular germ.

## EDITOR'S COMMENT.

Dr. James Law, the author of the above article on foot and mouth disease, is eminently qualified to speak as he has of the methods employed in eradicating this disease.

From 1896 until his recent retirement from active work he was dean of the New York State Veterinary College located at Cornell University. For twenty-five years previous to that he had been head of the veterinary department of the university and executed many important commissions for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Federal Department of Agriculture, among them being the work of field chief in the extermination of the cattle lung plague in Illinois and New York in 1887 and '88. He was sent by this bureau to the Kansas Agricultural College in connection with the slaughtering of the tubercular animals at this institution in 1897. He was likewise in Kansas at the time of the '84 outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

He was educated at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in Scotland and held several important veterinary positions in Scotland and England before coming to Cornell.

The casual reader might assume that he is not in favor of the drastic measures being followed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in stamping out the present outbreak of foot and mouth disease. A close study, however, will reveal the fact that the principal difference is in the character of the drastic measures which Doctor Law would utilize in wiping out an outbreak of this kind.

The method of handling the 700 head of valuable dairy breeding animals which were on exhibition at the National Dairy Show at Chicago and were caught there by the quarantine, may be the means of learning much concerning this disease. The results so far are in direct line with Doctor Law's contentions. It apparently was the first intention of the government to slaughter these animals. These cattle represented an incalculable value to the live stock industry. It would be hard to determine their actual monetary value. Some have estimated it to be at least a million dollars.

The Department of Agriculture, as a result of much pressure, was prevailed upon to relax from its original purpose and give the owners of these cattle a chance to try and save them. They have been under the most rigid quarantine and have been cared for in the most sanitary manner possible. Owing to the splendid work done by the men having the care of these cattle, which work is under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinary College, the animals are having the disease in an extremely mild form. Not an animal has been lost. The sick have recovered in a very short time. Only a few blisters have been found in the mouths of those affected, and in many cases the feet have not been affected at all. The milk flow was decreased for only a day or two and then returned to normal production.

It is expected that all the animals will recover and the question now is whether the animals will be freed from the contagion after the recovery so as not to spread the disease when they are returned to their respective homes. It probably will be possible to determine in some sort of experimental way as to the freedom of the cattle from contagion before permitting them to be scattered. Apparently there is no doubt in Doctor Law's mind as to the possibility of destroying the contagion after a herd has recovered.

## Jersey Cattle Club Appropriates \$15,000.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has appropriated \$10,000 to be used in maintaining a view herd of Jersey cattle in the Department of Live Stock at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This appropriation is made in addition to \$5,000 already set aside by this club for supplemental premiums.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

**T**HE Miami County Farm Bureau asked the commissioners of Miami County to designate the evening of November 19 as the time when all the farmers of each school district should meet in their respective districts to plan the chinch bug burning campaign for the county. The commissioners passed favorably upon the request and on the evening designated meetings were held throughout the county and a campaign planned. The people of each district elected one man of the district to be in charge of the campaign. He will assume the responsibility for all arrangements necessary to thoroughly burn the bunch grass and bluestem along the roadsides, in the ravines, along the hedges and creeks and in other places in which bugs are found. This illustrates the force that a wide-awake county farm bureau can be for good to the entire community. It is from this instance apparent why the farm bureau is a necessary adjunct to the county agricultural work. This work needs a nucleus of farmers through which it can be extended to every farm in the county. This incident will illustrate for several subscribers who have recently inquired as to what a farm bureau is, the advantages and in fact the necessity for an organization of such character.

## On Pasturing Alfalfa.

S. B. D., Bourbon County, takes Hoard's Dairyman to task because that publication has warned Wisconsin farmers against the pasturing of alfalfa. We have frequently stated that there are hundreds of farmers throughout Kansas who are pasturing alfalfa almost without a thought of loss of live stock through bloating. Yet there are thousands of farmers who have suffered severe loss as the result of attempting to pasture that plant. So far as we are able to learn, this is the situation existing relative to alfalfa pasturage wherever alfalfa is grown. Just why one farmer can safely pasture alfalfa and another can not is a question which has not yet been answered. There is no doubt that the above situation applies to Wisconsin and it is because of this situation that Hoard's Dairyman recommends care in pasturing cattle upon alfalfa.

S. B. D. writes that he has been farming in Bourbon County for forty-four years and during the greater part of that time has kept about a hundred horses, mules and cattle. He has 200 acres in alfalfa, forty in clover and timothy and forty in bluegrass. He pastures alfalfa more or less every year and has had no bad results. This season he pastured one hundred acres of alfalfa most of the year. He says alfalfa will sometimes cause bloat just as does clover. He says he expects to lose an animal on alfalfa pasture occasionally, but so far has been fortunate in losing only one. He has a 20x50 silo which he this year filled with kafir, cane and corn.

## Burning Exposes Bugs to Weather.

Subscriber B. C. M., Lyon County, asks if it is a fact that chinch bugs are actually destroyed by burning.

Chinch bugs are not burned. A comparatively few are destroyed by the fire in fall burning. To say that we burn chinch bugs is a mistake. Nevertheless, it is as good a term as is available for describing the method of destroying bugs. The fact is that by burning the bunch grass closely, the bugs are exposed to the severe weather of the winter and so are destroyed by the elements. The burning actually destroys the covering of the bugs and freezing weather kills the bugs. More than 90 per cent of the bugs so exposed succumb to the weather. Bugs which seek shelter in wheat or oats stubble, in standing corn stalks or in small accumulations of trash on the farm do not survive the weather. The chinch bug is wise. He has long since found that the best winter quarters are in bunch grass and into the crown of which the bugs burrow. By far the larger percentage of bugs seek the bunch grass for winter quarters. If this is burned out 90 per cent of the bugs are destroyed.

## Oats and Corn for Horse Feed.

Subscriber M. H. G., Linn County, asks for the comparative value of oats and corn as a feed for work horses.

The popular opinion that oats make much better feed than corn for horses is not substantiated by a recent bulletin

of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The data seem to show that the exclusive use of ear corn as the grain feed for work horses for eight weeks was not detrimental to the health of the horses, that the corn did not induce laziness or lack of endurance. On the other hand, oats did not increase the endurance or the spirit of the horses. Pound for pound, corn has in the years past been the cheaper feed.

At the North Dakota Station it was some years ago concluded that 100 pounds of corn mixed with 125 pounds of oats had a greater feeding value than 225 pounds of clear oats.

There are millions of working horses and mules in the United States which get their strength from corn and which animals have never eaten oats. While oats are generally regarded as containing nutrients in such proportions that this grain is almost a perfect balanced ration, corn is the most commonly used grain for horse feeding in this country.

## Milo Yields Large This Year.

The general interest in grain sorghum crops is this year inducing growers to observe yields of grain as they have

condition another season, is such as justifies every farmer in giving the implements proper care during the period they are not used. To have plows and cultivators which will scour just so soon as put in the ground, will obviate sore shoulders on the horses and profanity on the part of the driver next spring.

## Handling Gumbo Spots.

S. W. M., Morris County, writes that in his twenty-acre field which he farms intensively are a half dozen gumbo spots fifty to sixty feet in diameter and which are extremely troublesome in plowing. He desires to know if there is any treatment which will improve these and make them more easily handled and more productive.

In our experience both as a farmer and as a close observer of farm methods, we have not known of a gumbo spot which has been brought to any condition similar to that of the surrounding soil in so far as productivity or handling is concerned. We have, however, seen these spots so treated that the productivity was increased and the ground also plowed and worked much more easily. These spots are made up of a charac-

is due to the above described condition.

A method which is successful in securing the prompt germination of 90 per cent of the hard, flinty seeds, was described by H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, in the July, 1914, issue of his Southwest Trail: "A half gallon of commercial sulphuric acid is mixed with a bushel of hulled seed and allowed to stand thirty-five minutes. The seed is then washed in running water until all the acid is removed. Blue litmus paper is used to test for the presence of acid after the seed has been washed. As long as the litmus paper turns reddish or pink when buried in the seed there is acid present and the washing must be continued. The acid and seed must be mixed in a granite or earthenware vessel."

The above method softens the flinty seed covering. After washing, the seed should be dried and sowed immediately. It is our belief that this is a method which will work out satisfactorily, probably, with careful men, but is dangerous for the inexperienced.

Mr. Cottrell recently told us of another method which had been reported to him as being satisfactorily used in Arkansas. A grower of that state dipped sweet clover seed into boiling hot water. The seed was allowed to remain therein for one minute by the watch. The seed was then immediately dipped into cold water, with the result that such seed germinated readily and perfectly. The seed, of course, was dipped in small quantities, a peck or possibly a half bushel being put into a bag and in this way dipped into the water. It is believed that the hot water expanded the seed coat and the cold water so quickly contracted the coat as to crack it.

## Chinch Bugs and Worms in Silage.

L. S. A., Lyon County, writes that there were many chinch bugs in the corn with which he filled his silo last fall, and inquires if the mixture of bugs will be injurious to stock eating the silage. Another subscriber—this one from Brown County—writes that the corn placed in his silo had plenty of bugs therein and also that the corn ears were quite wormy. Each is anxious to know whether these will be dangerous to feed.

These questions have several times each fall since the introduction of silos in this state, been answered in KANSAS FARMER. There is no doubt that since the silo has come into general use in this state, corn in just such conditions as above described has been fed in all parts of the state. We have not heard of any damage resulting to live stock traceable to this condition. It is a fact, we believe, that fewer bad results follow the feeding of silage than follow the feeding of the same class of roughage in other ways.

It is pretty well understood that wormy corn is dangerous as a horse feed, but we have never heard of wormy corn in silage giving bad results. This is probably because the horse does not get a sufficient amount of the wormy material in the silage. In a thirty-bushel crop of corn there would be only about one ton of corn ears to every five tons of roughage, consequently the amount of actual corn which a horse would get in five to eight pounds of silage a day would be very small. It may be the small amount of corn a horse could eat in silage is responsible for the failure of wormy corn in silage to injure horses.

It is certain that in the case of roughage affected by chinch bugs many bugs would find their way into the silo, but in the handling of the roughage and in going through the cutter it is well known that a large proportion of the bugs never find their way into the silage. It would seem desirable to prevent an accumulation of bugs in and about the cutter so as to obviate the placing of more bugs in the silo than necessary. We have seen silage which when first put up smelled strongly of chinch bugs, but the same silage when ready for feeding did not possess the odor of bugs, and we believe it is generally conceded that silage made from roughage affected by chinch bugs is not injurious to stock eating it.

Teacher—As I have been telling you, there are two general classes of workers. Tommy, does your father make his living by using his brains or by using his muscles?

Tommy—Neither one, ma'am. He's a policeman.



MANGEL WURZELS, OR COW BEETS, YIELDING 60 TONS PER ACRE ON FARM OF HENRY FIELD, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.—BEETS WERE SOLD TO DAIRYMAN AT 20 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

never heretofore done. Subscriber J. C., Scott County, writes that one acre of yellow milo planted from selected seed and which composed his seed plot, yielded more than ninety bushels. This is an exceptionally large yield. Nevertheless, it demonstrates the possibility of the crop from well-bred and vigorous seed. It does not require a long stretch of the imagination to see that three or four heads of milo can be produced in the same row space as required for an ear of corn, and when it is taken into consideration that a head of milo of medium size is one-half as heavy as an average ear of corn, that milo yields as good or better than corn can be expected. Then, of course, there is the other important factor, namely, that milo will make a crop when corn fails totally.

Milo on the Freeburg Ranch, Hamilton County, produced an average of sixty-four bushels per acre this season. Based on the market price, the milo fields on this ranch yielded an income this year of \$32.40. Other crops on the same ranch averaged as follows: Millet, 23½ bushels per acre; cowpeas, 17½; feterita, 30; oats, 35; wheat, 12.

## To Prevent Rust on Moldboards, Etc.

J. M., Brown County, asks what he shall use on moldboards, cultivator shovels, drill points, etc., to protect the same from rust.

We know of nothing better than a good coating of axle grease. Heavy black machine oil will also prevent rust. There are more or less difficult to remove in the spring, but each, if properly applied, will thoroughly protect the surface from rust, and their efficiency in this respect justifies the expenditure of a little time in removal. By the use of gasoline or coal oil the removal is not difficult. Tallow or old grease will protect the scouring parts of farm implements from rust. These, however, are likely to be licked off by cats or dogs.

The ease with which such implements may be prevented from rusting and permitted to begin the work in perfect

ter of soil through which the water does not drain. The soil particles are so close together that the water cannot percolate them, neither can the roots of growing plants obtain the necessary air. It would seem essential, therefore, in seeking to "cure" these spots, that they first be handled so that the surplus water will drain off. By dynamiting and breaking up the top soil so that the water can get through to the subsoil, is probably the best method of breaking them up. We have known farmers to dig post holes at intervals of six to eight feet through the spots and give the water a chance to get away in this wise. If the subsoil is porous these methods of draining will prove effective.

After drainage a rather liberal application of slack lime will have a desirable effect on the texture of the soil. Heavy manuring is also beneficial.

## Treating Seed of Sweet Clover.

Subscriber B. A. L., Douglas County, writes that he has heard of methods for the treatment of sweet clover seed which increases the percentages of germination and desires to know what such methods are.

Our subscriber evidently has in mind a treatment which will partially destroy the hard and flinty coat of the seed of sweet clover and which coat, it is believed, prevents easy germination under field conditions in dry sections. It is because moisture does not penetrate the hard, flinty covering during the first few months after seeding, that many growers fail to get a stand. It is because of this fact that when fall or winter seeding is practiced about one-half as much seed is necessary to obtain a satisfactory stand as in spring seeding. It is believed that the weathering of the fall and winter softens the hard coat so that the seeds grow in the spring. The seed of sweet clover is high in germination when grown under such conditions as will permit the seed to germinate. Therefore when seed fails to germinate it is believed that such failure



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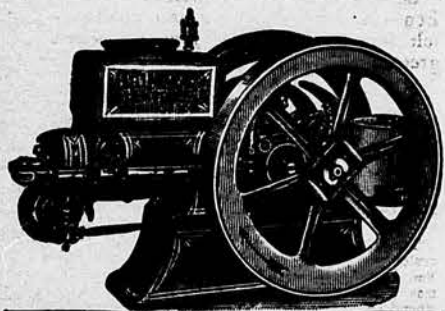


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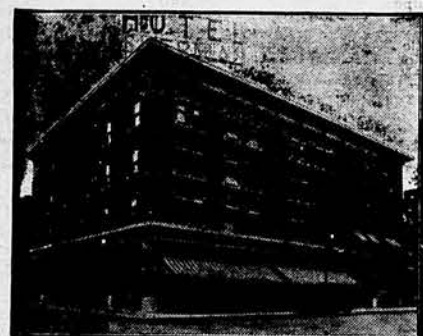
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# THE FARM



### Government Hog Tonic Formula.

Subscriber F. T. C., Jefferson County, asks for the formula for the government hog tonic. Here it is:

One part charcoal, one part sulphur, two parts salt, two parts sodium bicarbonate, two parts sodium hyposulphite, one part sodium sulphite, one part antimony sulphide.

These should be ground together and thoroughly mixed. The tonic is proportioned in feeding at the rate of one large tablespoonful to every 200 pounds of weight and should be fed once a day only.

### Fall Disking of Sod.

S. F. D., Marshall County, has a piece of sod broken this fall. He is desirous of knowing if it will be worth while to disk and cross-disk this fall so that it would be in the best possible condition for a crop next spring.

We think the disking would pay. It will give the rains and snows between now and time to work the ground next spring a chance to find their way into the sod and the thawing and the freezing will have greater effect in disintegrating and rotting it. In a section of greater snowfall and rainfall than Marshall County has, fall disking as suggested might pay for the labor. It is well known that sod rots more rapidly in sections of abundant rains and snows than it does in sections where these are less abundant.

### Three Important Meetings.

Beginning December 8, the Nebraska Farmers' Congress will meet in Omaha, Neb., with headquarters at the Rome Hotel. In the same city on December 9, the Farmers' Society of Equity's sixth annual convention will convene, with headquarters at the Paxton Hotel. December 10, in the same town, at the Hotel Millard, the new American Farmers' Federation will open its convention. The plan of the latter is novel. It admits to its membership any form of farmers' organization without in any way interfering with their individual identity or manner of conducting their specific business. The big central idea of the federation is the formation of a system of country or district clearing houses, reporting directly to a national clearing house. The latter will undertake to meet the prevailing demand at any given terminal market and prevent congestion of the market which often works loss to the producer.

### Feterita in Eastern Oklahoma.

I. O. Schaub, superintendent of agricultural demonstrations for the Frisco Railroad, writes that along the lines of his road in Missouri and in Eastern Oklahoma, farmers are this year disappointed in the performance of feterita as a principal spring planted crop. Early in the season in this section, he says, there was much enthusiasm for feterita because of the results obtained in the extremely dry season of 1913. In this season of more rainfall the impression is not so favorable. They are experiencing much inconvenience in saving the grain and furthermore it is not yielding so well as kafir.

There is accumulating evidence that feterita is disappointing in the sections of heavier rainfall, but that in the sections of lighter rainfall its performance is commendable. This is about as students and observers of the several sorghums had concluded. By such it is pretty generally believed that for areas of twenty-five inches or more of annual precipitation, feterita is not as desirable as well-bred standard black-hulled or dwarf black-hulled kafir. However, in this area it is to be remembered that feterita holds promise as being of great value as a catch crop—planted following early harvest and in this way increasing the feed supply without devoting an entire growing season to the crop.

### Making Ice on the Farm.

There is no question but that many comforts and conveniences can be brought to the farm with small outlay of cash provided there is a disposition to have these things and the farmer is possessed with the ingenuity necessary to enable him to provide them. For instance,

there is probably no one thing which during a hot summer will give the farmer and his family as much satisfaction as a small supply of ice. Ice-houses for the storage of ice can be had at small cash outlay. Every farmer knows how he would go about building a small ice-house. It is a matter of digging a hole in the ground and roofing the same. Care also must be taken, to be sure, that surface waters do not run into the hole. The matter of going to the creek to cut ice for filling the hole is in some localities the most difficult thing, but J. D. Walters, professor of architecture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has a plan by which the farmer can have his own ice plant at a cost of \$13 to \$20.

The ice plant is made of galvanized iron and consists of a double tank with an inner tank about ten feet long, two feet wide, and twelve inches deep. The top of the tank should be slightly wider than the bottom. The inner tank should be divided into six compartments by means of galvanized iron strips.

This double tank should be placed near an outdoor pump where the compartments can be easily filled with water. Being exposed on all sides, the water will freeze in from one to three hours. A bucket full of hot water poured into the space between the two tanks will loosen the cakes so that they may be removed. One freezing will give five cakes of ice each weighing 120 pounds. Fourteen freezings will yield four tons of pure ice, or enough to last an average family for a year. The cakes of ice can be packed away in sawdust in the icehouse or cellar as they are frozen.

### Sudan Grass at Dodge.

This report on Sudan grass at the branch agricultural experiment station at Dodge City this season gives accurate data on the behavior of the new sorghum. The report should be considered in the light of the season's rainfall at that point. The monthly rain maps printed by KANSAS FARMER reveal for Ford County 3.47 inches in May, 3.82 in June, .36 in July, 1.23 in August, and .53 for September. The average annual precipitation at Dodge is twenty inches for thirty-four years past. The following is supplied by F. J. Turner, superintendent:

Plot No. 1—Seeded May 20 in rows thirty-two inches apart; cut for hay July 30, again cut October 1, the first cutting yielding 4,600 pounds of green forage and 1,875 pounds of cured hay per acre and the second cutting yielding 1,280 pounds of green forage and 426 pounds of cured hay per acre, making a total yield of 5,880 pounds of green forage and 2,301 pounds of cured hay.

Plot No. 2—Seeded June 6 in rows twenty-two inches apart, cut for seed August 14. Yield of seed per acre, 252 pounds; average height, sixty-eight inches.

Plot No. 3—Seeded June 6 in rows forty-four inches apart; cut for seed August 14. Yield of seed per acre, 335 pounds; average height, seventy inches.

Plot No. 4—Seeded broadcast with wheat drill at the rate of twenty-three pounds per acre and made a yield of 6,240 pounds of cured hay per acre the first cutting and 900 pounds the second cutting; a total yield of 7,140 pounds of cured hay per acre.

In the pasture tests, the following results were obtained: Seeded May 20 with wheat drill at the rate of twenty-three pounds per acre, turned the stock on to pasture June 24 and received 230 days pasture to July 8, turned stock on again July 27 and off August 12; turned on again September 14 and off September 21, making a total of 375 days pasture for one animal from the three acres. Milk cows when pastured on Sudan grass increased in the milk flow 3.2 pounds per day.

Figures compiled by the Kansas Utilities Commission indicate that there is a telephone for every home in Kansas and a motor car for every seven homes. The report shows 325,000 telephone instruments, making one for every five persons in the state, and there are 47,748 motor cars, or one for every seven persons. The population of Kansas is 1,672,106.

## This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

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

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

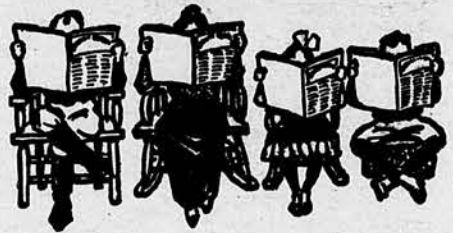


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**TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL,**  
Topeka, Kan.



# LIVE STOCK



The State of Idaho has a stringent law prohibiting the running on the open range of any bull not registered as a pure-bred. Dairy-bred bulls are not allowed on the open range at all. These laws are vigorously enforced. Idaho stands alone in this legislation against scrub or grade bulls. If some means could be devised whereby every grade bull in Kansas could be replaced by a first-class pure-bred it would be worth thousands of dollars to the cattle interests of the state.

## Former Foot and Mouth Epidemic.

Thirty years ago Kansas actually had a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The disease attacked large numbers of cattle in Wilson, Lyon, Coffey, Allen and Anderson counties. It was during the administration of Gov. George W. Glick. He found no power or authority vested in either the executive or other branches of state or local governments to quarantine, destroy or in any way stamp out or prevent the spreading of this serious contagion. In view of this condition of affairs the governor called a special session of the legislature in March, 1884. Laws were passed creating the office of state veterinarian. A state live stock sanitary commission was also provided for, its purpose being the protection of all classes of domestic animals within the state. This outbreak was thus responsible for the first legislative acts for the protection of Kansas live stock from contagious diseases.

## Jackson County Live Stock Show.

The Improved Stock Breeders' Association of Jackson County conducted a most successful fair the first and second of October. This organization has the boosting spirit well developed. All classes of improved live stock are being given attention throughout the county.

There is probably no section in the state where the farmers so generally raise pure-bred chickens as Jackson County. The writer has noticed this especially in visiting the pure-bred stock breeders of the county. As might be expected where so much interest is taken in pure-bred poultry, the show brought out a fine line of exhibits in these lines.

The stimulating effects of such showing of live stock as the one conducted at Holton cannot help but be of benefit to the agriculture of the county. Improved live stock and good farming go hand in hand, and there is always inspiration in competing with one's neighbors in the production of live stock and other farm products. This Jackson County Breeders' Association expects to hold a banquet some time during the winter, which will serve to bring further encouragement to the live stock interests of the county.

## Cost of Keeping a Horse.

C. M. Bennett, of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently compiled some instructive figures on the cost of keeping horses. His figures were secured on an Illinois farm where an average of over ten horses were kept throughout the year. The actual feed consumed by these horses during the year consisted of 289.79 pounds of corn at 59.5 cents per bushel, representing a value of \$172.30; 655 pounds of oats were fed at 36 cents, \$235.34; fifty pounds oil cake at 2 cents per pound, \$1; 12.08 tons of hay at \$18.50, \$223.55; 168 bales of straw, representing a value of \$74.65; the total feed cost amounted to \$706.94, or at the rate of \$68.70 per horse. An additional charge of \$100.80 was made for pasture and buildings, or an average per head of \$9.81. Labor was charged at the amount of \$69.49, or \$6.75 per head. Interest on the investment based on inventory values, \$60.62, or



PRIZE-WINNING DRAFT COLTS FROM A CLASS OF THIRTEEN AT JACKSON COUNTY STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FAIR.

In this show there were twenty-two head of registered Percheron stallions and mares shown in the various classes. The Percheron stallion, Incleus, was the champion of the show, and one of his daughters, Pauline, was the champion mare. This horse has proved himself to be an exceptionally good breeder as well as a good individual.

Some exceptionally good grade mares and colts were also shown. These classes always are a source of encouragement to those interested in better horses. The great improvement brought about by the use of first-class sires always stands out prominently in the showing of the grade colts in a horse show. There were thirteen shown in this grade class and not an inferior colt in the bunch. The cut shows the first four winners in this class. The first two standing at the left were sired by Incleus and all were capsule colts.

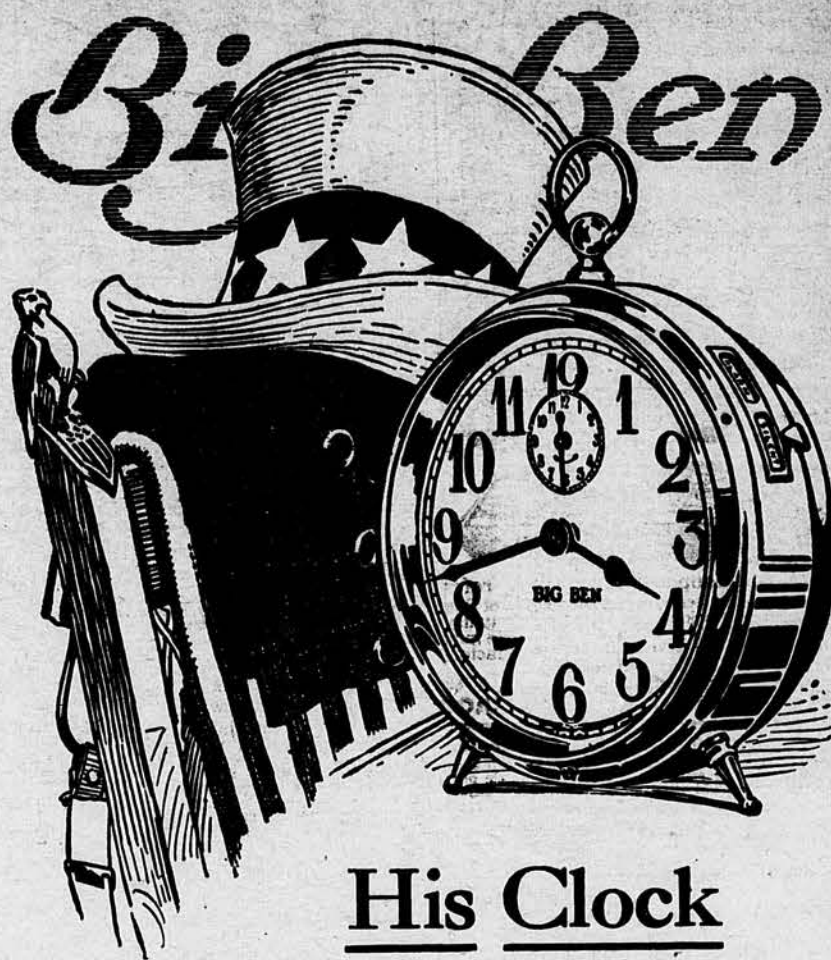
There were some excellent single and double drivers shown and also some good mules and a few good saddle horses. In the cattle classes the dairy breeds were most in evidence, from thirty to forty head of Holsteins and Jerseys being on exhibition. In the beef cattle classes there were Angus, Polled Durhams, Shorthorns and Red Polled. The hog department also was well filled.

\$4.95 per head. Shoeing and sundries, \$21.50, per head \$2.09. These additional charges bring the total up to \$949.35, or an average of \$92.30 per horse.

On the credit side appear the following items: Manure, \$25; increased value of inventory, \$25. This makes the total net cost \$899.35, or an average per horse of \$87.50.

This sort of information is of great interest to the man keeping large numbers of work horses on the farm. These figures undoubtedly represent a reasonable yearly cost per horse under the conditions prevailing on this farm. Another interesting point in this study of the cost of keeping these horses was the cost per hour for the labor performed. The horses worked on an average 813 hours per head and with the cost as calculated this made the horse labor cost at the rate of 10½ cents per hour.

The farm papers are calling attention to the necessity of exercising special pains in reinforcing concrete silos. This admonition is urged upon builders because of silos cracking as a result of lack of reinforcement. It is well to state that not only should the concrete be well enforced, but good cement and proper mixture should be used and the wall made sufficiently thick.



UNCLE SAM has known Big Ben ever since he was *that high*. Five years ago he chose Big Ben as a likely youngster. Uncle Sam was right—he's made good—he's nationally known.

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## Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

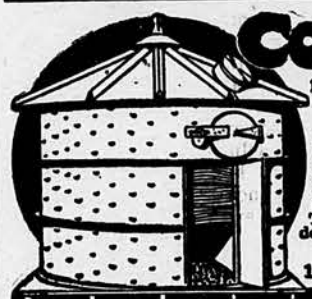
This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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# DAIRY



The farm butter maker should be careful not to overwork butter. It is desirable that butter have a firm, waxy body, and this cannot be obtained by working more than necessary to remove the buttermilk. Butter possessed of a firm and waxy body has a keeping quality superior to that which is worked until it is salvy and there is little or no grain. The butter paddle is probably the poorest implement devised for the working of butter, particularly so if the paddle is used with a slappy effect. In working with the paddle or other implement a cutting and squeezing motion should be employed.

Do not forget that the cow which is giving milk ought to have all the good feed she can consume. The more she can eat, the more milk she will put in the pail if she is capable of producing milk. If she is not capable of converting her feed into milk, then she will be putting on flesh and will be in better form to rear a good calf, or will sell for more money when offered. If the cow is young she will grow as a result of liberal feeding and will be a better milk producer, or, if a stock cow, will increase in value. There is every advantage in supplying an animal with all the feed it can clean up. A cow, a pig or a hen is a marketer of feed. It is generally accepted that these will convert feed into money at a profit if the feeding is properly done. The more feed the animal can dispose of, the more profitable that animal ought to be.

At a recent meeting of the Saddle and Sirloln Club of Chicago, the American Guernsey Cattle Club placed in the art gallery of the first-named club the portrait of ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. The live stock world is familiar with this famous gallery which heretofore has embraced only the portraits of those who have attained prominence in the meat animal and horse breeding industry. A year ago it was decided to admit to the gallery portraits of those prominent in breeding dairy cattle and the portrait of Governor Hoard is that of the first dairyman to grace the gallery walls. It was a fitting tribute to Governor Hoard and to the dairy industry that this should be so, and his dairymen friends throughout the world congratulate him upon this recognition which is well deserved.

At the conclusion of the first month's work of a cow testing association in Yolo County, California, one milk cow of every four in a list of six hundred animals was rejected because she was not profitable. Inquiry into the facts developed that in no instance was any one of these cows a recent acquisition to the herd, but had been a member of the herd for several years. To arrive within thirty days after testing at the conclusion that 25 per cent of six hundred cows in a county which had followed dairying for many years, were unprofitable, would seem like not giving such cows a fair trial under test. It would seem, therefore, that these cows must have been very poor indeed. That the owners should agree to discard them, however, is evidence of the inferiority of the animals. The chances are that had the testing association been discontinued after the first month's work, it would have been worth a whole year's expense of the tester.

Why not spend a few cents in postal cards writing to the several milking machine manufacturers for information relative to their mechanical milkers? There are hundreds of farm dairymen in Kansas who desire to continue in dairying—in fact who would increase their herds—if it were possible for them to arrange satisfactorily for the milking. We have been interested in milking machines lately and have printed quite a little in these columns regarding them. We believe they have now reached the point of practicability and are marketed at a price which will result in bringing them into fully as general use as is the cream separator. The labor involved in milking and the dissatisfaction existing in labor hired for that purpose, has had more to do with retarding the development of dairying in the West than any other one thing. We urge you to obtain

some milking machine printed matter, enter into correspondence with the manufacturers and ascertain what it will cost to equip your barn with a mechanical milker.

Do not forget that the cows and calves need water during the winter as well as feed. Do not overlook the fact that if the water is much below the temperature of that fresh from the well, it will require the use of some of the feed consumed to bring that water to proper temperature after the animals drink. It is as foolish to expect that a cow can do well at milk production drinking cold water through a hole in the ice twice a day, as it is to think that she can produce milk when eating only corn stalks. Milk is about 85 per cent water and liberal milk producers will not drink sufficient cold water to supply their needs. We have seen the effect of cold water on a milking herd and know that this is so. Arrange some way by which the cow can have water of the temperature of the well. This can be had by pumping at about the time the cows are ready to drink, or can be provided by using a tank heater. It is just as well also to keep in mind that all other farm animals will do better if they can have warm water.

The dairy division of the Federal Department of Agriculture is making extended inquiry into the influence and effect of registered bulls on the descendants of dairy herds. Here are two conspicuous instances reported. The use of a pure-bred Guernsey sire in a Newago County, Michigan, herd for seven years raised the net profit of the herd from \$13.04 per cow to \$50. In another case the use of a pure-bred bull for about the same period increased the production of butter fat from 225 pounds per cow to 341 pounds. It goes without saying, of course, that competent feeding and care were necessary to accomplish these results, but it is to be assumed that these herds were having such care in advance of the use of better blood in the herd. It has been our observation, though, that in seven of every ten instances the purchase of a pure-bred sire immediately puts dairying on the farm on which such sire is used on a new basis. The purchase of one pure-bred animal inspires an interest in the herd which did not before exist. This interest results in better feeding and better care. The dairyman sees and feels a new future.

At the National Dairy Show it was stated by a man who has spent much time in cow testing association work that after inquiring into thousands of cases in which milk had been weighed and tested for two days in succession each month and this used as a basis for computing the annual production it was within 95 to 98 per cent accurate. It is wonderful how the development of knowledge these days is making it easier and easier for the cow-milking farmer to arrive at the relative merits of his cows and know whether or not those he is milking are as profitable as he can have. In the day when the editor was milking cows this short cut in arriving at the annual butter fat production was not known. It was then a question of weighing each milking, sampling each milking and testing these samples at least once a week and making the computation therefrom. When the cow-milking farmer can arrive at satisfactory results by weighing four milkings a month from each cow and testing these, it is apparent how simple the work becomes and how little is the excuse for not doing that work. The fact is that these days there is no good reason why any farmer should be milking cows which are not profitable. It is no longer a question of time or a question of expense. It is simply a matter of doing it. Every farmer—and this is not speaking disparagingly of him—wastes one hundred times as much time in the course of every month as would be required to test the milk of ten or a dozen cows.

This is the time of year when practically everything maintained on the farm by the grain or market crop farmer, is an expense. His machinery

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is stored away and is earning nothing. Unless it is protected from the weather by shedding, it is depreciating in value. The horses needed in the grain field are not now earning their board. They are eating something which it costs money to produce and are not returning a revenue. But, if there are cows to milk and calves to feed and hens to look after, and these are so fed and handled that they are producing milk, pork and eggs, they are converting the time of the farmer and his family into money. If there is feed to haul, as there is likely to be, then the horses are earning something. It is for the reasons given and which you read into the above lines that the farm should be so organized as to furnish fall and winter and early spring labor directed along such lines as will result in a cash income from week to week and month to month. It is the man who is kept everlastingly busy who, as a rule, gets along the best and who has money when he needs it. If the cows and the pigs and the hens are not producing something, they, like the horses, are boarders and are not making their way. To keep a bunch of eight or ten cows which are dry through the winter time, is a money-losing operation. True, it is expected that they will produce calves, but the period of idleness adds just that much to the cost of the calf. The pigs may be desired for breeding purposes next spring, but just the same they ought to be increasing in weight, and which when they have served their purpose as breeders will have large frames on which to grow the flesh later to be sold. It may be expected that the hens will not do much during the winter, but just the same they will have to be fed. The same amount of feed that is necessary to keep them alive, if supplemented with comfortable quarters, will enable them to lay during most of the winter and so become profitable. Almost anything a man has on the farm is costing him money to keep when it is not at work. Are your animals at work? Are they earning something for you? These are questions the answers to which every farmer should seek. If he finds animals which are a source of expense, then why not get them into the profitable column?

#### On Grading Cream.

The dairy commissioners of the United States will meet at Des Moines, December 11, to talk over the matter of grading cream with the idea of arriving at some standard for first and second grade cream. It is the idea, apparently, of those dairy commissioners promoting this meeting to arrive at a uniform standard for cream of the several grades. In other words, they would have number one cream in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Kansas, the same.

While it would no doubt be more convenient in the conduct of the office of dairy commissioner in any state to have a uniform standard for number one cream, such standard will operate to the disadvantage not only of the farm dairymen of the various states but also to the detriment of the dairy industry of the several states. For example, we can see wherein the dairy commissioner of Minnesota would desire that cream coming into his state from Iowa or from Nebraska should in those states be graded on the same basis as cream is graded in Minnesota, but so to do would not be just to the Iowa or Nebraska farm dairyman. This because in the states farther south the natural conditions for producing a first grade cream are nowhere so favorable as they are in Minnesota. In other words, the care which would produce first grade cream in Minnesota would not produce second grade cream in Iowa or Nebraska.

So those conditions of climate, temperature of well water, disposition of people as to whether or not dairying is a principal business or a side issue, and stage of development of the industry, should be taken into consideration. As late as 1890 Major Alvord—then head of the dairy division of the Federal Department of Agriculture—stated that dairying would not be successfully done south of the Nebraska-Iowa line or west of the Missouri River, because it was his belief the natural conditions south and west of this line were such as precluded the possibility of making butter of satisfactory quality. Contrary to the belief of Major Alvord, this excepted territory has built up under the conditions there existing a dairy industry of much importance and serious development of that industry in this section has as yet hardly begun. The opinion of Major Alvord illustrates the point we make above.

KANSAS FARMER on behalf of the cow-milking farmers of Kansas, will wage a fight on applying to Kansas cream a standard in grading which is not con-

sistent with the climatic conditions under which cream in this state is produced. We are satisfied that the dairy commissioners of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma will be opposed to subjecting the cream of their states to the same grade as applies to cream produced under more favorable conditions. We will support these gentlemen to the best of our ability in their contention and it is for the cream-producing farmers of these states also to support them. From the cream which is produced in these states butter very much relished by the consumer is made and in fact much of the best butter produced in the United States is made in these states. The dairy business of the West is in its infancy. To place there-upon restrictions which would retard its growth or which would destroy it, would work a hardship upon the farmers of this section, and this should not be permitted.

#### Keep All Wire Fences Well Stretched.

Thousands of miles of both barbed wire and woven wire fences in Kansas are not effective because the wire is not well stretched. On every farm there should be a good wire stretcher. There is probably no stretcher so handy of use and adapted to so many other uses as



a block and tackle of convenient size and the use of which is illustrated in the two accompanying pictures.

Every farmer knows how a barbed wire fence should be stretched. He knows that taut wire is more effective in keeping his own stock within the enclosure and in keeping his neighbor's stock out, than is a slack wire, but wires are not kept taut because of inconvenience in stretching by ordinary methods. Many a broken wire is not spliced because the farmer has no means of drawing the ends together.

The most difficult wire fence to properly erect is woven wire and one reason that less woven wire is used than other-



wire would be is because of the difficulty in stretching. The illustration shows how the block and tackle is adapted to stretching such wire.

It is to be remembered that this same block and tackle will relieve exertion and in fact enable one man to accomplish the work of three or four in the matter of lifting heavy machinery, the carcass of the hog or beef at butchering time, the change of wagon beds, the removal of the pump from the well, etc.

Many people do not consider the importance of providing the fowls with fresh water at all times. Not only during the hot weather of summer do they require good water, but at all the other seasons is it to be desired. One thing to observe is that of cleanliness. Clean out their water troughs often. In summer you probably will do this, but in winter don't neglect it. Scrub out the fountains or pans used for water and then scald them. This is necessary for healthfulness. You desire to keep your fowls free from disease and as through the drinking fountains is one of the easiest ways of transmitting disease, it is important that they be kept clean. Give the fowls fresh water several times a day and in very cold weather warm it slightly, just enough to take the chill off. Fowls, of course, would not care for real warm water, but do not make them drink ice water. Fowls consume lots of water, when they have access to it. Their bodies are a large per cent water and an egg is a large per cent water, so we see they need plenty of water. Once a day in winter is not enough to water them, as some think. Twice a day is better and none too many times.



*Of all the gifts at Christmas*

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The pleasure of taking pictures—the delight in developing and printing them yourself, at home—the joy in showing them to your friends, is slight in comparison to the comfort they are in recalling pleasant incidents that have passed.

KODAKS, \$6.00 and up.

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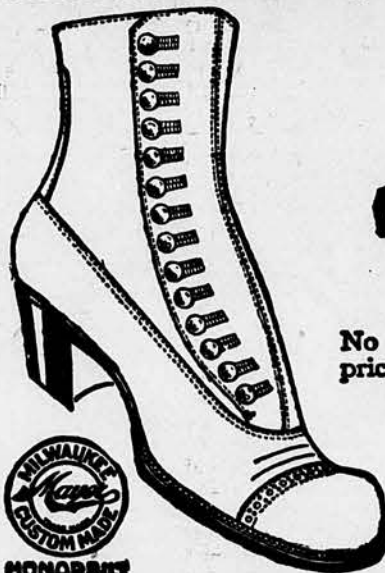
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Style, refinement, service, comfort and wear are represented to the utmost degree in our fine shoes for ladies.



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No matter how much more than our price you are willing to pay, better material and workmanship positively can not be secured. We buy the market's best of both—try them.

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This Fine Lamp will keep  
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**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**



# Get the Eggs NOW While Prices are High

GILBERT HESS, Doctor of Veterinary Science, Doctor of Medicine



## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your cows, horses and hogs are pretty apt to get out of fix during winter, because grain, hay and fodder do not contain the natural laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass. Lack of exercise is another thing that retards good health.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains tonics that improve the appetite and tone up the digestion, laxatives for regulating the bowels, and vermifuges that will positively expel worms. I guarantee it. 25-lb. pail \$1.00; 100-lb. sack \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada, the far West and the South).

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy snap-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). I guarantee it.

This is the time of the year when the price of eggs is high and your hens ought to be making up for the small egg crop during moulting.

But hens need a tonic during the winter months, because the lack of exercise and green stuff and also close confinement impairs the digestion, makes the system sluggish and the egg organs dormant. With the knowledge I have gained in a lifetime experience as a veterinarian, doctor of medicine and successful poultry raiser, I have succeeded in compounding a scientific preparation that will make poultry healthy, make hens lay and keep the egg organs vigorous and active.

# Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

contains ingredients for toning up the digestive system and enriching the blood. It also contains tonics for toning up the dormant egg organs and making hens lay, internal antiseptics for preventing and remedying gapes and other ailments, also bone and shell forming ingredients. Every single ingredient in my Pan-a-ce-a (printed on every package) bears the recommendation of the U. S. Dispensary and other high authorities. Now read this carefully:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy and make your hens lay that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy now on that guarantee.

Sold only by reputable dealers whom you know, never by peddlers. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Pan-a-ce-a costs only 1c per day for 30 fowl.

My new poultry book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free.  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**

# POULTRY



Incubators are so reasonable in price these days that most any poultryman can afford to buy one.

The care and attention required to run an incubator is not as much as that necessary to care for half a dozen setting hens.

Chicks raised in an incubator are not handicapped with lice as they start in life, so they get a good start in the struggle for existence.

In the vicinity of Topeka there has been a considerable decrease of egg production in the last few weeks. The hens seemed to quit laying all at once and the price of fresh eggs went soaring in consequence. Farmers say their hens are not in good condition, quite a number of them being sick. With such fine weather as we have been having recently, we see no reason for this condition of things.

In winter time, when the fowls are all penned up, they have no chance to pick up grit, stones or any other material that may be necessary for their well being; hence it becomes the duty of the poultryman to provide all these necessities for them. The hoppers should be filled with grit, charcoal, oyster shells and bran, and of course plenty of clean water. These things should be kept before the hens at all times. They can get them as they wish and they know more about how much of each ingredient they need than you do. If you will give the hen a chance, she will balance her own ration, and get what she needs, but if she is deprived of these things she soon becomes sick and of no account.

If you are needing new males for your breeding pens next season, there is no better time than the present to secure them. At this time many poultrymen are discarding the male birds that they have used for one or two years to make room for younger or new blood, and he generally has lots of cockerels to sell. Write some breeder of your particular variety and get a price on a good bird. You can get him much cheaper than you can when the breeding season has commenced and the rush is on. It is a well-known fact that most breeders cannot fulfill half the demand that is made for birds in the spring, whereas at the present time he is overstocked and would be glad to sell his surplus males at a reduced price. The best you can buy, or what you can afford to buy, is what you want. With good males at the head of your pens next season and with reasonably good females, you should produce better birds another year than you did last. The matter of selection is an important one, and the hens should have a thorough inspection during the winter in order to discard those unfit for the breeding pen. The best females that you have, with a good male, will certainly improve the quality of your stock.

The man who picks up his birds just as they run in his yards, and sends them to a show room without conditioning, is apt to receive a severe jolt when the judge gets hold of his fowls. Occasionally such birds might win, especially when they may have no competition, but as a rule it is the birds that have been prepared for the show that win. Condition is more than half the battle, and you cannot get birds in condition in a few hours' time. It sometimes takes weeks or months to get birds into first-class show condition. Take the matter of plumage in a bird. Anybody at a show will notice the difference in plumage among the several exhibits. Now and then you find a pen of birds with decidedly poor plumage. There is no luster to it and it appears coarse and rough. The birds themselves may be of good shape and color, but the surface plumage is not sleek. Now the careful exhibitor feeds his birds a little linseed meal now and then. This is of an oily nature and softens and oils the feathers so that they will keep their shape and will not easily be broken. Or he may feed them some sunflower seeds, which has the effect of giving a gloss to the feathers that nothing else has. When two pens of birds are in comparison, the

one with the fine sleek coat of feathers will win, other things being equal. Thus it pays the breeder to watch out for his birds. You will find the careful breeder with his bottle of alcohol rubbing the comb and wattles to make them bright, and with his can of oil anointing the legs and toes to make them nice and clean, an even takes a toothpick and picks out the dirt that has crept between the scales on the legs of the fowls. Of course, if you don't care to take the trouble of attending to such details, that is your own business, but don't blame the judge for giving the blue ribbon to the fellow who has done these things.

## Contest Records Broken.

The tremendous interest which has been manifested and the attention given by breeders everywhere during the past few years to selection and breeding for egg production is responsible, in our opinion, for the great showing being made by the 1,000 hens in the National Egg Laying Contest at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. Previous records are already broken and it seems that a beautiful White Leghorn hen from Nebraska is almost certain to beat the record made by the famous hen, Lady Showyou, 281 eggs. The pen record has already been beaten by 181 eggs, and we have one month yet before the contest closes. This record is made by the English White Leghorns. A Barred Rock from Iowa, a White Wyandotte from Pennsylvania, and a Black Orpington from Nebraska have already surpassed any record made by those varieties in any of our previous contests. Others seem destined to break previous records made by their varieties before the contest closes. Notwithstanding handicaps, a hen from New Zealand is among the nine highest hens. The average number of eggs laid by each hen for the eleven months is 155, which includes good and bad.

The hens have all been housed in the Fool-proof Shutter-front poultry houses. Each house is 8 x 12 feet with a partition in the center and ten hens on each side. The method of feeding is as follows:

Equal parts of corn and wheat in spring and fall. Two parts corn and one part wheat in winter months, and one part corn chop and two parts wheat in the hot summer weather. Ground oats were fed in a hopper to take the place of the dry mash usually used. The oats were prepared by running them through an ordinary feed mill, hull and all. With each hundred pounds of oats we mixed ten pounds of dry beef scraps, one pound of ground charcoal, and one pound of salt, free from lumps. When sour milk, buttermilk or separated milk is available, we use that and prefer it to beef scraps. If the ground oats are not available, we use equal parts of wheat bran, shorts or middlings, and corn meal with the beef scraps, charcoal, oyster shell, and salt as stated. The ground feed is kept before the hens at all times. The grain is fed in a six-inch litter in the following quantities:

Each morning, one pint to ten hens, and at night, one and a half pints to ten hens. Provide some green food and keep the yards sweet by cultivation. We have grit, oyster shell and fresh water always before the hens. Each afternoon we give the hens a moistened mash, all they will eat in thirty minutes. Use the corn meal, bran and middlings for this purpose, and moisten it with milk or water. This is an important part of the rations for laying hens. Don't neglect the moistened mash.

This is a very simple method of feeding laying hens and there is not much danger of overfeeding them if they have been properly bred. For breeding stock we would recommend a ration composed principally of corn, wheat and oats, and no mash or beef scraps. Provide plenty of green food and compel the breeders to take plenty of exercise. This will enable you to get eggs which are fertile and which will hatch strong, vigorous chicks which will live. Remember that the breeding stock should not be fed so freely and compelled to take more exercise. Feed more whole grain to the breeders and avoid much mash or beef scraps. — Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin.

## PURE BRED POULTRY

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—QUALITY AND prices right. C. A. Dewey, Shelbyville, Mo.

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

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS, extra large; Fishel strain. \$1.50 each. Mrs. F. S. Manning, Friend, Neb.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, \$1 each. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS CHEAP TO MAKE ROOM. Satisfaction guaranteed. Freeman Alden, Ellsworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS; choice birds at \$2 each. Mrs. John Ainsworth, Lexington, Mo.

WHITE ROCK COCKS AND COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 and up. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, early and late hatched, from prize winning stock. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EXTRA LARGE PURE white hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. White Ivory strain, originated by Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

GIANT BARRED ROCKS FROM PRIZE winners. Your choice of 150 for \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Drinnin, Columbus, Neb.

LARGE SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 up. Ten years a breeder from the world's best strains. Chas. Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE—E. B. Thompson strain. Thirteen years in the business. Satisfaction assured. Write me your wants. Mrs. S. T. Aydelott, Bellflower, Mo.

### DUCKS

CHRISTMAS DUCKS WANTED—"THE Cope's," Topeka, Kansas.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

### SEVERAL BREEDS.

ROOSTERS, BUFF LEGHORN, WHITE turkeys, geese. Jessie Crites, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—120 PARTRIDGE ROCKS and Golden Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Topeka, Kan.

SINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1. Pawn Runner Ducks. C. W. Smith, Pleasant Green, Mo.

ORPINGTONS—PRICE LIST FREE. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner Ducks. Peter Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

TURKEYS, GEES, DUCKS, GUINEAS, chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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

WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKENS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, White African Guineas. Large early birds. Eggs in season. Write for prices. L. T. Cummings, Lakeview Farm, Howe, Neb.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

BARGAINS—ALL VARIETIES LEGHorns, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Campines, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas. Progressive Poultry Farm, Box 20, Hampton, Iowa.

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns, R. C. Reds, Red Caps, Light Brahmas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Partridge Wyandottes, \$1 each. Thomas Ohlsen, Whiting, Kan.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ KANSAS Farmer's Classified Advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, hens and pullets. All bred from 200-egg trap-nested hens. \$1.50 each this month only. Also fifty Light Fawn and White Indian Runners from 250 white egg strain. \$1.50 each, \$4 trio. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.



## PURE BRED POULTRY

## TURKEYS

**CHRISTMAS TURKEYS WANTED—"THE Cope's," Topeka, Kansas.**

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$3 AND \$4.** Chas. Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

**NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.** Mrs. Ripley Smith, Cleveland, Mo.

**TWO MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.** Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, FAWN** White Runners. Zella Sewart, Hollis, Kan.

**THIRTY BIG ONES—WHITE HOLLAND** toms, the kind that will do you good. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kan.

**BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE TYPE,** from 40-pound tom. Fay French, Jamestown, Kan.

**BARGAINS, PURE-BRED BRONZE** turkeys. Write. Mrs. T. H. Gaughan, Earlton, Kan.

**NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—BREEDING** stock unrelated. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

**PURE-BRED M. B. TURKEYS—LARGE** bone, vigorous and healthy. Also Indian Runner drakes. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EARLY** hatched, large bone, good color. Toms, \$4; hens, \$3. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

**LARGE THOROUGHBRED BOURBON** Red Turkeys—Toms, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.00; HENS,** \$2.50; Pekin ducks, \$1.00 each. L. F. Schroeder, Route 1, Paola, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkey Toms. Also some hens. Madsen Ranch, McDonald, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE M. B. TURKEY** toms, S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels and hens. Virra Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

**OAK HILL FARM—HOME OF THE PURE-** bred M. B. Turkeys. High scoring stock a specialty. Route 3, Lawson, Mo.

**GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** for sale reasonably, that have won blue ribbons this season. Mrs. Jesse McMahon, Blackwater, Mo.

**WHITE ROCKS AND WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys, size and quality. Healthy vigorous birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS—BIG, DARK** red and correctly marked. Show winners for years. Toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS—BRED PURE FROM** high-priced stock. Cockerels, \$2 and \$5 each; pullets, \$1.50 each, \$3 for six. Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE.** Over one hundred to pick from. Can furnish unrelated. Mrs. W. B. Baker, Ash Grove, Mo.

**THOROUGHBRED BOURBON TURKEYS**—Choice early birds. Also Buff Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Amos Andsley, Miami, Mo.

**FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE BOURBON** Red Turkeys; hens and toms. Also high-grade Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets. Write for full particulars. Mrs. Pearl Kern, Springfield, Ind.

**BLUE RIBBON GIANT BOURBON RED** Turkeys, toms \$5, hens \$3. Old tom weighs forty pounds. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, Frantz Yesterfield strain, \$1 and \$2. Flora Smith, Amorita, Okla.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**S. C. REDS—NINETY EXTRA GOOD** cockerels and pullets for sale. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1** to \$3; pullets \$1 to \$10 per dozen. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50** each. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Carlisle, Vera, Okla.

**LARGE DARK VELVET R. C. RED** cockerels, \$1 to \$5. Bourbon Red turkeys. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE ROSE COMB** red cockerels. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed on scored birds. C. D. Carr, Coats, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C.; DEEP** rich red, long backs, from winners. Cockerels or pullets, \$1.50 up, guaranteed. Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS**—Early egg producers. Type, size and color, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Mrs. C. P. Zimmerman, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

**WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C.** Reds. Why raise mongrels? Get our prices on fine, thoroughbred stuff. Walker's Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Reds. A nice bunch of early-hatched cockerels and pullets, also cocks and hens. The best blood, priced right. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.50. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

**SEVENTY-FIVE WHITE ORPINGTONS,** also White Langshans, Buff Rock cockerels. Mrs. Wm. Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

**MY BUFF ORPINGTONS GROW FASTER** and lay more than others. Big cockerels reasonable. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

**NICE LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON** hens, one and two years old. During December, in lots of three to five, \$2 each. W. G. Langehumig, Jackson, Mo.

**KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON** chickens for sale. Took first prize at Sylvan Fair. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$1. Mrs. Rathburn, Lucas, Kan.

## FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER  
Manager Live Stock Department.

## FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.  
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

**Percheron Horses.**

Dec. 16—C. F. Cooper, Nickerson, Kan.

Dec. 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jan. 13—Improved Stock Breeders' Consignment sale of Registered Percherons, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. H. W. McAfee, Manager.

Jan. 28—Spohr & Spohr, Wichita, Kan.

**Percherons and Other Draft Horses.**

Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29—C. W. Hurt, Arrow-smith, Ill.

**Angus Cattle.**

Jan. 21, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

**Jersey Cattle.**

Dec. 16—Nichols & Sterling, Abilene, Kan.

**Shorthorns.**

Jan. 15, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

**Poland Chinas.**

Jan. 21—J. R. Chne, Iowa, Kan.

Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 10—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 10—E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.

Feb. 18—J. D. Mahan, Whiting, Kan.

**Durocs.**

Feb. 5—Louis Koehn, Solomon, Kan.

Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Feb. 13—Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan.

Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanapolis, Kan.

March 11—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.

**Duroc Jerseys, Poland and Berkshire.**

Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

**O. I. C. Hogs.**

Jan. 20—William Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

**Capital View Galloways.**

In this issue G. E. Clark starts a card offering a few high-class bulls six months to two years old, and also a few females.

Mr. Clark has one of the best herds in the country and has made a number of successful show circuits and won a large part of the prizes offered. If you are looking for a herd bull or a few foundation cows, you can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Please read ad elsewhere in this issue.

The Standard Chemical Company, of Omaha, Neb., are making an unusual offer of sending free a sample can of their standard dry dip and disinfectant to the readers of Kansas Farmer. This preparation doesn't require wetting the stock, or mixing of solution, or dipping in tanks. It is just sprinkled in small quantities in the sleeping quarters.

The Standard Chemical Company claim that this will quickly rid the premises of lice and vermin, will stop disease spreading, and kill cholera germs. Our subscribers should take advantage of this unusual offer. You may secure this can by writing to the Standard Chemical Manufacturing Company, Dept. D, Thirteenth and Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb. Be sure to mention Kansas Farmer.

**A Few Tried Jacks.**

Phil Walker, of Moline, Elk County, Kan., is again advertising his high-class jacks in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Walker is one of the pioneers in the jack business. In the past twenty years he has sold as many good jacks and jennets as any other man in the business. Mr. Walker is not a dealer or speculator, but a breeder. He breeds and grows out almost all his jacks, breaks them to service and sells them on a very liberal guarantee. Mr. Walker's guarantee is as good as a government bond and this is the kind of a man to buy from. Please read his ad in this issue and write or go see his jacks. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.**

On Thursday, December 10, O. H. Stugard, of Chanute, Kan., will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, forty head of Shorthorn cows and a heifer. A number of the cows have calves at foot and are bred again to the herd bull Chanute Pride by Royal Gloster. There are also a number of yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few young bulls. The offering is a useful lot of breeding cattle that have not been pampered or kept fat. They have been producing and raising calves. Any farmer that needs a few more cows in his herd can do well to attend this sale. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Sale at farm near town.

**Shorthorn Herd Bull for Sale.**

In this issue John Regier, of Whitewater, Kan., offers the great roan herd bull, Good News, for sale. This bull was purchased by Mr. Regier as a calf at the Harriman sale for \$420. He is by New Goods by Choice Goods. He has proven a splendid breeder. Mr. Regier is saving all his heifers in his herd and can not use him longer. Some farmer or breeder would get a lot of good out of this sire. If you will only take the time to go look this bull and his get over, you will be convinced that he is the right sort to use. He has five extra good Poland China boars sired by A. Monarch by A. Wonder. Every one is a herd boar prospect. Please read ad and go see this stock. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.**

**H. O. Sheldon in Charge.**

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the change of copy of the Deming Ranch ad. Mr. H. O. Sheldon has been selected herdsman for the swine department of the Deming Ranch. Mr. Sheldon is one of the most conservative breeders in the business. He breeds for the big type but the quality must come up to the Sheldon standard. There are now over \$500 hogs on the Deming Ranch. A number of very high-class boars have been selected from 200 head and they are worth the money asked, also a few bred sows are offered for sale. Please write the Deming Ranch or Mr. H. O. Sheldon for prices, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**J. C. Robison's Percheron Sale.**

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of Kansas when so good an opportunity has presented itself to buy pure-bred Percheron stallions, mares and colts, as will be offered in the great sale of J. C. Robison, at Towanda, Kan., on December 17, 1914. Fifty head will be sold in the big sale barn on the farm. Mr. Robison has broken numerous state records and several world rec-

ords in the previous fourteen sales which he has held at his farm. He knows what his customers want and he breeds to that type. He now has the largest herd of pure-bred horses to be found on any farm. The imported animals for this sale have been here long enough to be thoroughly acclimated and everything will be sold as represented to the breeders. Don't fail to get a catalog and attend this sale.

**John A. Reed's Choice Durocs.**

Attention is called to the change in the card of John A. Reed, of Lyons, Kan. Duroc breeders will find it to their interest to investigate this offering. A number of these boars were sired by E. & C's Masterpiece, the boar that was grand champion of Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois. Some were sired by Reed's Good Enuff Again King and one litter is by Overland Col. and out of a granddaughter of Defender. Two extra fine herd boars and several gilts by Perfect Co., grand champion of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and out of Miss Superba by Superba, grand champion at International Stock Show, Chicago. The entire offering is out of large sows with quality and finish. They all carry royal blood, all being daughters or granddaughters of grand champion boars. Write for prices and description. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Hamilton & Sons' Percherons.**

Attention is called to the card of E. P. Hamilton & Sons, of Garden Grove, Decatur County, Iowa. For years this firm has been numbered among Iowa's prominent and reliable breeders of Percheron, English Shire and road horses. Anyone interested in registered horses of any of the above breeds should get descriptions and prices on their offering. They have a select lot of Percheron stallions and mares; that are right as to type and they can suit you in color, as they have dark grays, browns and blacks. They also have a fine offering of standard-bred stallions and mares. They are pricing their horses well worth the money. Their sales barns are only two miles from Garden Grove and they are always pleased to meet visitors when notified when they will arrive. It will pay breeders wanting high-class breeding stock to see their offering before buying. Write them for prices and descriptions. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Shorthorn Bulls.**

In this issue C. E. White, of Burlington, Kan., offers a choice lot of young bulls for sale. Mr. White has one of the strong herds of Kansas. They have been shown at all our leading fairs and at the American Royal at Kansas City. The fine young bulls offered are all reds and roans. Four are sired by Richelleu 337749. This bull was a Kansas champion and stood fourth at the American Royal in 1912. He was a proven sire and one should see his get to appreciate them. The young bulls offered are all good and will sell quickly to buyers could only see them. Mr. White is a young man of ability and any statement he makes to prospective buyers can be depended on. If you want good cattle you can find them priced reasonably on this farm. Please read ad and go see the herd. You can make no mistake if you buy bulls of females from Mr. White. He has some of the best cows we know of anywhere, and a visit to this farm will do any farmer or breeder good whether they buy or not.

**Garrison & Son's Shorthorn Sale.**

One of the most useful offerings of Shorthorn cattle that will be sold at public auction this season will be in the sale to be held by A. B. Garrison & Son at their farm near Summerfield, Kan., December 17. Mr. O. A. Tiller, of Pawnee City, Neb., will also consign several head to this sale. The offering will consist of eighteen cows from three to eight years old, all of calf and all of side; sixteen bulls ranging in age from eight to eighteen months; six yearling heifers and two heifer calves. Practically all of the young stock was sired by Garrison & Son's great herd bull, My Choice 377130, one of the good pure Scotch sires now in service. Nearly all of the cows of breeding age are bred to this bull. The cows to go in this sale are a fine lot of Young Marys, Raspberries, Adelades, Floras, and Pomegranates. Breeders will find the bulls in this sale a fine lot. They have both the beef quality and breeding. Send for catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Sunflower Herd Bulls with Records.**

Frank J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., proprietor of the well known Sunflower herd of Holsteins, has a few choice young herd bulls with the breeding that ought to find them places at the head of good herds. One of these, now nearly a year old, is a big well-grown calf having for his dam a cow with a 19.8 pounds butter record. One of her sisters has a record of 25 pounds. His grandsire is Pontiac Hengerveld Farthens, with sixty-two A. R. O. daughters, one of them having a 36.9 pounds seven-day record. His sire is still young but already has two A. R. O. daughters to his credit. Another fine calf will be a year old in February. His dam has a 21.53 pounds A. R. O. record. His sire is King Segis Hengerveld 5th. All his immediate ancestry on the sire's side have A. R. O. records. Mr. Searle has some May calves that have excellent breeding back of them. They are all from heifers every one having seven-day A. R. O. records ranging from 14 pounds to 16 pounds. Any one wanting a genuine dairy herd improver will find it worth while to correspond with Mr. Searle regarding these young bulls. He also has a few heifers to offer.

**Are You Getting Plenty of Winter Eggs?**

Winter is the time when farmers and poultrymen ought to make the most profit from their hens, because the price of eggs is then at its highest. Unfortunately, eggs are scarce in winter. Why is this and can it be remedied? Dr. Gilbert Hess is giving us the why and the remedy in his vigorous talks throughout the agricultural press. First of all, Dr. Hess explains that moulting leaves hens in a weakened condition. Next, there is the lack of green stuff in winter and the hens are also deprived of exercise. Under those conditions the Doctor asserts that the egg organs of the hen become dormant or inactive or she becomes lazy and puts on fat instead of converting her feed into eggs. As most of our readers probably know, Dr. Hess has compounded a preparation to remedy these drawbacks. His famous poultry tonic, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, which has now been on the market over twenty-three years, has made a fine record for itself. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs, keeps the hen in a healthy, active condition, wards off the weakening effects of moulting and, by supplying her with the necessary tonics, laxatives and internal antiseptics, helps her give a bountiful supply of eggs during the winter months. "If you are not absolutely positive," says the Doctor, "that my Pan-a-ce-a has paid you and paid you well, take the empty package back to my dealer in your town and he will refund your money." The cost of feeding Pan-a-ce-a is scarcely to be considered—a penny's worth daily is enough for thirty fowls.

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## PURE BRED POULTRY

## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,** Six for \$5. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS** and pullets, \$1 each, six for \$5. H. A. Ketter, Seneca, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**—fine farm-raised birds, \$1.00 each. K. Skelley, Della, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Fifty full-blood cockerels from my best pens, either mating. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$1. Six, \$5. S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1 each. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$1 to \$3. Mrs. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

**CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$1 each, \$10 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE R. C. B. LEGHORN,** R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, at \$1 each or six for \$5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Route 3, Box 18, Larned, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, White Runner drakes, priced right, satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. Buchanan, Route 3, Lincoln, Kan.

**COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns, early hatched, range raised, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**—Egg-type cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7.50; grand exhibition males, \$10 up. Free catalog and sales list. W. H. Sanders, Box E275, Edgewater, Colo.

## WYANDOTTES

**FOR SALE—100 HEAD OF GOLDEN WY-** andottes. W. B. Fulton, Sulphur, Okla.

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$1 to \$2 each. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

**GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND PUL-** lets not related in Silver Wyandottes. H. L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, large early hatched, farm raised. Have too many to winter. 75c to \$2.00. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY**—Farm raised, Tarbox strain, from prize winning stock. Choice cockerels, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**EXTRA GOOD SILVER WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$1.50 each, and Prawn and White Indian Runner drakes, \$1 each. R. P. Schupert, Arrington, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MAMMOTH** Pekin and Buff Orpington ducks, America's finest stock. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Route 1, Effingham, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND** pullets, large pure white classy ones, bred from the richest blood lines in America, at one-half their actual value. Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE.

**CHRISTMAS GEESE WANTED—"THE** Cope's," Topeka, Kansas.

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS.—MRS. W.** U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

**FORTY PURE-BRED WHITE MUSCOVY** ducks for sale. Pairs, \$3.25; trios, \$4.50. Mary Ramsey, Manchester, Minn.

**FISHER WHITE RUNNERS, FIVE DOL-** lars trio. Circular. Wm. S. Jordan, Hastings, Neb.

**FOR SALE—FINE PEKIN DUCKS AND** drakes, also English Penciled Runner drakes, \$1.50 each until December 15. E. P. Sherman, R. F. D. 1, Olathe, Kan.

**PEKIN DUCKS—LARGE VIGOROUS** first-class stock, \$5 per trio. Also White Wyandotte chickens. M. L. Andrews, Bryant, Mo.

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

## LANGSHANS.

**BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, BRED EX-** clusively for ten years. Cockerels, \$1.75. Annie Pearce, Kildare, Okla.



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# HOME CIRCLE



An economical table syrup is made as follows: Add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch to two cups of sugar and mix thoroughly. Add to this two cups of boiling water and cook in a double boiler until clear. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla extract, or better still with a maple flavoring.

## They All Did.

A boy was asked by his Sunday school teacher to write a short essay on Elisha, and this is what he brought next Sunday:

"There was a man named Elisha. He had some bears and he lived in a cave. Some boys tormented him. He said: 'If you keep on throwing stones at me I'll turn the bears on you and they'll eat you up.' And they did, and he did, and the bears did."

## Character and Eccentricity.

Eccentricity has always abounded when and where strength of character has abounded; and the amount of eccentricity in a society has been propor-

tional to the amount of genius, mental vigor and moral courage it contained. That so few now dare to be eccentric marks the chief danger of the time.

## The Milk Looked Strange.

A family living in South Chicago found a good deal of cream on a bottle of milk which had been standing over night and when the driver called in the morning the pleased servant held it up to the light and said:

"Look here, I have never seen anything like this before on your milk." The man looked at it for a moment, scratched his head and replied: "Well, I don't know what's the matter, but you can throw it out and I'll give you a fresh bottle in its place."

## A Hard Character.

He—I went to the palmist's last week to have my character read.  
She—Yes? What did he say?  
He—He didn't say anything. He looked at my hand, coughed a bit and then gave me my money back and bowed me out.

## FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dress-maker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 6946—Ladies' Work Apron: This design shows an apron which covers the entire front of the dress from shoulders to the hem of the skirt. This apron is made with short sleeves and the pattern provides for a cap. The pattern, No. 6946, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6937—Ladies' Shirtwaist: Linen, madras or China silk can be used to make this shirtwaist with the collar, vest and cuffs of contrasting material. The waist is made with long sleeves and with the collar and vest in one. The pattern, No. 6937, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch figured goods and 3/4 yard of 36-inch plain goods. No. 6944—Ladies' Dress: This dress is very simple to make. It closes at the front. The sleeves extend to the neck edge. The skirt is cut in three gores and is joined to a yoke. The pattern, No. 6944, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1 yard of edging. No. 6551—Children's Dress: This box-plaited dress closes at the back. The long or short sleeves can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 6551, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 8 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6020—Children's Night Drawers: In cold weather night drawers are the best garment for all children. These night drawers are made with a front yoke and can have either the plain or full sleeves. The pattern, No. 6020, is cut in sizes 1 to 9 years. Age 5 years requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 6938—Ladies' Skirt: Plain and striped materials are used to make this skirt. The skirt is made with the tunic and yoke in one and has a slightly raised waistline. The closing is at the back. The pattern, No. 6938, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch striped goods, 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch plain material and 1 yard of 36-inch lining for the upper back gores.

## Bargains in Land

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**REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.**  
Buy or Trade with us—Exchange Book free  
Berrie Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

**ANY SIZED** Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$12.50 per acre down, balance \$0 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown.  
**E. T. TETER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.**

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

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

## SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments over 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address  
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120 a., 80 a. irrigated from government canal, all in alfalfa; good house, barn, \$2400; 100-barrel cistern and other outbuildings. Also stock and machinery if wanted. Will sell or trade for larger ranch. 1 1/2 miles to town on branch line Santa Fe. Deal direct with owner and cut high commissions.  
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## MANHATTAN RESIDENCE

Eight-room modern house, Manhattan, Kan. Corner lot, 75x150 feet, facing city park. Built by owner for home. Leavins city reason for selling. One of the choice locations of the city. Write for photos and further information. Address  
**W. KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.**

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**STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.**

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A new section of Arkansas has been opened by the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad; opportunities for the farmer, merchant and lumber man; good land at low prices; there is no malaria in this section; an abundance of good spring water; land values are increasing daily; this is in the high lands of Arkansas. Write for free booklet, "Oak Leaves," containing full information.  
**JAY KERR, G. P. A., Harrison, Ark.**

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350-Acre Grain and Stock Farm, Ford Co., Kansas, two miles from railroad station; seven-room house, frame barn, all fenced, part in cultivation, thirty acres alfalfa, mortgage \$3,000. Will exchange equity for eighty acres in Eastern Kansas, fruit farm or suburban tract of equal value. Price, \$55 an acre.  
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Texas ranches in any size you want, in any part of the state. Also colonization tracts. Years of experience in handling farm lands and ranches. Inspection reports made on Texas property. Have a few good tracts that owners will accept part in trade. Greatest demand in the history for Texas ranches. In writing, state what size tract you want.  
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215 Finance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## EASTERN KANSAS FARMS FOR SALE

202 a. bottom farm, 6 1/2 ml. from Lawrence, Kan., \$18,000. 160 a. farm, 4 ml. of Lawrence, Kan., black limestone soil, \$16,500. 50 a. farm, 3 ml. of Topeka, all tillable, \$7,500. The farms mentioned are highly improved and can be bought on terms. No trades wanted on the above. If you are looking for something good, write me about them. I also have a large list of other farms.  
**F. M. BUCHHEIM,**  
608 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE BARGAIN

A 27,000-acre sheep ranch in Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad. A beautiful tract of productive prairie land, rich sandy loam. Price, \$3.75 per acre; \$35,000 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Income property in Topeka, Kansas City or other progressive city will be accepted to one-half the purchase price of this land. Address John Randolph, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

**SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling,"** issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.



## Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." 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. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 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, CLERK-carriers and rural carriers wanted.** I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Osment, 44-R, St. Louis.

**FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, RAILROADS** near your home. \$100-\$120. Experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway Association, Dept. P-44, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS; INTERURBAN,** earn \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Details free. Dept. Q, Kansas Farmer.

**FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN**—\$100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

**AGENTS—GET PARTICULARS OF ONE** of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 505 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

**DO YOU WANT ANOTHER \$2 DAILY?** No experience, constant spare time work, knitting hosiery. Machines furnished on contract, we take product. Helping Hand Stores (Inc.), Dept. 968, Chicago.

**WANTED—MEN PREPARE AS FIREMEN, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters.** All large Kansas roads. No experience necessary. Uniforms and passes furnished. 500 wanted. No strike. Write Inter Railway, Dept. 83, Indianapolis, Ind.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF** 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-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**MEN AND WOMEN 18 YEARS OR OVER** wanted for government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. 2,000 appointments monthly. Excellent chance for farmers. Vacations. No layoff. "Pull" unnecessary. List of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N82, Rochester, N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—GOOD QUARTER OF WHEAT** land in Jewell County, near Superior, Neb. Grant Lewis, Logan Ave., Emporia, Kan.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WANTED—GOOD FARM WELL LOCATED.** Give description and price. Owners only. Niemens, Box 754, Chicago.

**OSARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND** at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

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**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, REASON-** able. Terms. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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**FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL** offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914

### SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

At farm four miles west and one and one-half miles south of Summerfield, Kansas, on K. C. & N. W. Railroad, and eight miles north of Beattie, Kansas, on St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad. Free transportation from either place to the sale.

## 42 High Class Shorthorn 42 Cows, Heifers and Bulls 42

Eighteen cows from 3 to 8 years old, in calf or calf at side. Sixteen bulls ranging in age from 9 to 18 months. Six head of yearling heifers, and heifers 9 months old.

The cows in this offering are regular breeders, thin in flesh, just in a condition to go right on doing good for the buyer as they have done for us.

Practically all of the young stock to go in this sale was sired by our herd bull, My Choice 317130, a pure Scotch bull of great beef qualities. The cows of breeding age are with one exception bred back to this bull. The cows in the offering represent the Young Marys, Raspberries, Adelades, Floras and Pomegranates. Send for catalog. Owners,

## A. B. GARRISON & SON

## O. A. TILLER

## Summerfield

## Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. DUNCAN AND F. E. KINNEY.

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**FOR RELIABLE ANTI-HOG CHOLERA** serum, write or wire the Kansas Serum Co., Manhattan, Kan.

### PATENTS.

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

### FIELD NOTES

**Poland China Bred Sow Sale.** On January 21, 1915, J. R. Cline, near Iola, Kan., will sell a draft of fifty head of bred sows and bred gilts. This herd is deserving of being classed with the best herds in the country. At the head of this herd are three extra good breeding boars. Tecumseh Hadley, by Major B. Hadley, by Major Bob, by Perfect Tecumseh, is probably one of the largest boars in Kansas. He is a strong vigorous fellow possessing great scale, good length, good head and ear, well sprung rib, heavy bone and standing on the best of feet. This hog is not fat, but will weigh close to 300 pounds in breeding condition. A number of yearling gilts sired by Tecumseh Hadley and a number of herd sows bred to him go in the sale. Long King's Equal 2d is by Lawson's noted boar, Long King's Equal. This hog has proven a great breeder and a number of his gilts go in the sale, bred to Tecumseh Hadley. Glosford 68796 is a young hog that has been used in the herd to assist the two main herd boars. He is a very promising boar and his get is very high class. A few sows bred to him will be offered in the sale. The catalogs are now ready to mail out. Mr. Cline has no mailing list. Please write him at once for catalog, and watch for further sale announcement. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Walnut Creek Stock Farm Berkshires.** Walnut Creek Stock Farm, Nortonville, Kan., is situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad midway between Atchison and Topeka, Kan. This farm has its own shipping point situated within two blocks of the residence. Passenger service is excellent and by notifying them as to the time of arrival, visitors can inspect the stock and depart within a few hours. Mr. Conroy is using three great boars at the present time, namely, Duke's Rival Champion, Robinhood Premier, and a great son of Robinhood Premier, Robinhood's Chief, which is a credit to his sire. All of these boars are prize winners in their classes at Kansas State Fairs, 1914. They are offering Robinhood's Chief and another young fall boar for sale together with a choice lot of spring boars, including the two first prize under six months old boars of both Kansas fairs, 1914. They make a specialty of shipping out pigs in pairs, trios and young herds non-related and anyone wishing to get a start in the large English Berkshires should write at once for special prices on these during the month of December. They are booking orders for sows bred for spring farrow, including their two under-year show herds of 1914, which were first and second prize young herds at both Kansas State Fairs, 1914. Anyone wanting a good sow bred for a spring litter to one of the great boars in use on Walnut Creek Stock Farm should write at once to Mr. Conroy and have him reserve one. Price will be right and every animal shipped out is guaranteed a breeder. They are priced to sell quick. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

## White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 381 eggs; 646 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.

THOMAS OWEN,

Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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**DUROC JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE—** Big type, pedigreed. R. L. Skubal, Jennings, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE MALES, REG-** istered, immune. S. S. Hamburg cockerels. Roy Haggart, Mankato, Kan.

**FIVE DANDY GOOD TRIED SOWS** bred. A number of bred gilts, 13 fine young boars ready for service, and a fine lot of weanlings. All pedigreed and double cholera immune. E. G. I. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

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**HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER AL-** falfa; two 60-lb. cans, \$10.50; amber, two 60-lb. cans \$10; single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hooper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**PURE HONEY DIRECT FROM BEE** farm to you, cheaper than sugar. Sixty-pound can, \$5.00; case of two cans, \$9.00. Special price on larger lots. All f. o. b. Hotchkiss, Colo. Sample free, but send 10 cents to cover mailing charges. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

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**FOX TERRIERS, ALL AGES. BEST RAT,** pet or watch dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Iowa.

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Young bulls bred for utility and beauty. Priced to sell.  
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Col. Wonder, his daughter, Sire, Grand sire and Great Grand sire were Grand Champion winners at Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri State Fairs. No other boar can boast of as many champions backing him. When you buy from my herd you get the best blood. The best lot of boars I ever raised. Special prices to move them. Write or come.  
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Wylie's Good Enuff 49485, by Good Enuff Again King, the grand champion of Kansas, 1913, a litter brother of first prize yearling at Kansas State Fair, 1914. Excellent breeder. Will take a high-class early spring boar in part pay. Write for description and price. **A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.**

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Immunized boars, bred gilts, from large prolific stock. B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E Nuff Again King and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed.  
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**WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM**

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**25 STALLIONS - - - 25 MARES**

Including the 1914 Show Herd.

Stallions and mares sired by CASINO and mares bred to CASINO. Brood mares with colts by sides.

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**ABILENE, KAN. DEC. 16, 37 HEAD OF JERSEYS**

REPRESENTING GOLDEN FERN LAD AND FLYING FOX BLOOD LINES.

The undersigned will sell 29 registered Jerseys of very high class, also eight high-grade heifers, mostly heavy springers. All of the heifers are the offspring of cows that are making good in the Sunnyside Jersey Dairy and all have records of over 300 pounds butter in one year. The sale includes two extra good herd bulls, one an Eminent bred bull and one a grandson of champion Flying Fox. Send for descriptive list and come and buy the best at your own price.

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Write for Catalog, C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

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Will be sold under cover, rain or shine. Free conveyance to farm to parties from distance. Five miles south, 1 1/2 mile west of Nickerson; ten miles west of Hutchinson.  
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For quick sale, fifteen large mature jacks, all large bone, good colors, 14 1/2 to 16 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. I have a large herd of jennets and will price a few reasonably. Come and see me if you mean business.  
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PERCHERONS FOR SALE.  
Write for prices and descriptions.  
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

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

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## 26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all fresh in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$800. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; gentle, sound, sure breeder. All seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older. A. R. O. dams or granddams.  
B. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.

## M. E. MOORE &amp; CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.  
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS.  
Sired by Sir Kornyrke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

## Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—Cows and heifers; heavy springers. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.  
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## Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Kan.

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Well-bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Prices reasonable.  
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From record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest three-year-old.  
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CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS.  
For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable.  
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Holstein-Friesian Bulls.—Very attractive prices for next four weeks on a two-year-old herd bull and several other registered bull calves that are younger, one a son of a 90-pound cow, his granddam a 100-pound cow.  
Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.

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

EDGEWOOD HOLSTEINS—Ten heifers 4 to 6 wks. old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each crated for shipment. One registered yearling bull, \$100.  
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SHADY GROVE HERD.  
Four choicely bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited.  
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CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS  
Backed by Records. Priced to Sell.  
JOHN RENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town.  
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## MULE FOOT HOGS

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.  
April and May boars and gilts, choice bred sows, priced cheap.  
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SPOTTED POLANDS—Few spring gilts; some nice fall pigs. Prices reasonable.  
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## FIFTY JACKS FIFTY

Large black mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard. Guaranteed and priced to sell. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, any bank in Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads.  
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Registered Percheron stallions and mares, also standard-bred stallions and mares. Thirty-five head to select from. Prices reasonable.  
E. P. HAMILTON & SONS, Garden Grove, Iowa.

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## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN HERD BULLS

One three-year-old registered herd bull, sure breeder; one young bull just ready for service; several choice bull calves, also a few choice cows. All priced for quick sale.  
T. M. EWING, Independence, Kansas.

## HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

From A. R. O. cows, sure to please. Write for prices. Geo. C. Fredick, Kingman, Kan.

## ANGUS CATTLE

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires.  
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## CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.  
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## IF YOU AIM

To produce the best dairy product, that which will give you the greatest returns from the market, you must have

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

I can now offer for sale 150 head from my recent importation, consisting of cows, two-year-old in calf heifers, yearling heifers, yearling bulls and bull calves. Representatives of the best families and types.

## FRANK S. PEER

Osceola Farms Cranford, N. J.

## FIELD NOTES

New Leland Jerseys.  
Attention is called to the advertisement of C. J. Morck, of Storden, Minn., owner of the New Leland Stock Farm and the famous New Leland herd of Jersey cattle. His offering at this time consists of a choice lot of young bulls that are bred right and are a line lot of individuals. Any one wanting a Jersey herd bull should get in touch with Mr. Morck. He is pricing these bulls low.

Dornwood O. I. C's.  
Attention is called to the ad of the Dornwood Farm. They are offering six choice O. I. C. spring boars for sale. These boars are grandsons of the great O. I. C. boar, Iowa Protection. They are big growthy high-quality fellows and are herd header prospects. Only the best are shipped from Dornwood herd, and letters from recent purchasers show that they are highly pleased with their purchases. Anyone wanting an O. I. C. boar should get busy. They are going fast at the prices asked. Look up the ad, write for prices and descriptions.

## SHORTHORN DISPERSION SALE

At Farm Near Chanute, Kansas, Dec. 10

Forty Head of Cows and Heifers, a number have calves at foot and are bred again to my herd bull, Chanute Pride by Royal Gloster. A few young bulls. These cattle are not fat, but in good breeding condition. Send for catalog and come to sale if you want some useful cattle. I also offer my 200-acre farm, forty acres alfalfa. Substantial gas income.

O. H. STUGARD, Chanute, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls, 10 to 13 months old; five young cows close to calving; five young heifers. These cattle are all of good quality, in good condition, and are a clean, healthy, useful lot of cattle. Priced to sell quick.  
C. H. WHITE, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Good News, grandson of Choice Goods. Can use him no longer. This bull is a great bargain.

Also five extra good Poland boars. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.  
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANS.

## CEDARWYLD POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS.

My double standard herd bull, Scottish Baron, for sale or trade. One extra good Polled Durham bull 14 months old, also younger ones, and some good cows and heifers.  
JOS. BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.

## BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.

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

## Cedar Lawn Shorthorns

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

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

## CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.

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

## Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Splendid red bull, 14 months old, recorded. Dam has a butter fat record of ten pounds in seven days. \$125 gets him.  
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM heifers; Duroc Jersey gilts. Prices reasonable. H. F. GIEDINGHOGEN, Useful, Mo.

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

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES  
Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.  
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.  
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Reasonable prices.  
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

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## MOORE &amp; SONS—POLANDS.

For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living.  
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MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS—Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Herd boar son of Expansive. Bred sow sale February 18. Catalogs ready Feb. 1.  
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## QUALITY POLANDS

Frank offers Polanders of size and quality. He will send you a boar worth the money. His circular gives full information. Write for a copy. BEN FRANK, Jefferson City, Mo.

## METAL UTILITY POLANDS

Eighty spring pigs sired by Good Enough by Gold Metal and Big Ben. Prices most reasonable. Also one serviceable boar by Good Enough. Herd boar prospect.  
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## AMCOATS' POLANDS.

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

## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINA SALE

January 21, 1915

Forty Bred Sows and Gilts sired by or bred to Tecumseh Hadley 61410, Long King's Equal 2d 68928, and Gloster 68796. Write for catalog early and arrange to attend. Sale held right in Iola, Kansas. For catalog write  
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## POLAND CHINA BOARS

Fifteen choice early spring boars—big husky fellows, ready for use. Priced, \$25.00. First check gets choice.  
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## POLAND CHINA BOARS

25 SPRING BOARS, sired by Receiver by Big Wonder, Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. Big-type breeding and oholera immunized. Also a few goods sows priced reasonably.  
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## BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Sixteen carefully selected boars. One yearling by Columbus, the Nebraska sweepstakes boar; another by Longfellow by Ideal by Smooth Wonder by A. Wonder. Number of choice gilts. Write for prices and descriptions.  
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## BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY

Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobleman 2d and Long King's Equal 2d, out of our best sows. Pairs and trios not akin. Priced right.  
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SPRING PIGS by Major Jim, Blue Valley Euster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

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

DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND.  
Herd boars Sunny Colossus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed.  
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## Stryker Bros' Prize Polanders

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

## POLAND CHINAS

Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64655, Sir Bredwell 67086. Also pigs. Sow herd represents the best blood lines. Farmers' prices.  
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COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.  
150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle.  
JOHN COLEMAN, DENISON, KANSAS.

## Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polanders

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the

Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polanders. Write your wants. Address

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

## HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICE

Ten choice Poland China boars weighing from 180 to 350 pounds. Lots of quality, best blood lines. Priced from \$18 to \$30 for quick sale.  
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Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages, open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants.  
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## BIG BOARS—LITTLE MONEY

March and June boars. They are big, have the quality. Best big-type Poland breeding. Also extra August pigs, \$25. Boar and two gilts not akin, \$60.  
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BRED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.  
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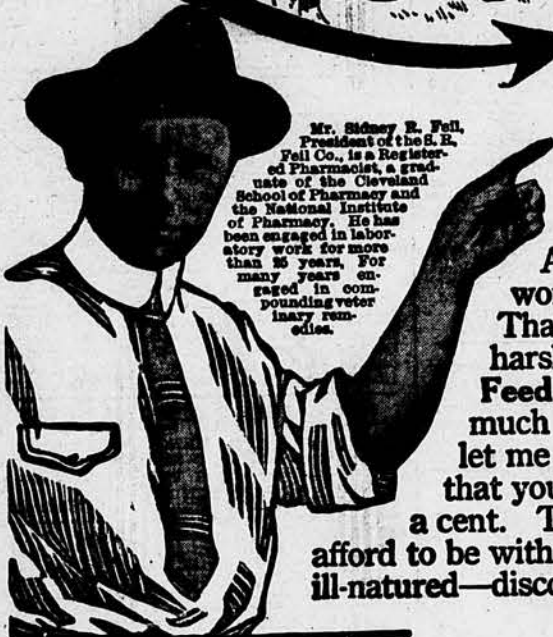


# One Worm-sick Hog

## Will Infect Your Entire Herd



## Take No Chances



Mr. Sidney R. Feil, President of the S. R. Feil Co., is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than 25 years. For many years engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

A single worm-sick hog is liable to infect your whole herd. You know that wormy hogs have little vitality and so are easier victims of cholera and swine plague. That scrawny, worm-sick hog — the one with the rough coat, white eyes and harsh cough, is a positive danger to all the rest in your herd. Take no chances. Feed SAL-VET; — be assured your hogs are free from these dangerous pests and much less liable to fatal diseases. Let me feed them 60 days on SAL-VET at my risk — let me prove the value of this wonderful worm destroyer and conditioner. Let me prove that you can't afford to be without it. If it fails to do what I claim, it won't cost you a cent. Thousands have found it so profitable to feed SAL-VET that they feel they cannot afford to be without it. The hog that is wormy usually eats more than it can digest, is ravenous, ill-natured — discontented and unthrifty. It is a profit-eater instead of a profit-maker.

### \$125 Profit in Four Weeks.

"Four weeks ago, just before I received my SAL-VET, I offered to sell my hogs for \$25.00 but could not do so. Since feeding SAL-VET, they have passed many worms, some of them two inches long, and they made such gains, that I would not sell them now for \$150.00." — Dan. MacAloney, Tenney, Minn.

### SAL-VET Saved His Hogs.

"Hogs all around me are dying with cholera. We have lost none yet, and all are doing well since feeding SAL-VET." — Frank Baily, Alto Vista, Iowa.

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"I had a bunch of twenty-eight hogs that coughed continually, and refused to eat. After feeding them SAL-VET a while, the coughing ceased entirely, they recovered their appetites, and grew rapidly." — J. Brunsack, Jackson, Mo.

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"Am still feeding SAL-VET to my hogs and sheep all the time. Last week, I was in Chicago with a carload of hogs which had had constant access to SAL-VET — they came within a nickel of the top." — Donald E. E. Asay, Mgr. Burr Oak Farm, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

### SAL-VET Saved Their Sheep.

"About the first of September, 1912, our lambs commenced to die, and we lost about 20 head. Finally we went to an old sheep man, and asked him what to do. He said, 'I guess your lambs have stomach worms, and you better feed them SAL-VET'; so we ordered one hundred pounds and started feeding it in bran and oats, and in a few days we were convinced that our friend had advised us right, as we found piles of dead worms where the lambs had been at night. We saved 74 head of lambs and combs have saved all of them had we only fed SAL-VET sooner. Our lambs gained flesh very fast after they got rid of the worms and we sold 24 bucks at an average of 75 pounds each. SAL-VET is a wonderful remedy as a worm destroyer and tonic and we take pleasure in recommending it to all stock raisers." — Cutler & Hayes, Salem, Ill.

**THE FEIL MFG. CO.,**  
Dept. KF 12-5-14, Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O. ....

Shipping Station .....

State .....

Number of Sheep..... Hogs.....

Cattle..... Horses.....

# SALOVET

The Great  
Worm Destroyer

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Live Stock  
Conditioner

Is not a food; it is the medicated salt which contains no antimony — which rids all stock of worms — aids digestion — allowing animals to get the utmost good of rations fed, instead of having the feed absorbed by a myriad of stomach and intestinal worms. I want you to try SAL-VET on your own stock — in your own barn-yard at my risk — I want to prove to you that your hogs will gain faster on no more feed — look better, act better, and be in healthier condition, less liable to disease and sell better. Here is my offer:

## Don't Send Any Money — Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of hogs and other stock you have; I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. Simply pay the freight on arrival — feed the SAL-VET according to directions. At the end of 60 days report results.

If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, I'll cancel the charge — you won't owe me one cent. Here is a chance for you to see with your own eyes, without risking a cent, what this wonderful preparation will do; see it stop your losses from worms; see it save you money — save you feed and make money faster by shortening your feeding period.

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**Look for This Label**  
on top of all SAL-VET packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine SAL-VET.

**PRICES**

40 pounds	.....	\$ 2.25
100 pounds	.....	5.00
200 pounds	.....	9.00
300 pounds	.....	12.00
500 pounds	.....	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.