

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 22.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY

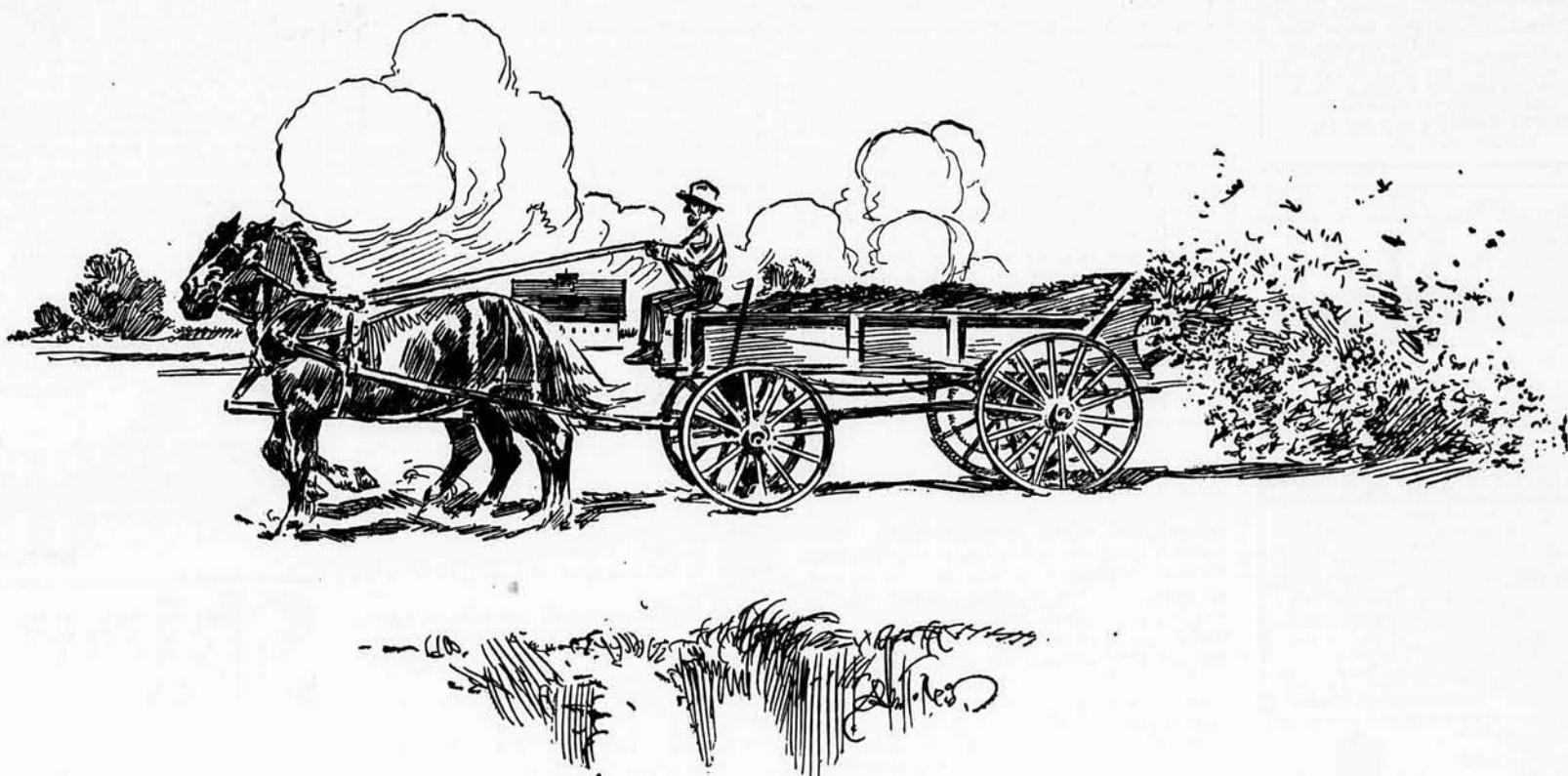
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We are at the parting of the ways—facing a crisis or an epoch, where the manure spreader and the road drag will solve more problems than all our statesmen. —I. D. G.



*Manure Spreader and Road Drag More Important Than Statesmen*

## SWEET CLOVER LOOKS GOOD

*Evidences of Adaptability to West and Northwest  
—New Hope For The Western Stock Farmer*



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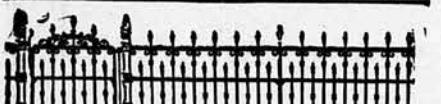
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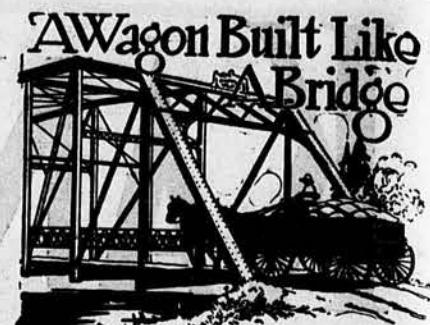
OUR readers will recall that several weeks ago a Thomas County subscriber asked if sweet clover would grow in Thomas and other Northwestern Kansas counties. In effect, we replied that we had not seen sweet clover growing in these counties, that we had received no sweet clover experience from subscribers in the northwest, but judging from all the conditions known to us as governing or prevailing in the successful growth of this plant, we thought that sweet clover would grow in that section and that it would prove a valuable plant in the agriculture of the northwestern part of the state as it had proven itself in the southwest.

Our subscriber, F. J. H., Sherman County, read the inquiry and immediately mailed us a sample of this year's growth of sweet clover and which we photographed as shown in the picture on this page. This grew near the town-

grow similarly to the way alfalfa grows in the eastern and central sections of Kansas? These are the several viewpoints from which the value of sweet clover as a pasture is later to be determined. We know from observation that in the eastern and central sections the habits of sweet clover are identical in so far as growth is concerned, with those of alfalfa and in the spring it is the earliest growing plant and in the fall it is the latest growing plant.

#### SHOULD MAKE PASTURE SEASON LONGER.

If sweet clover will follow the habits of alfalfa proportionately in the western one-third it is safe to say that it will make the green pasture season at least two months longer than the present pasture season. It is well understood that the Buffalo grass of the west is peculiar in that it supplies equally valuable feed when dry as when green. However, on hundreds upon hundreds of western Kansas farms the Buffalo sod has been



#### Weather Has Little Effect On It

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

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

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

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

#### Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagon



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

The gear parts and bolsters are scientifically built and braced so that the load is distributed evenly over the entire wagon. No one part does more than its share of the work.

This wagon has steel wheels made with a tension. The weight of the load is carried by all of the spokes—each one doing its share regardless of whether it happens to be located at the top, bottom or sides of the wheel.

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

#### Roller Bearings—Reduced Draft

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

#### The Roller Bearing



#### Parts in Their Order

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

#### Oil Without Removing the Wheels

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

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

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

#### Send for this Book

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

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

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TWELVE INCHES OF SWEET CLOVER GROWTH BY MAY 5  
IN SHERMAN COUNTY, ON LAND 120 FEET TO WATER



site of Goodland, Sherman County, in a small field that has been seeded for three years. It has spread from the original seeding to an area ten times as large as that first seeded. Our correspondent says sweet clover from this patch has found its way across the road into the prairie and it has "taken" the buffalo grass. This is good evidence that sweet clover will grow and do well in the Northwest. The person conversant with western conditions cannot realize other than that a plant which in a season like this will make 12 inches of growth of succulent, green feed by May 5, deserves consideration in the agriculture of that section. A field of ample acreage for 12 to 15 head of cows on every Western Kansas farm, supplying pasture even two or three weeks in advance of the spring growth of buffalo grass, will make \$25 worth of milk per acre before the cows could obtain good feed on the native grasses.

#### SWEET CLOVER POSSIBILITIES.

The sample photographed was mailed on May 5 and the specimens were 13 inches long, showing, it seems to us, a remarkable early spring growth when viewed from the situation of the western Kansas farmer who has not found—or at least has not availed himself of the use of any plant which would furnish early spring pasture to this extent. Having recently crossed the western portion of the state, we are confident that sweet clover doing as well as this patch would have furnished abundant pasture to live stock almost, if not fully, one month in advance of pasture from the native grass of that section. It occurs to us from the viewpoint of the western farmer, that this showing for sweet clover is truly remarkable and that the possibilities of clover as a pasture plant for western Kansas are much greater than we have heretofore dreamed. The above condition would seem to prove the early spring growth and consequent value of sweet clover.

However, there are two remaining important considerations. The first is, how much pasture the clover will supply during the summer when the ground is dry and the winds hot, and the second consideration is how will the clover perform during the fall of the year? Will it, in the early fall, come on green and

destroyed and on such farms something must take its place, and it is as a successor to the Buffalo grass already destroyed and as an addition to the limited area of grass, that sweet clover is at this time discussed.

#### FARMERS WHO ARE USING SWEET CLOVER.

Since to answer the above inquiry we have received information of the successful use of sweet clover for both pasture and hay on a farm ten miles west of Goodland in Sherman County and on another farm southwest of Rulon in the same county. We are also on the track of a Wallace County farmer who has used sweet clover successfully, he says, for three or four years. The experience of each of these farmers will later be printed in these columns.

Clyde McKee, demonstration agent for northwest Kansas, writes that two years ago while employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture at the experiment station at Akron, Colorado, he had there seen sweet clover growing with great success. Akron has an altitude of 4,560 feet and the average precipitation is about 18 inches, conditions equal to those of northwest Kansas and which is evidence of the possibilities in Kansas.

Mr. McKee gives it as his judgment that sweet clover is well worth a trial in northwest Kansas and that he knows of a few farmers in Thomas and Phillips Counties who will this year sow sweet clover.

#### WESTERN METHODS FOR ALFALFA.

McKee writes further: "I am urging the planting of more alfalfa, especially in cultivated rows for seed production. Few farmers in this section have ever tried this way of handling alfalfa, but those who have tried it report favorably. I have seen alfalfa being grown in rows without irrigation on the high or divide lands of eastern Colorado and I know of a few cases where alfalfa is being grown in the same way in northwest Kansas. I would not recommend seeding alfalfa on the uplands without first having summer fallowed, unless the land be exceptionally free from weeds and well supplied with moisture at the time of seeding. I think, too, that sweet clover should be handled in much the same way."

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



# KANSAS FARMER

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

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

**CURING ALFALFA HAY.**

The alfalfa hay harvest is on. This year, as every other year, there will be a lot of heated and stack burned hay—a condition that may be avoided by proper curing. Sometimes weather conditions make it almost impossible to put the hay in the stack in good condition; but usually the mischief is done by water in the stem of the plant, writes A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor of Crops at the Kansas Agricultural College.

"A comparison will show why this water did not readily cure out of the stems. If a tree is cut down on a cool, cloudy day," said Professor Leidigh, "the leaves remain green and fresh for some time. They take the water from the trunk and pass it off into the atmosphere. If the weather is reasonably cool for a few days the water will all be taken out of the tree.

"Now if the tree is cut down on a hot, sultry day, the leaves will dry up and fall off. The water is still in the trunk of the tree, and there is no way for it to get out quickly. It is the same with alfalfa. If the sun is so hot that the leaves are quickly shriveled, the stem will dry out very slowly. Several alfalfa stacks near Manhattan have burned down, and in every case improper curing of the hay before stacking, seemed to be the cause.

"When it is impossible to wring water out of the hay," says Professor Leidigh, "it is dry enough to stack. The best way to cure hay is to rake it into small windrows, and let it dry out slowly. If the ground is damp, or if the air is very moist, the windrows must be turned frequently to expose all the hay to the sun."

Hay often heats in the stack because it is rained on, or because it absorbs moisture from the ground. Not less than \$5 to \$10 worth of hay is spoiled on the top and bottom of a 25-foot stack of alfalfa, put up in the usual way. This loss may be avoided by stacking on a foundation of poles, or under sheds. The money saved on a few stacks will pay for the shed.

**CORN AND HARROW.**

It pays to harrow corn. Two harrowings are easily worth one cultivation and the expense of harrowing is much less. This is true, particularly, if the ground is clean, and we are not sure but that it applies to dirty ground provided the harrow teeth are sharp and the harrowing can be done when the weeds first start.

A few miles out of Topeka we last week saw a farmer harrowing corn which had not been planted more than four or five days. The farmer apologized for the millions of little weeds just starting. He said that he had only last year taken charge of the farm and that the fields were dirty but that he proposed to thoroughly clean it this year. In this instance, of course, the corn was not up.

The harrow used was a steel drag, the teeth of which had just been sharpened and in operation were set straight. The corn had been listed in last fall's plowing. Between listing time and the time of harrowing a heavy rain had fallen and the ground had crusted. The farmer stated that he would have harrowed the ground and broken the crust even though the field had been clean and the millions of little weeds were not present. This farmer stated that in so far as it was possible it was his practice to at least harrow corn after each rain, continuing until the corn was too large to harrow. He believed that the harrow was a good cultivator.

As late as fifteen years ago dozens of farmers in Dickinson County—where the editor had his farm experience—would have been shocked at the suggestion of harrowing corn to break the crust or for any other reason, unless the field was very weedy. It is plain to see that in the corn growing sections of Kansas farmers are each year doing more work on their fields and the conclusion is that in their judgment it pays, else they would not do it.

## Do You Want Men? Do You Want Work?

**K**ANSAS FARMER anticipates that the Kansas wheat crop of 1913 will approximate 100 million bushels. We want to help you harvest this big wheat crop without a loss. We further anticipate that unless plans are carefully laid at once, there will be a woeful and expensive shortage of hands.

KANSAS FARMER will act as a clearing house for farmers who want harvest hands and for harvest hands to want work. No charge whatsoever will be made to anyone, under any circumstances, for the service, unless you want information by telegraph or telephone, in which case you will pay the charges.

We are advertising in papers outside of Kansas for harvest hands, and we expect to have at the disposal of the farmers of Kansas a large number. By knowing in advance just where we can place them, we can in a large measure avoid a sacrificing shortage of help just when it is most needed.

Farmers who want harvest hands will please cut out this blank and mail it at once to KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.

When will your harvest begin?

How many men do you want?

How many

acres to harvest?

Do you want shockers,

pitchers, stackers, extra teams?

What have been the prevailing harvest wages per day?

Will you need any men after harvest and at what kind of work?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Address \_\_\_\_\_

If you want to work in the harvest fields, fill this out and mail to KANSAS FARMER, T. A. Borman, Editor, Topeka, Kansas.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Have you ever worked in the harvest fields or at outside day labor?

Can you go to any county? \_\_\_\_\_ Do you want work after harvest, and what kind?

If you have a team or harvesting outfit and want to give additional information, write on separate sheet. We will endeavor to put every man who applies into direct communication with the farmer nearest him we know who wants harvest hands.

**I**f you can get harvest hands to supply your needs, we advise you to do so at once and then help us assist your neighbors. We suspect there will not be enough to go around—anyway there never has been an oversupply, and there is a big crop in sight from Dakota to Texas. The larger the number of available men, the more reasonable the wages.

Fill out one of these blanks and mail at once to

**KANSAS FARMER**  
T. A. Borman, Editor  
Topeka, --- Kansas

An occasion of much importance to Kansas agriculture is the meeting of the Kansas Dry Farming Association to be held at Garden City, June 4 to 5. The forenoons of these days will be devoted to excursions to points of interest among which are the branch experiment station, the irrigation plants, sugar beet fields and factory and sweet clover fields. The afternoon and evening sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics which lie close to the heart and success of western Kansas farmers. Some of the topics are cultivation, control of soil moisture, live stock, dairy, silos and silage, sweet clover cultivation, grain sorghums, pumping plant irrigation and co-operation. These subjects will be discussed by prominent and successful farmers of western Kansas. Leading agriculturists from the Kansas Agricultural College and other similar institutions will participate in the discussions.

The Dry Farming Association of Kansas was organized three years ago for the purpose of disseminating practical knowledge of dry farming and to encourage the adoption of better farming methods in Kansas. The association is preaching the adoption of diversified farming. This calls for the use of a crop rotation that shall include with winter wheat, a year of fallow and one of grain sorghums. For the utilization of this last crop and to convert it into marketable product, live stock and the silo are advocated. It is the belief of the members of the association that when such system is adopted it will mean more to the state than occasional heavy yields of wheat. At this meeting may be heard the experiences and the recommendations of those who have been successful under western conditions, and the man who is looking for information pointing to his own uplift will find it at this meeting.

**THE PURE SHOE LAW.**

When the so-called "pure shoe" bill was before the legislature last winter it provoked a good deal of pleasantries. But, why not pure shoes as well as pure anything else. The legislature thought the bill worthy and made it into law. The law provides that shoes sold in Kansas must be made wholly of leather, that is the shoes or any part of them that are sold as leather. If the leather substitutes are used in the heel, sole or counter, the shoe must be properly braided. Thus the innocent purchaser is not imposed upon.

This pure shoe bill is a good thing not only for the farmers, but for the rank and file of the great middle and poorer classes of people.

It has been proven that shoes can be constructed of honest leather and sold at the same or less money than shoes containing substitutes for leather that are now selling. There are over 1,300 manufacturers of shoes in the United States and most of them are making honest leather shoes, but in this industry as in most others, there are some manufacturers who work overtime to devise methods by which the consumer can be defrauded and the opponents of the Kansas law have been moving Heaven and earth to have it declared unconstitutional.

Louisiana has for several years had such a law. Before its enactment it was passed upon by the most eminent constitutional lawyers in the United States and they pronounced it constitutional from every standpoint. However, the Louisiana law is in the courts but there is little doubt of its being upheld by the supreme court. You can do yourself and the people of Kansas a great service by writing Governor Hodges and telling him that you are heartily in favor of this legislation.

It pays to have a clean farm—a farm free from weeds. We believe that general farm work could be decreased fully 25 per cent if it were not for the press of cultivation on account of damage the weeds are likely to do the crop. A farm in this condition is altogether likely not to have enough work to keep the weeds down and to prevent damage to the crops therefrom. If a weed is growing in a hill in which there are two stalks of corn, that weed is dividing the moisture between the two stalks. In other words, each stalk could have one-half more moisture if the weed were not present. One weed in a single hill of corn is a small matter, but a weed for each two stalks of corn throughout the field most likely is using the moisture required to produce a crop of corn. A dirty farm should be cleaned up. When this is done the work of keeping the farm clean is comparatively easy. You have seen the effect of dirty corn fields and know that effect as well as do we or anyone else. Do you not think it is well worth while to make an extra effort to head off the weeds this year that you may have fewer weeds next year and fewer the next, and eventually a farm the soil of which can be depended upon to give your crops a full measure of moisture and fertility?

It should be gratifying to the readers of KANSAS FARMER to know that the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress has been established permanently and that the second annual meeting will be held November 5, 6 and 7. The location has not yet been selected. However, a city easy of access and amply able to take care of the delegates, will be selected at a meeting of the executive committee in Topeka on June 23. At a recent meeting it was decided to include the good farmers' wives of Kansas in the deliberations and plans of the congress and the executive committee will be enlarged by five additional members, these to be selected from among the women of the state.

You can help your fellowmen, you must help your fellowmen; but the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be.—PHILLIPS BROOKS,

# ECONOMY DEMANDS SILO

*Feeder Needs Silage For Economical Beef Production, By W. A. Cochel*

Silos and silage are certain to hold the attention of cattlemen wherever they congregate nowadays. For beef making, they have become the most valuable farm equipment.

Two fundamental reasons exist for feeding beef cattle in Kansas: To furnish a market for feeds grown on the farm, and to utilize the by-products of the feed lot in such manner as to maintain the fertility of the soil and increase the yield of crops per acre.

In the end, the cattle feeder gets his largest profit from the land on which cattle are fed, rather than from the cattle themselves, as indicated by the fact that the renters and tenant farmers rarely become cattlemen. During recent years there has been a tremendous increase in land values, as well as of feeds used for beef production.

Silage has come into use largely because of the fact that roughage has increased so rapidly in value. Silage produces a larger yield of dry matter to the acre than any other crop grown on the farm. It is succulent, palatable and nutritious. The only factors to be taken into consideration are, first, that it is a roughage, and, second, that it is deficient in protein. With these two points kept well in mind and silage used accordingly, cattlemen are certain to be pleased with the results from its use.

**SILO ESPECIALLY PROFITABLE WHEN ROUGHAGE IS SHORT.**

A silo will become a profitable part of the permanent equipment on all live stock farms where there is a shortage of roughage. On farms where hay and stalks are going to waste, in other words where the fullest live stock carrying capacity of the land has not already been reached, the silo is not a necessity and may not add materially to the profits obtained.

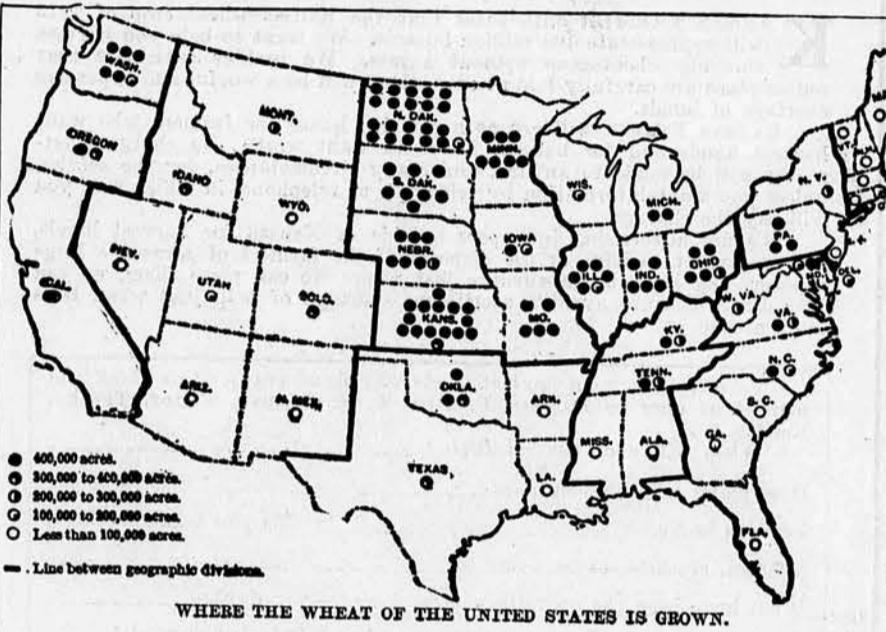
Almost all of the experiment stations in the corn belt have done considerable experimental work in the last five years in fattening cattle, with silage as a part

of the ration. This table, taken from Purdue Experiment Station Bulletin 163, presents the results so well that it may

be used as an illustration of the value of silage for fattening steers.

A study of this table will show that

	LOT 1.	LOT 2.	LOT 3.
Original value.....	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.55
Original weight.....	9,653 Lbs.	9,660 Lbs.	9,687 Lbs.
Average daily gain.....	2.34 Lbs.	2.38 Lbs.	2.52 Lbs.
Total feed consumed:			
Shelled corn.....	24,645 Lbs.	28,605 Lbs.	23,570 Lbs.
Cottonseed meal.....	4,401 Lbs.	4,437 Lbs.	4,562.5 Lbs.
Clover hay.....	9,298 Lbs.	17,848 Lbs.	
Corn silage.....	25,650 Lbs.		43,810 Lbs.
Cost of gain by cwt.....	\$12.40	\$14.23	\$9.88
Actual selling price.....	8.25	8.25	8.35
Profit per steer, not including pork.....	10.51	8.37	20.96



Lot 1, which was fed silage, did not consume quite so much corn as Lot 2, which was fed a similar ration without silage, and that Lot 3, which was fed silage as a sole source of roughage, consumed less corn than Lot 1, where silage made up only one-half of the roughage. This shows that the reduction of the amount of grain consumed in each case approximated the amount of corn in the silage very closely.

**SILAGE REDUCES COST OF GAINS.**

Evidently, a silage rich in corn would be more valuable than one very deficient. The table also shows very clearly that the feeding of silage very materially reduces the cost of gains made by the steers, and increases the rate of gain, which results in a higher finish and a better dressing percentage. When all of these facts are taken into consideration it is found that the profits were materially greater from the use of silage. If to these advantages are added the convenience in feeding, of handling manure, the freedom from exposure in handling shock corn in winter, and the better condition of the soil on which silage has been produced, for seedling fall crops, the advantage of silage feeding on the large majority of farms is hard to estimate.

**SILAGE EQUAL TO BEST PASTURE.**

Probably in the future the use of the silo will find great favor among feeders who fatten cattle on grass as a supplement to pastures. This will come as land becomes too valuable to be used for permanent pastures, as well as a supplement when summer drouths have parched the ground. Silage is in reality equal to the best of pasture and should be considered as such. The quantity may be materially greater during the early stages of the fattening period, but as the steers approach marketable condition it should be decreased, and in its place a more concentrated food should be used which will insure more rapid gains toward close of feeding period.

## Study in Beef Cattle Judging

*By C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C., Before Cattle Feeders' Meeting*

IN judging work emphasis is placed upon the study of three classes of cattle in particular—breeding cattle, the producers; feeding cattle, the raw material; and fat cattle, the finished product.

Teaching cattle judging cannot be done in a haphazard manner. The work must be thoroughly systematized so that the student may progress step by step. The first work is the use of the score card. Here the student discovers that there are from 20 to 30 separate and distinct parts to be considered in judging cattle and that the relative importance of these parts vary considerably. And among the many things he discovers is that the several portions of the carcass are as follows and that each represents the following per cent of the carcass and the given percentages of value:

Chuck represents 26 per cent of the carcass and 21½ per cent of its value.

Ribs represent 9 per cent of the carcass and 12 per cent of its value.

Loin represents 17 per cent of the carcass and 26 per cent of its value.

Round represents 23 per cent of the carcass and 23 per cent of its value.

Plate represents 13 per cent of the carcass and 9½ per cent of its value.

Flank represents 4 per cent of the carcass and 3 per cent of its value.

Shank represents 4 per cent of the carcass and 2½ per cent of its value.

STUDENT JUDGE LEARNS OTHER THINGS.

He learns that the rib, loin and round comprise approximately 49 per cent of the entire carcass and represent 61 per cent of its entire value.

He learns that 10 pounds of loin are worth as much wholesale as 26 pounds of shank, 21 pounds of flank or plate, 19 pounds of chuck, 15 pounds of round, or 12 pounds of rib.

He learns that the steer with the greatest and smoothest development of the upper half of the body, particularly in the regions of the back and quarter, and with the smallest amount of waste in the head, legs, belly, hide, etc., not only gives the highest dressing per cent

but also the greatest proportion of high-priced meats when the animal is dressed.

He learns that the prime steer must be finished, and to be finished he must be fat and free from rolls and patches.

He learns in the work of judging and selecting feeding cattle that the broad, deep, compact type of steer with plenty of constitution and feeding capacity is the one that pays out in the feed lot.

He learns that in all classes of cattle there must be associated with proper conformation and fleshing another attribute spoken of as quality, which really means refinement of fiber and indicates not only ability to fatten rapidly, but also less waste and a higher grade of meat when the steer reaches the block.

**BREED TYPE AND CHARACTER.**

He learns that in judging breeding cattle, breed type and character, as well

as the things already mentioned, must be given careful consideration. Breed type referring to conformity to the standards established for a particular breed and character has been defined as "the individualism or the development of sex characters, style and vigor of an animal," and a very excellent definition it is. We find our most difficult work to be that of getting results in the study of breeding classes. To those as inexperienced as many of our students, breed type, character and quality are more or less abstract and it takes time, patience, perseverance, and a careful study of the produce of the individuals under consideration as well as the individuals themselves before the significance of these important considerations are realized and appreciated.

The stock man has no time to bother

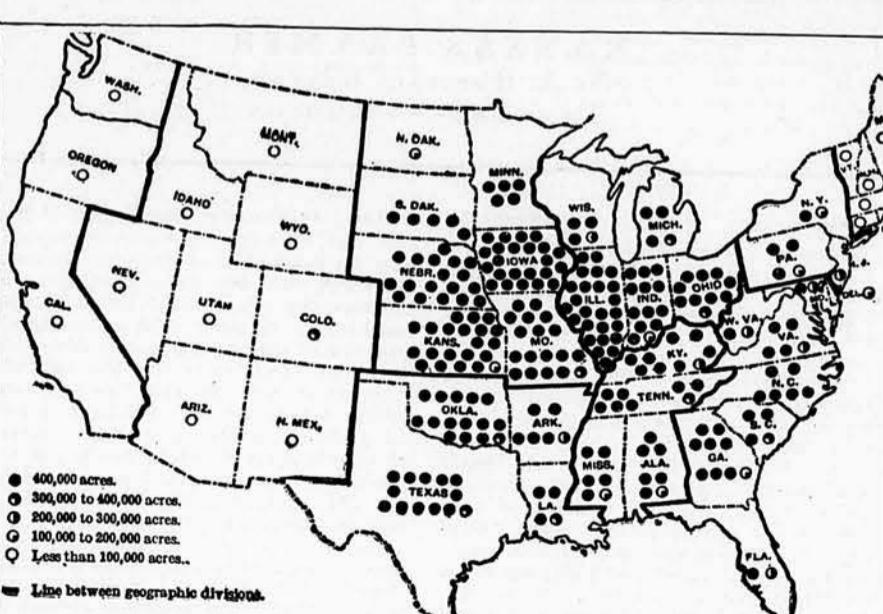
with the score card or pencil and tab in making his selections or in assisting others in selecting cattle, so the student must have a more practical training. This he receives in the later courses in stock judging. In these courses he studies both individuals and groups such as he will meet in practical life, in the feed lot, market, breeding herd, and show ring, and is taught to group details, to emphasize the important points, and to give orally brief but concise reasons for placings and selections. While doing this work many of the prominent stock farms, markets, feed lots, and shows of this and other states are visited and comprehensive study made of the stock available at these places.

The ultimate end of nearly all cattle is the block, and the demand of the block is for the steer that will produce the highest per cent of high-priced meat. This demand must be given proper consideration by both producer and feeder. To be able to grow and select such feeders as will meet these requirements is the object of this training in beef cattle judging.

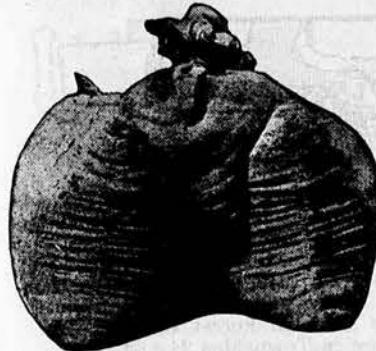
**Cow Gives Bloody Milk.**

A Lyon County subscriber asks for the cause of his cow giving bloody milk from one teat and how a cure can be effected.

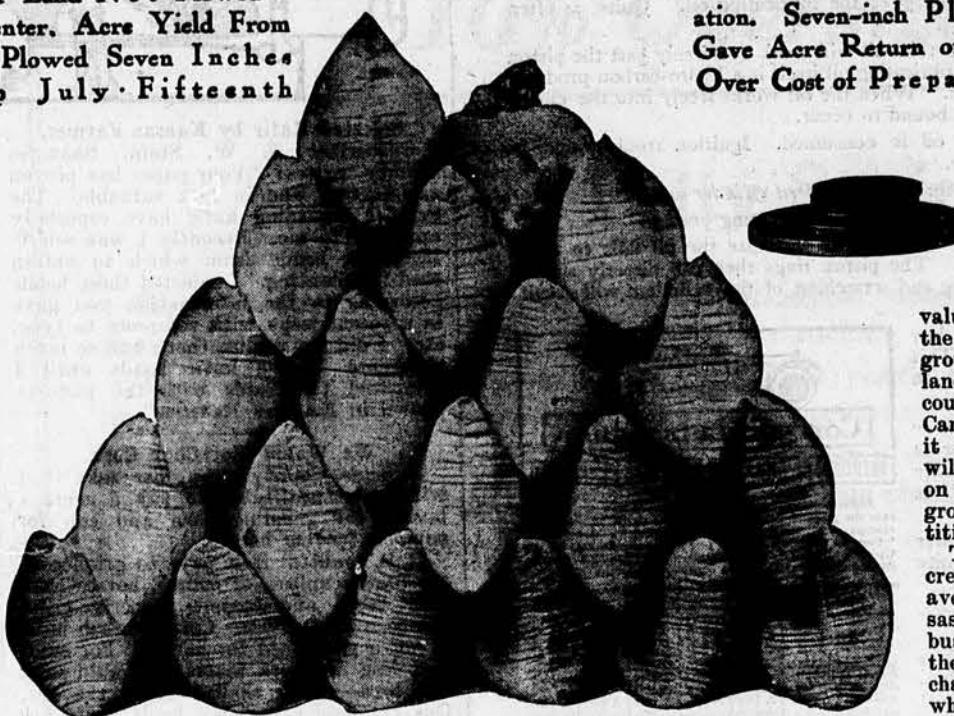
The rupture of a tiny blood vessel is responsible for the bloody milk, and Nature will take care of the cure provided the teat and quarter are carefully handled. It is not unusual for a small abscess to form in the teat, which can be known by a small lump or kernel in the teat. In either event the condition is not alarming. The quarter should be milked carefully and, if not clean, it should be milked to such an extent as will prevent the quarter from spoiling. In the case of unclean milking it is possible that the quarter will become dry during this milking period but when the cow is fresh again the quarter will give milk normally.



# DISKING vs. PLOWING



To Left Acre Yield From  
Disked Land Not Plowed—  
In Center, Acre Yield From  
Land Plowed Seven Inches  
Deep July Fifteenth



A dark, cylindrical object, possibly a container or a piece of equipment, shown from a side-on perspective. The surface has horizontal ridges or bands of texture.

**K**ANSAS should not grow less wheat. It would be profitable to grow more. Kansas should have a heavy decrease in acreage sown to wheat and a large increase in yield per acre. It is well established that double the yield per acre can be secured by a change in methods of farming that it will be profitable to make. The land saved in this way can be planted to sure feed crops from which money can be made in producing meat and milk. When these changes in methods of farming are made, the increase in profits will make permanent and prosperous homes and will bring a steady immigration to the state.

Every county in Kansas has an average annual rainfall sufficient to produce a good average yield of wheat if the wheat growers would use practicable methods of utilizing it. The annual rainfall in the eastern third of Kansas is 31 to 45 inches, in the central third 21 to 33 inches, and in the western third 15 to 23 inches. One inch of water passing through the plants is sufficient for the production of about five bushels of wheat an acre. Under skillful management fully one-fourth of the rainfall may be stored in the soil and used by the wheat plant. With good farming, an average of 15 bushels of wheat per acre should be grown in the driest part of Kansas.

The waste of rainfall under ordinary methods of growing wheat is enormous. In producing the average wheat crop of Kansas and Oklahoma not over three inches of rainfall is actually utilized through the plants each year. In some of the western counties of Kansas not over an inch a year has been utilized.

#### **POOR TILLAGE PROVIDES NO MOISTURE STORAGE.**

STORAGE.

In 1912 I made an investigation of the conditions under which wheat was grown in a Kansas county in which there has been produced an average of six bushels an acre. Seven counties in the state have made a lower average. I found one farm where the land had not been plowed for 23 years; the latest plowing that I found had been done nine years before. Some of the land had not been plowed since the original prairie sod was broken in the early "nineties." The usual method of preparing the soil has been to run over the stubble field with a disk harrow, stirring the ground to a depth of two or three inches, sometimes the land has been harrowed afterward with a smoothing harrow before seeding with a drill. No manure has been used and no improving crop like cowpeas, Spanish peanuts or alfalfa had been grown.

No country in the world, no matter how heavy the rainfall, can produce a good yield of wheat for any long period with one treatment such as is common to the western third of Kansas. The land has been stirred so shallow that the rainfall is not absorbed when it falls. Deep plowing, 7 to 18 inches, will make a reservoir that will hold a good proportion of the precipitation. The crops should be rotated and green manuring crops should be used. Soils well supplied with decayed vegetable matter absorb and hold much more moisture than those without it. The prevailing methods of tillage have exhausted the root and other vegetable matter in these wheat soils, and they do not absorb and hold moisture.

The wheat fields should be plowed deep and plowed early. They should be put under a rotation of crops that will enrich the soil directly and also indirectly by the manure that will be produced by feeding cattle and hogs. The western half of the state needs kafir, milo and silos on every farm to feed beef and dairy cattle and hogs. Livestock should become the chief line of farming, and wheat growing should become secondary. Then the yields per acre and the profits from wheat growing will be what they should be.

BEST PROVED PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.  
Wheat grown on land that had been

Disking Gave an Acre Return  
of \$1.47 Over Cost of Prepar-  
ation. Seven-inch Plowing  
Gave Acre Return of \$25.74  
Over Cost of Preparation

values are now high in both states, yet the methods of the average wheat grower are those that will pay on cheap land only. A vast area of hard wheat country has been opened recently in Canada. This land is very cheap and it is new. Careless farming methods will produce a better quality of wheat on new land than on old. Kansas wheat growers have to meet relentless competition from this new cheap land.

The yield per acre will have to be increased to meet the new conditions. The average yield per acre per year in Kansas is 14 bushels, and in Oklahoma 12.8 bushels. Experts who have investigated the matter thoroughly state that a change in methods, practicable for every wheat grower, will easily double the average yield. The experience of the best growers in every wheat country in these two states demonstrates that the experts are correct.

**INCREASE PRINCIPALLY THROUGH GOOD  
MANAGEMENT.**

Good seed will make an increase in the yield, but the great increase will come through improvement in soil management and crop rotation that will enable the wheat plants to use a greater proportion of the rainfall. The low average yield is the fault of farming methods and not of the soil or climate. The determining factor in the yield of wheat in Kansas is moisture. The sections producing the high average yields per acre for the past 25 years are those sections that have had the high average annual rainfall. The low yields of wheat have been raised in those parts of the state where the average rainfall has been low. Methods of soil handling that will save more of the precipitation and so make more available for growing wheat will fatten the average in all sections.

**Only Pure-Breds Eligible.**

Subscriber M. F. S., Sedgwick County, writes: "I would like to know why I cannot register a stallion colt as a Percheron instead of a French draft. He has six crosses of imported Percheron blood. Does an Iowa firm have authority to register?"

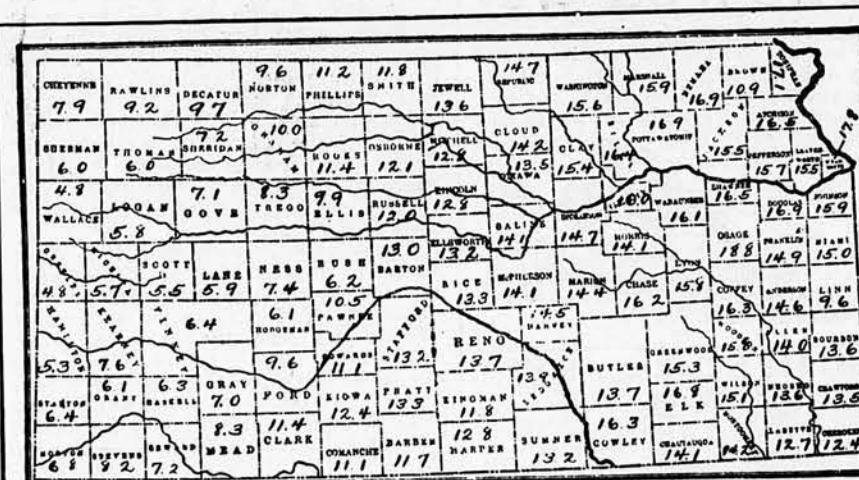
The following answer to this inquiry is by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board:

"The characteristics of an individual that is the result of breeding along the same line for twelve or fifteen generations are more firmly fixed and intensified than in one that has been bred up only four or six generations. Such an individual is more prepotent and will more surely transmit his characteristics to his offsprings and have a greater influence on future generations. Hence the reputable and recognized associations recording Percherons do not accept for registration top cross stallions or mares because they feel that the time has come when Percheron breeders can no longer afford to use short-bred individuals for breeding purposes.

"There are men in Iowa that record horses, but a registry certificate from these men is absolutely worthless as they are fakers of the worst kind. They will register any kind of a horse if you are willing to pay the fee. One of the principal requirements is that you be sure to mention the breed your horse most resembles. Stallions with registry certificates issued by these men must stand as grades and scrubs in Kansas.

"We cannot be too careful in the matter of buying or breeding to so-called registered horses. One must be sure that they are correctly recorded in reputable and recognized associations, and that the horse in question really belongs to the pedigree supposed to be his. Anyone interested in registered horses should send for reports one and two of the State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kansas. Reputable, fake, and fraudulent registry associations are thoroughly discussed in these reports."

SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL WHEAT YIELD BY COUNTIES FROM DATE OF FIRST RECORD OF KANSAS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING 1911



## What happens when your lubricating oil is incorrect

Carbon deposit (excepting that due to faulty carburetion and gasoline combustion) is commonly attributed to the quality of the lubricating oil. Quite as often the fault lies with the oil's "body."

In some motors, a light-bodied or thin oil will work too freely past the piston rings, into the combustion chambers. Lubricating oil itself is a hydro-carbon product. Carbon can never be wholly filtered out. When the oil works freely into the closed combustion chamber, carbon deposit is bound to occur.

An unnecessary quantity of the oil is consumed. Ignition trouble, and in time, "knocking" of the motor results.

Another common result of faulty lubrication is *scored cylinder walls*.

The scoring is generally caused by the oil's low lubricating quality.

Or it may be caused by too thin a "body." In that case the oil fails to carry through to the end of the piston stroke. The piston rings then rub directly against the walls. In time they break. Scoring and scratching of the cylinders will result. Hissing of the motor follows.

A third result of wrong "body" or low lubricating quality is *worn wrist-pins*. This trouble causes a dull, metallic knock. In extreme cases, the wrist-pins break.

A fourth result is *worn connecting rod or main bearings*. The unnecessary wear is caused either by the low lubricating quality of the oil, or by an oil whose "body" is unadapted to the fit of the bearings.

The bearings in different motors differ greatly. For proper lubrication they require oils of different "body."

A fifth common result is *loss of compression and escape of the explosion*.

The oil's actual lubricating quality plays no part in this loss. The escape is attributable wholly to the oil's incorrect "body."

With certain types of piston rings a thin bodied oil forms too thin a film around the piston rings. Loss of compression, escaping explosion, and reduced power result.

There is no plain symptom by which this escape can be discovered—other than the reduced power of the motor.

To avoid these troubles you must use an oil of the highest lubricating quality, and of correct "body."

There is only one way to determine the correct "body." That is, to carefully analyze the construction of the motor.

Any less thorough method can only be a dangerous guess.

To meet this problem, each season we carefully analyze the motor-construction of every make of automobile.

Based on this analysis, and on practical experience, we determine the correct oil for each car.

The results of these conclusions are compiled in a lubricating chart—printed in part on the right. This chart specifies the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for your car. A booklet, containing our complete chart, covering over 400 makes of cars, together with points on lubrication, will be mailed on request.

For the lubrication of water-cooled gas and oil engines and tractors use Gargoyle Mobiloil A in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter. For all air-cooled gas and oil engines, use Gargoyle Mobiloil E.



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

All are branded with the Gargoyle which is our mark of manufacture.

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

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

**BRANCHES:**  
DETROIT Ford Bldg. BOSTON 49 Federal St. NEW YORK 29 Broadway CHICAGO Fisher Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 4th & Chestnut Sts. INDIANAPOLIS Indiana Pythian Bldg.

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## Stack Hay The SUNFLOWER Way

Save half the time and expense putting up alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. The automatic SUNFLOWER Stacker pays for itself in three weeks. Driver always has easy and complete control in guiding, elevating and dumping. A 16-year-old can handle it. The only Stacker guided by a rudder and not by the horses.

The SUNFLOWER loads from the windrow and automatically elevates and dumps load anywhere on a 20-foot high stack. Lowers without backing from stack. Works from either side or end of stack. Will not break down in front, nor tip up behind. Simplest in construction.

Write immediately and let us submit proof of every claim we make. We are ready to show a big saving. Just drop us a postal card and say "Show me" on the Stacker proposition.

SUNFLOWER Stackers are sold and guaranteed by the factory direct to you. Write today.

**Sunflower Manufacturing Co.**  
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Builders of  
**Concrete Silos**

Write for list of silos we have built.  
Ask our customers about them.



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, or cheap. Lasts all day. Made of metal, celluloid, or paper, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express, paid for \$1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE FARM



### Selected Kafir by Kansas Farmer.

Subscriber F. W. Stein, Shawnee County, writes: "Your paper has proven satisfactory and in fact valuable. The articles regarding kafir have especially appealed to me. Recently I was selecting kafir heads from which to obtain seed for planting. I selected these heads according to the information you gave in a recent issue with reference to type, etc. I did not realize there was so much difference in the kafir heads until I compared the heads with the pictures shown in KANSAS FARMER."

### We Would Not Chop Corn.

A Scott County subscriber asks if it will prove profitable to pay 5 cents a bushel for grinding corn and cob for summer feeding horses.

It is doubtful if it pays to grind corn for horses unless, of course, horses have poor teeth and cannot properly grind the corn themselves. Corn and cob meal is not a good feed for horses. For summer feed for work teams we would soak the corn—either shelled or in the ear. Our personal experience leads us to believe that it pays to soak old corn as compared with feeding it dry in the ear.

### Abscess in Cow's Teat.

Subscriber A. K. R., Detroit, Kan., writes: "I have a cow giving yellowish and bloody milk from one teat. In the teat there seems to be a small kernel. What treatment can I give?"

Dr. George F. Babb, veterinarian, writes that the subscriber's cow is afflicted with an abscess which discharges bloody matter when the quarter is milked. Depending upon the location within and the extent of the abscess, a veterinarian could decide whether or not it would be necessary to operate or what other course should be pursued. In any event the quarter would have to be dried before any cure of the condition could be attempted.

It is the editor's judgment that the subscriber should not milk the quarter more than is necessary in order to keep that quarter of the udder from becoming inflamed and so spoiled. If he does this, the chances are that nature will effect a cure. However, as stated, the existing conditions only can determine the action necessary.

### Regarding Millet Hay.

C. M. A., Saline County, asks if it pays to grow millet for hay.

As we view it, it is not a question as to whether or not it pays to grow millet so much as whether our subscriber could not grow better hay.

If alfalfa will grow on the land, it will pay better than millet. If cowpeas will produce a good crop of hay on the same land, they will pay better than millet. Alfalfa, of course, requires a preparation of the field which is not necessary for millet and it requires a longer time to get the alfalfa started. Cowpeas will require about the same preparation as millet and will produce hay in about the same number of days.

Millet, however, is a good hay and can be sown either early in the spring or as a catch crop following an early harvest. Millet hay cut early—that is, before the seed hardens—and stacked green, is palatable and nutritious. It contains more protein—the valuable element of all feeds—than prairie hay and not quite so much as oat hay cut when the oats are in the dough stage. It is certain that more millet hay could be grown with profit in Kansas. It is not regarded as a safe feed, however, when used in large quantities for horses or mules. Our feeding methods would be improved if we grew more millet, just as they would be improved if we grew more feed of any kind.

The point in growing feeds is to grow as many legumes as we can—clover, cowpeas, alfalfa, Spanish peanuts, etc. These supply the elements of feed of which farms generally are short. None of the above named may be adapted to our subscriber's use if he is situated on high lands, except, possibly, cowpeas and Spanish peanuts, and in which event millet will make a valuable feed crop.

### Settlement Forest Reserve Lands.

Subscriber D. C. P., Decatur County, writes: "Will you please advise what lands, formerly of the Kansas Forest

Reserve, are to be thrown open for settlement and at about what time settlement can be made?"

By proclamation of the President, February 24, 1913, certain lands in Hamilton County were eliminated from the Kansas National Forest Reserve. These lands are in Townships 24 and 25 South, Range 41 West, Township 24 South, Range 42 and 43 West, sixth principal meridian. By terms of the proclamation the areas eliminated from the forest reserve will be subsequently restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on dates to be set by the Department of the Interior. When such dates are set notice thereof will be published in the weekly edition of a newspaper near the lands to be restored, for four successive weeks prior to the date of settlement.

The lands to be opened for settlement are surveyed and amount to 9,084 acres, all in Hamilton County.

### Spanish Peanuts for Northwest.

Subscriber T. A. P., Cheyenne County, asks if Spanish peanuts will grow in that county.

The editor has known Spanish peanuts to grow well as far north as the forty-first parallel, which is about the northern boundary of Colorado. It requires about four months for the peanuts to fully mature in this latitude. They should be planted in a well prepared seed bed, and if planted on the upland the plowing should be deep. They grow best on a sandy loam. They may be planted 12 to 18 inches apart in rows, with the rows three feet apart. The cultivating is done as in the case of corn. The vines should not be covered with soil, inasmuch as so to do will decrease the production.

If peanuts are planted in a locality where the gophers are numerous and likely to eat the seed, the whole nuts may be soaked in a coal oil emulsion for 24 to 48 hours before planting. To facilitate quick germination the pods may be broken, but this should be done after soaking. The vine may be cut for hay and stacked as other hay. The best method for gathering the peanuts is to turn the pigs into the field. They will find the peanuts in the ground. The pigs will harvest the hay, too, if given a chance.

### Drained Land Soon Paid for Tiling.

Subscriber J. M., Sedgwick County, writes: "I am interested in your numerous recent references to tile drainage. My personal experience with tile dates back to when I lived in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The tile used for drainage in those days was the plain clay pipe made without a collar, and the sections of tile were butted against each other as they were laid in the bottom of a ditch dug with a common spade. This tile answered every purpose in carrying off the water.

In tile drainage in that, as in every section, however, there was one other important work of the tile, and that was the effect of the atmosphere on the land as a result of carrying off the surplus of water, which surplus was not necessarily on the surface of the land, but existed in the soil to such an extent that the land was waterlogged and the air could not permeate the soil, and so crops could not grow. This common tile gave perfect satisfaction in carrying off the water, and the absence of the water permitted aeration of the soil.

"If the tiling in the bottom of the ditch should perchance become a little out of line, it made no difference, and its usefulness was not curtailed. The little animals living in the ground did not creep into or burrow in it, and the dirt did not get into the joints in such way as to prevent the flow of the water. Such tile as I have described, properly laid, was good for a hundred years. The drained land paid for the tile and the labor in two or three years."

The inference in the above is that the drain tile of today is made with a collar, and not without. The inference is wrong. The tile used for drainage purposes today is the straight tile and without a collar, and is such as is described by our subscriber. This tile is, of course, unglazed, and is porous. If this were not so the water would not seep through and into the tile and so

be carried off. That tile manufactured with a collar on one end of each section is manufactured for purposes other than for land drainage. This is glazed and the tile joints are fitted so as to prevent leakage at the joint. Such tile is used for sewers, etc.

#### No Remedy for Pear Blight.

Answering Subscriber C. H. P., Leavenworth County, Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, writes:

"There is no known remedy for pear blight. After trees are attacked, the spread of this disease may be prevented by clipping the twigs well into sound wood and burning the diseased cuttings. After each cut the pruning shears should be dipped in a disinfecting liquid in order to prevent inoculating the fresh cut surface. This liquid is made by dissolving one part corrosive sublimate in 1,000 parts water.

"Those who have investigated tell us this disease is caused by a microscopic bacterial insect that enters the twig through the blossom or possibly also through the base of the leaf. The twigs die as these insects feed upon the wood. It is necessary to cut well beyond the dead wood so as to remove all these bacteria.

"It has been found best not to encourage too much wood growth in young pear trees. The soft growth is the more liable to the attack. Pear trees grown in ordinary soil are not so subject to the trouble after they are ten or twelve years old. These bacteria do not seem to penetrate the hard wood of the older trees as readily as that of the younger vigorous growing trees. When setting a pear orchard the trees should not be cultivated more than one or two years.

"The Kieffer is the least subject to damage from blight of any variety grown here. Next in the order of resistance is the Duchess and Seckel. We are sorry we cannot give you a specific remedy for pear blight, but such has not been discovered as yet."

#### Regarding Spoiled Silage.

Subscriber R. A., Riley County, writes: "How many inches of silage spoils around the edge of a cement silo and in the top if the silage is well packed? Would it spoil more or less in a stave silo?"

The amount of silage spoiling on the top of any silo is not governed by the kind of silo built. The spoilage on the surface is dependent wholly upon the amount of tramping given the freshly cut silage. The surface should be well tramped. No more thoroughly tramped, however, than is required for the best preservation of the silage throughout the silo. The tramping has the effect of excluding the air, resulting in quicker settling and closer packing. If well tramped on the surface there should not be in excess of 8 to 10 inches of spoiled silage between the time of filling and the time that the silo would be opened for feeding. We have in fact seen less than half this amount of spoilage.

In a first class silo of any type there should be no moldy silage on the edges. Mold in silage results from the air having come in contact with the silage. In filling the silo the outer edges should be as thoroughly tramped as any other portion. We have correspondence from users of both cement and stave silos who report small quantities of spoiled silage on the edge. We have numerous other letters from users of such silos stating that they have no spoiled silage on the edge. The stave silo should be absolutely tight. The staves should be drawn up so that when the wood has taken up a certain amount of the moisture the silo will be absolutely air-tight. The cement silo does not become air-tight as a result of moisture absorption. However, it is known that concrete is not impervious to air unless the structure be given a wash of pure cement both inside and out. If this treatment is given the concrete silo and the treatment results in excluding the air entirely and the silage is distributed to the outside and thoroughly tramped so that there are no air pockets, it would seem to us that there should be no loss from molding in the case of the cement silo.

#### Thickening Alfalfa Stand.

Subscriber F. W., Miami County, writes: "I have an alfalfa field on which the alfalfa is thin in spots. Would it be advisable to sow more seed in these spots by disking the seed in after the first cutting? Would this practice reduce the yield this season of other cuttings on these spots?"

In the editor's own experience he has had poor results in endeavoring to thicken the stand of alfalfa, both when

## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

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**Don't think that Goodyears won their place through any petty savings.**

**They were once in bottom place. Today they outsell, by long odds, all other tires in the world.**

**They have leaped to leadership. The**

**Goodyear demand has come like an avalanche.**

**Last year's sales by far exceeded our previous 12 years put together.**

**It took a vast, compelling reason to bring this change about.**

#### Two Big Savings

**The No-Rim-Cut tire—which we control—revolutionized conditions.**

**About one in four of all old-type tires were wrecked by rim-cut ruin. The No-Rim-Cut tire wiped out that loss completely.**

**Then the oversize we gave this tire added 10 per cent to the air capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the mileage.**

**These two features alone vastly altered the cost of tire upkeep.**

#### Other Savings

**Then, year after year, we have spent fortunes on research and experiment.**

**That department now costs us \$100,000 yearly. And there scores of our experts work all the time, seeking ways to better tires.**

**They test the tires**

**by metered mileage—test every new idea. Night and day, four tires at a time are being worn out in our factory.**

**It was thus we learned, in the course of years, how to give you Goodyear mileage.**

#### The Meters Tell

**Bear in mind that meters are now used on countless cars. Men know which tire is best.**

**The time is past when users depend on makers' claims.**

**They measure mileage, watch their tire upkeep. And they tell their results to others.**

**Over two million Goodyear tires**

**have gone out to meet these tests. And Goodyear sales have doubled over and over as men proved out the tires.**

#### Judge by This

**Judge Goodyear tires by the final verdict of the legions of men who have used them.**

**You can see the No-Rim-Cut feature—the oversize feature. But the main fact lies in their records.**

**Motor car makers have contracted for 890,680 Goodyears to be used on new cars this year. And our demand from users is twice as large as last year.**

**The savings which did that are bound to win you when you make one test.**

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



#### No-Rim-Cut Tires

**With or Without Non-Skid Treads**

#### THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

**Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities**

**More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire**

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

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

(1083)

the alfalfa was thin in spots as well as when the stand was not good throughout the entire field. If the spots to which our subscriber refers do in the aggregate amount to any considerable proportion of the entire field, it is our judgment that we would not undertake to thicken the stand by reseeding. We believe the chances are that he stands to lose both the labor and the seed. Our subscriber does not state whether this is an old field or a newly seeded field. If the field be old and the alfalfa has died out in these spots, we certainly would not undertake reseeding the spots for the reason that there is something about the soil which has caused the loss of the stand and this condition cannot be corrected by reseeding. Consequently when the stand became so poor generally that we were not justified in the use of the land for the alfalfa obtained, we would plow the land and use it for other crops, in the meantime endeavoring to find out what was lacking in the soil of these spots.

If the alfalfa has been seeded only recently and on these spots a stand was not secured, it is possible that there is nothing wrong with the soil, but that the seed bed in the spots did not work up into condition for successful seeding and in which event reseeding might be undertaken. We would do the reseeding this fall, provided, of course, the ground is in condition, and by this we mean has sufficient moisture. We would do the

reseeding immediately after cutting. The spots should be lightly disked and the surface two or three inches made fine and the seed broadcasted and harrowed in.

If, as above stated, the spots in total amount to a considerable proportion of the field, we would, if conditions favored seeding, undertake reseeding the entire field by lightly disking this fall immediately following cutting, applying to the whole field the methods suggested with reference to the spots on which there is now a thin stand.

#### Destroying Lice on Hogs.

W. C. R., Russell County, writes: "Will you tell me what spray to use to kill lice on hogs, and will the same spray cure rough, scaly skin?"

The dry, hard, scaly skin is in all probability due to the lice. Such condition of the skin is common in the case of parasitic disease and a cure for the lice will place the skin in condition. The use of crude petroleum or carbolic acid will destroy lice. We believe it is the experience of hog growers generally that there is no dip or preparation so effective and economical as dips of which the foundation is crude oil or petroleum, and these from the foundation of most of the advertised dips. In fact, crude oil alone is a good remedy for lice. It can be used in the wallows or on rubbing posts.

Dipping is somewhat expensive for the average farmer. In using crude oil in dipping vat or water hole it is only necessary to keep the surface of the water well covered with oil. If the hog lot is not provided with a wallow in which the oil can be used, a wallow can easily and cheaply be provided either by digging a hole into the ground and which hole should be 12 to 18 inches deep, or by sinking into the ground a shallow tank. Into either water may be placed and the crude oil poured into the water. The oil will rise to the surface and in passing in and out of the hole or tank the hog will get enough oil so that it will soon spread over the entire body.

Spray pumps have been successfully used both in the application of crude oil or crude carbolic acid. The 75 cent or \$1 tin spray pump has proven practical for small hog raisers in disinfecting hogs and premises. A popular mixture for the spray pump is one-fourth crude oil, one-fourth heavy machine oil, one-fourth gasoline, and one-fourth kerosene. A good method for applying the spraying mixture as above, or crude oil, through the sprayer, is to confine the hogs in close quarters and sprinkle them over the backs and heads with about one gallon of the oil or acid to 40 head. In the absence of a sprayer an old sprinkling pot or broom will suffice. The oil will soon spread over the entire body and effectively relieve the hogs of lice.



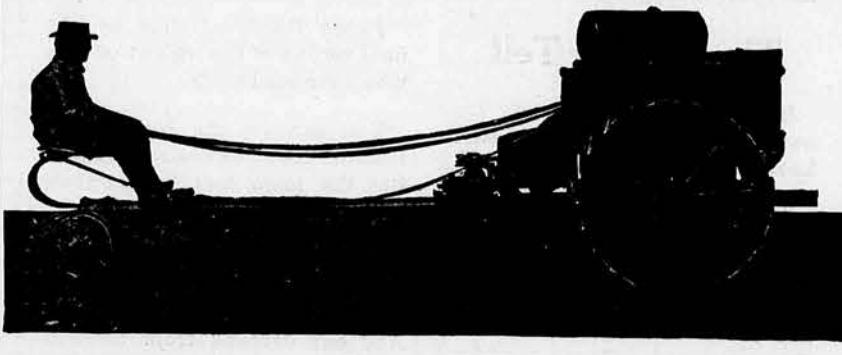
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The Result of fifteen years experience with tractors on our own farm.

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READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS



# LIVE STOCK



J. H. Huston, Chase County, says that there is a lot of grass and alfalfa in his county, but no home-bred or home-owned cattle to consume it. He had ten head of pure-bred Guernseys. He says there is a great demand for dairy cattle among the small farmers of his county and that he considers the outlook good for the breeder of good dairy stock.

From Dickinson County C. W. Taylor writes that there is no increased demand for pure-bred stallions, but that there is a demand for good jacks. The loss from the horse plague was light in that county, but farm power is running strongly to good mules. He reports an increasing demand for pure-bred beef cattle and thinks the outlook good for dairy cattle.

Our subscriber, E. S. Myers, Neosho County, who is a long-time breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: "Cattle of all kinds, especially beef cattle, are in excellent demand at very high prices. The demand for pure-bred bulls has been the best I have ever known, and prices are better than for eight years past. The good animals have had the call. The proposed removal of the tariff on cattle, meats and wool is making producers somewhat apprehensive."

Here is a paragraph straight to the point from J. J. Thorne, Edwards County, who for years has been a consistent patron of the Shorthorn: "Every farmer should keep some stock both for the good of his farm and his bank account. The man who is growing wheat alone is following a losing game and there are a good many such in this part of the state. The farmer who keeps stock and who maintains a good poise mentally cannot help but succeed."

Farmers generally are going into stock farming as the recourse to the impoverishing system of grain farming. It looks to us as though there was a bright future before the stock farmer. The demand is good for all kinds of stock, and prices are high. Hogs are scarce as compared with last spring, but there is no cholera in the neighborhood. The silo is rapidly growing in popularity." The above is from Jewell Brothers, Allen County, Kansas.

O. R. Strauss of Geary County, Kansas, writes that in his judgment in that county there is not at this time in excess of 50 per cent of the normal number of hogs. He says that a good many farmers have had poor success in saving spring pigs and that a large number of pigs have been farrowed dead. He gives it as his opinion that this is on account of cholera infection due to the serum treatment. He says there is a good prospect for ready market of hogs of all kinds. He reports no cholera in the vicinity. He states, also, that all kinds of pure-bred stock are in demand.

C. Jensen & Son, Republic County, write that in their county there is a growing demand for milk cows, and that the preference is expressed for Holsteins and Red Polls. The demand for these breeds is in advance of the demand for the strictly beef breeds. They say, also, that the demand is good for bred sows and for good draft mares. The demand for all other stock is normal. These gentlemen are breeders of Poland Chinas. They report about 60 per cent of the normal pig crop, and say that there is no cholera in their vicinity.

Our live stock survey, detailed results of which are being prepared, indicates that on the great majority of farms on which pure-bred cattle are kept there are also to be found pure-bred hogs. The farms on which cattle are the main issue are about equal in number to those on which hogs are the mainstay. Our replies would indicate that there is a growing tendency to keep pure-bred horses along with pure-bred cattle and hogs. One such farmer is our subscriber, E. L. M. Benfer, Doniphan County, Kansas, who has four pure-bred Percherons, 20 pure-bred Jerseys and 18 pure-bred Durocs. He reports a great demand in his county for all kinds of pure-bred stock, and he is determined to supply the demand so far as his farm will sustain live stock.

"I believe that pure-bred dairy cattle are coming to the front, and it will only be a few years until every progressive farmer will have some pure-bred milk cows," writes Ben Schneider, the Holstein breeder of Jefferson County. We would not expect Mr. Schneider to make any other forecast. He is a man who knows the value of good dairy stock and is able to realize in dairy products alone on that fact. We are firm believers in a man being a booster for what he believes to be best. If a man is a real booster for his way of doing things, it is certain that he will do things better than if he were not so enthusiastic. We believe that enthusiasm has a cash value. Schneider is one of the fellows who is enthusiastic and cashes his enthusiasm.

John Bull, Gray County, the original cheese maker of Kansas and who for years maintained a herd of good cows and made this milk into cheese, and who later enlarged his factory and bought milk from his neighbors, writes that the demand for dairy cattle is strong in his county. He says, however, that too many people think a cow is a cow, regardless of quality, and are endeavoring to do business with poor stock. In Gray County many horses were lost as the result of the plague. He states that the farmers are replacing their work stock with mules. He reports a normal spring pig crop and says that the pigs were generally saved. There is no cholera in his vicinity.

O. J. Corliss & Sons, Pratt County, Kansas, are buyers and sellers of pure-bred and high-grade Jerseys. They handle hundreds during the course of the year and write that they are seldom able to supply the demand throughout the territory to which they are tributary. They keep 50 head of registered animals and consider the prospects bright for dairy-bred cattle. They are sure that people are recognizing the value of milk cows to tide over years of poor crops. They write that while they are not posted on the beef cattle situation, they are inclined to the belief that there is an increasing demand for the best breeding stock.

H. L. Allen County, Kansas, writes: "Farmers generally do not seem to realize the importance of growing horses and mules with good middles. The narrow, slim-waisted animals do not possess the required strong constitution. I notice that many farmers are selecting for use narrow-waisted stallions that would not make even good geldings. The thing which seems to attract the average farmer is a low service price. We have some good stallions in this county, but they are not patronized as they deserve to be. The general farmer is short on an appreciation of first-class horses and mules. I am a buyer and shipper of horses and mules and I can sell first class good animals easier at top-notch prices than I can sell inferior animals at any price. I can pay long prices for the best and sell them at a profit. It is difficult to buy poor animals at a price that will justify handling."

W. T. Lowe, a long-time KANSAS FARMER reader and who formerly lived in Jewell County, is now farming in Weld County, Colorado. He writes that he is in the sugar beet and potato center of the world, and that wheat, oats, barley, celery and cantaloupes are produced in a large way in his county. He states, however, that there is a growing demand in that country for all kinds of live stock. While Mr. Lowe does not say that the conditions under which farming is done in his country forces live stock husbandry, nevertheless that is the situation. Such is the history of all similar farming communities. The so-called intensive farming, absolutely clean cultivation with a maximum of product, needs live stock to help maintain the fertility and humus of the fields. There is no getting away from the use of live stock under such conditions. The land not only needs live stock, but so does the farmer, this because he needs a fall and winter business. He needs something to which he can turn his hands and realize a cash value from his labor when the crops are not growing. Live stock meets the demand for each condition.

**Questions on Tuberculosis and Lime.**  
At times we feed the hogs on butter-milk from the creamery. Is there any danger of bringing tuberculosis onto the premises and so to the cows in this way? Another question: A rock stratum here contains small shells, etc., which proves it to be limestone, does it not? Would this be good to crush for application on our soil? Would lime loosen up our hardpan to any very great degree? If one did not like to farm on hardpan, he had better move off it, had he not, instead of trying to change it?—B. A. SEARLES, Parsons, Kan.

Answering the first question, would say that there is absolutely no danger, whatever, from feeding hogs on butter-milk from the creamery if this creamery is conducted along modern lines. All of the milk and cream received at a modern creamery is pasteurized and no germ can live through this process. If, however, you have any doubt in the matter or suspicion that tuberculous cows are furnishing milk to the creamery, you should report this matter to the state board of health.

The presence of shells in a rock does not necessarily mean that the rock is limestone. Shells very frequently occur in shale and occasionally in other formations where there is but little lime except that in the shells. Crushed limestone, if ground fine enough, is better for application to soil than is lime, because it lasts longer and does not act so quickly on the soil. Lime is not a fertilizer, but is a good conditioner of the soil and has the merit of developing the latent fertility so that it is more readily available for plant use. Lime is absolutely necessary in soils that are to be planted to legumes of any kind. All the clover family, including alfalfa, peas and beans, vetches and other legumes, must have lime in the soil.

Parties frequently write to KANSAS FARMER complaining that they fail to get a start of alfalfa on soils which are known to be derived from limestone, and cannot understand why. Investigation has proved, in a number of cases at least, that these attempts were made on upland which, though underlaid with limestone, had little or no lime in it because it is above the limestone. This was tested thoroughly in the county north of our subscriber, where land was successfully planted to alfalfa after the application of some refuse from a lime-kiln, and this where previous effort had failed because the land was above the ledges of limestone rock.

The question of whether lime application would loosen up hardpan will depend on what is called hardpan. Hardpan is a general term which designates different kinds of soil in different localities, but as a general proposition it may be accepted that lime alone will not materially benefit what is known as "gumbo" and may not materially benefit what is known as hardpan. Heavy applications of barnyard manure will do more toward rectifying the faults of hardpan land, and may save the owner from moving away.

#### Free Cattle But No Free Meat.

In a series of very strong resolutions lately passed by the Cattlemen's Association at their meeting held in Eureka, Kan., is given the reason why the admission of meat to this country free of duty would benefit no one except the packers and would harm the entire meat-consuming public. In the introduction to these resolutions the following language is used:

"We are opposed to the free entrance of meat. Free cattle is a matter of little concern to us. We realize since the election that many articles must be admitted free. This is a free country, but of two evils we prefer the lesser, which is free cattle. We are not dreading free meat, as we believe that no vast quantity will be imported. A small amount of imported meat, however, will be sufficient to give the packers entire control of the meat supply of North America unhampered and for the reasons given."

Then follow the resolutions, a synopsis of which are here given. If meat is admitted free the packer can make his own price, and if we refuse to accept he can flood the country with the cargos of his foreign-killed meat. The presumption underlying the new bill now pending before congress is based on the supposition that foreign meat producers will ship their products to this country, but it so happens that the foreign packers are the American packers, who own a large percentage of foreign packing houses.

The foreign butcher would be prevented from shipping his meat to this country by the other and very impor-



# Flying Dutchman Hay Tools



## The Adriance Mower

has many exclusive improvements—its durability and convenience have made it a great favorite wherever used.

Adriance Mowers have the best cutting apparatus the world has ever produced.

The coupling frame hinges are in exact line—no chance to bind. The Cutter Bar swings like a door. It will always follow the ground, and can be swung over the tongue when not in use.

The Automatic Spring Draft prevents damage to the driver or machine when striking an obstruction.

The Crank Shaft has bronze bearings, the only successful bearings for a high speed Mower.

The Foot Lift raises the Bar with a natural forward movement, and helps to brace the driver in the seat—convenient and safe.

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is the simplest, lightest draft and easiest handled Hay Loader built. One man can easily operate it and drive the team. Hasn't a gear, chain or sprocket to break and cause delays. It has the long, natural, easy stroke of the hand rake and cleans the stubble thoroughly and carefully places the hay on the wagon, without tearing off the clover leaves and without jarring the loader to pieces.

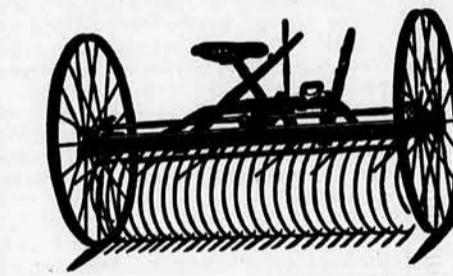
It can be depended upon to give perfect service every hour during the haying season. No delays—no trouble of any kind.

The yielding deck permits handling lightest swath or heaviest windrow with equal ease and satisfaction—requires no adjustment.

## The Flying Dutchman Side Delivery Rake and Tedder

combines two machines in one. A perfect side delivery Rake—a perfect hay Tedder. Can be changed from a Rake to a Tedder in five minutes. It is built entirely of steel (except the tongue) and will give splendid service. Being convertible from Rake to Tedder, its use may save your hay crop.

The entire machine is raised and lowered by one lever without the driver leaving his seat.



## The Adriance All-Steel Rake

has large wheels with replaceable spokes, plenty of clearance. The frame and axle are very strongly constructed of angle steel bars. Has great strength combined with the best of working qualities.

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tant fact that the American packer owns or leases every foot of space in the ocean refrigerator vessels. By reason of the fact that the American packer owns or controls home distributing points and local refrigerating plants and butcher shops, the foreign meat producer would be compelled to sell his meat at the docks or from wagons.

Another resolution declares that ocean freight rates, being so much cheaper than railroad rates, cattle carcasses can be shipped by vessel to New York and other points on the Atlantic Coast and to points on the Pacific Coast cheaper than by freight from Kansas City to the same points. These ocean vessels are not only transports, but are refrigerating plants as well, and fresh meat packed in them can be refrigerated while en route.

It is emphasized that if free meats were permitted, thousands of laboring men who now find employment in American packing houses would be thrown out of employment because of the importation of meats killed abroad, while thousands of others now engaged in raising cattle in the United States would go out of business or be compelled to go to Argentine or other countries to continue their business. The sentiment expressed in the cry, "back to the farm," or "back to the cow," would have no meaning, as there would be no inducement behind them. The American farmer is now rapidly recovering from the previous ill effects of an oversupplied meat market, and the ruinous prices of a few years ago. The farmers of Kansas, Missouri and other states of the corn belt are getting into the cattle business

again, and, should the packer receive this concession of free meat, which would benefit him only and work havoc with the rest of the country, American breeding herds will be again dissipated and our shortage of cattle will continue to increase.

Millions of acres of grazing lands and pastures that are now valuable and productive would be rendered worthless without cattle to pasture on them. Millions of tons of frost-bitten grain or of inferior forage crops are marketed through cattle each year, which would otherwise be a total loss. The admission of meat free of duty will result in the reduction of the value of real estate in all parts of the nation.

Legislation should be so enacted that it will restock our farms and ranges with beef-producing cattle and not deplete them by the admission of free meats. Free meats in this country will simply result in stocking the ranges and pastures of South America and will not lower the price of meat to the consumer one cent, as the packer will take care of the added profit which free meat will give him.

Free meat will be to the advantage of perhaps 1 per cent of the people of this country—those who are engaged in the packing industry—while 60 per cent of our people who are engaged in agricultural and live stock operations will be directly injured. The government should enact laws for the benefit of the people, who are itself, and not for the benefit of a small number of those engaged in the packing trade. This country now needs several million more

cattle. They must come from abroad. They will be shipped in by the cattle feeders and breeders because the farmers cannot afford to leave their pastures unoccupied. If cattle are admitted duty free the country at large will be benefited, while if a 10 per cent duty on cattle is charged, and meat is admitted free, no one but the packers will be benefited.

These resolutions were very strongly written and were unanimously endorsed by the Association. They certainly afford ample ground for thought and the consideration of our law makers in congress.

#### The Army Bath.

The bath recommended by Uncle Sam to the army boys as a means of invigorating tired nerves and muscles and promoting an appetite after a hard day's drill immediately suggests itself as the very thing for women. It should be preceded by brushing the teeth and drinking half a pint of cold water, so that the body may be clean within as well as without. This done, the body from head to waist is rapidly swabbed with a sponge, repeatedly wrung out of cold water, after which it is vigorously rubbed with a Turkish towel. This completed, the upper part of the body is dressed and the lower part is given the same treatment. Such a bath is equal to a tonic.

New Zealand has appointed a woman inspector to visit farms to advise and instruct the wives and daughters of dairy-men.

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An up-to-date De Laval Separator will, on an average, save its cost every year over any other separator.

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream there is also the saving in time of separation and cleaning, in easier running, greater durability and fewer repairs.

Because of these savings more than 40,000 users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes last year took advantage of the DeLaval exchange allowance and traded in their machines on account of De Lavals.



**USERS OF OLD DE LAVALS,** on account of the many improvements in the modern De Laval over machines sold 10 to 25 years ago, including closer skimming, easier running, better oiling, etc., will also find it to their advantage to exchange their old De Laval for an up-to-date De Laval.

**SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT.** He will tell you how much he

can allow on your old machine, whether a De Laval or some other make, toward the purchase of a new De Laval. If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

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**Steinway, Vose,  
Kurtzmann, Elburn.**

pianos on comfortable payments. Write for catalog and prices—\$125 and up. High class guaranteed Player Pianos, \$435 and up. Call or write.

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

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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More economical than barns or sheds. Corrugated sheets are 20 times as strong as plain. Being made in sections, occupies but little space when not in use. Shipped in bundles and takes lowest freight rate. Saves Alfalfa in better shape than if stored in a barn. Made in all sizes. Easy to put on. Will last a life time.

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

**JOHN MULHALL, Sioux City, Iowa.**

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups. Sable and White stock farm.

**U. A. GORE, Seward, Kan.**

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**THE GUERNSEY COW**

Can we tell you about it?  
Write us.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club,  
Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

## DAIRY



A good cow, well fed and cared for, will give a larger return for the feed consumed than any other animal. This statement stands without challenge today as successfully as it has through the ages.

"Cows fatten the land and the farmer's pocketbook." This is the headline written by an Indiana exchange over a dairy article, and the fact could not be better stated. The cow is a conservator of wealth because she manufactures from feeds grown on the farm the highest-priced product sold from the farm and without drawing fertility from the soil. The best dairy feeds are soil improvers. With such crops grown for feed, and the manure returned to the land, she literally fattens the land.

If you buy a young bull you must pay more attention to the pedigree and to the performance of his near ancestry than to his individuality. In the purchase of an old bull the record of his offspring and his individuality are the principal features to consider, and these are much more simple and more easily understood and of greater value to the unskilled judge of dairy stock. These satisfactory, with the pedigree to show pure breeding, eliminate a large part of the speculation in the buying of a dairy sire.

A New York dairyman in the Jersey Bulletin urges his New York neighbors, as well as farmers everywhere, to sow alfalfa. He says if they think that alfalfa will not grow in their section they should make an investigation, find out why, and proceed to correct the condition of the soil in order that alfalfa may be grown. This dairyman says that he has the past winter realized the value of alfalfa to a greater extent than ever before. He says it has taken less than half an acre to provide enough alfalfa and silage to winter a cow. His cows have never paid so much net profit as during the past winter when alfalfa was used for the protein side of the silage ration. He says that his alfalfa is now nearly a foot high and will be ready to cut before he has his spring planting done. It would seem that the New York dairyman who has been compelled to remake his land in order that it might grow alfalfa has a greater appreciation of its value than has the Kansas farmer whose alfalfa lands are by the thousands of acres only waiting to be seeded.

Practically all of the breed associations of dairy stock are wealthy. This is particularly true of the Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Jersey Cattle Club. We notice that the latter has a surplus in excess of \$132,000. While it is none of our business, we suggest that some of this money could be used to popularize the breed, particularly Jersey grades. It is our idea that such associations could afford to increase the premiums offered at the fairs for the showing of pure-bred cattle, and we think it would be advantageous to offer a line of premiums for grades. At any rate, the grade cows of these dairy breeds deserve more consideration than they receive from the associations. The grade is the farmer's cow. The farm dairyman is the man who produces the bulk of the dairy products. The dairy specialist is the man who uses the pure-bred animal. He knows the value of the pure-bred. The dairy farmer is educated to the pure-bred through the grade, and we would like to see the grade cow come into her own by the breed associations offering some inducement which would bring the showing of grade animals to public attention.

In a book on dairying it is estimated that the fertility in 100 acres of the virgin soil is worth \$10,000 and that a wheat crop will in 20 years remove this amount of fertility. It is stated further that a herd of 18 cows would restore \$10,000 worth of fertility in the same length of time. This herd of cows would not only support the crops grown to feed them, but would support additional fields of 20 acres of corn and 14 acres of wheat, when the whole milk is sold; 24 acres of corn and 18 acres of wheat when cheese is sold; 33 acres of corn and 23 acres of wheat when cream is

sold. It is difficult to appreciate these figures. However, the eastern dairyman who has seen his land exhausted of its fertility and who has resorted to the keeping of cows as a means of building up the fertility of the soil, knows that they are not an exaggeration. While we in Kansas so far have little to worry about in the actual wearing out of our lands, it is apparent from the above how dairying in a modest way with a few good cows would maintain and in fact increase the fertility of the lands we now farm.

The problem the dairy farmer has to solve is that of producing the right kind of feeding stuff for his cows. By this we mean feeds which are succulent, palatable, and which combine the protein and carbohydrates in such proportions as are required and as are economical in milk production. Silage and alfalfa meet all these requirements. With feeds of the right sort at hand the cow can be fed to the maximum of her producing ability. This point reached, the selection of the cows with reference to their ability to consume such feeds and return a profit to the owner and which selection can be made only by the use of the scales and test, will bring the dairy farmer to the point at which he can begin to improve his herd and increase his profit with intelligence. The more we study the subject the more we see how favored Kansas is in the matter of feed production. With kafir and cane making silage for all practical purposes equal to corn silage, those sections of the state which are not able to produce corn with certainty have these new silage crops at their command. The alfalfa growing sections are of course provided with protein. Those sections not having alfalfa must experiment with the cowpea, soy bean, Spanish peanut and sweet clover; and among these four it is certain that the man who will prayerfully plant and cultivate will find one which will supply the needed protein.

It is easier to grow good calves born in the fall and winter than if born in the spring. This refers especially to the hand-reared calf and to the calves to be found on the dairy farms of Kansas. It is safe to say, however, that 70 per cent of the calves on the dairy farms of Kansas are dropped in the spring of the year. A very large percentage of such calves will be hand-reared. The hot weather and the flies will come on at a time in the life of the calf when they will seriously retard his growth and development and the result will be the lack of growth during a time of the year when growth should be made most cheaply. The calf born in the fall and fed through the fall and winter goes onto grass in the spring in good condition and is sufficiently strong and old to enable him to better hold his own in hot weather and fly time. If careful observation were made in comparing the fall-born calf with the spring-born calf, we believe that at the age of 12 months it would be found that the fall calf was better by at least 25 per cent. The spring-born, hand-reared calf, in our judgment, is usually in hard lines. In reality he has poor treatment the first year of his life. He does not go onto grass in good shape, he is not old enough to hold his own with the heat and the flies, and as a rule he goes into a winter of short feed. In the case of the fall-born hand-reared calf, he as a rule receives very good treatment the first six or seven months of his life, goes onto grass strong and vigorous, and by feeding time is able to handle sufficient roughage to keep him growing.

### Dodder in Alfalfa.

Subscriber T. T. P., Marion County, asks for a description of the dodder plant and how it works.

Dodder is a yellow, thread-like, twining weed. Usually it appears in small spots, spreading to all sides and killing the alfalfa as the weed extends. Usually the dodder is seeded with the alfalfa. When dodder has so affected the alfalfa as to decrease the production, then the alfalfa should be plowed up and the land used for cultivated crops until the weed is eradicated. We know of no means by which the dodder spots can be destroyed and the spots reseeded to alfalfa.

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new Feather Bolster, worth \$2.50; and one  
pair full size Blankets, worth \$3.50, all for  
\$10.00. All new goods and no trash. Biggest  
bargain ever offered. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. This offer is good for a short  
time only. Mail money order now or write  
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Rat-Proof. Fire-Proof.  
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Capacity increased by additional  
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# HOME CIRCLE



#### BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

##### The Cost o' Livin'.

This world is but a fleeting show for  
man's illusions given; there's nothing  
certain here below except the cost  
o'livin'. The experts tell us what to eat  
to make us fat and fair, to drive the  
chillblains from our feet, or grow a  
crop of hair; the magazines are full of  
dope to teach us how to cook; and life  
should be a psalm of hope, and happy  
as a book. 'Tis written large on every  
page just how a chef to choose, the sort  
of servants to engage, the condiments to  
use; but what the experts fail to state  
is how to raise the dough; and that's  
the burning question great that I would  
like to know. Whene'er I see the prices  
soar to mansions in the skies, I sadly  
leave the village store and wipe my  
weeping eyes. How can I dance and  
sing and shout and wear a pleasant grin  
when everything is goin' out and noth-  
ing comin' in? And how am I to dine  
and sup and caper round the town, when  
everything is goin' up and nothing  
comin' down?

##### His Mining Profession.

"I believe you said, Rastus, that you  
had a brother in the mining business in  
the West."

"Yeh, boss, that's right."

"What kind of mining—gold mining,  
silver mining, or copper mining?"

"Kalsomining, sah."

A tiny sprinkling of sugar placed over  
each layer of meat in a steak pudding  
will make the steak tender.—Janesville  
Gazette.

Try using the common darning cotton,  
such as is used for darning stockings,  
as a padding, especially in satin-stitch  
embroidery. It is less expensive and  
makes the work very smooth and even.

The oilcloth for the kitchen table fre-  
quently tears at the corners. To prevent  
this, glue a square of stout cotton  
cloth on the underside of the oilcloth at  
each corner; this will reinforce the cor-  
ners and save much trouble.

##### Guernsey Sales Widespread.

The Guernsey Breeders' Association  
reports 800 transfers of Guernsey cat-  
tle in the United States in the month of  
May, the number being about equally  
divided between bulls and cows. The  
states of Wisconsin, New York and  
Pennsylvania furnish the greatest num-  
ber and Ohio and Indiana follow close-  
ly. The demand from far distant states  
shows the wide spread interest in dairy-  
ing and improved dairy stock. Wash-  
ington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado  
dairymen being liberal buyers. In the  
past year Guernsey herds have been es-  
tablished in Kansas in Coffey, Shawnee,  
Jewell, Franklin, Neosho, Allen, Reno,  
Johnson, Jefferson and Greenwood  
counties.



6231

No. 6231—Boys' Russian Suit. We have  
yet to find an improvement on the Russian  
suit for little boys. This design shows a  
plain, straight blouse section with sleeves  
very slightly gathered at the shoulder and  
wrist and with the neck cut round and  
trimmed with an applied band which also  
extends down the front. With this blouse  
small knickerbocker trousers are worn.  
Linen, pique or gingham can be used to  
make this suit. The pattern, No. 6231, is  
cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size  
requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with  
1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim  
as shown. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To darn a worn place in a shirtwaist  
or other thin material, lay a piece of  
paper, not too stiff, on the wrong side,  
and stitch back and forth on the sewing  
machine to cover the thin spot. The  
paper will prevent the material puck-  
ering, and will be easily removed.

##### Couldn't Feaze Him.

An Irishman was sitting in a depot  
smoking when a woman came in, and  
sitting down beside him, remarked:

"Sir, if you were a gentleman you  
would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "if you wuz a lady  
ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the woman burst forth  
again:

"If you were my husband I'd give you  
poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman,  
as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you  
wuz my wife (puff, puff) I'd take it."

##### Would Stop Milking If Couldn't Weigh.

It will be recalled that **KANSAS  
FARMER** has been a persistent advocate  
of the advantages of the dairy farmer  
weighing, sampling and testing the milk  
from each cow in the herd in order that  
the relative value of each as a producer  
of dairy products can be known. It  
does us good to receive a letter from C.  
A. S., Phillips County, in which this  
statement is made: "I have been  
weighing milk for three years now and  
when I have to stop weighing, I will  
stop milking."

This subscriber obtains blanks for  
keeping his milk records, from the dairy  
department of the Kansas Agricultural  
College, which institution makes him no  
charge therefor. When these records  
are completed they are sent to the dairy  
department of the college so that the  
same can be copied into the college  
records. A considerable number of farm  
dairymen are now keeping records and  
are forwarding the same to the college  
as above stated. It is certain that these  
records will in a few years give a good  
idea of the results of watching the in-  
dividual cows of the several herds and  
will give valuable data also as to the  
production of the average Kansas milch  
cow.



6206

No. 6206—Stylish for Linen. For plain  
linen, cotton ratines and wash fabrics in  
general this model will be ideal. It has a  
plain blouse with drop shoulder and ornamental  
collar. The plain sleeves may be  
long or short as preferred. The three-gored  
skirt closes in the front, where there is a  
small tab extension over the center gore.  
The waist line may be raised or normal.  
The pattern, No. 6206, is cut in sizes 34 to  
42 inches bust measure. Medium size re-  
quires 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price  
of pattern, 10 cents.

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BEATRICE  
Separators  
Can Be  
Cleane  
In 2 Minutes

**Not Only That:**

Our patented device leaves the  
machine spotless and perfectly  
sanitary. Clean as a new pin.  
Look at these prices! \$50 to \$100  
pounds capacity—\$55; \$150 to \$200  
pounds capacity—\$65; \$250 to \$1000  
pounds capacity—\$75. Why pay  
more? There's no better machine.  
For the first time in separator  
history you are offered an effi-  
cient, durable machine at a rea-  
sonable price. You pay \$25 to \$40  
more for other standard makes  
with smaller capacity.

Then, on close, clean skimming the  
Beatrice beats them all. It will pay for  
itself in cream saved in a single year.  
Ask your dealer. Or write us for free  
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\$6.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel  
post or express. Safe delivery guaran-  
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## The GRANGE

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Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippencanoe City, Ind.

Mrs. Anabel Carpenter, secretary of Brooklyn Grange No. 351, reports the death of A. L. Corwin who for ten consecutive years has been chaplain of that Grange.

### Program Suggestions for June.

State Lecturer Fry makes these suggestions for June program:

#### FIRST MEETING, FLORA'S MEETING.

Paper, "Flora and Her Work in the Grange"; Recitation or Reading, "Flowers," Longfellow; Paper, "National Flowers of Different Countries and Their Significance"; Paper, "Flowers on the Farm"; Recitation, "Knee Deep in June," Riley.

#### SECOND MEETING.

Paper, "What Labor Saving Machinery Should be Found in the House?" Discussion, "If Our State Institutions Are Doing Good Work, Would It be Wise to Change the Methods of Conducting Them?" Paper, "A Prophecy, Housekeeping Twenty Years Hence"; Paper, or Discussion, "How Can We Best Celebrate the Fourth of July This Year?" Hot Weather Beverages, by three or more sisters.

#### Ounce of Prevention Pays.

In the insurance report of George Black before the fortieth annual session of the Kansas State Grange, is the following: "Insurance has become one of the necessities. It is one of the foundation stones of the grange of Kansas. It is co-operation in full working order. Our success along the line of insurance has demonstrated the ability of the grange to carry on a co-operative business."

"I suggest that our policy holders could with very little effort and expense decrease the hazard on nearly all lines of risks carried by this company and by that means decrease the likelihood of an assessment. If our policy holders would look after the safety of their property by keeping the flues in their residences in good repair and well cleaned each year, keep the litter and combustible material inside and outside on the premises cleaned up, the risk from fire loss would be materially lessened and the cost of labor would be very little to each policy holder."

"The past year has been disastrous on account of lightning. Damage by lightning can be overcome in a great measure by protecting residences, barns and large out-buildings by the use of good lightning conductor material. Good copper cable can be purchased from the factory or the jobber and you and your boys can rod your buildings as well as a lightning rod peddler. The fact exists that this company has not lost a rodded barn by lightning but we have paid a number of losses on barns not rodded. It is shown by statistics that about nine barns are destroyed by lightning, to one house, and it is our experience that lightning rods do protect."

"Our stock losses from lightning the past year have been great and they could have been materially decreased. All that is necessary to nearly eliminate this class of loss is to connect wire fences with the ground. That is, every few rods connect the wire on the fence post to the earth by another wire. It has been demonstrated that this style of protection to stock from lightning is well worth while."

"Some people say 'What is the use—I have paid my premium for insurance—let the company pay the loss.' You must remember that ours is a mutual insurance company and we are bearing each other's losses, that when a policy holder's barn is struck by lightning and destroyed the company does pay the amount for which it is insured and when that is paid your insurance treasury is depleted that much. You have received your money but you are still out your barn. It is burned and gone and you are put to all the trouble and additional expense of building a new barn. Every building that is destroyed in this way is just that much gone up in smoke and a dead loss, so why not observe the old adage—an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure?"

### FIELD NOTES

Our subscriber, Thomas D. Hubbard, of Kimball, Kan., is getting nicely started with a herd of pure-bred Angus cattle. He has just bought, on the recommendation of Prof. W. A. Cochel of Kansas Agricultural College, a fine young 1,870-pound bull to head his herd at Roseland Farm.

A. J. Swingle, Poland breeder at Leonardsville, Kan., reports the sale of an outstanding good fall boar to Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan. This boar was sired by Big Orange Again by Big Orange. His dam was by Chief Price. Mr. Swingle has several fall boars still for sale. Write him while they last.

**Maple Hill Polands.** One of Kansas's successful and enthusiastic Poland breeders is Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill. Mr. Ames established his herd several years ago and has met with good success both as a developer and salesman. His herd boar was a prize winner at Topeka State Fair last year and his sows are the big smooth kind. He has 60 choice spring pigs. Watch later issues of Kansas Farmer for further announcement.

**Seventy-five Berkshire Sows.** W. J. Grist, Ozawkie, Kan., started a card in last week's issue of Kansas Farmer. The sows offered are in pig to the herd boars, Robin Hood Premier 2d, one of the few Black Robin Hood line-bred boars now living, and Ajax, sired by Rivals Longfellow, the boar that sold for \$4,050 at Kilnloch dispersion. Dam of Ajax is the great sow, Longfellow Duchess 4th, a daughter of Premier Longfellow and out of Duchess 279, the two grand champion animals at St. Louis World's Fair. The sows offered are daughters of Danefield Duke 10th, a son of the great Berryton Duke Jr.; Artful Champion, by Rivals Champion and out of Artful Bell by Premier Longfellow. Quite a number of the sows in the herd are daughters of Imp. Baron Compton, bred by W. H. Durham of Toronto, Canada. Besides Berkshires there is maintained on the farm a herd of registered Shorthorns and Jersey. The Jersey herd contains a number of imported cows and is headed by a magnificent son of Sensational Fern and out of the cow, Eminent Gold Bracelet.

**The Boy Ramsey's Advance.** The story of the advance of any young man, who began at the bottom and climbed to the top, is always interesting and inspiring. Such is the story of W. W. Ramsey, who recently became general sales manager for the J. L. Case Threshing Machine Company at Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Ramsey's period of service with the company dates back to 1893. On January 16 of this year he was given a position at the Nashville, Tenn., branch house. The next year he was appointed manager of this branch.



W. W. Ramsey, General Sales Agent  
J. L. Case Threshing Machine Co.

which position he held until 1900, when he was transferred to Dallas, Texas, as branch house manager. Here he remained until 1903, when the company called him to the home office at Racine to fill the position of assistant sales manager. In 1905, by another upward step, he became division sales manager. It is from this position that he now assumes the duties of general sales manager. We assure Kansas Farmer boys that there is a reason for his success. If you were to inquire into those reasons you would find these: Hard work, honesty, initiative, loyalty to his employes, and a never-tiring student of his business.

**Durocs at Meriden.** For six years E. S. Davis, located six miles southeast of Meriden and about 14 miles northwest of Topeka, has been breeding some of the best Durocs found in the West. Mr. Davis has bought foundation stock from the best herds. The present herd boars, Fairview Chief and Col. Parks, are boars with lots of scale. The splendid line of spring pigs prove their ability to sire good ones. Fairview Chief is on his sire's side a grandson of Golden Crown and his dam traces to the Missouri Climax breeding. Col. Parks was sired by the noted champion, B. & C.'s Col., and his dam was a Pilot Wonder sow. The sow herd is rich in the blood of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief. Some are by Buddy K 4th with a cross of Red Wonder. There are about 60 pigs now in sight, running on alfalfa and ready for new owners about November 4, the date of Mr. Davis's fall sale.

**Tripps Offer Fall Boars.** The fall boars offered through Kansas Farmer by Tripp & Sons, Meriden, Kan., are the last sons of the splendid boar, Master, bred and developed by H. B. Walter. He was of Expansion and Mogul breeding and was a sire of great merit. These fall boars advertised are as good as he ever sired. They weigh about 200 pounds each and have a bone measurement of from six to seven inches. They measure 42 inches in heart girth and some of them better, and have wide short heads with a lot of quality all the way through. They are out of fine large sows sired by Big Tom and Prince O. K. Limited room will not enable the fall shippers to develop these boars for the fall shows, and for this reason they are pricing them very low. They will not last long, and anyone in need of a boar of this class should write at once. They also offer one spring yearling that is three-fourths the blood of the great A Wonder. He is large and a tried sire.

**Bargains in Land**

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

**FINE DAIRY FARM**

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

**BARGAIN** — 200 Acres Fine Bottom Land, above overflow; virgin timber, near railroad. \$4,000. terms. Also handle exchanges everywhere. List free. BURROWS, Warm Springs, Ark.

**STAR FARM** — 80 ACRES—Rich soil, all tillable; 23 acres clover, pasture, fruit, shade; all fenced; \$80 acres hog wire; 4 deep, 1 shallow well; 5-room house, pantry, cemented cellar, screened porches, modern barn 32x42, poultry house; good roads, near church and school; natural gas, telephone, rural route. Worth \$100 an acre; \$80 buys it now. A. W. CUNNINGHAM, Humboldt, Kansas.

**640-ACRE HOMESTEAD** In Nebraska, Platte Reserve, open to entry after October 1, 1913. Send \$2.00 for complete map to A. J. VAN ANTWERP, County Surveyor, Broken Bow, Neb.

**FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE**—Wheat, corn, alfalfa and grazing land; any size tract you want, from 30 acres to 16,000 acres, from \$10.00 to \$60.00 per acre. This is the banner wheat county. Write me for list. C. E. SETTLE, Coldwater, Kan.

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

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

**EIGHTY ACRES**, \$3,400. 120 acres, \$75; 4 miles to town. 160 acres improved bottom farm, \$8,500. 320 acres, can't be beat, \$16,000. terms. 320 acres, 3 miles town, improved, \$4,000. 485 acres, fine and fine location. Write H. H. STEWART, Wellington, Kan.

**GEORGIA**: McDuffle County's large plantations offered in small tracts, well located and improved, \$15 to \$25 acre. Fine public roads, telephones, grain, cotton, fruits, live stock grow to perfection; ideal climate, fine citizenship. Free booklet. President Board of Trade, Thomson, Ga.

**FINE 160 A. FARM**, lime stone soil, good house, barn, etc. Nicely located. Will produce wheat, corn, clover, alfalfa. Part cultivated, balance pasture, meadow. Close to Fredonia, Kan., in oil gas belt. Will take \$40 a. and is worth \$75. Address Owner, Lock Box 307, Fredonia, Kan.

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

**A SNAP** 800-acre alfalfa farm, 3 1/4 miles southwest of Dodge City, Kan. Eight-room house, 10 acres bearing cherry orchard, big barn and corral, 3 wells and wind mills. All good improvements. \$50.00 an acre. H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Commerce Bldg., Dodge City, Kansas. Phone 2.

**OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS** At every man's door. This knock is for YOU, if you have money to buy one of the best farms in Kansas, not far from Kansas City and adjoining one of the nicest cities in Kansas. Will earn 10 per cent net this year. \$20,000 will handle, balance long time, 5 per cent. JOHN A. KERR, Independence, Mo.

**ONLY \$3.00 CASH**

**BALANCE \$1.50 PER MONTH** Pays for a level, well located, 50x140-ft. lot at \$30 for inside lots and \$35 for corners with the prosperous little city—Plains, Kansas. Where prices are advancing rapidly and good profits assured. Send first payment for contract or guaranteed lot, or write for complete information. MUST ACT QUICK. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Drawer B., Plains, Kansas.

**Forced Sale** — 160 Acres, Unimproved, close to school, church and inland town. Every foot nice smooth plow land, splendid investment. Price, \$6.00 per acre. No trade. D. F. Carter, Bonded Abstractor, Leoti, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—On account of sickness, must be sold quick at the price, \$40 per acre with good terms—320 acres, 10 miles from railroad; 230 acres farm land, balance pasture; 30 acres alfalfa, hog-tight; good 8-room house, good barn 5x16'. W. T. JOHN, Athol, Kan.

**DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS**. We have many fine creek and river bottom farms, also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list. Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.

**THE GREAT SUMNER COUNTY** produces good crops corn, wheat and alfalfa when crops fail in other portions of the state where land is double the price. Write for list of bottom and upland farms for sale. WM. HEMBROW, Caldwell, Kan.

**FOR SALE**—60 Acres—All bottom land; some timber, running water, small improvements, 3 miles from Manhattan, the seat of the largest agricultural college in United States. Price, \$6,500.00. Bardwell Real Estate Co., Manhattan, Kan.

**SPLENDID CORN FARM**—147 a. nearly all under cultivation, nearly all Dragoon bottom above overflow; fine corn, wheat and alfalfa land; 4 mi. Burlingame, 5 mi. Osage City, Osage Co., Kan. Fair improvements, fine location. Price, \$10,000, half down. Ask for list. F. C. BRACKNEY, Burlingame, Kan.

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

**TO EXCHANGE**—Western Kansas land and other property. Submit propositions. V. E. WEST, Ransom, Kansas.

**THE BEST OF ALFALFA LAND** to be had. Will yield from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Can be had at a very low price and on the best of terms. J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kan.

**1,000 ACRES OF WHEAT LAND WANTED**. Not farther out than Trego County. Give good description in the first letter. Must be priced worth the money. Don't care for any improvements. BOX NO. 1, LA CYGNE, KAN.

**FINE HOME, Little Money**—160 acres, 4 miles southwest Sharon Springs; plenty buildings, good wells, 40 acres suitable for alfalfa, 8 to 10 feet to water; fenced; 35 acres in cultivation. Price, \$1,600; \$580 cash, \$440 due January, 1914, without interest, \$480 on or before 3 years at 5 per cent interest. Come and you will buy. Harry C. Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

**165 Acres**—All tillable land; 90 acres creek bottom alfalfa land, 40 acres bluegrass pasture, remainder in cultivation; 10 acres timber, 7-room house, barn 30x40 ft., other outbuildings. \$2,000 down, remainder 6 per cent. Price, \$62 per acre. Half mile of town.

**120 Acres**—All tillable; 15 acres in bluegrass, the remainder in cultivation; 5-room house, barn 30x30 ft., other good outbuildings; 3 miles of town. Price, \$70. Terms to suit.

**\$2 Acres**—One mile of Ottawa; extra fine. \$90 per acre.

We have land that will net 8 per cent on the investment. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

**WYOMING.**

**COME TO PINE BLUFFS, WYOMING**, where farming pays—where 1,000 cars of grain were shipped out last season—where on an average the crop each year on every acre under cultivation more than pays for the land—where oats yield 65 to 100 bushels per acre, wheat 30 to 40 bushels—where the land cultivated easily—where we have fine climate and ample rainfall—where those who are here have made good. Will refund your expenses if these statements are untrue. I own 30,000 acres of virgin soil, stored with the untilled riches of centuries, which I offer for sale at \$10 to \$25 per acre on terms within your reach. Let me send you descriptive literature. C. L. Beatty, Pine Bluffs, Wyo.

**GOATS.**

**TOGENBURG, FAANEN, HEAVY MILKERS**. Pea Fowl, Pekin Ducks, Mink. Prospectus, 4 cents. Golden Goat Reserve, Combs, Ark.

**AUTOMOBILES.**

**BEFORE BUYING AN AUTOMOBILE**, get our list of bargains in used cars. Large variety to select from. Prices from \$200 to \$1,500. Write Dept. S, Mid-West Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**FIELD NOTES**

L. V. Okeefe's Polands.

One of the successful breeders of Kansas is L. V. Okeefe, of Stilwell, Kan. Mr. Okeefe has the large, smooth Poland Chinas, the useful kind that mature quick. At the head of this herd is the great breeding boar, Big Logan Ex, by Logan Chief, and out of the big sow, Madam Sharpey. Big Logan Ex is assisted by Missouri Metal, by Bell Metal, a hog that has proven a great breeder of large, even litters. Mr. Okeefe is claiming October 20 for his annual fall sale. On this date he will offer a draft of the very best Polands now in the herd. Kindly watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Okeefe has a few choice boars for sale, large fall yearlings ready for service. See ad in this issue.

**Big Silo Plant for Kansas.**

It is not unusual for small factories of Kansas to move to Kansas City as they grow and extend their business. It is worthy of note that one of Kansas City's largest factories has been moved to Kansas, and this to Topeka. This is the plant of the Perfection Metal Silo Company, advertisements of which have appeared in Kansas Farmer. The company considers that Kansas is the center of a promising field for the silo business, and that its factory may be as centrally located as possible and so best serve the great silo building section. Topeka was selected as the best location. The plant opens employing 50 workmen. The machinery is specially adapted for the use to which it is put and it is the most complete metal working plant it has been our pleasure to see in operation. The company manufactures the Perfection Metal Silo.

**New Modern Baking Powder Plant.**

The most magnificent manufacturing plant it has been our pleasure to see is that constructed by the Calumet Baking Powder Company in Chicago. It is provided with automatic machinery, modern appliances and passenger and freight elevators of the latest type. The plans make possible a maximum amount of glass area and the highest degree of sanitation. Spacious and splendidly appointed rest rooms are provided for employees. One entire floor is devoted to laboratory and research equipment. The building has a modern bakery for experimental purposes. The company was organized a quarter of a century ago by William M. Wright. The company first began the manufacture of baking powder in a comparatively small way, with limited capital. Modern methods and an unwavering determination to produce an article of superior quality have created a demand which necessitated the erection of a new Calumet plant—have made the Calumet Company a substantial factor in the industrial life of Chicago, and won for it a patronage which is a benefit and a credit to the city.

**Another Good Boar Sale.**

H. B. Walter, our Poland China advertiser at Ellington, Kan., reports the sale of the yearling boar, Sampson Ex 6174, to N. J. Bush & Co., Willard, Kan. Sampson Ex was sired by Mr. Walter's previous herd boar, Sampson Chief, and his dam was by Expansive. Mr. Bush recently located at Willard, coming from Iowa. He owns a section of fine land and breeds Percherons, Shorthorns and big-type Polands.

**Classified Advertising**

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

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

**HELP WANTED.**

**WANTED**—MEN WITH KODAK OR camera to take farm views in Kansas for Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Write for particulars.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TELLS** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-609. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS**. \$60 to \$100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments this year. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. 985, Rochester, N. Y.

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

**SHEEP**

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**.—Special prices on yearlings, twos, and my herd ram, three years old. Also a few yearling ewes. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

**BEE SUPPLIES.**

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

**DOGS.**

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

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPS**. Sable and White stock farm. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

**PATENTS.**

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

**REAL ESTATE.**

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

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

**CALIFORNIA LAND**. SEND FOR CATALOG. Properties in all counties. Valuable, reliable information. C. M. Wooster Co., Phelan Bldg., San Francisco.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER** who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—STORE FIXTURES**, all or part; 10 small floor show cases, counters, shelving, etc. Inland Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—FARMS**: TWO FINELY improved tracts; 20 acres Atlanta, 2 1/2 acres Winfield, Kan. Good rental. Save commission. Owner, Frank Klug, Atlanta, Kan.

**ELLISWORTH, KANSAS**—ONE 505-ACRE farm and one 320-acre farm, both improved, adjoining town. Terms to suit. For full particulars write to R. W. Doubra, Ellsworth, Kan.

**KANSAS LAND SELECTIONS**, \$6.00 acre. Shawnee County farms, \$35. Topeka incomes, 10 per cent. Many exchanges and bargains. E. A. M. Smith Agency, Topeka, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME AT 324** South East Street. All modern. Nine rooms, wash house, cistern and city water, good barn, fine fruit; 8 acres. G. W. Hurley, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—160 ACRES wheat farm, center of Kansas wheat belt; 110 acres now in growing wheat, looking fine. Price, \$4,000. Inland Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—HAY OR PASTURE FARM**, Shawnee County, southwest of Topeka. Living spring hay crop valued \$1,000 to \$2,000 annually. Price, \$40 acre. Inland Land Co., Topeka, Kan.

**STOCK AND GRAIN FARM**, 7,000 ACRES; 200 acres bottom, 300 acres tame grass, 200 acres timber; living water; sure crops; large house and barn; fine climate; the best proposition in the Southwest. Price, \$20,000. Terms on part. S. H. Nay, Owner, Clift, Ark.

**CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS**.—2,000 acres in body, timbered, fine ranch land; well watered. Price, \$4.00 per acre; terms. Small cut-over tracts, \$3.00 per acre. Partly improved lands, \$7.00 per acre. Improved farms, lowest price. W. P. Campbell, St. Joe, Ark.

**VIRGINIA FARMS.**

**WRITE FOR LITERATURE DESCRIBING** great bargains in Virginia farm lands. Venable & Ford, Lynchburg, Va.

**CATTLE.**

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

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

# RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

**The "Big Three" Poultry Farms**  
MYERS & STOVER, FREDONIA, KAN.  
EGGS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY  
AND JUNE.

R. C. R. I. REDS, half price remainder of season. Our strain has won for years at Kansas State Poultry Shows. Golden opportunity to get the best and get it cheap. Write for special May-June prices.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—American Standard, Light Fawn and White Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Pure White Runners, original Spencer strain, none better, \$2.50 per 12. Both varieties are high-class prize winning birds, heavy all-year layers, white eggs.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS**—Eggs, \$3.00 per eleven.

## ORPINGTONS.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS**, \$2.00 PER 15—\$10.00 per 100. Special price on larger amounts. Ed. LeClerc, Central City, Iowa.

**GUARANTEED PURE-BRED S. C.** White and Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. A. Blunn, Sta. A, Wichita, Kan.

**BIDE-A-WEE BUFFS**—EGGS FROM winners. Mating list free. Roy J. Lucas, Agra, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON HEN AND DUCK EGGS**, white and fawn, and White Runner Duck eggs. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**, 100, \$4.00. S. C. White Leghorn, 100, \$4.00. Chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—SPECIAL SALE**. Big reduction in price of breeding stock of my prize winners at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Topeka and Des Moines. Eggs and baby chicks. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**QUALITY WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FOR hatching**. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS—EGGS**, 15, \$1.00; 45, \$2.50; 100, \$4.50. W. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

**PURE BUFF ROCKS—20 EGGS FOR \$1.00** or \$3.50 per 100. Charles Cary, Route 3, Princeton, Kan.

**RETURN AD WITH DOLLAR; GET 15 BARRED ROCK EGGS**, prepaid. L. R. Connor, Lexington, Mo.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS AND baby chicks at reasonable prices**. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

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

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, FARM raised**. Good stock. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

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

**BARRED ROCKS—DENVER WINNERS**, first cockerel, 5 entries, 4 ribbons. Special matings hold 56 premiums; utility flock, 12. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

**HAWK'S BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS** for years at Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeka and Missouri State Shows. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.25 for 50; \$6 per 100. A good hatch guaranteed. Hawk's Barred Rock Farm, Route 1, Atchison, Kan. Chas. A. Hawk, Prop.

## BABY CHICKS.

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

## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED TO LAY**. No stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50; \$1.00; \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Gage, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN PULLET** mating only Topeka and Wichita. Winners 32 years with this breed. Eggs, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Tiff Moose, Osage City, Kan.

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

## SEVERAL BREEDS.

**PURE-BRED EGGS, SIXTY VARIETIES**. Quick delivery. Catalog free. Jordan Poultry Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS, COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**, Indian Runner Ducks, Golden Sebright Bantams. Eggs for hatching. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

**EGGS—BARRED, WHITE, BUFF ROCKS**; Reds, Wyandottes, Langshans, Brahmans, Orpingtons, Leghorns. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Toulouse Geese, \$1.75 per ten. Turkeys, \$2 per seven. Monroe Poultry Yards, Monroe, Iowa.

## TURKEYS

**EGGS FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS**, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. There are all from our prize-winning birds. Eleanor Poultry Farm, Brighton, Colo.

## LANGSHANS.

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

## POULTRY FEED

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

## BUFF COCHINS.

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

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

## CORNISH FOWLS

**BALANCE SEASON WILL SELL 15 EGGS FOR \$1.25**. Some from Kansas State Fair winners. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER SETTING**. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

**WHITE RUNNERS—EGGS, \$2.25 PER 12, PREPAID**. W. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

**INDIAN RUNNERS, FAWN AND WHITE EGGS, \$1 PER 15**. Baby ducks, 25c each. J. W. Fretz, Bosworth, Mo.

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—THIRTY-NINE PREMIUMS**. Cleared \$5 per duck. Booklet free. J. H. Drake, Nickerson, Kan.

**AMERICAN FAUN AND WHITE RUNNERS EGGS, \$1.00 PER 12; \$3.00, 40**. W. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

**INDIAN RUNNERS OF QUALITY**, American Standard Light Fawn and White. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Ed. H. Killian, Manhattan, Kan.

**PRIZE-WINNING WHITE-EGG WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, AND pure-bred Buff Orpington chickens**. Eggs reasonable. Mrs. G. W. Goudy, Stromsburg, Neb.

**FINE INDIAN RUNNERS—EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15, \$6 PER 100**. Black-Tailed Japanese Bantams, \$1.00 per 15. Stock of both cheap after June 1. Circular. Mrs. Henry Greve, Earlton, Kan.

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, SPENCER AND DUN STRAINS**. Eggs, \$3.00 per 18; \$6.00 per 26. Golden Fawn and White Runners. Pen 1, \$1.50 per 18 eggs; Pen 2, \$1.00 per 13. Absolutely white egg strain. Circular. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

## LEGHORNS

**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS—15, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00**. Mary Moyer, Oak Hill, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS FROM CHOICE BIRDS, 30, \$2; 100, \$4.50**. J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$3.00**. Specialty 11 years. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; \$5 PER 100**. Delivered anywhere by parcel post. L. M. Shives, Iuka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, STOCK AND EGGS**. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

**EXTRA FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**. Eggs, chicks. Superior layers. Prices reasonable. Armstrong Bros., Arthur, Mo.

**EGGS FROM PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**, \$1 for 15; \$4 for 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

## ANCONAS.

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

## WYANDOTTES

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—15, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00**. Andrew Kasar, Glasco, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY**. Eggs, \$4.50, 100; \$1.75, 30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

**FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES**, selected stock. Eggs, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Baby chicks, \$10.00 hundred. Mrs. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—FOUR PENS** select matings. Pure Fitchel strain. Eggs for sale. Dodd's White Wyandotte Farm, Route 2, Girard, Kan.

**LIGHT BRAHMA, WHITE WYANDOTTE**, Indian Runner Duck eggs, half price. Ducks for sale. Mrs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—CUT PRICES** for balance of season. Eggs from all our breeding pens at \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Baby chicks, \$1.50 per dozen. Mating list on application. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

**RODE ISLAND REDS**.

**PURE SINGLE-COMB RED EGGS, 18, \$1.00—\$6, \$4.00**. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, \$3.50; 30, \$1.25**. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneva, Kan.

**LARGE-BONED, DEEP RED, HIGH-SCORING** Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

**ROSE COMB REDS—TOMPKINS BLOOD**. Eggs from three pens. Wins prizes at state shows. L. Shamleff, Douglass, Kan.

**R. C. R. I. REDS—HIGH SCORING** heavy laying strains; \$1.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. O. Fitzsimmons, Yates Center, Kan.

**EGGS FROM S. C. REDS THAT ALWAYS WIN**. Choice cockerels for sale. Write for mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FROM PENS** mated to roosters costing from \$10 to \$30. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 25: Fifteen eggs, \$1.00; 30 eggs, \$1.75, and 50 eggs, \$2.50. Also a few extra good roosters at \$2.50 and \$5.00 each, and good hens at \$1.00 each. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

## HAMBURGS.

**SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS IN ALL THEIR PURITY**. Eggs, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. Harry Inman & Sons, Route 1, Keokuk, Ia.

# KANSAS FARMER POULTRY

It is folly to hatch more chicks than you can properly care for.

You had better have a dozen chicks well cared for than a hundred sickly ones.

For it is the number of chicks that you raise to maturity, that counts, and not the number that is hatched.

It will pay to keep the poultry house and all its equipments clean, for cleanliness is more than half the battle in the poultry business.

The beginner who expects to get a large per cent of show birds from a single sitting of high priced eggs will find that he has a wrong conception. The big breeders raise hundreds of birds and then pick out a few birds that are capable of winning the blue ribbon. If there are two or three birds from the sitting that are good enough to show, one should be satisfied. Don't expect too much even from a sitting of high-priced eggs from show stock.

Keep the nests free and clean from manure. The eggs then will not have to be washed and will go to market in a presentable manner. No dealer cares to handle eggs that are dirty. Such eggs are in a lower class, and are so marked. The clean, fresh looking egg has a premium, and you ought just as well get it as someone else. With clean, fresh straw and a frequent gathering of the eggs, you will always have those that bring the best prices.

After the breeding season is over it would be well to take away the males from the pens. The hens will lay just as well, and the eggs being infertile, will keep longer; besides there is not so much danger of having bad eggs with the good ones, as it is the fertilized eggs that get bad in warm weather. If you do not need the males for next year's breeding season, dispose of them at once; either to some breeder who may need your stock or to the butcher. It is a waste of time, labor and money to keep non-producers on the place.

Care should be exercised in using disinfectants and lice killers in coops where young chicks are confined. These preparations are all right for grown birds, but many times the fumes are too strong for young chicks and may kill them. Even the kerosene and carbolic acid preparations, which are most excellent for the houses where the old birds are kept, should only be used to spray the coops when the chicks are out of doors. If they have a runway, it will do to spray the coop when they are there. Better spray during the morning and keep the coops open for a time, and make the chicks stay out of them, than to let them in and breathe the fumes of strong disinfectants.

**White Eggs.** Could you please tell me of some large breed of fowls that lay a white egg? I have tried the Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Langshans and they all lay a brown egg. I would like very much to get some eggs of a large breed and if you know of any, please let me know at once, and also if the eggs are large or small.—C. D., Tonganoxie, Kan.

The Asiatics, the largest class of domestic fowls, all lay brown or partly brown eggs, while the Mediterranean class, the smallest fowls, lay white eggs. Between these extremes is the Black Minorca fowl that lays a large white egg. The Minorcas lay the largest eggs of any known breed. The Black Spanish also lays a large white egg and is a much larger fowl than the Leghorn. The Houdans, a French breed, are a large meaty fowl and lay a white egg. We do not recall a larger fowl than these that lay white eggs.

**Found at Last.** Dear Sir:—Knowing that bowel trouble in little chicks is the worst disease we have to contend with, you may print the following if it will benefit others: "I have been in the poultry business for fifteen years, and have lost thousands of the little downy fellows with this most awful disease. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box, to the Walker Remedy Co., E-6, Lamoni, Iowa, and am thankful to have at last found a preventive. It is the first medicine I have found that would prevent, also stop bowel trouble or white diarrhea, among little chicks."—Miss A. Sargent, Sarcoxie, Mo.—(Adv.)

## FIELD NOTES

With this issue G. A. Laude & Son, Rose, Kan., change their copy, offering several cows for sale and a number of bull calves 10 months old, good enough to head any herd. Don't fail to look up ad and write them. Kindly mention Kansas

**JERSEY CATTLE.****Jersey Calves only \$15 to \$25**

From heavy butterfat producing dams. Solid colors. These calves should grow into 1500 dairy stock inside one year. Order today and get choice selection from this big Jersey cattle district. Send all orders or inquiry to

**W. R. DRAPER,**  
Owner White River Stock & Fruit Farm,  
Springdale, Ark.

60 HEAD of solid fawn-colored Jersey cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Will make special prices on car lots. Most of them in calf to "Blue Boy Baron," sired by half brother to Noble of Oakland. His five nearest dams on mother's side made 102 pounds butter in 7 days. A few light fawn bull calves. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES FOR SALE.**

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

**WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.**

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

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE****SUNFLOWER HERD**

Tirania, Lady Aouda, 5th King, 61250, senior bull. (Sire: King Walker. Dam: over 29 lbs.) his full sister, Tirania, Lady Aouda, 5th A, holds world's record with 32.3 lbs. 7 days, 129.36 lbs. 30 days. Best day's milk, 94.5, for heifer with first calf.

Sir Pontiac Artis DeKol, 77152, junior bull. Sire: Sir Pontiac Artis DeKol (14 daughter.) Dam, Ethel Veemans DeKol a 27.79 lb. daughter of Sir Veemans Hengerveld. Choice bull calves from above sires and high class A. R. O. dams. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

85 HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Ranging in age from 1 to 3 years, nicely marked, good size and a part of them bred to freshen this fall. Also registered males old enough for service, and a carload of young cows of good size showing plenty of breeding and milk form, bred to calve in August and September. All tuberculin tested. F. J. HOWARD, BUCKVILLE, Madison County, New York.

**HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS.** We have a number of fine cows and heifers (some fresh, some springers), for sale. Some new ones just received. All animals tested and guaranteed sound.

**THE MERRITT DAIRY FARM,** W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kansas.

**M. E. MOORE & CO.**

Cameron, Missouri.

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

**BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.**

A few choice registered cows and heifers for sale at very reasonable prices. All have A. R. O. records and the best pedigrees. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

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

Holstein-Friesian Association,  
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

**COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.** Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Kornigke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

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

ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.

**CORYDALE FARM HERD.**

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

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

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.** Fifty head of registered heifers and bulls; also 75 head bred heifers and young cows, \$55.50 up. Come and see them.

M. P. KNUDSEN, Concordia, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES** always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

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

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.** Oxford Down Sheep—Large, hardy, prolific, well covered.

J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

**DUROC JERSEYS**

**Durocs.** Two herd boars, \$25 each. Also choice fall boars.

GEO. SCHMAL, Lexington, Neb.

**BIG-TYPE DUROCs.** Monarch, Colonel Wonder and Buddy strains. Plenty of fall gilts, open or bred. Fall sale, October 17.

MOSEY & FITZWATER, Goff, Kansas.

**FIELD NOTES****FIELD MEN.**

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

**PURE BREED STOCK SALES.****Percherons.**

**Holstein Friesians.** Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

**Shorthorns.**

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

**Jersey Cattle.**

June 11—H. J. Morris at New Cambria, Mo.  
B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Manager.  
Nov. 3—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

**Poland Chinas.**

Oct. 9—Cline & Nash, Carlyle, Kan.  
Oct. 10—Frank Mitchell, Erie, Kan.  
Oct. 11—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Oct. 12—Freeman & Russ, Kearny, Mo.  
Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Mo.  
Oct. 22—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.  
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.  
Oct. 25—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 26—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.  
Oct. 27—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Oct. 28—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.  
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.  
Nov. 5—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.—Old original Spotted Polands.

Feb. 12—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.  
Feb. 13—J. E. Wills, Prairie View, Kan.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orono, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

**Duroc Jerseys.**

June 7—C. W. Parsons, Harper, Kan.  
June 27—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.  
Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.

Oct. 28—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Nov. 4—E. S. Davis, Meriden, Kan.

Nov. 4—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.

Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Nov. 8—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

Nov. 8—C. C. Thomas, Webster, Neb. Sale at Superior, Neb.

Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Mensel, Herington, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamestown, Mo.

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

Chester White and O. I. C.

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

Nov. 3—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Sale at Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 18—J. D. Billings, Grantville, Kan.

**Hampshires.**

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

**Gritter's Surprise Fall Boars for Sale.**

A. J. Swingle, breeder of big-boned Poland China swine and Jersey cattle, has sold all of his Big Orange Again fall boars. He is now offering two Gritter's Surprise fall boars for sale. Gritter's Surprise was sired by Long Surprise 63874, by Big Surprise 63873. He was bred by E. Gritter, of Hull, Iowa. His dam was Molly Fair 153228, a very large heavy-boned sow.

Last Call for Morris's Jersey Sale.

Jersey breeders should not overlook the sale of H. J. Morris, New Cambria, Mo., June 11. On that date Mr. Morris will sell a very high-class offering from his splendid herd. The sale will be under the management of B. C. Settles of Palmyra, Mo. Write Mr. Settles for catalog. It will interest Jersey breeders wanting high-class breeding stock.

**Billings's O. I. C. Herd.**

One of the good O. I. C. herds of Eastern Kansas is located at Grantville, and is owned by J. D. Billings. The farm and herd are located about three miles north of Grantville, and the herd, while small in numbers, is good in quality. Mr. Billings is a good developer and the hogs show care. He was away from the farm for a couple of years, but is back again, and from now on will devote himself to the breeding of his favorite breed of hogs.

**Haynes Sold Eighty.**

H. W. Haynes, O. I. C. breeder located at Meriden, Kan., reports an unusually strong demand for O. I. C. hogs. The past season he sold about 80 head of mairl orders and is still selling. Mr. Haynes has one of the good herds of the state, and he is a gentleman to do business with. If you want a pair of pigs, write him quick, before they are all sold. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**T. E. Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.**

T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo., owner of the noted Old Trusty herd of big-type Polands, has about 100 head of big growthy high-class spring pigs sired by his great herd boars, Blue Valley Ex and Col. Hadley, two of the extra good big-type Poland China sires now in service. Mr. Durbin has a great herd of Missouri Metal, Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo Jr. and Thousand-Pound Jumbo sows. He will have one of the high-class offerings for the fall trade.

**E. C. Jonagan's Durocs.**

E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo., owner of one of the very high-class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs, claims November 8 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Jonagan has over 50 head of extra good spring pigs. They were sired by his fine young herd boar, a son of Crimson Wonder Again and one of the young sires that is proving a good breeder. Mr. Jonagan has one of the outstanding good herds of Duroc sows. They are daughters of the best sires of the breed and are not only bred right, but they are a great lot of individuals. He will have a great fall offering.

**W. F. Houx's Big-Type Polands.**

The writer recently visited the farm of W. F. Houx, Jr., of Hale, Mo. Mr. Houx is one of the progressive breeders of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and big-type Poland China hogs. He started in the business with the best stock he could buy and has been a careful breeder along scientific lines, and the result is very high-class herds of both cattle and hogs. His Poland China herd is headed by King Wonder by old A. Wonder and out of a Giantess dam. He is one of the best sons of A. Wonder now in service and he is one of the big ones. He has a 10½-inch bone, is 70 inches long over back line measured from between eyes, and is good around the heart. He is a mellow, easy feeder, and a splendid breeder. Mr. Houx has a very high-class lot of sows, among them daughters of Ellerbrook's A. Wonder, R. B. Longfellow, Expansion Nodaway Dude, Spotted Chief, Grand Look and other great sires. He has an extra good lot of spring pigs, including litters by Ellerbrook's Wonder and King Wonder. There are some outstanding herd header prospects in this bunch that will interest breeders wanting high-class big-type boars.

**Wilber J. Mansfield, Manager Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

This firm is one of the foremost in the real estate business in Eastern Kansas. It makes a specialty of farm lands, and in the course of a good many years' business has handled the transfers of many hundreds of Kansas farms. This firm enjoys a fine reputation, built up through its many years of honorable dealings. Its hundreds of customers have come to have full confidence in the owners and officials of the company in every transaction they may undertake.

Anyone in search of a good farm bargain, anywhere in Kansas or other Southwestern states, should write

Mr. Mansfield personally at the above address.

This firm has sold a number of valuable farms in the past year and has found Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium very profitable to them. Note their ad in this offering three special bargains, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write to them.

**D. C. Van Nice Polled Durhams.**

We called last week on D. C. Van Nice, the well known Polled Durham breeder at Richland, Kan. Mr. Van Nice has on the farm over 50 head of show cattle, and we believe one of the best herds in Kansas. Without a single exception each individual is strictly a good one. At the head of the herd is the great Roan Hero that won at the leading shows of America, including the International show at Chicago, 1906 and 1907. He was sired by Golden Hero, and has proven a great sire of show cattle. Roan Hero

# Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

## 50 HEAD AT PUBLIC SALE AT HARPER, KANSAS

### SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913 50

I will sell at public sale at sale barn in Harper, Kan., 50 head of tried sows, spring and fall yearling gilts. All are bred to farrow last of August and first of September. A number of the gilts are sired by Chief Brazer, an Ohio Chief line-bred boar. The tried sows are of the Ohio Chief, Colonel Golddust and Hellen Wonder families, and a good useful lot to raise pigs. They are bred to my trio of herd boars, Monarch Chief, Chief Blazer and Oom Paul Chief. They are a large growthy lot of gilts, both spring and fall yearlings. Every one is a money maker if given a chance. Monarch Chief is probably one of the best Duroc boars in Kansas today, both from a breeding standpoint and as an individual, and has few equals. Send for catalog and come to my sale on June 7 and be your own judge. If you cannot attend the sale, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. Sale right in town, and I would be glad to meet you.

Auctioneer: LAFE BURGER  
Wellington, Kansas

C. W. PARSONS, HARPER, KANSAS

**POLAND CHINAS**

**POLAND CHINAS**

**WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.  
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

**FIFTEEN CHOICE FALL BOARS FOR QUICK SALE**

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



**ADVANCE 60548**

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

PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

**BIG POLAND BOARS**

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

**Sold Out—More to Sell**

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

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

**SIX CHOICE SEPTEMBER BOARS**

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

**BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.**

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

**FALL POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS.**

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

**SELECTED POLAND CHINA BOARS.**

Five October farrow, strictly tops, the last sons of Mastery, the great Expansive and Mogul bred boar. Damns by Big Tom and Prince O. K. Weight, 200 pounds each; 6 to 7-inch bone; 42-inch or more heart girth. Low prices for the kind.  
F. A. TRIPP & SONS, Meriden, Kan.

**SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.**

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

Gritter's Surprise Fall Boars For Sale. Two good ones sired by Gritter's Surprise by Long Surprise. Dam of these boars is a Lady Wonder sow of the large Iowa type. They are immune from cholera and priced right. Also a few bred gilts for sale.  
A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**ERHART Big Type Polands**

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

**HILDWEIN'S BIG TYPE POLANDS**

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29.  
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

20 Extra Good Fall Boars, ready for service, sired by Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal, out of my best sows. Prices reasonable. Write me.  
L. V. O'KEEFE, Stillwell, Kansas.

**IMMUNE BREED SOWS AND GILTS.**

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

**POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.**

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

**ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.**

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

**FALL BOARS FOR SALE**

Of the large type, with quality. Heavy boned, well balanced pigs at right prices.  
JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, Junction City, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**—15 fall boars and 10 fall gilts sired by the champion boar at American Royal, 1911, priced to sell reasonable.  
G. M. CARNUTT, Montserrat, Mo.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

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

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

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

**HORSES AND MULES**

**JACKS AND JENNETS**

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

**HOME BRED STALLIONS**

\$275 to \$650. Imported stallions \$700 to \$1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.  
FRANK L. STREAM,  
Creston, Iowa.

**EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.**

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

**WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM**

**HERD BULLS**—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 95 pounds 10 ounces butter.

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