

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 31, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

JOHN W. McCoy, Vice President of William Volker Company of Kansas City, recently made a speech in his old home town, Concordia, Kansas, in which he recounted the experience of Peter Coughlin whose place was about three miles east of town. He said: "As an excuse for talking good roads, I remember an actual case.

While employed at the B. & M. depot, the general livestock agent at the request of a Chicago Commission Company, wired our office to have a feeder ship his cattle on a certain date. Under normal conditions, Mr. Ralston would have driven out and advised this man, but the roads were impassable for vehicles, and the message was taken on horse back. This feeder said it would be impossible to get the cattle to the station, as he had that morning been to town and knew the conditions of the roads. When they could be traveled, the market had declined \$2.50 per 100. On this lot the farmer suffered a loss on the two cars of nearly \$1,800. No doubt a similar loss or road tax, if you please, has been collected many times during the past twenty years, and will be again frequently in the next twenty.

In building good roads you can help accomplish another great reform."



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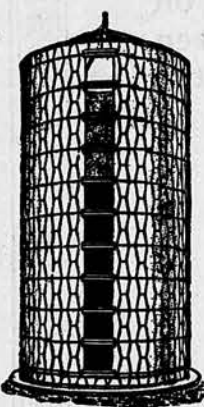
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JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILL.



What Am I?

I have a tongue—tight as cement can make it. I'm rich, made of diamonds—not one but many, and large at that. I'm gritty for I've the rocks well distributed. I have the sand, I always stand. I'm not a mint, yet I always make you money. I've doors 25 inches square—they fit—the biggest and nearest continuous made. I'm airtight, band-tight, and money-tight. I'm wind proof, fire-proof, expense-proof and worry proof, for I'm glazed by the government wash that's impervious to water or acid. I'm a splendid worker, a never-failer—a bringer of prosperity. I never crack or decay with age. I'm not made that way. In short, I'm always dependable. Give the best results. I'm proud of myself and would be a pride to you. I'm 100 cents on the dollar for you and earn the dollar year after year. Particulars sent on request.

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Demand For Spring Seed

Strong Demand for Grain Sorghums and Seed Scarce—Surplus of Alfalfa

OF the field crop seeds used extensively by Kansas farmers in the early spring planting season, none is available in more than normal supply, with the exception of alfalfa. The principal dry weather resistants netted a short supply of seeds last summer. Besides, the abnormally long period of dry weather affected the germinating qualities of the small grain harvest. The short supply of kafir, milo and other forage seeds is reflected in present quotations on the Kansas City market, which are now more than double the prices of a year ago. Kafir seed, for instance, is selling at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 pounds at present, while in January, 1913, the quotations ranged from 80 to 85 cents. Practically the same difference in prices prevails on the seeds of the other dry weather resistant plants.

ALFALFA SEED STOCK HEAVY.

Stocks of alfalfa seed in Kansas City are unusually heavy. There is only a small demand from country buyers; most farmers having sufficient of their crop to sow next spring, or buying from their neighbors. This has resulted in an extremely dull market in alfalfa seed. Offerings from the Southwest are heavy. Foreign bids are out of line, and little, if any, will be imported this year. Quotations are much lower than a year ago, and there is very little indication in the market that prices will go higher. Instead of the country demand having an appreciable effect in depleting supplies, as usual at this time of the year, the offerings are in excess of the shipments, and stocks are accumulating. Most of the alfalfa seed on the market has good germinating qualities. The fanciest grade is selling around \$10 per hundredweight in Kansas City, but common varieties are offered as low as \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

GRAIN SORGHUMS SELLING HIGH.

Fancy kafir seed is scarce in Kansas City, and it is selling at a heavy premium over the grain used for feed. Kansas farmers are making urgent inquiries in Kansas City, but even at present high levels, little kafir can be secured for seed purposes. Milo is in short supply for seed and quotations are about on a parity with kafir. Fancy milo seed is worth around \$2 per hundredweight in Kansas City. A large lot was shipped by a Kansas City board of trade firm last week at this price, and the shipment was not of the finest quality. In germinating qualities, the crop of kafir and milo harvested by Kansas farmers in 1913 was unusually poor, judging by the offerings on the Kansas City market. The dry weather shriveled the grains more or less and affected the seed to such an extent that little of it will grow. Millet is not in heavy demand, yet the supply is inadequate. Prices on it are higher than in kafir, ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. Cane seed tops the market for the more common dry weather resistants, being quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

A feature of the seed trade on the Kansas City market, which is attracting much attention among all dealers, is the big demand for feterita, the comparatively new dry weather resistant, in Kansas and Oklahoma. According to Kansas City seed handlers, Kansas is taking more feterita seed than any other state in the Southwest. Oklahoma and Nebraska rank next in order as buyers. The offerings of feterita are not keeping pace with the supply. As a result, feterita seed is selling from \$3.50 to \$4 per 100 pounds, or nearly double the prices of kafir, which is regarded by dealers as the better producer of the two plants. In discussing the seed situation with dealers, the KANSAS FARMER market correspondent was told by a number that they considered the present price of feterita prohibitive.

NO SURPLUS OF CLOVER OR TIMOTHY.

A fair supply of clover and timothy seed is held in Kansas City warehouses, but stocks are lighter than a year ago. Farmers in the interior of Kansas and Missouri have some timothy on hand from the crop of 1912, which was a good year in the production of these seeds. The clover demand reflects fair supplies in the interior. However, there is no surplus of either in the country, and both are selling at high prices. Clover is worth \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 pounds, while timothy is selling at \$2.50 per bushel. Only a fair demand is in evidence at present, but dealers anticipate a better inquiry as the season for seedling approaches.

It seems that the high prices for

seeds are leading farmers to postpone purchases until the last minute. Farmers generally anticipate lower prices, but the views of handlers indicate that prices will eventually go higher. With a heavy inquiry in prospect and with a light supply in the hands of Kansas City dealers, there is a feeling among the principal distributors that prices of the dry weather resistants will move upward. Kafir seed values, for instance, advanced 25 to 30 cents during the past fortnight, and the undertone in the market is bullish. As the demand expands with the season, the supply may become smaller and smaller. Weather conditions during the planting season may favor kafir to such an extent as to bring about a material advance on the seed.

SEED CORN SEEMS PLENTIFUL.

Despite the short crop of corn in Kansas and other southwestern states, the present supply of seed corn is much in excess of the current demand. This is partly due to the fact that the period of making purchases by farmers is more than 30 days away. Kansas City conditions furnish no basis for the predictions of a shortage in seed corn in Kansas. It is the opinion of Kansas City dealers that most farmers have enough seed corn stored away to plant next season. Fancy yellow seed corn is selling at 75 to 80 cents, Kansas City, in carlots. White brings about 5 cents more.

SILAGE UPSETS DOPE ON HAY.

The trade in prairie, clover, timothy and alfalfa hay is upsetting the calculations of most producers and dealers. Instead of a strong, high market, a weak undertone prevails, with the level of prices as much as \$4 to \$5 under the top recorded since the dry weather of last year. All indications point to a continued slow trade, with unsatisfactory prices to producers the balance of the winter unless a period of extremely cold stormy weather develops.

Silage, according to dealers on the Kansas City hay market, which is the largest hay distributing point in the world, is playing an important part in the trade. Many farmers who were expected to purchase hay this winter have been using silage instead to good advantage. Dealers believe the increased production of silage in Kansas and other corn belt states will tend to enlarge the surplus of hay in this territory from year to year.

In addition to silage, the extraordinary mild weather of this winter has affected the market adversely. Wheat and rye pastures have reduced the hay requirements of Kansas and neighboring states to a considerable extent. It is not improbable that the mild weather has also reduced the consumptive requirements of city teaming interests to a degree.

While the top prices quoted at Kansas City on prairie, timothy, alfalfa and clover appear attractive, the returns to producers are not what they ought to be. First of all, there is mighty little good hay coming to Kansas City, the quality of last year's crop being very inferior. Most of the prairie hay available from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska grades under No. 2, and much is weedy.

Northwestern Nebraska has been sending larger quantities of prairie hay to Kansas City recently than Kansas, which usually produces more than any other state in the country. Some of the Nebraska prairie must be hauled 25 to 30 miles to a shipping station. Unless prices advance, the Nebraskans may find it unprofitable to continue to make shipments to Kansas City.

There is one three-horse hitch which has not found its way on to many farms and that is the hitch of corn, alfalfa and stock. Such hitch cannot consistently and with best results be used on every farm; however, in the case of the first two named there are equivalent substitutes. For the farm which does not grow corn, there is kafir and milo, and either may be substituted in the hitch with satisfactory results. Neither can alfalfa be used in this hitch on every farm, and in which case cowpeas, soy beans, Spanish peanuts and sweet clover may be substituted in accordance with the conditions under which they may be successfully used. In the case of stock—either horses, mules, cattle, sheep or hogs, or a combination of any of these, may be employed to satisfactory ends. It is certain that this is the three-horse hitch which has too long been overlooked.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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



COST AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The paying of taxes is a tender subject with most of us. When we see in old figures the large sums of money appropriated for the expenses of the state, we often wonder if more money is not spent than is actually necessary. The large sums of money appropriated at each session of our legislature for the various state educational institutions often stirs up a great deal of adverse criticism. In the aggregate these appropriations seem large, and we have often wondered whether the average taxpayer really knows how much he personally pays for the support of the various expenses of the state. This thought has been suggested by a recent letter to KANSAS FARMER in which some questions were asked regarding the amount of money expended each year for the support of our Agricultural College. This letter also suggested that in the community where the writer lived there were a good many false impressions in circulation regarding the work of the Agricultural College and the money it was costing the state to conduct it.

It should be an easy matter for every taxpayer to figure out exactly what proportion of his taxes go to the support of the state. The various levies are printed on the back of every tax receipt, and any taxpayer will find by referring to these levies that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the levy for state purposes is 12 cents on the \$100 valuation. A taxpayer having a valuation of \$10,000 would pay in taxes for the support of the state, \$12 for this period. This amount is but a small proportion of the individual's total taxes.

The total state tax for the fiscal year referred to, amounts to \$3,371,000. One-seventh of this amount was appropriated for the running of the Agricultural College, including all its various activities, such as branch experiment stations, extension work, farmers institutes, etc. The man with a \$10,000 valuation contributes this year \$1.70 toward the running of this great Agricultural school.

If the total amount necessary to conduct this school for two years was not of necessity appropriated in a lump sum every two years, no tax payer would give a moments serious consideration to the necessary burden upon himself personally.

The necessity for coming before each session of the legislature and presenting the needs of these educational institutions has become a most unpleasant duty to those in charge of such public work. It has become such a serious matter that some of the states have already changed, by law, the system of raising money for their educational institutions, making actual levies for the funds needed. In many ways this is a decided advantage over the present method of appropriating money for the expenses of such educational work at each session of the legislature. On the basis of the last appropriation to the Agricultural College of Kansas, a levy of .17 of one mill on the dollar would have raised all the money that was appropriated to this institution for the current year.

Giving to the young people of the state the best opportunities for educational training along the line of our greatest industries is of vital interest to the state. A state can only live and make progress in the lives and activities of its citizens. No fair-minded citizen would think for a moment of restricting in any way the opportunities of these citizens of tomorrow.

Elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER columns will be found the announcement of KANSAS FARMER'S arrangement for a series of articles pertaining to bermuda as a pasture grass for the farmers of this state. If there is one thing Kansas farms need as much as anything else, it is a grass to take the place of the native grass pastures which have either become wheat fields or which are so worn as to be of little pasture value. We are confident that for a considerable proportion of the southern half of the state bermuda deserves a trial and it is to

this end that these articles are written. Mr. Mitchell, the author, has had great success with bermuda in Oklahoma. He has been improving and acclimating bermuda. He is certain that he can acclimate bermuda and successfully move it north as has been the case with milo and other varieties of grain sorghums. We invite inquiries regarding bermuda that they may be answered through KANSAS FARMER for the benefit of the whole number of readers.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Senator Borah has recently presented a bill intended to furnish machinery for scientific marketing and standardization of farm products under direction of a country-wide organization of producers irrespective of any government control, although it would operate under a government charter. The bill seems to establish co-operation among farmers instead of competition, in order that the farmer may receive a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar than he now gets. The bill was written by E. H. Rettig, a farmer of Opportunity, Wash. In commenting upon his bill, Mr. Rettig said:

"Competition is the mother of waste. The law of business success is co-operation. Think of the stupidity of our national government encouraging its citizens to produce wealth and after it has been produced, insisting on these same citizens contesting against each other for the possession of the things they have produced."

"I am going to venture the assertion that the Standard Oil Company, International Harvester Company, the steel trust and other trusts the government sought to disrupt, have done more real Samaritan service for the benefit of the masses than our government."

The institution would be controlled by a board of fifteen directors. It would be made up of county organizations requiring at least fifty farmers in each county to form a branch association, each to conduct the marketing of all the crops of its members under rules and regulations to be drawn by the general board, which would be elected by the individual members every five years.

Earnings in excess of expenses, when it should become self-sustaining, and 3 per cent, would be returned pro rata to the members. Each branch organization would be controlled by a board of trustees and a general director and would serve not only as a clearing house for marketing and standardizing the farmers' products, but would also be authorized to loan capital to its members and to assist in the production of crops.

We have a list from E. J. Macey, county demonstration agent for Montgomery County, containing the names of one hundred farmers of that county who have a surplus of the seed of field crops for sale. This is a list compiled especially for the farmers of that county and the information regarding which was obtained through the personal efforts of Mr. Macey. It is certain that through his efforts to locate choice home-grown seeds of the various field crops in a season when seed is as scarce and as valuable as it is this year, that he has saved or rather will have made for the farmers of his county, a sum which cannot be indicated by figures. The sum will be large but no one will ever know just what it is. It is certain, at least we are convinced, that this information alone, if proper use be made of it, will have paid for the services of the county demonstration agent for many years. Attention is given to this seed list for no purpose other than to show how in one important respect the county agent's service can be of value.

Only one Kansas girl has graduated from the agricultural course of the Kansas Agricultural College. That is Miss Ethel Vanderwilt, of Solomon. She completed her four-year agricultural course last June and is now employed in the Manhattan, Kan., Experiment Station. She recently won first place and a gold medal valued at \$100 for an agricultural

essay, subject, "Agricultural Education and the Farm." The prize was awarded by the Saddle and Sirolo Club of Chicago for the best essay from any graduate or undergraduate of any agricultural college in the United States.

STUDY CORN AND SORGHUMS.

As corn and kafir and milo planting time draws near, it is well to consider not only the importance of these crops, but also to determine upon the best planting methods, preparation of the field before planting and cultivation methods after the crop has started—all with a view of realizing more feed and more money therefrom. J. H. Miller, of the Extension Division of Kansas Agricultural College, says "corn is the commercial barometer for Kansas." The statement is correct, provided, of course, he includes kafir and milo as corn, and no doubt that is his meaning.

Corn, kafir and milo are the feed crops of Kansas, both in so far as grain and forage are concerned. No other crops so completely fill the need of the farm as these three. They feed all the live stock and the surplus is readily sold for real money. When feed crops are scarce, farmers as well as the commercial interests realize that there is something sadly wrong within the state. When we have plenty of feed in Kansas her people are in good shape. These are ideas which KANSAS FARMER has for several years been presenting in connection with its arguments pointing to the advantage of the greater security and prosperity through live stock farming. We propose to keep these matters before the farmers of Kansas until such time as every farm within the state has made its position as secure as is possible through the carrying of live stock to the capacity of the farm and the production of feed for that live stock is made the important outstanding object of the farmer's spring planting.

The Kansas Agricultural College is asking everybody—farmers, bankers, merchants, blacksmiths, cream buyers, school teachers and all others—to study corn and sorghums during the month of February. It is asking every rural school teacher and every school principal to devote a part of each school day in that month to the study of these crops. It is asking every farmers' institute, grange, commercial club, and every other organization interested in agriculture, to study how to get a bigger and a better quality crop. The various phases for discussion are suggested by the following:

Does it pay to disk in February or March ahead of the plow or lister? Does it pay to disk or cultivate ground two or more times before planting? How does it help? Does it pay to test seed for germination? Does it pay to plow deep, whether early or late? How deep should corn be planted? Are we in the habit of planting too thick in Kansas? Does it pay to grade seed corn? Do we plant too early? Do we plant too late? How soon should we cultivate after planting? What is the best implement to use first on listed corn? On "planted" corn? How many times will it pay to cultivate corn? What yield should be had in this locality? Where are we to get seed for 1914?

What are the best methods of planting kafir and milo? Will it pay to test seed? Do we plant too early? Do we plant too thick? Do we cultivate often enough? Is it wise to plant seed that has lain in bulk? What grain yield should be had in this locality? Will it pay to use corn for silage when a sorghum can be grown? Where are we to get seed for 1914?

KANSAS FARMER has been printing various articles having to do with the subject above named. It will be worth while for every reader to look up these issues and re-read the articles. It will be a good plan to have the children take these issues of KANSAS FARMER to their schools that other children may read them and that as many boys and girls as possible have the information at hand to study these subjects to best advantage.

SAVE MONEY ON ROADS.

It would seem good business for Kansas to save a million dollars a year in the money expended on road improvement, particularly so when this saving could be effected without sacrificing on the quality of road work done. It is believed that this can be accomplished by having sixty-five highway engineers each supervising a highway district, and these men doing the work now done by 111 county engineers and county surveyors. We apprehend that it will be some years before the people of Kansas can bring themselves to think so well of this plan as to adopt it. However, all reforms are fraught with more or less opposition at first, but in most matters Kansas keeps in the front of reform ranks.

If Kansas is to have as good dirt roads as she can have throughout the state, and such macadam and other roads as are needed here and there in sections, these roads should be built with a thorough understanding of efficient road construction, and this, of course, will require the services of builders who thoroughly understand road construction. At a meeting of the Kansas Engineering Society in Topeka, recently, W. S. Gearhart, State Engineer for Kansas, said:

"The county engineer law is a failure in Kansas except in thickly populated counties. It is not practicable to employ such an engineer in every county, for the county unit is too small except in such counties as Wyandotte, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Reno, and a few others. There is not enough work to keep a county engineer employed throughout the year, in most counties. But if two or more counties were combined to employ a district highway engineer or manager, it would be possible to pay a sufficient salary to get a thoroughly competent man. Such a system would be in strict harmony with the very best system of road management adopted by the states that rank highest in road improvement."

"If the counties were combined into districts with due consideration to railroad facilities it would be practicable to include as many as six counties in one district in the western part of the state, and provision could be made to reduce the size of these districts to meet future needs. I have studied the matter carefully and am convinced that forty-five districts would answer every requirement, now, and probably for the next six or eight years."

"We need competent officials and fewer of them. There are 101 county surveyors in the state, and about ten county engineers who are not county surveyors. This makes a total of 111 officials. Forty-five district highway engineers, employed by the year so they can definitely plan their work, can, with the assistance of one man about half of the time, do the work these 111 men are doing, and in addition, all the other road and bridge work that will be required until Kansas begins to build the heed to KANSAS FARMER'S inquiry. This means that about sixty-five men could take the places of these 111 officials. More than that, it means that all of the townships and counties could have the services of a capable highway engineer and surveyor."

It is gratifying to KANSAS FARMER to know that those boys and girls and their fathers and mothers who cannot attend the Kansas Agricultural College short course, are enrolling in the home correspondence course conducted by the Extension Division of the college, in greater numbers than heretofore. A few weeks ago the enrollment was 250 and was still increasing. To be sure, an enrollment of 500 Kansas who could be studying the various phases of agricultural affairs would be a small enrollment for this state. It is safe to say, however, that the numbers will increase from year to year and that before many winters have passed this home study will have become a powerful agency for more intelligent farming and live stock keeping. Someone in every Kansas farm family should be taking this work.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

FROM Republic County, our correspondent, J. S. W., writes that he has some 50-pound pigs about three months old which he wishes to market about May 1. He wishes advice on the best rations to feed in order to get these pigs ready for market in the most profitable manner.

He has on hand shorts, germ meal and cottonseed meal. Even at present prices of corn it is hard to get away from using this feed as the main part of the ration for finishing a bunch of pigs for market.

Cottonseed meal is not to be considered for hog feeding, as it has never been satisfactorily used for this purpose. It is important that the pig of this age have a sufficient amount of protein in the ration, and in spite of the fact that tankage will cost at the rate of \$3 per hundred, it is the cheapest form in which protein can be purchased.

One of the most satisfactory rations that can be suggested at the prevailing prices of feed would be a mixture consisting of 60 pounds of corn, 32 pounds of shorts, and 8 pounds of tankage. This mixture will cost in the neighborhood of \$1.40 per hundred.

If these pigs are thrifty, a liberal feed of the suggested ration should give gains in the neighborhood of 150 pounds by the first of May at a cost in feed not to exceed 650 to 700 pounds, or a cost per hundred pounds of gain between \$6 and \$7. This may seem a rather narrow margin to figure on, but the probabilities are that pork will be higher in the market at that time than at the present time. All indications point to a shortage of hogs the coming spring. We believe those having stock hogs on hand now will be justified in making preparations to finish them for market.

Our correspondent has alfalfa hay available and reports that he is feeding some now. It will be a good plan to keep some bright alfalfa available at all times, although fattening hogs will not consume very large amounts.

Other conditions must be watched closely. The hogs must be kept free from vermin and have an abundance of water available. The question comes up whether hogs being finished for market under these conditions should be confined in small pens or have free range. Too much range might be a detriment, as the hogs would be inclined to wander and use up too much energy in rambling around over the fields. The cleaning work would better be turned over to the brood sows and stock hogs and those not intended for market. On the other hand, hogs should not be confined too closely during the fattening period.

Moving Stock to North Dakota.

Our Illinois subscriber, J. H. M., is planning to move to North Dakota, and expects to ship 20 head of horses and cattle. He desires information regarding the matter of securing health certificates to accompany these animals to their new home.

This inquiry but serves to illustrate the fact that all of our states are becoming more active in the matter of regulations along the line of sanitary control. With the increasing prevalence of the various animal diseases it is becoming more and more necessary to carry out more strict control measures in order to restrict the spread of such diseases.

The state of North Dakota will require that a health certificate accompany the horses, including a Mallein test made 30 days prior to the entry of the animals into the state. The certificates for stallions must show in addition that the animals are free from infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases or unsoundness. Cattle must be accompanied by a health certificate, including a tuberculin test for dairy and breeding cattle or calves. Live stock originating in the state of Illinois, in order to secure entry into North Dakota, must have the certificates issued by a veterinarian inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The reason for this last requirement is that numerous shipments of diseased cattle from that state have been accompanied by fraudulent certificates issued by local veterinarians. Dr. F. W. Crewe, of Bismarck, is the state veterinarian of North Dakota, and should be addressed regarding shipments into that state.

Disking Stalk Ground.

Our correspondent, B. C. S., of Washington County, writes to ask if it would

pay him to disk stalk ground from which the stalks have been removed. His present intention is to blank list this ground as early as possible. This listing should have been done in the fall or early winter. Because of the fact that the winter season is so far gone, in all probability the disking would not pay, providing the listing is done at the earliest possible moment. If there is no frost in the ground and it is in a reasonable condition to work, this listing might be done at the present time with good results.

Care of Brood Sow.

The inquiry comes to us as to how to care for the brood sow from breeding time until farrowing and for a few days thereafter. The average farmer probably makes more mistakes in the care and feeding of the brood sow than in any other part of the hog business.

stantly before breeding sows there is probably little necessity for the use of the grains or concentrates suggested. Our most successful hog men have long made a practice of keeping alfalfa hay constantly before the brood sows. This practice invariably results in strong, lusty pigs.

As farrowing time approaches the sow should be placed in the pen by herself three or four days before the pigs are due to arrive. The bed or nest should consist of a small amount of straw or chaff and if the litter is coming early in the season the house should be good and warm. No changes should be made in the feed immediately preceding farrowing. The mistake most commonly made is to feed the sow too heavily immediately after the pigs are farrowed. The danger to avoid is too heavy feeding at this time. The first 24 hours the sow should receive no grain whatever

without the use of the whole milk. As soon as it begins to eat grain it can gradually be changed to sweet, skimmed milk. This milk should always be fed in a perfectly sweet condition and great care should be taken that all vessels used are kept thoroughly clean. A skimmed-milk calf should not be fed too large quantities of milk. It would seem that some have the idea that since the butter fat has been removed from the milk larger quantities must be fed to make up for this deficiency. For the calf of two or three weeks of age two gallons of milk a day is about all it should receive. It should be given all the grain it will eat; corn being the best grain to use where the calf is intended for veal. It is not a very easy matter to produce a veal calf by this system of feeding where whole milk is used so sparingly. As a rule skimmed-milk calves seldom become fat enough for veal. Fairly satisfactory results may be secured, however, if the most painstaking care is given to the feeding and general care of the calves.

Oil Meal For Colts.

A question comes to us from J. M. F. of Johnson County, concerning the advantages of feeding a little oil meal to a colt.

When used in reasonable quantities there is probably no healthier feed for all classes of farm animals than linseed oil meal or cake. This by-product contains 27 or 28 per cent digestible protein and has an especially beneficial physical effect. When used in small quantities its effect soon becomes apparent in the pliable skin, smooth oily coat and the general improvement of the handling qualities.

In feeding this meal to colts it should be fed in small quantities. A small handful is all that is desirable to feed as a rule. Experiments have shown that rations for work horses consisting of corn with a small allowance of oil meal not to exceed a pound or pound and a half daily per animal will give as good results as rations consisting largely of oats. A ration of this kind is often cheaper also than a ration of oats alone.

Every live stock farm no matter if only a few animals are kept should have a little oil meal on hand at all times. It is one of the best conditioners that can be fed to almost any of our domestic animals and forms the basis of many of the condimental stock foods on the market.

Roots Crop as Feed.

One of our readers from Johnson County writes to ask as to the relative value of carrots, sugar beets and stock beets for horses, cows, hogs and poultry.

Root crops of all kinds are very desirable feeds for all the domestic animals. The nutrients which they contain are in a very palatable, succulent form and they have a distinctly tonic effect, as well as nutritive. Extensive feeding trials in Denmark have shown that for dairy cows a pound of dry matter in the form of root crops produced as good results as a pound of dry matter in the form of grain.

Carrots and sugar beets are somewhat higher in feeding value than the mangel or stock beets but do not produce as large yields. On the average Kansas farm silage can be produced much more cheaply than any of the root crops and for that reason silage will undoubtedly be used in preference to any of these crops. To those who do not have silage the root crop offers a possibility of producing small amounts of succulent feed which is a great advantage in the feeding of poultry and other farm animals. They should be used, however, more from the standpoint of appetizers than as a source of any considerable amount of nutrient material.

Corn Shrinkage.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has been investigating the shrinkage of corn in transit or storage. Here are the conclusions:

1. There is unquestionably a natural shrinkage in commercial corn during transit and while in storage.
2. Natural shrinkage varies with the moisture content of the corn and the atmospheric conditions to which it is exposed.
3. Natural shrinkage in corn that has become sour and hot is very rapid and may amount to several per cent within a few days.

Bermuda Grass For Kansas

FOR several years we have been shipping Bermuda grass roots into Kansas upon probation. They have proven good, so now we commend them to the full fellowship of the Southern Kansas farmer. We would not recommend that the Kansas farmer should set a large acreage—just a few acres on trial. Should he fail, it would not be the first nor last time. Should he succeed in establishing a Bermuda grass pasture it will be highly satisfactory.

Mr. Borman, editor of KANSAS FARMER, has been studying this grass with us for several years. He, being satisfied that it is worthy a trial in Kansas, has asked us to write a series of Bermuda grass articles expressly for KANSAS FARMER. He has selected us to write these articles because of our being the acknowledged Bermuda grass expert of the Southwest and being a practical farmer writing from personal experience.

Our articles for KANSAS FARMER will necessarily be different from those we have written for Oklahoma papers. Kansas being farther north, Bermuda is more apt to winter kill. There is a northern line beyond which Bermuda will not grow successfully. That line has not as yet been established. Much depends upon the quality of the roots planted, the manner of planting and later attention. Also, roots will winter kill more readily when there is but little moisture in the ground. This season they won't kill. In Oklahoma Bermuda has sometimes failed. We do not know of anything that has not during the past trying years.

More Bermuda growers would succeed if they would follow instructions. Two years ago we shipped Bermuda roots to be set upon the state house grounds, Topeka, Kansas. Many of the instructions were disregarded, yet the Bermuda has grown even during two dry seasons when other grasses have died. We wonder what the Bermuda would do if instructions were obeyed. To try this out we will give a sack of our improved big creeping hardy Bermuda roots, free on board cars at Davenport, Oklahoma, to the first Kansas farmer whose letter we shall receive and who will agree to obey instructions in setting and caring for the same and reporting the results.

Ask us all kinds of questions in regard to Bermuda. Every one of them will be answered in KANSAS FARMER.

Bermuda grass will do better upon poor soils than any other plant, yet it appreciates the best of soil. Its place upon the farm is upon the poorest, roughest land best suited to pasture. It would make hay if placed upon the best of lands, but alfalfa will grow there. The plan is alfalfa upon the best land; Bermuda upon the poorest; kafir and other crops betwixt and between. It is as rich in protein as alfalfa and is relished by all kinds of stock.

It is not a new grass—a wonderful thing just discovered. It is an old southern grass now being acclimated to more northern latitudes as the best grasses for these sections.

In Kansas you have the silo and the kafir and other sure feed crops to fill it, but the cheapest gains come from grass. You have been looking for a tame grass for a long time. Join our Bermuda grass correspondence school for the next three months and learn more of this old grass new to you.—F. A. MITCHELL, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

Corn, the great fattening feed, which has made possible the great development of the pork industry, is so handy that we feed entirely too much of it to the breeding animal. Corn is too deficient in protein to make a good feed for the brood sow. The sow developing a litter must have an abundant supply of protein in the feed. The ravenous manner in which the sow devours any chance piece of flesh or carcass or eagerly picks up a wisp of alfalfa clover are evidences of the protein starvation which she often undergoes. The sow which comes up to farrowing time in this condition will be feverish and constipated and all the conditions will be present to convert her into a pig eating sow. Even if this does not occur the pigs will be lacking in vigor and vitality and often-times the mother will lack a sufficient supply of milk.

The brood sow should never be kept in the same pens with fattening hogs. It is not necessary nor desirable that the sow should be kept in a poor or emaciated condition. The supplying of feeds containing larger amounts of protein such as oats, bran, oil meal and last but not least, all the alfalfa hay she will consume, will keep the sow in a strong, thrifty condition. Where an abundance of alfalfa hay is kept con-

but should be supplied with all the warm water she can drink. The feeding for the first three or four days should be very light, gradually working up to heavier feeds as the pigs get older and make heavier demands on the sow for milk. It is a detriment to feed the sow too heavily at first. Heavy feeding tends to stimulate too large a secretion of milk, which invariably produces indigestion and kindred troubles in the pigs and at times may even produce a feverish condition in the sow. After the first week or ten days the brood sow with a good sized litter will require about all the feed she will consume.

Skim Milk Calves For Veal.

The inquiry comes to us as to how to feed a young calf in order to get it ready for veal in the shortest time possible without allowing it to suck the mother.

It is practically impossible to fatten a calf for veal without the use of some whole milk. For the first two or three weeks of its life the calf has no means of digesting or assimilating starchy material. Until it can eat grain and utilize the starchy material in these grains as a substitute for a portion of the mother's milk it cannot be successfully fed

OVERCOMING BEEF SHORTAGE

By W. A. Cochel, K. S. A. C. Before Retail Butchers' Association, Salina

IN discussing the causes of the present shortage of beef and means of eliminating same, it is well for us to consider some of the practical as well as the theoretical phases of the business. Probably the greatest handicap to the establishment of breeding herds at the present time is the lack of means of financing same. In any county in Kansas, a man who is known to be reliable and has either a pasture or an abundance of grain or roughage is able to go to a bank and borrow a sufficient amount of money to purchase cattle necessary to consume this feed because of the fact that it is a short time loan. He wishes to carry his cattle a longer period of time, the bank will arrange for him to renew the note. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to borrow money for a sufficient length of time to develop a breeding herd of cattle. I think it is a question for the retail butchers of the state as well as for the bankers to consider in a more serious manner in order that some means of financing the small breeder can be arranged.

TYPE OF STEER REQUIRED.

In the subject that was assigned me—feeding Cattle for Local Markets—there is one thing which we should take into consideration, and that is that the butcher and the feeder demand a different sort of steer and for that reason there must be a compromise in the type of cattle that we feed. The feeder is interested in the gains that a steer makes while in the feed lots, hence he demands a steer that has the capacity to consume large quantities of feed. This results in a steer that is to some extent paunchy and probably a little coarser than is desirable. On the other hand, the butcher demands a steer that gives a minimum amount of waste. He would prefer to have a steer that is neat in his under line, is deficient in paunch or in feeding capacity, is extremely light or fine in bone, and is as nearly as possible all back and loin. The result of these two different ideals is that the farmer must produce a little bit different sort of a steer from what he would consider desirable in the feed lot, and the butcher must handle a steer that is not of the very best killing qualities.

In feeding cattle for the local market the object of the feeder or the farmer should be to utilize as much roughage and grass as possible and a minimum amount of grain. He should produce a steer whose carcass is evenly and smoothly covered with fat and at the same time is not wasteful on the block. In our experimental work at the Kansas Experiment Station we have found that it cost us, during the last stages of the finishing process, 25 cents per pound to put fat on mature cattle. By this we do not refer to gains alone, as a gain made by a steer consists to a considerable extent of muscular tissue, water, bone and other things besides fat. For this reason it is desirable to produce just as little fat as is consistent with securing the required quality, flavor, texture, and apparent tenderness of the meat. Furthermore, we find that the excessively fat steer is not only costly to produce, but when finished his carcass is wasteful in its cutting and when sold over the retail counter is objectionable to the customers who demand a larger proportion of lean and less of fat. It is wasteful in the kitchen because of the fact that a considerable amount of the fat that is left on is trimmed from the roast or steaks before cooking. It is further wasteful on the table because the large majority of people who are heavy beef eaters will consume the lean portions of the roast or steak and will refuse the fat. For these reasons, it is desirable to produce a steer that is less wasteful and more economical than we have been doing in the past, but at the same time it will be necessary for us to feed in such manner that the good qualities of beef will not be sacrificed to too great an extent because of the absence of excessive fat. This means that the cattle must be bred in such manner that they will deposit the fat within the lean, that they will put it on smoothly rather than in bunches or patches, and that they will do this at an early age.

COST OF WINTERING COW.

At the experiment station we have been carrying on a considerable amount of investigational work, and during the winter of 1912 we found at the Hays Station that a beef breeding cow could



THIS Holstein cow, Inca Hijlaard DeKol 76076, has just completed a seven-day A. R. O. test. Milk production for the seven days was 617 pounds, butter 24.76 pounds. She has a semi-official record for 302 days of 16,016.7 pounds of milk and 605.4 pounds of butter. It is difficult to estimate the value of a cow with such large capacity for milk production.

This cow belongs in the Sunflower herd at Oskaloosa, Kan. This herd is one of the dairy herds of Kansas where the proprietor recognizes the value and necessity for making careful studies of the milk-producing capacities of his cows.

be maintained on 20 pounds of corn silage, one pound of cottonseed meal, and all of the wheat straw she will eat during the winter period, and in spite of producing a calf, would weigh 50 pounds more than at the beginning of the winter. The cost of maintenance, under the conditions of 1912-13, amounted to less than 5 cents per day, which made the total cost of maintaining the cow throughout the year approximately \$18. The calves at weaning time were worth \$35 per head. At the Agricultural College at Manhattan we were able to winter calves in such manner that they gained during the winter period at the rate of 1½ pounds per day at a cost of less than 4 cents per pound.

PRODUCTION OF BEEF PROFITABLE.

These two experiments considered together mean that, under the conditions prevailing during the past year, the production of beef was profitable. This is probably the first time in the history of beef production in the United States that a beef-breeding cow could be maintained throughout the entire year and her calf grown to maturity without any loss falling either on the man who had produced the calf or the man who had grown him out after charging full market values for all feeds consumed.

In looking over the past experiences in the handling of other live stock than cattle, we find that there has been a tendency to eliminate mature animals from the feed lots and to produce a bet-

ter and a riper animal at a younger age. All of us remember when it was customary to keep hogs until they were a year old before beginning to fatten them, then to give them a short finishing period on corn and send them to market when they were anywhere from 15 to 18 months of age. Today it is the exception rather than the rule for a fat hog to reach the market at a greater age than 12 months. The same thing has been true in regard to the handling of sheep. It is only in recent years that mature wethers have been eliminated from the feed lots, and in their place today we find the feeding of lambs growing up as a considerable industry in every state. Personally I believe that the same development will take place in the cattle business. We will eliminate the older steers from our operations and finish our cattle as yearlings in order to reduce the cost of maintenance and thus increase the total beef supply of the country.

The discussion which has just taken place relative to the prohibition of the slaughter of calves has proven to be very instructive to me. In connection with the discussions which have taken place there are several conditions which have a most important bearing upon the subject. In the first place, if we prohibit the slaughter of calves, it will be necessary for us to make far better use of the feeds which we are now producing on the farms of the United States, or we

must increase either the acreage or the yield per acre, in order that more feed be produced than is produced at present. If all the calves which have been produced in recent years had been grown to the age of two years, there would not have been a sufficient amount of feed, under our present conditions of farming, to have matured them. I think it might be easily possible for us to improve to some extent upon methods of feeding, to add to the acreage under cultivation, and to increase the yield of forage per acre, but doubt whether or not there could be a sufficient amount of food for live stock produced in a short period of time to mature all of the cattle that we could produce, providing there were a law passed to prohibit the slaughter of calves.

Another factor which enters into the discussion of the slaughter of calves is the maintenance cost of the older animals. We find that a three-year-old steer will consume as much feed during a 12-month period as will a mature cow. If the cow is bred properly and given anything like a fair show to develop a calf, she will produce a calf that will weigh from 400 to 450 pounds at weaning time without any difficulty. A three-year-old steer that is fed and maintained in the same manner will make a gain of 250 to 300 pounds during the year, hence I believe it would be more profitable for the farmers as a whole to eliminate the aged steers from the feeding and grazing operations and in their place establish breeding herds which will produce calves that would increase the beef supply.

MORE EFFICIENT ANIMALS NECESSARY.

From the standpoint of contributing to the shortage of beef which exists at this time, the inefficiency of the cattle now produced and fed for market is of far greater consequence than the premature slaughtering of calves. If we visit the Kansas City market, or any large central market of the country, we find offered for sale on the same day yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and four-year-olds of approximately the same weight. It is needless to say that it has cost very much less to produce a yearling that weighs 1,200 pounds than to produce a four-year-old steer of the same weight.

The chief reason for the present shortage in beef cattle is found in the fact that they had proven to be unprofitable to producers through a long period of years. The result was a liquidation of breeding herds. The opposite causes from those which prevailed during the dispersal of our beef breeding herds are present today and will cause a rehabilitation of the beef cattle breeding industry in Kansas and in every other state. It is certainly true that the surest method of encouraging the production of beef is to make it profitable to those who are engaged in it. Without this, legislation relative to slaughter of calves, co-operation among dealers, and all other similar efforts will fail.

Argentine Meat Shipments.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres dated December 18, 1913, says:

No shipments of frozen and chilled meat to the United States were recorded during the past week, but 80,000 quarters of beef have been consigned to United Kingdom ports, including 43,000 quarters to London direct. Since January 1, 4,255,000 quarters have been sent to the United Kingdom, compared with 3,966,000 in 1912. Mutton shipments to London amounted to 23,000 carcasses, while 22,000 were shipped to other United Kingdom ports, making the season's total 1,657,000 carcasses, against 2,449,000 during the corresponding period in 1912. Lamb shipments to United Kingdom amounted to 15,000 carcasses, including 2,000 to London, making the season's total 548,000 carcasses, against 731,000 in 1912.

When the farmer understands that the last strippings of a dairy cow is over 500 per cent richer in cream than the first few pulls, he may be a little more thorough in his work during the milking hour.

It takes very little thinking for a man to get his money back for what two or three good farm papers cost. A suggestion that puts a man to thinking may be worth a good many dollars.

CORN DEMONSTRATION FOR 1913

Report on Eighteen Acre Upland Field Which Yielded Thirty-Five Bushels Last Season

GUS AARON, Leavenworth County, permitted County Demonstration Agent Ross to advise him in the handling of an 18-acre corn field last season. The results, it is believed, will compare favorably with and may exceed those obtained on any similar land in Kansas last season. The details are:

This field has been in wheat for many years, with an occasional crop of clover. It was upland and rather rolling in topography. It was plowed six to seven inches deep in November, 1912, and left rough over winter. The field was disked April 14 and 15. It would have been disked earlier if the conditions would have permitted. On April 28 and 29 it was double-disked at right angles to the first disking.

The corn was surface-planted on May 2 and 3, and drilled at the rate of one kernel every 17 to 18 inches, and rows three feet eight inches apart. There was a heavy rain the night of May 3 and some of the corn was washed out and some was covered, but not enough to justify replanting. It was harrowed May 22 and 23 when corn was about three inches high. The corn was given a deep cultivation May 26 and 27 and harrowed again on June 6 and 7. A light shower fell June 3. On June 14-16 another cultivation was given—a very shallow one this time. Scarcely any rain fell after this until the middle of September.

The corn was husked from October 23 to November 8, and the yield was 576 bushels, or 32 bushels to the acre. Part of the field was infested with chinch bugs, which materially reduced the yield.

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THE STRAY LIST

H. M. BARRETT, COUNTY CLERK, Sedgwick County. Taken up by John Tecklenburg, Cheney, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1913, one red Jersey sow one year old, weight 250 pounds, appraised value \$15.75, allowance for keeping \$8.00.

H. N. HILDEBRAND, COUNTY CLERK, Gray County. Taken Up—By C. B. Rhodes, on October 6, 1913, one dun old horse mule, no brands, gray hairs on right front foot, ears lop. Valued at \$30. Eight miles southwest of Ingalls, Kan.

HERMAN BROEKER, COUNTY CLERK, Douglas County. Taken Up—By Conrad Altenbernd, Eudora, Kan., R. F. D. No. 3, one yellow Jersey cow with white spots on body, split right ear, coming about 3 years old; will be fresh soon. Appraised value, \$75, on December 13, 1913.

HOME CIRCLE



Be sure to give the baby plenty of water to drink. Boiled water cooled and given between feedings will often aid digestion and quiet restlessness.

If your kitchen floor is cold, try warming old newspapers in the oven, then when you have to stand at a sink or table put the warm papers under your feet.

Expecting Too Much.

Ethel, aged four, had been to visit her cousins, two fun-loving boys. "Papa," she said, the night of her return home, "every night when John and George say their prayers, they ask God to make them good boys." "That's nice," said papa. Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, Ethel added, "He ain't done it yet, though."

Favorite South Carolina Dish.

This is hearty and good: Cut two thick slices of bacon in dice and put into a dry iron pot and place over the fire until the bacon is nice crisp brown, but not scorched the least. Then add raw cabbage sliced into fine shreds, and 1 1/2 cups of water; let boil 30 minutes; then add salt, black pepper, and a dash of red, or a bit of chili pepper pod. When done, serve it on a foundation of plain boiled unsweetened rice.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.

A dainty sponge cake calling for but two eggs. Good for the winter season. Ingredients: Yolks of 2 eggs—whites of two eggs—1 cup sugar—6 tablespoons hot milk or water—1 teaspoon lemon extract—1 cup flour—1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder—1/2 teaspoon salt. Beat yolks of eggs until thick and lemon-colored. Add half of the sugar, a little at a time, and continue beating. Add the water. Beat again, then add the remaining sugar and lemon extract. Fold in the whites carefully, and the flour, which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt. Bake twenty-five to thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Either the bread pan or the medium sized dripping pan may be used for this cake. Butter the tin and line with paper.

Sub-Irrigating Vegetable Garden.

Irrigation is the exact opposite of drainage. Any town could be sub-irrigated at a small expense to each individual owner of real estate. Under all sidewalks in the residence districts, wells three feet deep and three feet in diameter should be dug, one rod apart. These wells should be plastered with cement until the wall is three inches thick. This would keep the roots of trees from breaking through the wall and would keep rainwater from washing down the sides. The bottom of the well should be left unplastered to let the water seep into the soil. There should be an opening as large as a stove pipe at the level of the ground through which the surface water from the yard could flow into the well. The opening should be screened to keep out trash. The sidewalk over the well should be reinforced with woven wire and rods until there will be no danger of accidents. No sewage should be poured into these wells but ditches from all over the yard should lead to them so that the surplus water—which otherwise would run into the streets—will automatically sub-irrigate the trees along the walk, as well as the flowers, the grass and the vegetable garden.—EDWARD LIND, Athol, Kan.

a decided astringent, it must never be used without applying cold cream afterwards, for it draws the skin too much. Now dip the tips of the fingers into the skin food and go over every part of the face, rubbing across the wrinkles and barely touching the face with the fingers. If just about to retire, a little of the cold cream may be left on at night to continue the softening effect.

The woman who comes in from a long ride or a tiresome day's shopping and dashes cold water on her face, is courting wrinkles and an aged appearance. Instead, let her take off her dress and put on a komona and easy slippers. Dip the fingers into cold cream and cover the whole face and neck with it. After it has been on about five minutes, wipe

off with a soft cloth and give it a warm bath with soap, finishing the treatment as before described. Tan and sunburn have sometimes been ineradicably set by the cold water bath immediately after entering the house, while they soon yield to cold cream treatment.

The Soft, Smooth Skin.

With many women the thought of an oily, greasy skin seems to be associated with the use of cold cream or skin food of any kind. They do not realize that when the face has been properly steamed, as it always should be before any treatment, the pores will take up all the cream and the face will be smooth and clear without being in the least greasy. As we grow older the natural oil leaves the skin little by little, and the reason our grandmothers have wrinkles is because they never knew that they must feed the cuticle just as much as any other part of the body, else it would wither up. The face, to be well cared for, must receive careful cleansing each night, first with cloths wrung out of hot water and applied till every pore is open, then well washed with warm water and a bland soap; then thoroughly rinsed, first in hot water, and later in cold water to tighten the skin. Where there is a tendency to wrinkle, add a few drops of tincture of benzoin—just enough to make the water look milky, and spat this cooling lotion on the skin for several minutes. As the benzoin is

To Give Away Three More Ponies.

Here is some good news for Kansas Farmer boys and girls, and for their fathers and mothers, too. Kansas Farmer is going to give away three more fine Shetland ponies and outfits, as announced on page 24 of this issue, and if you want to own a fine Shetland pony, don't fail to send in your name and address to the Pony Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., right away. Kansas Farmer has already given away 104 Shetland ponies and outfits to Kansas boys and girls. We gave away 51 last year, but we have plenty more left. The boys and girls who received them write that all the other boys and girls want a pony like them. They are such fine playmates, and so useful, too. Lots of boys and girls use them to ride to school and to go after the mail and to run errands. Running errands is just play with a Shetland pony, and riding and driving is the most healthful exercise any child could take. We are printing some of the fine letters we have received from boys and girls to whom we have sent Shetland ponies, and they all tell how nice and gentle these ponies are. Any boy or girl in Kansas is eligible. You can send in your own name or the name of some boy or girl living in Kansas and we will tell them how they can go ahead and get one of Kansas Farmer's Shetland ponies. Read the announcement on page 24, containing pictures of three of the pony winners. You can make some boy or girl very happy by sending their names and addresses to Kansas Farmer Pony Editor.



No. 4328.—Girls' Bloomers. These bloomers may be made and worn with any plain outer frock, or alone for gymnasium use. They have an underwaist, which is plain, low in the neck and sleeveless. To this the trousers are attached and they are very full, laid in deep plaits all around. These bloomers may be of serge or silk or of some wash material if they are to be worn as an undergarment. The pattern, No. 4328, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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



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New Spraying Schedule

*Spray Six Times, Said Entomologist
Dean Before State Horticultural Society*

A NEW spraying schedule for the control of insect and fungus diseases in Kansas orchards has been worked out by G. A. Dean, D. E. Lewis and I. M. Merrill, entomologists of Kansas Agricultural College. It is only slightly different from the schedule of sprays recommended heretofore, but the changes made are important. G. A. Dean, entomologist at the college, announced the revision in his recent annual report to the Kansas State Horticultural Society. The spraying should be carried on both during the dormant period and the growing season, when an orchard is infested with all the important insect pests and plant diseases.

THE FALL SPRAY.

The dormant spray is applied after the foliage has dropped in the fall, during open weather in the winter, and before the buds open in the spring. It is composed of the commercial lime-sulphur solution, the home-made lime-sulphur, or missible oil.

This treatment is designed to control the San Jose scale and to a certain extent the plant lice which affect the orchard and are present in the egg stage at the time of application. The dilution of these materials should be made according to directions on the container.

The sprays recommended to be used during the growing seasons are:

1. Cluster-cup.—This spray is composed of one and one-half gallons of commercial lime-sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to every 50 gallons of water. It is applied in the interval between the opening of the cluster buds and the opening of the blossoms. In experiments it has prevented a very large percentage of the normal curculio damage. It is also very valuable in controlling apple scab.

2. Blossom-fall.—This spray has the same composition as No. 1. It should be applied after the petals have fallen from half to two-thirds of the blooms and before the calices close. This spray controls a large percentage of the first brood of codling moth and aids in the control of curculio.

3. Three-weeks Spray.—The composition of this spray should be the same as for Nos. 1 and 2, or if apple blotch is present, Bordeaux 3-4-50 should be substituted for the lime-sulphur. If the weather is damp and threatening at the time when this spray should be put on, it will be safer to use the lime-sulphur, and then, as soon as the weather permits, a spray with Bordeaux should be put on. This also aids in controlling curculio and codling moth.

4. Five-weeks Spray.—If blotch is present in the orchard, another spraying with Bordeaux should be put on at this time in order to have good control of it.

5. Ten-weeks Spray.—This spray is applied about ten weeks after blossom-fall. It is composed of two pounds of arsenate of lead, with the addition of Bordeaux if blotch is present or if bitter rot is expected. This spray is valuable in controlling the second brood of codling moth.

6. Third-brood Spray.—Where there is damage from a third brood of codling moth another spray of two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water should be used just as the fruit starts to ripen.

In ordinary seasons and under ordinary conditions, sprays 1, 2, 3 and 5 will be sufficient. This schedule omits the "ten-days-after-blossom-fall" spray as recommended heretofore. It adds a "five-weeks" spray if blotch is present in the orchard, and a "third-brood-codling-moth" spray to prevent damage from this brood.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Professor Dean also reported the work done by the department of entomology in orchard demonstration work. While the department, he said, has not continued its orchard demonstration spraying as heretofore in so many widely separated orchards, it has, however, continued to direct and advise the work in many orchards. This work not only has aroused interest, but also has succeeded in getting a large number of orchardists to spray, prune, and cultivate their orchards properly. For instance, in the spring of 1913, in Doniphan County, where the college has been carrying on orchard demonstration work, more than 30 power sprayers were purchased. Several more orchardists are planning to purchase spraying outfits and in the future to take care of their orchards.

About Early Sweet Peas

By L. H. COBB, for KANSAS FARMER

THE prettiest sweet peas are those that bloom before the weather becomes so hot. The seeds are very hardy and they can be planted so early that they are ready to start with the first warm days. The plants grow nicely when the soil is cool, and are sturdy.

If you want to plant sweet peas in rows it is best to make double rows about a foot apart and plant in a trench. The trench should be dug a foot deep and good rich soil filled in at the bottom, mixing about one part well rotted manure to two parts of soil. On top of this put an inch or two of good garden soil and plant the seeds. Cover about a half inch deep. Your trench should lack five or six inches of being full when the seeds are covered.

MULCH DURING HOT WEATHER.

When the small plants are tall enough so you can, fill in some more soil, and keep doing this as they grow until the trench is filled. Keep thoroughly cultivated all the time so as to hold all the moisture possible in the soil, and when the hot days come mulch deeply with straw, grass clippings, or any loose material. It is the heat at the roots that hurt the sweet peas and make them short stemmed and small during the summer.

Plant the seeds pretty thick in the row, and then thin to about four inches apart. An evenly filled row adds so much to the beauty. Save fairly strong plants, but do not try to save all the largest, for some varieties grow more strongly than others and you are apt to have about all that kind.

PLANT GARDEN-ADAPTED VARIETIES.

Do not buy the seed of the early varieties, such as Mont Blanc, Earliest of All, Christmas Pink, and any of these forcing sorts, for they are hardly suited to garden culture, being so dwarf when grown in the open, and the flowers so

small you will be disappointed. They are fine in greenhouses, and the larger sort do not succeed under glass so well, but the flowers are nothing like as fine when grown in the open ground.

GROW ON TRELLIS.

If you want one of the prettiest displays of sweet peas you can imagine, plant a row in a circle about three feet in diameter. Plant thickly so as to have a perfect stand, thin to four inches and make a trellis for them to climb over. A ring of four-foot chicken wire is all right, if your soil is very rich, and three-foot is it is not. This should be a very mound of bloom all summer, especially if you mulch them well, and have the center of the bed hollowed out a little and keep throwing water into it when the dry spells strike you. Remember that you will have to use plenty of water if you use any, for plants that are only partially watered are worse off than those not watered at all. Nature gradually prepares plants for a dry spell as the dry spell comes, and they survive much more drouth than we think possible, but if we water them a time or two this preparation of nature is interfered with and the plants suffer greatly if they then dry. Make up your mind to water well or not at all. This applies to all plants.

REMOVAL OF SEED PROMOTES BLOOMS.

Keep the seeds picked from your plants if you would have a long season of bloom. Nature is striving to produce seed, and when that is accomplished the work of the plant is done and it rests from its labor. You are growing it for bloom, nature is growing it for seed, and nature is very persistent, probably more persistent than you will be. The first thing you know she has scored and your plants are full of seed pods and no bloom and no amount of coaxing will have much effect after that.

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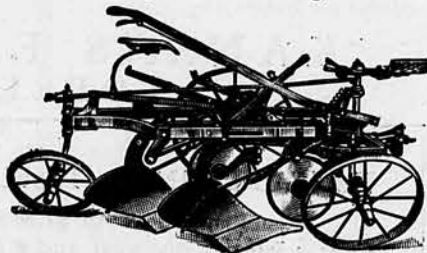
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THE FARM



Information has reached us which causes us to insist more strongly than did we in our issue of January 17, relative to the testing of the seed corn for next spring's planting. Several correspondents write that corn they thought would make suitable seed will not be at all satisfactory. In each case the appearance of the ear would indicate that the seed was all right. Closer examination, however, has revealed the fact that many ears will not grow and that other ears show low germination, and that many of the kernels sprouting are lacking in vitality. It seems that much of the 1913 corn is moldy at the cob and that the germ of the kernel is surrounded with a circle of green mold, and that many such kernels do not germinate. Since the success of next year's crop is dependent upon the planting of good seed, it would seem that no farmer can be so careless as to fail to make a careful examination of the corn he is about to plant. Make this examination at once so that you will be able to get other seed if that you have is not satisfactory. Generally speaking, an ear of seed corn should not produce less than ten bushels of crop. To plant a dead ear of corn means that the total crop will be reduced 10 bushels, and to plant 10 such ears means a reduction of at least 100 bushels of crops. A hundred bushels is a matter of considerable importance to many farmers in Kansas. It is worth looking after. On farms on which 50 to 60 acres of corn is planted, if one ear in each five planted should be dead or of such low vitality as to not survive a cold, wet spring, the loss would indeed be serious. Every farmer should secure good seed corn and plant that corn in the row just as he would have the stalks stand at husking time. He cannot afford to go on the theory that the seed is poor and that he will plant two times as much seed as will be needed because half of it will not grow. This kind of haphazard work will not be profitable next year. It has been unprofitable in the past. We would say that the prospects in so far as soil moisture is concerned, are most excellent for a corn crop next season, and we hope that every KANSAS FARMER reader will give heed to the seed corn situation.

We are inclined to the belief that there is a surplus of cane seed. Our letters of the past week or ten days would indicate this. It would seem that those fortunate farmers having cane seed had been holding it and saying nothing about their holdings, figuring that they might be able as the season advanced to obtain higher prices than if the seed were sold earlier. We recently had a talk with H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, who had just returned from a considerable trip over his lines in Kansas and Oklahoma. He reported a surplus of cane seed, bearing out the indication of our letters as above stated. We would regret exceedingly if any of our good reader folks would find this conclusion in error and acting on it sell their seed for less than it is worth. It is our judgment, however, that it is time to sell cane seed. We know that it is high time that every farmer who does not have cane for seeding such acreage as he resires, buy his seed, thoroughly clean it and spread it out three or four inches deep on a dry floor. It should be stirred once each week or every ten days. The idea is that by such treatment it will not become heated or moldy and will be in the best condition for planting.

In our issue of January 17, in this column, we remarked relative to the thickness at which kafir should be planted for a grain crop. We made no estimate as to the number of pounds or fraction of a bushel to be planted when the crop is desired for grain. We did state, however, that a stalk of kafir each 8 or 10 inches was plenty thick. We adhere to this opinion, and think such rate of planting plenty thick for the uplands of the eastern half of Kansas, and for the western half we think that stalks 12 to 14 inches apart in the row will prove more satisfactory than thicker planting. At any rate, the point to consider in the planting of kafir and milo is to govern the rate of planting by the available moisture in the ground

and the prospects for moisture during the growing season. No one can guess as to the rainfall during the growing season, and for that reason it is best to govern the rate of planting by the moisture in the ground at planting time and to then so cultivate the field as to conserve all the moisture possible for the growing plants, and the fact remains that thin planting will win more times than will thick planting. Referring again to the amount of kafir seed required per acre, we have been making an investigation into the number of kafir seeds in a pound. We find that the number will vary, of course, with the size of the seeds, and the size varies with the locality or the conditions under which the seed was grown; the smaller seed this year coming from the drier sections. The number of seeds per pound runs from 18,000 to 22,000. If the rows are planted 3½ feet apart and the seed is dropped at the rate of two to each 12 inches, then it will require about 13,000 seeds, or considerably less than one pound, to plant an acre. If planters can be adjusted to plant at such rate it will indeed be fortunate, although this rate of planting will be thicker than is advisable for some sections of the state. These figures do not mean much except that they show what a tremendous waste has been made in the use of kafir seed in the past when the crop has been planted for grain. Most farmers will admit that when planting for grain their kafir has been too thick to mature good-sized heads, to produce a maximum yield and to facilitate harvesting. With these figures before the reader, he will realize the advantages of inquiring into the working of his lister or planter plate and note to what extent he can reduce the rate of planting.

There is a wide variation in the size of the seed grown on the individual kafir head in Kansas this year, and this will make planter adjustment useless unless the seed can be graded. It will be worth while, we think, if the reader has determined to make the proper adjustment on his planter, to undertake to grade the seed. This might be done by a fanning mill provided with the proper size screen. In the absence of a fanning mill, there might be other means employed, if the reader will investigate the size of screen obtainable and make a trial. It is apparent from the above figures that a considerable quantity of seed is not necessary to plant a considerable acreage of kafir for grain provided the proper planter adjustment can be made. In our issue of January 17 we told how one reader had manipulated a John Deere lister cane plate for planting milo and he obtained the desired and satisfactory results. Milo seed is larger than kafir seed and the method of plant alteration employed for planting milo might not be satisfactory for planting kafir. There are certain features in the boring of the common plate which make planter adjustment difficult.

The John Deere Plow Company and the International Harvester Company are at this minute working on kafir planting plates for their lister drills and planter drills, which will plant the seed of kafir and milo thinner. We hear that they have encountered difficulties such as were to be expected by those who have given the matter thought. We hope they will succeed in the undertaking. KANSAS FARMER editor is pleased to know that he has had no small part in impressing upon the managers of these two concerns the necessity for a plate which will plant kafir for grain as it should be planted. We would not be surprised if the investigations begun would result in the construction of a drill of different principle than we now have, for kafir planting.

To plant kafir as thin as we have above suggested would of course result in great loss if the seed planted failed to grow. The rate of planting named above is based on the theory that each seed planted will produce a stalk. The suggestion can hardly be regarded as practical if considered in its strictest sense. First, because not all of the seed as planted in the past does grow, and second, because more or less of it is covered in cultivation or as a result of

dashing rains. It is necessary before determining upon the rate of planting, to know what proportion of the seed will grow and let the planting methods be governed accordingly. There was considerable loss in Oklahoma last year, in kafir yield, because the gospel of high-germinating kafir seed had been preached from one end of that state to the other. In the campaign for good seed nothing had been said relative to reducing the rate of planting. As a result good seed was planted, it all grew, and the stands were too thick to mature grain in the dry year. This is an example of the results obtained when the farmer allows someone else to do all his thinking. However, it is not a situation which should controvert the necessity for having someone help him think a little. Nevertheless, it demonstrates how the best laid plans may go wrong and how necessary it is that every situation be viewed from every standpoint. So, we say test the seed to find out what proportion of it will grow, determine upon how thick you would have the plants in the field, and adjust the planter accordingly.

We would not have our readers think that we had become crazy over this subject of kafir. However, we would have it understood that the acre kafir values for the ten years past for the entire state of Kansas are in excess of the corn values, to say nothing of the greater crop assurance afforded as a result of growing kafir and milo. The kafir values per acre, which are greater than corn for the period named, are a comparison of the poorer lands of Kansas with the best lands, because kafirs are generally planted upon the higher and drier lands. If the farmers of Kansas are to have the most certain feed supply of both grain and forage, they must give more attention to the grain sorghums and less to corn. Even in the best years, on the best lands, kafirs are close competitors of corn, and in the less favorable seasons excel corn both in bushel yield and in forage tonnage. Kafir should be planted on the uplands in those sections of the state which have 25 inches or more of rainfall during the year, and milo in those sections having less than 25 inches. In Northwest Kansas, in which section acclimated milo seed is scarce, feterita may be planted, we think, to most excellent advantage. We will in a future issue have more to say specifically relative to the territories in which we think kafir, milo and feterita should be planted in Kansas.

In some sections of Kansas horse feed will be scarce and it will be desirable to grow as early seed crop as possible. In such sections we think that feterita can be profitably planted just so soon as the ground is in condition. The crop should be forced to early maturity. We think that we see for the western third of the state that feterita will give farmers the earliest horse feed they can obtain. In those sections in Central and Eastern Kansas, where feed is scarce, we believe feterita equally useful. We recently talked with an Oklahoman who has been growing feterita as an early feed crop for a number of years. He recommends feterita for the above named use. He confirmed the statement we have many times heard, but not before from an actual grower, that feterita falls down soon after maturity, and the wetter the season the sooner it falls. For this reason he thinks it will never become a generally safe field crop, particularly so in those sections in which fall rains prevail. The wetter the year the more it suckers and the more heads there are, and the more suckers and more heads the quicker the plant will break down. He thinks well of feterita planted so that its grain can be gathered by hogs. The swine will save practically all the grain, provided, of course, there are enough hogs in the field to clean up the grain in advance of its rotting.

A few days ago KANSAS FARMER received a letter to the effect that we were "knocking" feterita. The charge is not true. However, it is to be admitted that KANSAS FARMER believes in going just a bit slow until it has been given a thorough trial. We admit its early maturity and its ability to produce a grain crop on the minimum of moisture. This was amply demonstrated the past season. To contend, however, that as a result of one season's trial feterita is the one grain sorghum on which to base our hopes, is as foolish as to contend that because much of our kafir had failed to mature the past season we should no longer grow it, or that we should discontinue growing corn because last year the value of kafir grown in the state was about two million dollars in excess of that of the corn grown. We do believe that there are sections of the

state in which the conditions are such as to justify the planting and dependence upon feterita until we have acclimated milo and have a sufficient amount of acclimated seed to plant the desired acreage. Of feterita we have the past few months printed the results of trials for a number of years at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, the federal stations at Amarillo and Dalhart, Texas, as well as the opinions of numerous Oklahoma and Kansas growers. These have all been printed without prejudice. We are extremely favorable to giving feterita a thorough trial, but we do not believe it wise for farmers in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas to desert the normal kafir acreage on the uplands or corn in the bottom lands for a new and untried crop.

Consumers Cannot Expect Cheap Meats.

According to President Jastro of the American National Live Stock Association, the American people have been spoiled by securing abundant food supplies for so many years at such low cost. In his annual address to the Association he said:

"For many years the American people have been supplied with choice meat at a very low price, and part of the time at less than the actual cost of production. The advance to a higher level in the past few years, along with the increase in the cost of other foods, has provoked a vast amount of theorizing on the causes and remedy. The price of live stock and meats will never again be as low as in former years, and the public may well become reconciled to that fact now. There are now fewer cattle in this country per capita than in former years. The reason is that the business of raising and maturing them has not been so profitable or stable as other branches of agriculture or trade. Our capacity for the production of cattle has not been reached; the present output could probably be doubled. Remunerative and steady prices will bring this about, while unprofitable prices will discourage production."

Skunk Has Farm Value.

"The skunk is an animal of great economic importance," says the Federal Department of Agriculture. "Its food consists very largely of insects, mainly of those species which are very destructive to garden and forage crops. They destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps and other noxious forms. The alarming increase of white grubs in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable animal."

"It is a matter of common observation where white grubs are particularly abundant in corn fields to note little round holes burrowed in the ground about hills of corn. These are made by skunks in their search during the night for these grubs. During the recent outbreak of grasshoppers in Kansas it has been determined that in many cases a large proportion of the food of skunks consisted of these grasshoppers."

"Some of the most destructive insects in agriculture are such as do their work below ground and out of reach of any method that the farmer can apply, and it is against many of these that the skunk is an inveterate enemy. Notwithstanding all of this, there is probably not an animal that is as ruthlessly slaughtered as this one, whereas it is equally entitled to protection with, if not more so, than some of our birds which enjoy this privilege."



A Studebaker wagon bought in 1868 — and working today

AWAY back in 1868 Mitcheal Everman of Centerville, Ia. bought a Studebaker Farm Wagon for \$110.00. The wagon has faithfully served three generations of farmers and C. H. Everman, grandson of the man who bought the wagon, writes "there is not a crack in the hubs." Perhaps you would like to read Mr. Everman's letter. It would be difficult to write a more convincing argument in favor of Studebaker Farm Wagons.

Here is the letter:

Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.—I have a Studebaker Regular Farm Wagon that was bought in Centerville, Ia. by my Grandfather, Mitcheal Everman, in the year 1868—and has been in constant use in the family ever since. The wagon cost my grandfather \$110.00 and has the same wheels, axles, skids and bolsters on it today as when it was bought and there is not a crack in the hubs. The wagon is in reasonably good repair and I have recently been hauling 1½ yard loads of sand in it.

WHAT THIS PROVES

It proves that the wagon bought by Mr. Everman was made of the best material and workmanship—that's why it is still working—it proves that it pays to buy the best.

Studebaker wagons are the best.

Even if a Studebaker wagon costs a little more at the time of your purchase—if it will last a lifetime, it is the best wagon to buy.

Studebaker Wagons today are built of the very best material and because of the improved

method of manufacturing they are even better than they were in 1868—and the price is less.

Just remember that Studebaker has been building wagons for over sixty years and during all that time their one effort has been to build not the cheapest, but the best—that is the reason they are the largest wagon builders in the world.

Studebaker buggies are also built to last a lifetime and have no equal in style and finish.

See our dealer or write us

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Studebakers last a lifetime

Demand These Features in Your SILO



Five Big, Dominant features put the Saginaw Silo at the head of the list. Each one strengthens and fortifies the Saginaw against destruction. A Silo without any one of these features does not measure up to the standard of construction you should demand in your Silo.

- The Saginaw Inner Anchor** uniformly distributes the anchoring pull on all the staves. This device, with the Angle Steel Rib, prevents the staves from caving in.
- The Saginaw All-Steel Door Frame** is the keystone of the Saginaw Silo, a heavy structural steel frame that completely does away with bulging or buckling of the Silo walls.
- The Saginaw Angle-Steel Rib** encircling the Silo, overcomes vibration of staves when Silo is empty and prevents any possibility of cave in. The strongest winds cannot push in the wall of the Saginaw Silo.
- The Saginaw Spine-Dowel** unites all the staves into a rigid, immovable wall. It makes an air-tight joint between the stave sections, and each Dowel interlocks each stave with the others in four places.
- The Saginaw Base Anchor** holds the Saginaw to its cement foundation with the powerful grip of the giant oak.

To Build Permanent Build of Redwood

Redwood will not shrink, swell or decay. It resists fire. Government reports show that Redwood has resisted rot and decay for centuries.

Redwood staves with the staunch, steel-built features of the Saginaw Silo give it permanence and the perfect Silage qualities of wood—sweet, clean, succulent Silage.

Erect A Saginaw Silo

Saginaw Silos are built of Redwood, Sillied Yellow Pine and Yellow Pine, the best woods for Silo building. Whatever wood you choose, you get the Saginaw steel-built construction that fortifies the Saginaw against wind and storm.

Behind every Saginaw Silo you have the reputation of the largest and most successful makers of Silos. Saginaw Silos represent full value. Whatever you pay, you can't get as much dollar for dollar value in a Silo.

Send for Silo Book No. See agent in your locality. He will help you choose the Silo best for your needs.

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2, 3 or 4 Kernels
Without Stopping the
Team—Sight Feed—
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BALANCED RATIONS

Young Growing Animals Require Larger Amount of Protein Than Mature Animals

OUR subscriber, C. W. T., of Dickinson County, Kansas, writes to ask what is considered a balanced ration for a calf three to six months of age, six to twelve months, and twelve to twenty-four months.

In speaking of rations we commonly understand this term to mean the portion of feed allowed or set apart for an animal during a 24-hour period. A balanced ration is defined as follows: A feed or combination of feeds furnishing the several nutrients—crude protein, carbohydrates and fats—in such proportions and amounts as will properly and without excess of any nutrient nourish an animal for 24 hours. The term "maintenance ration" is often used, and by this term is meant a ration that furnishes a sufficient quantity of the several nutrients in the proper proportions to maintain an animal at rest so that it may neither gain nor lose in weight.

The carbohydrates and fats contained in foods are utilized by the animal in the development of energy which may take the form of both heat and work, and when supplied in excess of these demands is deposited as fat in the tissues of the animal. The muscular tissue of the animal must come from the protein contained in the feed. Carbohydrates and fat cannot be utilized in the production of growth. Where more protein is supplied than is required by the animal in the development of new tissue or growth, this excess may be utilized as a source of energy or weight. It necessitates, however, the elimination from the system of the nitrogen contained in the protein. For this reason such excessive use of protein is wasteful.

In the feeding of stock the aim should be to supply a sufficient amount of protein so that the animal may make proper growth, or if it is an animal producing some product such as milk, have the material available from which to make this milk or product. When this minimum amount has been supplied all protein in excess of that constitutes a waste. The balancing of a ration simply means that the ration should be so prepared as to conform to the definition given above for the term, "balanced ration." The term, "nutritive ratio," so commonly used, is an expression which indicates the relative amount of protein contained in the ration as compared with the carbohydrates and fats of the ration. For example: A nutritive ratio of 1:7 simply means that for each part of protein contained in this ration there are seven parts of the carbohydrates and fats.

It is evident from what has already been stated that the young animal making a large amount of growth requires a much larger relative amount of digestible protein than the mature animal which is being simply maintained or fattened for market. In the case of the young calf the natural food, which is the milk of the mother, supplies these nutrients in the proper proportions to give the best results. A calf three months old requires daily, according to the results of the investigations of H. P. Armsby, one of the leading investigators on animal nutrition, 1.1 pounds of digestible protein. Three gallons of normal cow's milk supplies approximately this quantity of protein. The two-year-old beef animal weighing 1,000 pounds requires, according to the same authority, 1.75 pounds of digestible protein daily. On the basis of 1,000 pounds weight, the three-months-old calf requires approximately four pounds protein. The six-months-old calf requires 1.3 pounds of digestible protein daily, or at the rate of about three pounds daily per 1,000 pounds of weight.

The twelve-months-old animal requires 1.65 pounds of digestible protein daily, or at the rate of about 2.5 pounds daily per 1,000 pounds weight. It will be noted from these figures that, beginning with the protein requirements of the three-months-old calf, which approximate four pounds per 1,000 pounds of weight daily, the requirements gradually diminish until the two-year-old animal of 1,000 pounds weight requires but 1.75 pounds of digestible protein daily.

To grow a calf out right there is nothing like plenty of whole milk. When calves are weaned young, the rations supplied very seldom have enough digestible protein in an easily available form for the rapid growth which the calf must make during this period of its life. The farmer with plenty of alfalfa available

has long recognized the important place this legume takes in the supplying of growing material to the farm animals. Ten pounds of alfalfa hay will supply a trifle over one pound of digestible protein. This is more hay, however, than the three-months-old calf can consume in one day. In other words, the protein and likewise the other nutrients are in too bulky a form for the calf of this age. If it is necessary to restrict the supply of milk which the young calf receives, some concentrated feed such as oil meal, which contains a large amount of protein, must be given to supply the protein required for proper growth. A pound of the ordinary linseed oil meal supplies over a quarter of a pound of digestible protein. With calves six months old and over, an allowance of alfalfa hay usually insures their receiving a sufficient amount of protein to properly balance their ration. Such feeds as corn contain a relatively small amount of the growing material—protein. It would take over 12 pounds of corn to supply a pound of digestible protein. Oats and bran contain larger amounts of this growing material, and for that reason make more satisfactory feeds for growing animals than corn alone.

The important lessons to learn in connection with the requirements of the young and growing animal as compared with the matured animal on the farm are along the line of suggesting the necessity for always feeding the young cattle in a different manner than the older, more mature cattle. Mature breeding cows, yearlings and two-year-old cattle can utilize to a considerable extent such cheap, low-grade feeds as straw, cornstalks, corn silage, etc. The calf, during its first winter, will be seriously stunted if compelled to exist through the winter upon these low grade feeds. The calf which is wintered upon this class of roughage should by all means have an additional ration of at least a pound of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. Making a considerable portion of the roughage ration alfalfa would make unnecessary the use of such quantities of high protein concentrate. The experiments which have been conducted at Manhattan in the wintering of calves have given some good results illustrating the benefits to be derived from the use of a ration supplying the proper amount of protein for animals of this age.

In the wintering of breeding beef cows another point must be considered if these cows are to drop calves in the spring. Ordinarily the wintering of a mature animal requires a very small amount of protein, since practically no new tissue is being produced. In the case of the breeding cow a sufficient amount of protein material must be supplied for the proper development of the calf. In the practical application on the average farm this means that these cows should not be wintered or roughed through as a bunch of two-year-old steers might be roughed through the winter. The steers, perhaps, are simply being maintained as economically as possible, so that they may be available in the spring for converting into large gains an abundance of cheap grass which may be available.

Wherever growth and development of any kind is to be expected, the ration must contain larger amounts of available protein than where no growth or development is to be made. The farm in the corn belt, with alfalfa and a silo for preserving the corn, has admirable feeds for supplying a balanced ration, which, when properly handled, will give maximum results in the growing out of beef animals.

Home Helps.

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well. These are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen, as well as other parts of the house.

To keep leather from cracking add a drop or two of neatfoot oil to the shoe dressing you use upon it. This oil is also fine to use on damp boots or shoes.

Shoes will keep in good condition much longer if they are kept on trees.

Save old felt hats to make felt insoles for slippers and rubber boots.

Cheesecloth, hemmed, makes excellent pantry cloths for glassware and fine china. It is practical (after being washed) also for traveling purposes, since it is cheap enough to be thrown away after one service.

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LIVE STOCK



Kansas Steers Win in Denver.

For the first time the Kansas Agricultural College has made an exhibit at the Denver Live Stock Show. It will be of interest to breeders of Kansas to know that the college steers have ranked high in this show. The first honors have gone to the Kansas cattle in these classes, with Iowa running second. With the eleven steers shown by the Kansas Agricultural College, three trophies have been won; four championships, three reserve championships, one first prize, and one third prize. This is the ninth annual show which has been held in Denver, and in the quality and number of the exhibits and in the interest taken, this show has been growing better each year.

Save on Blacksmith's Bills.

Every farmer should do his own blacksmithing, to a limited extent. Many small repair jobs can be done in his own shop.

Here is a list of tools suitable for this work: One small Buffalo forge and fixtures, one combination vise, one anvil and hardy, one sledge hammer, one set of six tongs of different sizes and shapes, three hand hammers (plov, forging, and riveting), one swage block, three different sizes of top swages, one flattener, one leveling block, cold and hot cutters, three heading tools, screw plates, drill press and set of drills from one-eighth to three-fourths inches.

For wheel work a farmer needs: One tire shrinker, one spoke auger, one spoke pointer, one wood rasp, one jackplane, three saws (keyhole, rip, and crosscut), one pair 8-inch dividers, one set of three wrenches, and a monkey wrench, one pipe wrench.

More tools can be added to the equipment as the ability of the farmer in blacksmithing increases. Some simple tools can be made in the shop as necessity for them arises. An outfit of this kind would be inexpensive, and would more than pay for itself in blacksmith's bills saved on any farm of average size.

Mutton to Be Scarce.

According to J. E. Poole, one of the speakers at the recent annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association held in Salt Lake City, we may soon expect a famine in sheep over the country. In the United States the ranges of the Mountain States have produced the bulk of our mutton. These flocks, however, are being greatly depleted. For several years past there has been a heavy marketing of ewes all through this territory. This marketing of female stock parallels the rushing to market of heifer calves and cows which has prevailed for a number of years. It has been estimated by good authority that fully 80 per cent of the present ewe flocks of the West consist of over-age ewes.

This reducing of the breeding flocks has undoubtedly been hastened during the past summer by the fear that the admission of frozen mutton from the great sheep-producing countries of Australia and New Zealand would put the sheep production of this country on an unprofitable basis. This probable shortage of mutton ought to stimulate the farmer of the small farm to interest himself in the addition of the well-bred farm flock to his present live stock equipment.

Plenty of Common Horses.

Many of the farmers of our corn belt farms who have admirable conditions for the growing of high-class horses seem to fear an overproduction. Quite the opposite condition prevails at the present time. It is the same old story of shortage of the really better kind. There are plenty of the common, mediocre horses produced, but far too few of the really high-class individuals.

J. H. S. Johnston, of the Live Stock World, who is one of our closest observers of horse conditions, has the following to say on this subject:

"While there is no question whatever that there is a great shortage of horses in many regions and in entire states as well, it is beyond question that in the Middle West there is a world of common to medium horses that will make good workers on the farm but are not much account for much else. These horses have been held away up by the growers

for a long time and have been accumulating on their hands. Now that the prices offered are steadily declining, the farmers seem to be getting into a rush to unload, and if the demand will absorb them there will be no trouble whatever in getting plenty of horses for every market all through the spring. They will not be of much class, but they will do a lot of work and take the place of better team-power."

Kansas Girl Wins Trophy.

A hundred dollar gold medal and other prizes were recently offered by the Saddle and Siroloin Club in Chicago to be competed for in an agricultural essay contest among the agricultural students of the colleges of the United States. These essays were to be written on the subject of "Agricultural Education and the Farm." The committee has just announced that the first prize, which is the \$100 gold medal, has been won by Miss Ethel Vandervilt, who is the only girl ever graduated from an agricultural course.

This young lady has grown up on a large farm in the Solomon Valley and, being greatly interested in farm matters, decided that it would be worth while to educate herself in the most effective way possible along the lines of directing the operations of an up-to-date Kansas farm. She has become very proficient along these lines, being able to go out and judge stock or take part in any other activity as efficiently as any young man in her class. This prize essay was written while she was a student in the college.

Sheep as Meat-Producing Animals.

In discussing the future meat supply in a recent government bulletin, one of the writers said: "Sheep are not generally profitable to the farmer. Their numbers are slowly decreasing nearly everywhere except on the ranges, and the latter are so fully stocked that not much increase is to be looked for in that direction. There is no probability of any considerable future increase in the number of these animals."

It would seem that this writer is overlooking the possibilities along the line of sheep growing as a small farm industry. Properly handled there is no more profitable farm animal. Another writer in this same bulletin seems to give the sheep more consideration as a meat-producing animal. This writer takes up in detail the various ways in which the average farm can get into the meat production business. One of the possibilities he mentions is, "By raising sheep more extensively in the corn belt and in the eastern states. The importance of the wool industry causes farmers to overlook the value of sheep for mutton and as weed destroyers. A small flock of sheep of one of the mutton breeds should be kept on every farm to graze the roadways, the stubble fields after grain is cut, and the corn field after the corn is full grown. Both wool and lambs are saleable."

Many a farm in Kansas would be a more profitable enterprise as a whole if a small flock of sheep was added to the live stock equipment. Sheep reproduce more rapidly than cattle and come to maturity at an early age, rivaling swine in this respect. Being ruminants, they handle the same class of feeds as cattle and are far more useful than cattle as gleaners of waste. The meat is very healthful and, as the carcass is small, furnishes possibilities in fresh meat, which would be most acceptable on most farms, especially during the summer season. This alone should give a few sheep a place on every farm. On some farms chicken is the only fresh meat available during the summer season. Even fried chicken becomes monotonous when it is the only fresh meat appearing on the table for days at a stretch.

Kansas' 1913 Alfalfa Yield.

Haskell and Morton are the only two Kansas counties failing to register in alfalfa seed production last season. The state's total acreage was 1,026,299 and the value of the seed crop is placed at \$1 million dollars. Jewell County led with 126,238 bushels of seed from 18,034 acres, or an average of seven bushels per acre. Alfalfa seed is selling around \$6 per bushel as compared with \$10 to \$12 most years.

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DAIRY



The man who would realize the most from milking cows is he who will feed and care for the cows he now has more intelligently. There is no question but that our feeding and care-taking is more responsible for the low annual yield of the cows now milked in Kansas than is the cow herself. Milk can come only from the feed the cow consumes. To obtain an abundant milk flow the cow must be so liberally fed as to maintain herself in a thrifty condition and to leave a balance of feed from which to make milk. The above statement has been made in KANSAS FARMER so often that we are almost ashamed to make it again. The principle contained therein is so sound, however, that we cannot forget it. The successful dairyman is the man who knows how to feed and care for the cows he has. The best herd of cows would prove a miserable failure without ample feed of the right kind and without proper care. The man who aspires to profitable cow-milking must first of all learn these two things. Liberal feeding without proper care—having reference to stabling, watering and the numerous little kindnesses to which the cow responds—will prove a failure. Profitable dairying depends wholly upon a proper combination of cow, feed and care, and neither alone will bring success.

The average cow is not good enough. She is not the profitable cow we need, even though well fed and given good care. It is fortunate, however, that the average cow of the present day can be improved and each generation of her offspring will result in more profitable milkers. There is no live stock which can be improved with such marked results as the milk cow. The grade of dairy breeding will evidence her worth the first time she is milked and will continue twice daily to establish her superiority. The improvement of the common cow is within the reach of every cow-milking farmer. There is really no excuse for conducting an unprofitable dairy. It is for the dairyman himself to determine whether or not he will make his dairy herd as profitable as it can be. If he is content to allow the herd to in the future drift along as in the past, then we have no word to say. It is to the man who says that cow-milking does not pay and that he cannot make it pay, that we are continually preaching the gospel of a better cow, better and more liberal feeding and better care.

Profit from dairying can come only from a cow capable of handling large quantities of feed and which cow is kept consuming all the feed she can eat during a ten or eleven months milking period. There will always be a demand for her product at a price which will return the owner a profit on the feed consumed. There is a big difference in the profit returned by cows yielding 300 or more pounds of butter fat per year. Some are more economical producers than others. Just why this is so, no living man has been able to determine. Just why it is that two men of equal height and weight and apparent strength will eat at the same table day after day and one do two times as much work as the other, is a thing not understood, and we do not know that anyone has taken the trouble to find out why this is so. The same difference, however, prevails in the case of milk cows. The cow milker who will not test his cows and make a rough guess on the amount of feed consumed and so determine which cow is producing butter fat at the least cost, is standing in his own light and no power in the world can make him change his way or determine these facts for him.

We recently have seen such figures on a grade herd and it is worthy of note that one cow was giving her owner near three dollars in return for one dollar of feed consumed. Another producing about the same quantity of butter fat in twelve months was returning her owner only about two dollars for each dollar's worth of feed eaten. The last mentioned cow was not such a poor cow from the standpoint of profit, either, but her showing was miserably poor as compared with that of her mate. We recall distinctly some ten years ago when with a

tester and scales we made a test of fourteen cows for a neighbor in Central Kansas. Butter fat at the time was selling for 20 cents per pound—it was during the winter, but butter fat prices then were not so high as in recent years. In the herd were several cows which according to the best figures the owner and we were able to make, were charging 35 cents per pound for each pound of fat produced. The herd was well fed and given good care, too. These instances are mentioned to show the advisability and the necessity of the cow-milking farmer finding out for himself the capabilities of the cows he is milking. These instances show that the cow milker should become acquainted with the cows he milks. He should, in fact, become intimately acquainted with these cows. No man can spend a half day looking over a herd and determine these things. Outward appearances enable the good judge to pass a reasonably accurate opinion, however the best guess is wrong more times than it is right when applied to milk cows.

The dairy farmer as a rule lays great stress on the price he receives for butter fat. So much stress, in fact, that it would seem that the difference between profit and loss in cow-milking was dependent upon a cent or two in the shape of increased price. It is right that the farmer should sell his butter fat where he can get the most for it. If he sells 200 pounds of butter fat from a cow per year, at 30 cents instead of 25 cents, he has realized a greater income by ten dollars on that cow, and a ten dollar bill is at any time worth picking up. However, it is manifestly more important that the cow be of such individuality as to produce butter fat at a cost of 10 cents per pound instead of 20 cents. The profit realized from a cow consuming 10 cents' worth of feed to produce a pound of butter fat selling for 25 cents a pound, on a basis of an annual production of 200 pounds, is \$30. If the cow's charge for butter fat was 20 cents a pound, the profit on the same production would be \$10. The difference in the cow's charge per pound for butter fat, as indicated above, is not extravagant, either. The right kind of cow and the right kind of feed and the two in the hands of the right kind of man, will produce butter fat at an average cost for feed of 10 cents per pound. It is the profit which the man and the cow have absolutely in their own control that is the big thing in dairying. The cow-milker has the cost of production within his control. It is for him to determine whether or not he will make money from dairying. As above stated, he is justified in seeking the best price he can secure for butter fat, but he must remember that he has little or no control over prices, that the difference in the prices of cream buyers can honestly and legitimately be very small, and the reduced cost of production 5 or 10 cents per pound as the result of greater intelligence, is vastly more important than the one or two or three cents he may be able to realize through the higher price.

We know of no means by which the farm dairyman can familiarize himself with the cost of butter fat produced than by testing the milk to determine the individual production and by making some figures as to the cost of feeding. The facts relative to individual cows cannot be determined in any other way. The farmer can save himself some time and some trouble by having his testing done through a cow testing association. This is the easy and probably the most satisfactory way of arriving at the facts in so far as the average farm dairyman is concerned. However, if the dairyman is milking cows for every cent of profit possible, he will obtain the best results by doing his own testing and so doing the work more thoroughly and with greater accuracy than the testing association will permit. If you entertain an idea that it is possible to organize a testing association in your community, communicate with Professor Reed of the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College, for particulars. If there is sufficient encouragement in your neighborhood he will assist in making the canvass and pledging the required number

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of cows and in getting the association started. If there is no sentiment among your neighbors in favor of a testing association, then there is no good reason why you should not test your own herd. The initial investment will not cost in excess of \$10, and if you faithfully and intelligently use the scales and the tester for a twelve months period, the chances are that you will have received not less than \$100 for your trouble.

We would like to see a tester on every cream selling farm. Not for the exclusive purpose of testing the cows, but in order that you might test your individual deliveries of cream and determine whether or not the test on the basis of which your cream is paid for is accurate. We do not mean to say that you would be able to determine within a few tenths of 1 per cent of the accurate test, and you might be off 1 per cent more or less, but your work will give you a good idea as to the accuracy of the test as reported by your cream buyer. The buyer as a rule has a steam tester or at any rate a tester which can be heated, he has accurate bottles for testing the sample, he has accurate scales for weighing, and other facilities which you will not have on the farm for arriving at accurate results. But with your own tester you will be able to determine for yourself whether or not the test reported by the cream buyer is near what it ought to be. While testing individual deliveries of cream you will be learning something, too. You will learn that two successive deliveries testing the same percentage of fat are the rare exceptions, and you will find that the speed of the separator, the temperature of the milk and the amount of rinse water used, are

a reasonable degree of accuracy, you would explode one fallacy which many cow-milking farmers hold, namely, that a high price is important regardless of the test, or as some others hold, that a high test is important regardless of the price. There is only one correct test of a can of cream. Two or three competent samplers and testers might not agree exactly on the test of cream. There might be a difference of as much as five-tenths of 1 per cent between them, and this would not count as a difference. However, should there be a difference of 4 or 5 per cent in the several tests, then someone of the number would be wrong. We are insisting that an accurate test is the first thing to determine in selecting a market for cream. An accurate test is everything. To render an inaccurate test is to fail to give the old cow credit for what she is doing. This is true whether the test is lower or higher than it ought to be. Furthermore, an inaccurate test through design, results in manipulating the price. That is to say, if your cream test has been running around 30 per cent butter fat and you have been receiving 20 cents per pound, you are obtaining \$6 for each 100 pounds of cream. Should you change cream buyers and be offered say 22 cents per pound for butter fat and your test should then be 26 per cent, you would then be receiving only \$5.72 per 100 pounds of cream. These examples are given to show the relation existing between prices and tests. As stated, an accurate test is the thing you should seek, and having found this, then get the best price you can, but be not deceived by high prices and any considerable reduction in test. Apply the figures as existing in your own case as we

How to Supply Humus

BY L. E. CALL, PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

HUMUS is decaying vegetable matter in the soil. As the vegetable matter decays, the supply of humus in the soil becomes smaller, unless organic matter such as straw, cornstalks, barnyard manure, and green manure crops is added to replace that which is lost. All organic matter produced on the farm that cannot be utilized for feed should be returned to the soil to supply humus. Cornstalks and straw should not be burned, for in burning the organic matter is destroyed. They should be worked into the soil, where they will decay and form humus. All manure produced on the farm should be saved, spread upon the fields and worked into the soil. If enough material to maintain the supply of humus cannot be returned to the soil in this way, then crops should be grown and plowed under for this purpose. The best crops to plow under for green manuring in this state are cowpeas, sweet clover, soy beans, red clover, rye, and sorghums.

Cowpeas may be planted in wheat stubble after harvest and plowed under in the fall before frost and the field planted to corn the next season. By this method a green manuring crop can be grown in an average season without the loss of a crop. On bottom soils well supplied with moisture cowpeas may be safely planted in corn at the last cultivation and plowed under for green manure after the corn is gathered.

things that will influence the test. You may find, also, that the abuse some of your neighbors have heaped upon the cream buyer or the creamery for seemingly wide variations in test, is without foundation, and that some of your neighbors ought to apologize for the things they have said. Be it understood that in Kansas cream buyers pass an examination given by the state dairy commissioner for competency in testing, and that they follow certain well established rules for accuracy in testing.

Should you have a tester of your own, your cream buyer will be glad to instruct you in its operation, and no doubt would be interested in showing you how you can go about testing the individual cows in the herd. Should you take up this latter work, the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College would supply you with proper weekly or monthly milk records. We are inclined to the belief that you would be supplied with certain recommendations in cow handling which could not help being beneficial. The testing of the herd has so long been recognized as essential to the dairy farmer's success that every conceivable agency has been brought into action to instruct and induce the cow-milking farmer to undertake the work. This in itself should be an evidence of its importance. We are inclined to the belief that most cow-milking farmers know that the things above stated are well within the truth, and that they are really important. For some reason or other, however, people do not undertake the work. The fact is that the greater part of us do not do as well as we know, and this editor knows no power under Heaven that will move a man to greater activity when he realizes his need and will not help himself.

Should a tester be established on your farm and you had learned to use it with

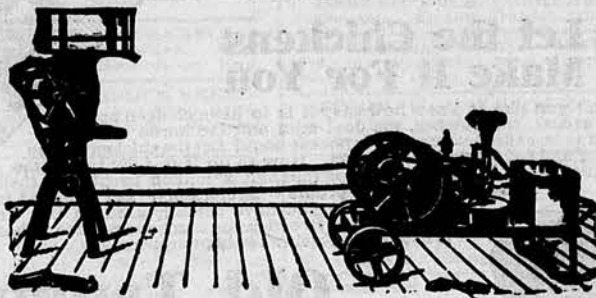
have applied them above, and determine to your own satisfaction, but without mistake, as to where you are obtaining the most money. We believe it a good thing for the cream selling farmer to drop into the creamery or the cream buying station and see the delivery of cream weighed, sampled and tested. We do not mean to reflect on the honesty of any cream buyer in Kansas. We believe under the Kansas law that the cream buyers of this state come near being compelled to be honest whether honest by principle or not. To observe the work of testing, however, is to gain some information worth while for yourself, and the cream buyer will be glad that you are sufficiently interested in his handling of your business to deserve your attention.

What to do for Burns.

In case of flesh burns, the important thing to do is to exclude the air. If the burn is slight—merely a surface blot—sprinkle thickly with bicarbonate of soda, and tie tightly with a wet bandage. When the pain has subsided, paint with flexible collodion, or, if this is not at hand, with the white of an egg. A more simple remedy is to dust the burn thickly with flour and cover with a thick layer of cotton.

If the burn is severe enough to have blistered or bursted the skin, flour should never be used, because it may introduce disease germs and it will form a crust which will be painful to remove. Caron oil—one-half linseed oil and one-half lime water—is good to use in this case, but pure olive oil or vaseline is as good, or perhaps better, because linseed oil sometimes contains impurities which irritate. A burn, especially if a deep one, should be held in a position to keep the skin straight, which will help to prevent contraction of the skin and a scar.

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You cannot get warm skim milk to feed them unless there is a cream separator on your farm. There is money enough in this one advantage to pay for a cream separator the first year. This is specially true if you buy a close skimming, durable International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid.

These separators have all the points which make cream separators good. They have the balanced bowl, the self-adjusting neck bearing, the tool steel spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gears, the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, and the open, sanitary base, without which no separator can be satisfactory.

Some dealer near you handles I H C separators. If you do not know, write us and we will tell you who he is. We will also send you our cream separator book which tells you why it pays so well to buy an I H C separator.

International Harvester Company of America



CHICAGO

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

(Incorporated)

USA



Cuts Grease and Soot From Kettles

One rub with "OLD DUTCH" will prove its marvelous cleaning power. Try it where grease and stains stick.

Does the work in half the time with half the effort.



Don't be without it - 10¢ LARGE CAN

AVERAGE 17c A POUND FOR YOUR HOGS



Butcher your hogs, cure your meat with Wright's Ham Pickle and smoke it with Wright's Condensed Smoke. Sell meat by parcel post to city people.

Let Uncle Sam Be Your Errand Boy.

Wright's Ham Pickle, a scientific combination of meat curing materials all recommended by Dept. of Agriculture. A \$1 box cures a barrel of meat. Wright's Condensed Smoke, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for Free Sample and Book.

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd.

832 Broadway,

Kansas City, Missouri.

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Write today for big free catalog of harness and saddles direct from maker at wholesale prices. We prepay freight charges. H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. 110 St. Joseph, Mo.



Another Income?

Let the Chickens Make It For You

Wouldn't you like to know how easy it is to have chicken profits pay the grocer, the butcher, the coal man and the horse of others who seem to be shareholders in your pocket-book? Let the chickens make your living and save your other profits. How to do it is fully told in the Old Trusty Book. It is from this book that half a million people got their ideas on making big profits with chickens. Let me send it to you, too. Unless you have actually used an Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder you can have no idea of how easy it is to raise chickens in big numbers.

Old Trusty

Proved to Be 3 or 4 Times as Many in Use as Any Other

That's because it's so simple—practical and easy to operate and because the Old Trusty gets biggest average hatches for beginners as well as old timers, in coldest weather or warm weather, in every locality, month after month, year in and year out. Even if you haven't thought much about making more chicken profits write for the Old Trusty book anyway. I just want you to see how easy and simple the whole thing is. You do not have to drop doing anything else—you do not have to wait until you get the time, and you do not have to worry over a string of high-falutin' instructions. Start any time—but start right, with the proved hatcher. Don't buy only on price. Investigate and use your own reason.

I Guarantee the Old Trusty to Do Its Part Or You Trade Back

and I'll give you \$5 to \$10 days' free trial and a 20 year guarantee. Now is the time to start. It's no trick to make big hatches in cold weather with the Old Trusty. Get the Old Trusty Book—learn about it. Address JOHNSON, INCUBATOR MAN Clay Center, Neb.

Order Shipped the Day It Arrives—Freight Prepaid

\$5 Less Than Any Other Factory Can Sell It For

\$254 an Acre NET from Potatoes

is what the manager of one of the Shippers' Associations on our line says can be averaged every year. The long growing season, productive soil and abundant rainfall do it. One farmer gathered at the rate of

1120 Bushels to the Acre

Write me for illustrated booklets and magazines telling of successes Northern men have made in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, West Florida and South Mississippi. You can do as well on these cheap lands and live in an almost perfect climate.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
Box A-104, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Louisville, Ky. (406)

SELECT SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thorough bred pure stock. Every stalk bears one and two good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured, and of good strong germination. Write for our BIG SEED CATALOGUE, IT'S FREE. It tells you about all our varieties of Seed Corn, also all Farm, Garden and Flower seeds. A Postal Card will BRING IT TO YOUR DOOR. (Mention this Paper.) Address 18 KATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, largest Seed Corn growers in the world.

SEEDS & TREES THAT GROW IN YOUR STATE

My 1914 Garden Book is now ready. It is full of instructions and information you need. It is a season. Full assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Seed Corn, Oats, Barley, Millet and Sorghum, Alfalfa, Clovers of all kinds, Grass Seeds, and Minnesota grown Seed Potatoes. Can supply anything you need on your farm or in garden. All my seeds comply strictly with the laws of our state in regard to purity and germination. We also grow a general assortment of Fruit and Forest trees, Grape Vines, Berries, Shrubs, and Roses. Low prices. Best quality only. Write today for my Garden Book. GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE (Carl Sonderegger) 25 German Bldg. BEATRICE, NEB.

THE BEST PURE HONEY

Delicious flavor, light amber in color, heavy body, just as it comes from the comb. One can, 60 pounds net weight, by freight, \$5.50, or two cans packed in a case, \$10.00, f. o. b. Denver, cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for booklet and small sample which will be mailed to you free. Buy direct from the largest producers, a co-operative association of bee-keepers. COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N, 1448 Market St., Denver, Colorado.

White Plymouth Rocks

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

THOMAS OWEN, Topeka, Kansas.

STANDARD BOOKS FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

"Jimmy, Always Give 100 Cents' Worth for Every Dollar You Get"

That's what my father said to me when I was a kid—and that's what I'm doing when I send you my Belle City hatching outfit. 250,000 users will tell you so. I'm giving you more, when you compare my

8 Times World's Champion BELLE CITY with any other incubator, regardless of price. My Belle City has won Eight World's Championships. Thousands have made 100 per cent perfect hatches. Send for my New Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of big money making successes. A postal brings it to you. My low price will surprise you. Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

STANDARD POULTRY

TURKEYS. GEESE. DUCKS. Let us save you money on stock and eggs for hatching. We have lots of stock of the different varieties of standard poultry for breeding and show purposes. Write for description and prices. Address W. F. HOLCOMB, Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

Plans and specifications of pure air poultry house sent FREE.

43 VARIETIES—Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Water Fowl. Incubators, feed and supplies. Catalog, 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. D. E., Kirkwood, Mo.

POULTRY



Now that the poultry shows are over, the hens will go home and settle down to the business of laying eggs and hatching chicks.

The mating season is at hand, and it behooves the poultryman to study the subject of the proper mating of his fowls so as to get good results.

Haphazard mating won't do, and won't pay, in these days of scientific breeding. You must have a proper and systematic way of mating and follow it to its logical results.

Egg shells are composed nearly altogether of lime, and the hens must have lime to manufacture them. Oyster shells is the easiest way to supply this want of the hens. Remember that when a hen is confined to a small house she cannot find any shell material, unless you provide it for her.

Chickens can stand the cold better than the dampness, so do not close up the poultry house too tightly even in cold weather. The fowls need plenty of fresh air, and if the house is to be kept dry it must be well ventilated. Beware of drafts, however, for they are fatal to fowls.

Don't forget the meat ration for the hens these wintry days. If you cannot provide meat or green-cut bone for them, be sure and give them some good meat scraps. Blood meal or dried blood is also good to put in the mash. They must have something to take the place of the bugs and worms that they get when they are out on the range in the summer.

The poultry shows have been lucky this year in having fine, mild weather during their exhibitions. Most of the large shows are held in the month of January, when the weather is the most severe of all the winter, and frosted combs and wattles are often a result of sending birds to the show room, but this year the breeders have been very fortunate, for we have not heard of any frosted specimens in any show.

Keep the hens busy. Idleness is a breeder of bad habits. It leads to egg-eating and feather-pulling and numerous other evils. It is quite a problem at times to keep fowls that are confined out of mischief. They are anxious to get outdoors, and must be kept employed to keep them contented. Don't feed too heavily in the morning, but give them small grains among the litter so that they can be kept busy all day hunting for them.

Of new breeds of poultry there is no end, and this season several new varieties are exploited as being superior to every other breed. Don't be carried away on a wave of enthusiasm before investigating the qualities of the innovation. It is all right to try and improve the old varieties and to make a new breed if one wants to try it, but don't bite at every new-fangled freak that is offered. The old standard varieties of fowls are very hard to beat.

One day last month 100 cases of fresh eggs, 120 dozen to the case, were shipped from Austria to New York. This was only an experimental shipment, and its outcome will be awaited with interest. Under the new tariff law eggs in the shell are admitted free, and several of the old nations of the East are going to see if they can't make some money by shipping eggs to the United States. Between November 17 and 20 there were about 200 cases, each containing 120 dozen fresh eggs, received in New York from Germany. On account of the recent egg shortage several New York houses have sent buyers into European territory. It is stated that one of these buyers has an option on 15,000 cases of eggs in Berlin, which, if upon examination they prove of good quality, will be shipped immediately to New York. Lined eggs may be had for 19 cents, and the best storage eggs for 21 cents per dozen. The cost of transportation from German seaports to the United States is about 2 cents per dozen, making the cost of first quality storage eggs,

delivered in New York City, 23 cents per dozen.

The Care of the Egg on the Farm.

Every year there is a loss of millions of dollars in bad eggs, the direct result of haphazard methods of production, marketing and shipping, which are now in vogue in many states. The greatest part of this loss is due mainly to ignorance or indifference on the part of the farmer and producer, and only a small part is caused by carelessness on the part of the buyer and shipper.

With a view to determining the causes of the great loss in eggs, the United States Department of Agriculture undertook a thorough investigation of the problem, and in its latest publication on the subject (Bulletin 160, Bureau of Animal Industry) are presented the results of experiments conducted in Kansas to determine what deterioration took place in eggs when retained under typical conditions on the farms, in the country store, and during transportation.

The field chosen for the work was one where the production and marketing of eggs was an important factor, a location where the co-operation of several farmers could be secured, and a town that was far enough from a central collecting point so that the effect of typical transportation conditions could be observed. The eggs were collected at a stated time each day from several farms, and every egg, fertile or infertile, was supposed to be absolutely fresh when entered in the experiments.

The different tests included keeping eggs in dwelling house, in cyclone cave, in nests provided for laying hens, eggs placed under sitting hen, under corncrib, in nest in weeds or underbrush, in nest in strawstack, and in stolen nests for periods varying from two to seven days.

The tests emphasized the fact that infertile eggs keep better than fertile. One-third of the annual loss in eggs is due to "blood rings." A blood ring is caused by the development and subsequent death of the embryo of a fertile egg subjected to heat. No embryo can develop in an infertile egg, no matter how long it may be subjected to heat. Unless cooled at once and kept cool, a fertile egg will spoil in hot weather almost as quickly as raw milk.

Some of the loss due to "rots" and "spots" is caused by contamination in the nest and is largely, if not entirely, preventable.

Among the results of the tests it was found that:

Eggs kept in the cyclone cave proved much better in quality than those kept under other conditions.

Taking the season as a whole, an unheated room in a dwelling is not conducive to good quality in eggs.

During the hot summer months the conditions surrounding the weed nest, the nest in the straw stack, or under the corn crib, and the stolen nest, as well as the keeping of eggs in the house, favor the production of spots, blood rings, and rots.

Infertile eggs, regardless of where they may be kept, and much more resistant to deterioration than fertile.

Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm. The basic factors responsible for this condition are the haphazard methods of poultry management on the farm.

The results of all the experimental work point to the fact that the production of the infertile egg is the greatest asset in the attempt to produce high-quality market eggs during hot weather.

To assure a high quality of product and prevent in a large measure the loss now experienced in the value of the country's egg production, producers are urged to observe the following five simple rules:

1. Give the hens clean nests.
2. Gather eggs at least once daily.
3. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place.
4. Market eggs at least twice a week.
5. Kill or sell all mature male birds as soon as the hatching season closes.

This week we start advertising for the Beloit Seed Company, Beloit, Kansas. This firm has been established for several years, and has built up a splendid trade among the best farmers of Central Kansas. They have a large warehouse on the Union Pacific tracks and an up-town office. They carry a full line of all kinds of garden and field seeds. Write for their price lists, and mention Kansas Farmer.

IN THE HAND

HILL GROWN
HOMESAP
TOBACCO
25c. PER POUND

Simon Pure, Time Cured, Hill Grown,
Kentucky Leaf. Choice 1912 Crop.

(Smoking or Chewing)
9 lbs. PREPAID \$3.00

JUST TO SHOW YOU what good tobacco really tastes like, we have packed 9 pounds for sample and will send parcels post, prepaid. State whether for smoking or chewing. As sure as you order one 9 pound lot, you will order 100 pounds, at 25c. per pound. Our old customers are our best customers, so will you be if you try this sample box. Send for price list and book of testimonials. Satisfied customers in every State.

Remit by Bank Draft or Money Order. Address,
Kentucky Tobacco Co., Dept. M, Patesville, Ky.

Currie's Northern GROWN CORN

does well in all sections. Whatever your soil and climate, we have sorts to fill your needs. All are carefully graded, thoroughly tested, guaranteed of highest vitality and true to type. Write for samples today sure and get our

FREE Instructive Catalog
Tells how to make farming pay better. Offers pedigreed strains of field garden, and lower needs at reasonable prices. Ask for it on a postcard. Write now!

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Get My Big Book of FREE
Wire Fence Bargains

I want every reader of this paper to have a copy of my big illustrated catalog of wire fences and gates. It is the most interesting book of its kind ever issued—just off the press and filled with the latest and greatest bargains ever offered. 164 styles at factory cost. I have five big warehouses and branch factories at Ottawa, Kansas; Brazil, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Ft. Worth, Texas; and San Francisco, Cal. The fence and gate business is booming. Buy wire in train load lots and manufacture 164 styles of wire fences and gates, which I sell direct from factory to you at tremendous saving over usual retail prices. Write for new free catalog today. Address Geo. E. Long, Mgr., Ottawa Mfg. Co., 375 E. 1st St., Ottawa, Kan., 375 Central St., Brazil, Ind.

Seed Corn 100% Safe

Less Work—No Guessing

Start every hill in the field with corn that you are positively sure is 100% good.

Ideal Testers

Give every kernel the same test. Write us—learn the ideal way—more efficient than any ever known. Iowa alone has 5000 in use. Shipped on approval—freight prepaid. Write today! NATIONAL SEED CO., 1239 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS
\$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also eggs. J. E. GISH, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY LANGSHANS.

FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS
scoring 93½. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.
Cockerels from high-scoring stock. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS—NO
better bred. Stock and eggs ready. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

ANCONAS.

COCKERELS—ANCONAS, REDS, PEN-
celled Drakes, Bourbon Rd Turkeys. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.

DUCKS AND GESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNERS.—DUCKS,
\$1.50; drakes, \$1.25. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DRACKS—
Raised from 1000 trio. Also Shetland ponies. Frank Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, \$2.00
single, 11 for 20 drakes \$1.00. Also Prize winning S. C. Red chickens. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kansas.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-
keys. W. F. Hirsch, Ellinwood, Kan.

FOUR CHOICE BOURBON RED TOMS,
\$5.00. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK.—EGGS,
\$3 for eleven. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS—
Large-boned, healthy. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE-WINNING MAM-
moth White Holland turkeys sired by a 46-pound tom. Miss Lillian Schaal, Lexington, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—30
toms and 35 pullets, sired by first prize State Show tom. Pullets, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each; toms, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

OFFICERS.
Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
Secretary.....A. E. Wedd, Lenexa
Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
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Chairman of Legislative Committee.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....Adella B. Hester, Lone Elm
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.
Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

Shawnee Grange Elects Officers.

At the regular meeting of Shawnee Grange No. 1503 at Watson, January 7, 1914, the following officers were installed by Past Master E. L. Kendricks: Master, C. M. Warner; overseer, A. K. DeLong; lecturer, Mrs. C. M. Taylor; steward, Warner Lutes; assistant steward, Morrill Taylor; chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Wagstaff; treasurer, Mr. J. W. Thatcher; secretary, Willis Warner; gatekeepers, Frank Whinnery, Ceres; Gladys Spencer, Pomona; Nina DeLong, Flora; Julia Flohrschultz; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Hattie Klesath; musician, Mrs. Ruth Wilson.

At the next meeting a class of eight candidates will be instructed in the first and second degrees by the Shawnee Grange team.

This Grange has recently purchased a fine new piano.

Letter From Equity Grange.

On Friday, January 2, the Grange Woman's Work Committee swooped down upon the home of sister Ella Church, whom they had decoyed into starting to a neighbors where she had been led to believe the meeting was to be held. On the road she was informed of her mistake and when she returned to her home she found the table spread for a sumptuous feast and a great crowd of merry-makers welcomed her with outstretched hands and joyous greetings.

The following is the program for the afternoon, which closed with a gift show, the ladies standing in a circle and each one presenting a gift to her right-hand neighbor and receiving one from the left.

PROGRAM.

What Shall the Women of Kansas, as Citizens, Undertake First to do?
What Issue Shall They Champion and Make Their Own?
What Most Needs Their Attention in Town and Country Life?
Of What Betterment is Kansas in Greatest Need?

The next regular monthly meeting will be held in conjunction with the Grange's annual feast at the hall on the first Saturday in February.

The Grange Woman's Work Committee. At the last session of the State Grange held December 9, 10, and 11, the committee on Woman's Work introduced a resolution which was passed without protest, whereby every woman Granger was made a member of the Woman's Work Committee, making us a state-organization with a membership made up of hundreds of the best women of the state.

Think what that will mean when we all work together for our own greater efficiency, for the betterment of our homes, for better social conditions and for the good of our beloved order.

As a means to this end the State Woman's Work Committee was empowered by vote of the State Grange to have published a hand book for the use of subordinate committees.

We feel that this is a great undertaking and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all in formulating the work for 1914. We trust that you will recognize the action taken at the State Grange and at the earliest possible date elect your chairman, whose duty it will be to make semi-annual report to the state chairman. Any suggestions will be thankfully received and carefully considered by the state committee.

Hominy Muffins.

Take a cupful of warm boiled hominy cooked to the proper consistency for a breakfast mush, and mix with it a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of milk. Sift together a cupful and a half of pastry flour and a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, and add gradually to the hominy mixture. If the boiled hominy was rather thin, a little more flour may be needed to make the proper consistency. Lastly add two well beaten eggs and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND
pullets in Silver Wyandottes. Prices reasonable. H. L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,
hens and pullets. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—
Laying strain, prize-winning stock. Eggs in season. N. D. Ramsey, Hutchinson, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREED-
ing stock at all times. A few good cockerels on hand. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, THE KIND
that lay. Birds that can win in the show room. Send in your order. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, PART-
ridge Cochins. Pens (5), \$10 up. Breeder 20 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ship approval. W. J. Casey, Knoxville, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAMMOTH PE-
kin and Buff Orpington ducks, Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Ewingham, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW PARTRIDGE WY-
andottes. Cockerels, springs, at \$1.50 each; hens and pullets at \$1.25 each, of good quality. H. W. Hudson, Sylvia, Kan.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF
Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Crested Black Polish. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Pairs, trios and pens properly mated. Wm. Nellers, Cascade, Iowa.

LEGHORNS

R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50
each. Fred W. Cornell, Wakefield, Kan.

FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—ALEX
Spong, Chanute, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.
Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,
\$1.00; six, \$5.00. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKER-
els, \$1 and \$2 each. J. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,
extra quality. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS FROM
prize winning stock. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each and better also trios and pens. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—HAVE SEV-
eral good cockerels and pullets for sale at very reasonable prices if taken soon. Write at once. Also eggs in season. H. P. Swed-ferger, Wichita, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES ON SINGLE COMB
White Leghorn eggs, well culled. Prize winners. Book free. Thol. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
cockerels, prize winning stock, \$1 to \$1.50. Mrs. Frank Odle, Wamego, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BROWN LEGHORN
hens, cheap. Bronze Turkeys, cockerels, several breeds. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels and hens from Nebraska State Show winners, \$1 and \$2. Member Fillmore County Poultry Association. C. B. Brown, Fairmont, Neb.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—IN ONE OF
the largest and best displays in the state of Kansas won first and second in all singles and pens. Stock, male or female line, and eggs for sale. Write wants. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

EXHIBITION SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns, exclusively; 200 grand show cockerels. If you want prize-winners, write for description and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Sanders, Box E275, Edgewater, Colorado.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FOR
sale. Prices reasonable. Louis G. Roth, Holyrood, Kan.

A FEW ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels for sale, reasonable. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kan.

FINE R. C. E. I. RED COCKERELS FOR
sale. Eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Maggie Gingerich, Michigan Valley, Kan.

BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS—
Long back, low tail, red eyes, high scoring, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB REDS, WINNERS EAST-
ern Kansas shows. Twenty quality cockerels, \$2 to \$4. Wm. Edwards, Westphalia, Kan.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN OF S.
C. Reds. Stock and eggs. Quality and prices made attractive. Address Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—
Winners largest shows in U. S. Eight grand pens mated. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Send for mating list. William Tallant, Poultry Judge, Edmond, Okla.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKS
and cockerels that have shape, color and size, sired by roosters costing \$10 to \$30, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 each. Good hens, \$1.50 each. Pens mated for 1914 are the best we ever had. Send in your orders early. W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE LIGHT BRAH-
mas—Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

FIFTY PURE-BRED BABY CHIX FREE.
Send stamp for offer and circular, "How to Raise Baby Chix." Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKER-
els. Mrs. W. C. Potter, Jenkins, Mo.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.—FLOR-
ence Belle Ziller, Hawatha, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PRICES
reasonable. Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—BEST STRAINS—
Fifteen eggs, \$1.50; hens, \$1.50 each. Stella Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1
up. Order eggs now. Nellie McDowell, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SHELLA-
barger strain, \$2 up. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Also eggs. E. Leighton, Ewingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUMS.
Choice cockerels, \$3 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

FULL BLOOD WHITE ROCK COCKER-
els, \$1 to \$1.50 each. Nora Lamaster, Route 1, Hallowell, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS—EQUAL
the very best. Pullets and cockerels for sale now. Eggs in season. Charles Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS FOR SALE—
Bred from one of best flocks in Kansas. Large and finely marked, \$2 and \$2.50 each. A. C. Irvine, Jetmore, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—UTILITY COCKERELS,
\$2.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$1.25 to \$3.00; exhibition birds, \$5.00 up. Write for my mating list. T. H. Lucas, Pattonville, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR
sale. Cockerels at \$2; pullets and last year's hens at \$1 each. Four male and four female Hampshire pigs for sale. E. S. Tallafarro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGH-BRED BARRED
Rock eggs, \$2 per 15. Settings from first pen, headed by Sensation, winner of first 1913, 1914 State Show, \$2. Mrs. R. J. Molyneux, 523 Baltimore St., Wichita, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PULLETS,
hens and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Write for winn-ings. Address The White Rock Farm, Morrilton, Ark.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—BUY PRIZE-
winning stock. Our birds won eight firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15; utility, \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A FEW
fine cockerels and pullets for sale at right prices. Have won many prizes in state and county shows. No better rocks in Kansas. Eggs after February 1, \$2 per 15. J. C. Hoyt, Barred Rock Specialist, El Dorado, Kan.

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Buff Orpington pullets and cockerels not related. Fannie Renzenberger, Gridley, Kan.

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Crystal White Orpingtons produce heavy winter layers, also blue ribbon winners for our customers. Sale stock exhausted. Free catalog. Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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from state show winners. Dollar each and upwards. Eggs in season. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

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GOOD HOMERS FOR SALE.—MARTIN
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Breeders wanting high-class O. I. C. bred gilts should write Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Mo. He has the prize-winning kind.

If in the market for a first-class young Holstein bull sired by a noted bull and out of high-testing dam, write David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. The Colemans also breed Registered Duroc swine of the best strains.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

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MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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FARMERS—WE WANT AGENTS IN every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hail insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable." Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kan.

\$11,765 BUYS 181 ACRES, 30 MILES from Buffalo, 2 from village. Rolling loam soil, no stones, 12 acres timber, abundance of fruit, buildings worth \$5,000, including 27 choice Holsteins, 3 horses, 2 hogs, 70 hens, all fodder, sugaring tools, farming tools, latest milking machine. Easy terms. Free list. C. J. Ellis, Springfield, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs. \$65 to \$150 monthly. Vacations, steady work. Parcel Post and Income Tax means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-82, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE \$30 TO \$60 WEEKLY SELLING our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1576 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSI-ness quickly for cash, wherever it is, by our system. Particulars free. Black's Business Agency, Desk 15, Durand, Wis.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS IN SUNNY South Missouri. Homes for those of moderate means. Write for list, free. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

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WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS AND wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION IRRI-gated. Good water right. Fifteen acres bearing orchard, 45 acres alfalfa, balance plow land; 1 1/4 mile to town, on railroad. Price, \$13,000; \$7,000 cash. Horace Sharp, Owner, Joliet, Mont.

MY LAND IN LOGAN COUNTY, KAN-sas, consisting of 400 acres, as follows: The west 1/4 and south 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 Sec. 22-11-36, 400 acres. Apply to the undersigned for prices and terms. Moses Lev-erton, Warren, Ill.

A REAL SNAP, DIRECT FROM OWNER. Eastern Colorado lands. The most profitable state in America for dairying and stock raising. Easy terms. The cows will pay for the land. E. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

160 ACRES, 90 PER CENT PERFECTLY level and tillable, 30 acres broken, all fenced, house and barn, 2 1/4 miles from Malta on Great Northern railroad. Will be United States Government irrigated ditch in 1914. Best soil in Milk River Valley; convenient to creamery. Price, \$4,000, on easy terms. Frank Bogart, Helena, Mont.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES; 100 CULTIVA-tion, pasture, mow land, 7-room house, two windmills, spring water, barn, corn crib, granary, other outbuildings; rock cave, cellar under house, cistern, scales. Ten miles to Alta Vista and Council Grove. Young orchard, plenty shade trees. Phone. This is a snap. Will sell if taken within 20 days. Price, \$39 per acre. R. B. Berends, Alta Vista, Kan.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET-tlers. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railways and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 3 1/2 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE IM-proved bottom farms close to town; high school free. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

BARGAIN—160 ACRES IMPROVED UP-land, 2 miles from Tescott. W. A. Hlands, Owner, Culver, Kan.

FARM ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, \$3,-000, for registered Percheron stallions, mares or other stock. Lane Realty Co., Dighton, Kan.

1,333 1/2 ACRES, BEST FARM AND STOCK ranch in South Mississippi. Excellently improved. \$18,000. Sacrifice sale. No exchange. J. E. Lea, Owner, Magnolia, Miss.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN EAST KANSAS town of 15,000. Furnishings only; 35 rooms modern. A good business for small investment. Address Box 16, Belleville, Kan.

BACK TO THE LAND—ONLY HOME-seekers' magazine in the U. S.; full of farm bargains. 40 cents a year, six months' trial 20 cents. Home-seekers' Magazine, Dept. C-12, Traer, Iowa.

MISSISSIPPI FARMS—1,000 TO 3,000 acres. Ideal for colonization or stock ranches. Fine corn and grass lands; mild climate; short winters. Write for literature. W. S. P. Doty, Grenada, Miss.

CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan., Route 2.

REGISTERED JERSEYS. IF YOU WANT a good Jersey bull calf, write Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

MARCH RED POLL BULLS—WEIGH 600 pounds. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL, 10 MONTHS old. Fine individual. First check for \$50 takes him. John Coolidge, Greensburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS 6 TO 12 months old, eligible. \$40 to \$60. J. Hammerill, Oak Hill, Kan.

EIGHT HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers, fresh in less than 60 days. Also Berp's Trogon, registered. Write Jack Hammel, 215 Adams, Topeka.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL calf, 8 months old, from imported grand dam. Pedigree sent on request. Williams Bros., Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE WELL-marked Holstein bull calves, sired by son of King of the Pontiacs, \$18 each, crated. Lovers' Lane Dairy, St. Joseph, Mo.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—CHOICE calves, either sex. Also a few yearling heifers, best of breeding. Come or write. Geo. A. Nelson, Milltown, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY HIGH-grade calves crated for shipment anywhere. Write for prices. Wisconsin Live Stock Exchange, 894 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—TEN CHOICE REGISTERED bull calves, from 2 to 12 months old, from high-class heavy-producing Jerseys. Write me for prices, stating age you want. D. S. Mayhew, Monnett, Mo.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS. Fine young cow, large, gentle, dandy milker, fresh soon, \$175. Also pretty heifer, 10 months, \$60. Neither registered. F. O. B. Independence. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, young mules or horses—one grade black Percheron stallion 7 years old, weight 700 pounds; one black mammoth Jack 8 years old, weight 1,000. Guaranteed good breeders. Price \$900 if taken soon. Archie Myers, Osborne, Kan.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull, Victor Knight 333557. A large sleek four-year-old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Barrington Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderland Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kan.

JERSEY COWS FOR SALE—I HAVE 110 non-registered pure-blood and high-grade Jersey cows and heifers. 80 in milk or be fresh in spring, and only 56 stanchions. Must sell 25 head. Am not a dealer, but have a practical working dairy and ship the product to Kansas City; raise my own cattle, using registered bulls. If you want such cows, write me at once. Geo. S. Lin-seott, R. F. D. 3, Bonner Springs, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD USE-ful jacks. J. M. Davis, Route 2, Bronson, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA GOOD young jacks, three and five years. W. J. Strong, Moran, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM FROM owner only. Possession now or next spring. Address Jaffert, Box 754, Chicago.

PAYING 18c FOR TURKEYS; HEAVY hens and springs, 13c; light hens, stags and geese, 11c; ducks, 13c. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ROCK crusher, size for 6-h. p. gasoline engine. Must be cheap. S. H. Stockwell, Havensville, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

\$6.00 WILL BUY 100 DELICIOUS WHOLE root crown grafts. Send for list, its free. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

GREAT WHITE PEARL AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn; average test 98. W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE RE-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED for sale at \$7.00 per bushel. Send for free sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FOR SALE—SELECTED BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, \$1.75. Chas. Converse, Eskridge, Kan.

SEED CORN—FINE QUALITY OF Boone County White, 1912 crop, \$2.00 per bushel. B. A. Nichols, Hutchinson, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. My own growing and free from any kind of weed seed. Certain to please. Chas. Hardwick, Lamont, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER BUSHEL. I have 200 bushels clean alfalfa seed at \$5 per bushel, f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. Small samples free. Josiah Crosby.

CALICO SEED CORN FOR SALE—Graded, sacked and on track. Price, \$2.00 per bushel. W. J. Carpenter, Clay Center, Kan.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER—PURE-bred Boone County White, 1912 crop, raised on best Kaw Valley land. Ear corn only. Guaranteed extra fine. \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, DAWES COUNTY, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, cane, millet and sweet clover seeds. Baled alfalfa hay, all cuttings. Prices and samples free. Schwabe Bros., Chadron, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED—RE-CLEANED, HOME-grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, \$5.40, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.20 per bushel, our track. Seamless bags, 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

"101" RANCH SEED CORN—WHITE Wonder, Bloody Butcher, and Improved Indian Squaw Corn—best for the West, thoroughly acclimated, proven drought-resisters. Seed, \$2.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Bliss, Okla. For free information write Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Box 11, Bliss, Okla.

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FOR SALE—ONE GOOD AS NEW SMITH-Premier No. 2 Invisible Typewriter. Price, \$25. First class condition. Address J. W. Bear, 720 N. Holden St., Warrensburg, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, ALL prices. Guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business." Write for Catalog "G."

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ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY IN 10-pound buckets, direct from producer. Ten buckets in a box at \$9 per box. C. H. Sickles, Carlsbad, N. M.

HONEY—PURE EXTRACTED 60-LB. can, clover, \$5; 2 cans \$11.50; 80-lb. can hartsease, \$5.25; 2 cans \$10. F. O. B. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Paughburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

HOGS.

CLOSING OUT SALE, HAMPSHIRE, all ages. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—TWO EXTRA GOOD spring yearling boars for sale. Also a few sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Ernest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

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CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jackson, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Several hundred tons prairie and alfalfa hay. Will quote delivered price. Beloit Seed Co., Beloit, Kan.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET DOING \$5,000 per month. Best town in Kansas. Cash or trade. Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

LADIES—SEND 10 CENTS FOR LARGE package nice silk remnants for patchwork. Also earn money copying names. American Advertising Bureau, Leightons Corners, N. H.

RICE—NEW CROP. 100 POUNDS BEAU-tiful, clean, white table rice, put up in double sacks, freight prepaid, \$4.50, east of Rockies. Cabaniss, Rice Man, Box 13, Katy, Texas.

WHEAT RAISERS—THIS ADVERTISE-ment cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

FARMERS WISHING TO SAVE FROM \$1.00 to \$1.50 on end posts in fence building should write E. L. Russ, breeder of big type Polands, Kearney, Mo. Latest thing out in underground bracing.

EVERYBODY HAS TO SLEEP! IF YOU want to make sure of restful sleep, send us \$10.00 and secure a famous Restwell 36-pound Feather Bed and receive a 6-pound pair pillows. Freight on all prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine proposition for agents. Catalog of bedding supplies free. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 91, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 91, Charlotte, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—STEADY WORK ON FARM, by day or month, by experienced man. R. E. Newcomer, Collyer, Kan.

EXPERIENCED TELEPHONE MAN AND wife desire to take charge of a telephone system. References furnished. Address Telephony, Care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—WORK AND MANAGEMENT of farm or ranch by married man; 15 years' experience; references. E. M. Hill, Wakeeney, Kan.

WANTED—A JOB ON A FARM EITHER by month, year, or on shares, by a young married man; small family; farmer all his life. John Rupp, 3846 Wynkoop St., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—A POSITION BY MARCH 15 as farm manager. Have had practical experience and graduate of agricultural school; single, American. F. Cady, 115 N. Bassett St., Madison, Wis.

PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

VIOLINS.

GOOD VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP. EX-cellent toned. Could send on trial. Write Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES, AIREDALES, TERRIERS—Send for list. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

THOROUGHbred SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, finest markings, O. K. every way. D. R. Wakefield, Brookville, Kan.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, bred for early spring litters. A few dandy boars left, also fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind.

The Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

Offers two choice bulls, one red, one roan, 14 and 16 months old. Ten head cows from 3 to 5 years old. Prices reasonable.

HARRY T. FORBES, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

50—SUMMER DUROCS—50 Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Fall City, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Feb. 17—Joe Dvorak, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Feb. 24—H. J. Hineman & Sons and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.
March 9—C. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Feb. 16—C. S. Nevius & Son, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan.
March 25—Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. A. Forsythe, Manager, Greenwood, Mo. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 3—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Poland Chinas.
Feb. 12—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 17—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 17—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.
Feb. 17—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—A. Baker, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 28—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.
March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.
March 4—John Kemmer, Mankato, Kan.
March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
March 24—Herman Groninger & Son, Ben-dena, Kan.
Oct. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Ashville, Kan.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshah County, Kan.

Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 6—R. W. Murphy, Cosby, Mo.
Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Man-hattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
March 11—W. W. Otey and Sons, Winfield, Kan.
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 18—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Berkshires.
Feb. 10—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Sale in forenoon.

Sells Entire Herd.
R. B. Davis, Poland China breeder of Hia-watha, Kan., reports that he has sold his entire herd, including Melbourne Jumbo, to Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.

W. A. Baker & Son.
Please remember that W. A. Baker & Son, of Butler, Mo., sells Poland Chinas on Friday, February 20. Sale ad will appear next week in Kansas Farmer.

Durocs for Sale Privately.
This week we start advertising for M. M. Hendricks, one of the best and most successful Duroc Jersey breeders of Nebraska. Mr. Hendricks' herd now numbers about 150 head, and there is no better breeding. He offers 50 head of first-class August and September boars and gilts at very low prices. He can furnish pairs and trios not related. If you want Durocs, write Mr. Hendricks at once, and mention Kansas Farmer.

J. E. Gish, Black Langshan specialist lo-cated near the college, starts advertising this week. He offers choice cockerels at the low price of \$1.50 each, also eggs. Write Mr. Gish, and mention this paper.

Hill Has Percherons.
If interested in Percherons, write James C. Hill, our Percheron advertiser living at Holton, Kan. Mr. Hill offers some choice fillies for sale.

BARGAINS IN LAND

ARKANSAS VALLEY HAY AND STOCK RANCH

170 ACRES in fine alfalfa, sweet clover and prairie hay. All well fenced, house of 7 rooms, bearing fruit trees; nice grove, 3 miles town, 7 miles county seat and Division Ranch joins free range. Price, \$50 per a. Can furnish good title and terms. 5% int. Owner must retire on account of old age. Also have a few quarters smooth raw land real cheap. Commission to agents. Write today. BOX 451, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING ANYWHERE. REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

80 A. VALLEY FARM, \$2,500; Imp.; 11st map free. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

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

FINE BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARM. For sale on exceptional terms, 400 acres, 1 1/2 miles from trading and shipping town on Frisco R. R.; 120 bottom alfalfa land, 30 acres alfalfa, balance pasture; nicely improved. \$55 per acre, \$3,000 cash, owner carry balance 6 per cent. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

HAY AND DAIRY FARM. 20 miles north of Colorado Springs; 35 acres in timothy and clover, 120 cultivated, good improvements, running water, 5 miles to good market. Price, \$10,000; one-third cash, balance to suit. R. J. Gwillim, Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—640 acres of Pratt Co., Kan., one of the best farms; 450 acres in cultivation, good improvements, 11-room house, modern; good barn and orchard. The best of towns. There is about \$500 cash in wheat. Close to town and school. E. F. D. and telephone. Address Box 238, Pratt, Kansas.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS, 21 STATES. \$15 to \$50 an acre. Live stock and tools often included to settle quickly. More for your money in productive land near good markets here today than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. Big illustrated bargain sheet free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 77, New York City.

140 ACRES, 2 1/2 Miles McAlester, city of 15,000. All tillable, bottom and second bottom, no timber or rock; no overflow; 35 a. cultivation, balance meadow. \$32 per acre, terms. No exchange. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

SNAP.

Farm adjoining town. 160 acres joining Fall River, Kan.; fenced, cross-fenced; 35 acres cultivated, balance fine native grass, used as meadow and pasture; dandy dairy farm; 6-room house; nice home. Price, \$5,500, half cash, balance time to suit. Owned by non-residence, hence low price. Also rich black loam 40-acre farm 3 miles out, fairly well improved; 37 acres cultivated; grow anything; finest water in state. Price, \$1,400; \$800 cash, balance to suit. I can suit any man for land. Write me for list. W. A. Nelson, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

COLORADO

The Land of Sunshine, Health and Good Crops, for Cheap Land. No hot winds, cool nights. Land very productive for all kinds of crops, and where dairying and general farming is assured. 320 acres improved Elbert County farm, with 100 acres in cultivation and fenced, with open range for 300 head of stock; average 11 miles to two good towns; good roads the year round; 1 and 1/2 miles to school. This farm is A. No. 1 and will bear close investigation. Price, \$25.00 per acre. If interested, deal direct with owner and save commissions. Any and all information accurately given. F. E. JANKE, 121 N. Walnut St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FIELD NOTES

S. D. & B. H. Frost are offering an extra good lot of O. I. C. spring gilts, also a fine lot of fall pigs, all sired by prize winners.

Chestnut's Holsteins.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons, of Denison, Kan., breed registered Holstein cattle, O. I. C. swine, and White Plymouth Rock chickens. For anything in their line write them fully.

Coleman's Big Polands.

John Coleman, of Denison, Kan., is one of the largest Poland China breeders in the state. His herd now numbers around 150 head and is headed by noted boars and contains sows of the biggest blood lines. If you want a bred gilt or a fall boar or open gilt, write to John. See his card in the Jackson County department.

Durocs at Formoso, March 18.

R. P. Wells, the big Duroc Jersey breeder at Formoso, Kan., changes his spring sale date from March 5 to March 18. Mr. Wells will have a fine lot of bred sows for this sale, most of them bred to his great young boar, Crimson Defender. He is 53 inches in length and has a heart girth of 51 inches, with an 8-inch bone.

W. A. Baker Bred Sow Sale.

On February 20, W. A. Baker & Son, of Butler, Mo., will sell 40 head of brood sows and gilts. They always have a good offering, and have the big, smooth, easy-feeding Poland Chinas that have always made good, and Mr. Baker has sold the foundation stock for a number of Kansas and Missouri herds. Please watch for sale ad in later issue and arrange to attend the sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. W. Meyer, of Nortonville, Kan. On February 10 Mr. Meyer will sell at his farm near Nortonville, 48 head of horses and mules. His offering will include a number of fine Percheron mares, some of them in foal to jack and some to Percheron horse; some fine Shire mares and a lot of good mules, including some well matched teams. Look up this ad and arrange to attend this sale.

Maple Grove Stock Farm.

In a letter from W. Z. Baker, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Rich Hill, Mo., Mr. Baker says: "My Poland Chinas are doing well, and all my sows that go in my February 19 bred sow sale are bred safe. My catalog will be ready to mail out by February 1." Mr. Baker has one of the best herds in Missouri, and will have a splendid offering to sell on February 19. Please watch for sale announcement later and send in your name for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Wells Has Durocs.

R. P. Wells, Duroc Jersey breeder of Formoso, Kan., changes his card this week and offers for sale his herd boar, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarax, the noted state fair

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ka.

WE OWN 13,600 acres in fertile Pawnee Valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth. Five sets of improvements. Shallow water. Will sell eighty acres or more. Frisell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

130 ACRES, 1 1/4 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 80 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oil-gas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No income. Will sell at once, \$60 a. and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms. LOCK BOX 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

LOOK 200 ACRES, \$4,000. \$1,200 cash, terms to suit buyer on balance. We sell or trade lands or anything anywhere. "Ask Kiran & Laird about it." West Plains, Howell Co., Mo.

A BARGAIN IN TRADE. Splendid business proposition in one of the best small towns in Kansas. Complete line of harness and horse goods. Good business building on corner, fine location; fine 9-room residence, first-class condition, with six lots and outbuildings. Price, \$15,000. Will trade for land of equal value anywhere in central or eastern Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Dodge City, Kan. Telephone 2.

FOR SALE—Well improved smooth 80 acres 1 1/4 miles from Garnett, Kansas, 50 acres clover and timothy, 2 acres prairie grass, balance in cultivation. Some fruit, peaches and grapes. Plenty of good water. Good 6 room house. New barn 32 x 40. Cattle shed 25 x 50. Corn crib 14 x 20 and other outbuildings. Also have a highly improved 40-acre suburban home, which I would trade for unimproved prairie hay land. For particulars, write W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

winner. This boar is a splendid breeder and is only being sold because there is so much of his breeding in the herd. His dam was out of Village Pride. Mr. Wells also offers some choice summer and fall boars sired by Buddy O. K. These are extra heavy boned and growthy. Most of the sows of the farm are in pig to the great breeding young boar, Crimson Defender. Remember Mr. Wells sells March 5.

Tatarax Herd Durocs.

In this issue Hammond & Buskirk, Newton, Kan., offer some choice bred gilts by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tatarax Col. These gilts are bred for late April and May litters. Just a good time for a gilt to farrow and raise her litter. The prices are very reasonable on these gilts. Don't fail to write them. It will pay you to write early, as they are bargains and won't last long. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Breeders wanting the old original big-boned spotted Poland Chinas should not overlook the Ennis Farm herd at Horine Station, Mo. This is one of the good herds of the old-fashioned spotted kind, and breeders will always find high-class breeding stock for sale at the Ennis farm. Look up the advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write them your wants.

Attention is called to the Jersey sale advertisement of B. C. Settles, sales manager, to be held at Palmyra, Mo., February 10, 1914. On that date, under the management of Mr. Settles, 75 head of registered and high-grade Jerseys will be sold. If you are looking for heavy-producing Jerseys with quality and breeding, write Mr. Settles for catalog at once. See his ad on page two.

Roy Johnson's Sale Averages \$36.80.

On January 20, Roy Johnson, of South Mound, Kan., sold 40 head of sows, spring and fall gilts, as advertised. The highest price was paid for No. 1 in the catalog, that number going to J. M. Myers, at Jefferson, Kan. Several breeders from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma were present and, while nothing sold high, it was a good, snappy sale, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Johnson. At the close of the sale five September boar pigs and two spring boars were sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$75. The seven head averaged \$38.60, and the top was \$75, going to Oklahoma. This being the first sale of the season it was a splendid compliment to Mr. Johnson to have such a good crowd of breeders attend and buy liberally. We omit report in full for lack of space.

Duroc breeders should not overlook R. W. Murphy's Duroc sow sale at Cosby, Mo., February 6. He will have a great offering of 34 head of select tops of his herd, sired by his great herd boar, King of the Pike, and bred to his great young Premier bred boar, Col. Orion. This will be a strictly high-class offering and will interest breeders wanting herd improvers.

J. W. Meyer's Sale of HORSES and MULES

AT FARM THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES EAST OF NORTONVILLE AND FOUR MILES WEST OF CUMMINGS, KANSAS,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914

48 - HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES - 48

THE OFFERING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

One Gray Percheron Mare—Six years old, in foal to jack.
One Sorrel Percheron Mare—Six years old, weight 1,600 pounds, in foal to jack.
One Bay Percheron Mare—Six years old, weight 1,500 pounds, in foal to Percheron horse.
One Bay Percheron Mare—Weight 1,450 pounds, in foal to Percheron horse.
One Team Black Shire Mares—Four and five years old, weighing 2,600 pounds; full sisters, well matched.
One Team Black Mare Mules—Six years old, weight 3,000 lbs., well matched.
One Team Brown Mare Mules—Six and seven years old, weight 3,100 pounds.
One Team Black Horse Mules—Four years old, weight 2,200, well matched.
Eighteen Head Coming Two-Year-Old Mules—All the big-boned kind, some well-matched teams and mostly all mare mules. Will meet all Santa Fe trains at Nortonville.

J. W. Meyer, Nortonville, Kan.

Auctioneer—Col. John Daum.

Harry T. Forbes' Shorthorns. In this issue H. T. Forbes, of Topeka, Kan., is offering ten Shorthorn cows and two extra good Scotch bulls. The cows have all been bred to drop calves early, and are from three to five years old, just the right age to buy to make money. The bulls are all headers, one a beautiful roan and the other a deep red. They are pure Scotch bulls and priced to sell. Please see ad in this issue and write your wants.

Ninety-five Hereford Bulls for Sale.

In this issue Sam Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., is offering 20 two-year-old Hereford bulls, 55 coming two-year-old bulls, and 20 yearling bulls, all registered and sired by high-class herd bulls that weigh over a ton and represent the blood lines of Beau Brummel, March On, Hessiod, Perfection, and Imported Britisher. A number of herd headers can be picked from this number suitable from one to a carload, to suit the purchaser; all in good condition, well marked, good size, large boned, good colors, and nearly all have curly coats. Mr. Drybread can also spare a few cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to drop calves early in the spring. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

E. M. Wayde's Poland Sale.

Tuesday, February 17, E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kan., will sell 30 head of herd sows and 10 fall boars. A number of the sows are sired by Master Hadley 2d and bred to a son of Big Orange. This is Mr. Wayde's first sale, and he promises a good offering. A number of the sows have raised litters and have proven regular producers. Mr. Wayde has bought from some of the best herds in Kansas and Missouri and has a good herd of Poland hogs of the large medium and useful kind. Please send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

The Percheron and Belgian horses advertised by W. H. Richards, of Emporia, were all selected direct from the farmers. Special attention was given in these selections for bone, size, breeding and all-round draft type. Mr. Richards is furnishing gilt edge guarantee good for two years with each horse sold. He writes us so low they are bound to sell. Before buying breeding horses go and see what this firm has to offer. They are doing a straight and honest business with all, and only ask you to come and see and be convinced. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer in writing.

D. C. Van Nice, of Richland, Kan., owner of one of the best herds of double-standard Polled Durham cattle in the West, is offering some very fine young bulls, also some extra good cows and heifers. His herd is headed by Roan Hero 3613 (229963), the international champion, and Acacia Prince 8079 (308159), grand champion at Topeka, 1913, two of the great bulls of the breed. Breeders wanting bulls, cows and heifers that are high-class should not overlook this great herd. Mr. Van Nice invites inspection of his herd.

Arkell Writes.

James Arkell, writes us to change his card and mention the fact that he has bred gilts for sale. These gilts were sired by Mr. Arkell's great breeding boar, First Quality, and they are bred to his new boar, Longfellow Again, a son of old Longfellow Jr., the boar so good that his owner refused \$1,500 cash for him. He was bred in Iowa and has a line of big breeding behind him. He stands up good and has great length with heavy bone and deep side. He bids fair to make the best boar ever owned by Mr. Arkell, and he has owned some mighty good ones. Fall pigs are also for sale.

J. R. Cline's Poland China Sale.

On February 18 J. R. Cline of Iola, Kan., will sell 50 head of brood sows and gilts. They are of the best blood lines of the Poland China big-type breeding and bred to Tecumseh Hadley 61410, Long King's Equal 2d 68928, and Glasford 68796. Tecumseh Hadley is one of the best sons of Major B. Hadley and about as large a Poland China boar as we know of. Long King's Equal 2d is by the famous Long King. Glasford is by Melbourne's Jumbo 61949 and out of the great sow, Louise Bell. Everyone interested in Poland Chinas should send for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale, as it will be one of the good offerings that will be sold this spring. Don't miss this opportunity.

Charles Morrison & Son, of Phillipsburg, Kan., owners of the noted Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle, report good sales of breeding stock. Among the recent sales was a herd of 20 head to the State Hospital at Nevada, Mo. F. B. Galloway, steward of the institution, selected the 19 cows and heifers and the young bull that made up the herd purchased. The cows and heifers

were sired by Actor 7781 and Launfal 13221 and the young bull by Crema 22d. This is the best lot of Red Polled cattle ever shipped out of the state to go to one farm. They also sold two very fine cows to Sollner & Heiser, of Downs, Kan., making eight head of choice cows sold to this firm since last spring. A fine bull to Colorado parties is another recent sale reported, and they still have a number of very fine under-a-year bulls sired by Crema 22d for sale. Write them for prices and description.

Avoid the Dangers of Stall Feeding.

This is the timely warning we have noticed in all the agricultural papers of late—a warning issued by Dr. Gilbert Hess, one of the foremost veterinarians of the United States. Dr. Hess backs up his warning with sound facts. He states that an animal taken off pasture and put on dry feed is very liable to get out of fix because corn, oats and hay do not contain the laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass. The doctor describes some of the many ailments that farm stock often suffer from during the winter months while on dry feed and closely confined. Some of your animals, he says, are sure to become constipated, others off feed, rough in the hair, with pale-ness of the eyes, lips and nostrils, or the legs may swell, or dropsical swellings of the abdomen appear, or the urine may become yellow or thick, but the most common ailment of all, especially among hogs, is worms. Our readers know full well that these ailments are often prevalent. Dr. Hess advises the use of Dr. Hess' Stock Tonic while stock are on dry feed. He states positively that his scientific preparation (which by the way has been on the market over 21 years) will make stock healthy, expel worms and keep your animals fit and well. He gives a remarkable guarantee to the effect that his dealer in your town will supply you with enough Dr. Hess Stock Tonic for all your stock, and if it does not do as he claims, he has authorized his dealer to return your money.

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., manufacturers of Wright's Condensed Smoke and Wright's Ham Pickle, is one of Kansas City's large industries, manufacturing products that enable the readers of this paper who do their own butchering to cure their meats at home, thus doing away with the old-fashioned smokehouse and its attendant dangers. The government in making a recent decision regarding the value of these products, stamped its guarantee upon them, and it is the intention of the E. H. Wright Company, in order to introduce these products to people who are not acquainted with them, to send a free sample of their condensed smoke to every reader sending his name and the names of five of his neighbors who cure their own meats. With the reduction in express rates and the parcels post, an opportunity is offered those who butcher their own hogs to sell them to the cities to the users direct, thereby making a good profit. A postal sent to the E. H. Wright Co., Ltd., 332 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo., will bring this sample to you.

Inventor of Steel Shingles Honored.

E. W. Edwards, inventor of the famous Edwards Steel Shingle, and with whom many readers of this publication are acquainted, has just been chosen head of the Business Men's Club in one of the nation's largest cities. This commercial body is composed of the leading business men of Cincinnati. Mr. Edwards' election shows the confidence in which he is held by men who know him best. Besides being the originator of the Edwards Steel Shingle, Mr. Edwards is president of the Edwards Manufacturing Company. The reason why Edwards Steel Shingles have become so popular is that their edges and surface are protected against rust by a special process. This process is known as the Edwards "Tightcote" process, and was invented by Mr. Edwards. Each Edwards Steel Shingle has not only thoroughly galvanized sides, but each edge is dipped in molten zinc. This thoroughly protects Edwards Steel Shingles from rusting at the very point where common tin roofing is most susceptible. Another thing which has popularized these shingles is that they come in big clusters of 100 or more. They require no skilled laborers, and most farmers have their farm hands do the work. Because of the heavily galvanized sides, no paint is required. There are now more than 125,000 delighted users of the Edwards Steel Shingle who will be interested in knowing of this unusual honor conferred on the inventor, Mr. E. W. Edwards.

The Howells Sell February 3.

Remember the big sale of registered Duroc bred sows and gilts to be made by Howell Bros., Herkimer, near Marysville, Kan. This will be one of the best offerings of the season. The spring gilts will weigh around 300 pounds by sale day. Those by Joe's Pride are extra fine. Remember the date, Tuesday, February 3, and come or send bids.

J. R. CLINE'S POLAND CHINA SALE

IOLA, KAN., FEB. 18, 1914

50 - SOWS and GILTS - 50

Bred to the following herd boars for March litters: Tecumseh Hadley 61410, Long King's Equal 2d 68928, Glasford 68796, head of my herd of big-boned Poland Chinas; Tecumseh Hadley, son of Major B. Hadley, grand champion of all breeds at the American Royal of 1911, and Perfection Tecumseh 129157, an 800-pound sow that took second; Long King's Equal 2d, son of J. B. Lawson's famous Long King's Equal 53730, and Black Beauty 2d 143094; Glasford, son of Melbourne's Jumbo 61941 and Louise Bell 144794.

The fine sows and gilts that will go in my February 18 sale will be bred to these great boars, and I don't believe there are three better ones in any man's herd. Write for catalog and come to my sale. I will guarantee a good offering and you will be pleased with them.

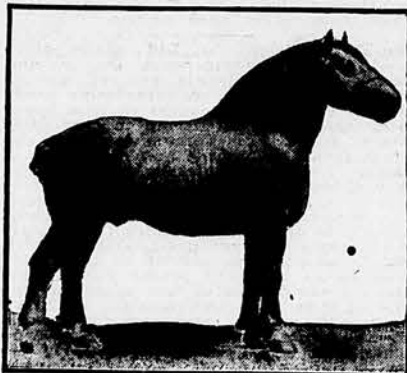
All my sows are of the very best blood lines, of the big, smooth, easy-feeding Polands. All well grown out and in fine condition. Come to my sale and see my hogs, whether you buy or not. Spend a day with me. Sale right in town. Remember the date is February 18th at Iola, Kansas. If you cannot come, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care and I will see that you have fair treatment.

J. R. CLINE, Iola, Kansas

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer

HORSES AND MULES

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS



Importation arrived October 1, 1913. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS
Emporia, Kansas

LOCUST BLUFF STOCK FARM

Jacks, Jennets, Herefords and Holsteins. Twelve fine Missouri-bred jacks for sale, sired by None Such, the best son of King of Giants. Also extra fine Holstein bull and one extra Hereford bull ready for service. We also have younger bulls. We are breeders, not speculators. All stock guaranteed as represented.

JOHN G. THOMAS & SON, Harris, Mo.

OSAGE VALLEY JACK FARM. Sixteen jacks, from 4 months to 3 years old. Yearlings up to 15 hands, standard. One jack just turned 3 years old, weight 1,050. Forty jennets in herd, second to none, some for sale. Twenty years a breeder.

W. D. GOTT, Xenia, Bourbon County, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS. Eighty large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railroads.

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERONS SHIRES BELGIANS

We now have in our barns a new importation of extra big high-class stallions. We are pricing these horses very reasonably and also have a few first-class home-bred stallions which we will sell at from \$200 to \$600.

It will pay you to come to Lincoln and see these horses or send for our free catalog.

Watson, Woods Bros., & Kelly Co.

Box 29 LINCOLN, NEB.

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and precept servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

JACKS Five and six years old, 15% and 16% hands, weigh up to 1,200. \$1,000 each, no trades. Also Durocs. Owner of grand champion sow, Model Queen. Stock for sale.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kan.

20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS. Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; jacks old enough, well broken.

Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kansas.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms. Big bone Kentucky mammoth jacks; Percheron stallions, mares, saddlers. Special prices in half car or carload lots. Write for catalogs. **Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky.**

SEVEN SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS Sire and dam of Shires imported. Prices, \$250 to \$650. Farm 4 1/2 miles from Wakefield. Will meet trains if notified in time. **JAMES AULD, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kan.**

BRED SOW SALE

**BURLINGTON, KANSAS
TUES, FEB., 17, 1914**

**30 HEAD BRED SOWS
AND GILTS 30**

**Ten Fall Boars all
Large Type Polands**

A number of the sows are sired by Master Hadley 2d and bred to a son of Big Orange. A few gilts by a son of Expansion Wonder will be bred to Master Hadley 2d, a good son of Big Hadley. A number of the sows have raised litters and have proven good producers. I am selling some of my best sows bred to good boars. All big-type breeding. Sale will be held right in town, in comfortable building. Please send for a catalog and come to my sale. This is my first sale and I guarantee a good clean offering of brood sows that will make money. If you can not attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. Write today for catalog.

E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE Three big black jacks, guaranteed, and a well improved farm of 230 acres; best of soil, bluegrass, alfalfa abounds; finely located home. Stock must go. No trade. Write. Better come and see if you mean business.

CLEM L. SMITH, Lawson, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, P. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

40 - BERKSHIRE BOARS - 40 Cholera Proof (Hyber-immunized) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

Star Breeding Farm

HEREFORD CATTLE DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE. 20 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS
55 COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS
20 BIG STRONG YEARLING BULLS
All registered and sired by high-class herd bulls. A carload of cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to drop calves early in the spring. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see me.

Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Prize-Winning Poland Chinas. On February 19 W. Z. Baker, of Rich Hill, Mo., will sell 55 head of tried Poland China sows, all of large-type prize-winning blood. They will be bred to the three great boars, King Hadley, King John and King Blain Jr., three boars as good as are known to the Poland China breed and owned on one farm. They have been bred right and fed right and will make good to the purchaser if given proper care. The sale will be held right in town, in heated building. Every one will be made comfortable. Please read sale ad and send early for a catalog. It tells the whole story, and you will enjoy reading it. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the card of R. C. Watson, owner of Walnut Grove Duroc herd, Altoona, Kan. Mr. Watson is offering a choice lot of tried sows and spring gilts, also two herd boars and fall pigs. The sows and gilts offered are bred to R. C. Buddy by Buddy K. 4th,

Watson's Col. by B. & C's Col., and Watson's Model Top by Model Top. The older hogs of the herd are all immune. Look up his card. He is quoting prices for high-class breeding stock that will interest you.

Dispersion Sale of Percherons. Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of Snyder & Stalons, proprietors of the Grand View Stock Farm, Oskaloosa, Kan. This firm has been breeding Percherons for a good many years and will disperse their carefully selected herd on January 29. They feel that a more carefully or better selected herd will not be offered in Kansas this year. They have always been especially careful in selecting their breeding stock to avoid the defects most common in draft horses. Not a beefy hook or bad eye will be found in the offering. Their endeavor through these years has been to breed the useful kin, and the work on the farm has been done entirely by the Percheron stallions and mares. Send for catalog, and plan to attend the sale.



A Pair of Mares Raised on the Ewing Farm.

Ewing Bros.' Percherons. With this issue Ewing Bros., near Pawnee Rock, Barton Co., Kan., start an ad for their Percheron sale. The writer called at the Ewing farm and found a number of Percheron stallions and mares as well grown out as can be found on any farm in Kansas. The Ewing Brothers started with imported foundation stock, the best they could buy. They have given their young stock the proper feed and care and now have for sale a number of young stallions that are extra good. They are a clean lot, the low down blocky kind that will please anyone wanting a good home-grown Percheron. The Ewing Brothers are men of honor and their word is as good as a bond. All the horses offered for sale were raised on their farms. They are broken to serve and are priced very reasonably for first-class stock. They are all registered in the Percheron Society and came from some of the best families imported from France. Please look up ad and write for descriptive folder and price list. You can make no mistake if you buy from this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

TRUMP'S IMMUNE DUROC Sows At Auction

Formoso, Jewell Co., Kans.
Monday, February, 9, 1914

40 Head FOUR SPRING BOARS
TWO TRIED SOWS
THIRTY-FOUR SPRING GILTS 40 Head
FORTY HEAD

Sows and gilts all bred for March and April farrow to the herd boars, Chief Model Top 150169, Defiance 2d, and B. & C's Col. Chief, three boars as good as can be found in any herd in the country.

The offering, taken as a whole, is one of unusual merit, well grown out, smooth and uniform. Many of the gilts are out of sows that will weigh 700 pounds in high flesh. They are sired by five different boars. Besides those mentioned are Rambler's Wonder, Second Climax, Model Top, etc.

The gilts will have plenty of size, and everything in the sale will be IMMUNE. Sale under cover. Write for catalog. Stop at Commercial Hotel.

E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

Auctioneers: John Brennen, Jesse Howell.

Send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Formoso, Kansas.



One of the Wallace Kind.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Great Offering of

MAMMOTH BRED SOWS AND GILTS

At My Farm Near Bunceton, Missouri,

THURS., FEBRUARY 12

Come and see a grand offering of FIFTY BRED SOWS and GILTS, all showing safe in pig, that have been carefully handled and fed and are ready to raise large, strong litters and make money for you.

**A TOP SELECTION FROM MY GREAT
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My catalog will interest you. Send for it today.

A number of sows will have litters, and the others will be heavy in pig to my four great herd boars, GRAND MAMMOTH, EXPANSION WONDER, A MONARCH, BIG WONDER. If you cannot attend, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care.

**W. B. WALLACE
BUNCETON, MO.**

Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE Sale of Immune

DUROCS AND BERKSHIRES

At College Sale Pavillion

Tuesday, February, 10, 1914

BERKSHIRES
Beginning at 9:30

Forty head, consisting of 20 fall yearlings and 20 spring gilts. All bred to our noted herd boars and sired by such boars as Second Masterpiece 127900, a boar with a national reputation and a grandson of Masterpiece and Black Robin Hood. He himself grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1912.

DUROCS
Sell After Dinner

Fifteen fall gilts and 20 select spring gilts, sired by Beauty's Babe, grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1911; Good As Gold, a son of the grand champion boar, Good Enuff; Tat Orion, a son of the noted prize winner, Tatarax; G. M.'s Col., and other great breeding boars. They are bred to Babe's Beauty, Good As Wonder, Kansas Volunteer, and other good sires.

This offering is a select one and has been selected and fed with an idea to future usefulness. All immune and in splendid breeding form. Write for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care.

ANIMAL HUSBANRY Dept., K. S. A. C.

Manhattan, Kansas

AUCTIONEER, L. R. BRADY.

IMMUNE DREAMLAND COL. DISPERSION BRED SOW SALE

Asherville, Kansas
Friday, Feb. 6, 1914

60 Golden Rule Duroc 60
Jerseys at Auction

12 Outstanding Tried Sows, both for quality and breeding.

12 Fall Yearlings, richly bred and uniform.

36 Spring Gilts, tops from this season's big crop.

Three Herd Boars, good enough to head any herd.

The fall yearlings and spring gilts are all either sired by or bred to the herd boars, Dreamland Col., River Bend Col. and L. C.'s Defender. The tried sows include some of the best sows of the breed and sows that I would not price but for the fact that I am making a dispersion sale.

Included are daughters of Waveland Col., Buddy K. 4th, B. & C's Col., and a lot of other noted sires. These sows are just in their prime; large, smooth, and the kind that farrow ten to thirteen every time.

I will also sell twenty strictly tops of my fall pigs, both sexes, among them many herd boar and sow prospects. Write for catalog giving breeding and descriptive notes of every animal to be sold. Everything IMMUNE from cholera. Sale in town under cover.

Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Auctioneers: John Brennen, Will Myers, W. C. Curphey. Those unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care.

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CATTLE**

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IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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The young sire, Sunflower Sir Hengerveld Walker No. 116779, born March 5, 1913. Ready for light service. Sire, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King 61250, our senior sire, by King Walker. Dam, Lady Woodcrest Beets, a 19-pound 3-year-old granddaughter of the great Hengerveld DeKol. Write for price and particulars. Other good ones.

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We now have about 50 head cows, three to six years old, mostly springers, some to freshen soon; 12 head two year old first calf heifers; a few young bulls. Cows are high grade and bred to registered bulls. Edmunds & Young, Council Grove, Kansas.

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Concordia, Kansas.

Sixty Head of Registered and High Grade **HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS** For sale. Also several registered bull calves. **C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS,** Rossville, Kansas.

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Young bulls ready to ship. Bred cows and heifers, best of breeding. Inspection invited. **Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

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Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring. **Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.**

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Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in herd, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 11372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale. **ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.**

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At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write. **H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.**

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Herd Bulls—Financial Countess Lad, the only national champion whose dam, Financial Countess, was also national butter champion. Ruby's Financial Count, Register of Merit dam with milk record of 56 pounds per day, sire a Register of Merit son of Financial King. Cows in calf to Financial Lad for sale. **J. E. JONES, Proprietor, Nowata, Okla.**

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

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Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull, \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboe Knight. **R. J. LINSFOTE, Holton, Kansas.**

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A few bull calves for sale, sired by Sultan of Comfortholm. Dams of Golden Lad breeding. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. **E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.**

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Double standard, weight 2,200; extra individual. Also 12 Shorthorn cows in calf to him, and younger bulls. Inspection invited. **JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.**

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Yearling bulls all sold. Have 20 bull calves, oldest a March calf. Reds, roans and red with white marks. Some of them from extra heavy milking dams. Some sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Valiant, and some by Highland Chief. Few coming two. Visitors always welcome.

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For Sale—Six choice young bulls ready for service, in age from ten to fourteen months. Good individuality and of the best known Shorthorn families. Also few big-type Poland China boars and gilts. Inspection invited. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

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Big and beefy, nice red, just right for few cows next summer. Few cows and heifers bred to our beefiest bulls. Write or come and we will show you. **JEWELL BROTHERS, Humboldt, Kansas.**

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Fourteen months old, sire Lord Hastings out of Scotch dams. Prices reasonable. Write us. **J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan.** Route 1, Box 144.

Dual Shorthorns, Hornless. 5415½ pounds butter sold 1911. No calf tasted skim milk. Infant male calves. **J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.**

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Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune gilts to be bred December and January to my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized double treatment. **N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.**

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Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. No stock for sale at present time. **J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.**

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Durocs—Best breeding. Also a fine herd boar, cheap. **R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kansas.**

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Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale. **DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.**

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THIRTY DAYS SPECIAL PRICES.
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50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick. **A. J. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.**

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Extra good March and April boars, sired by "Big Orange Again," and "Gritter's Surprise." Dams—By "A Wonder," "Miller's Chief Price," and "Podendorf's 'Chief Price Again.'" Immured. Priced right. **A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.**

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Six spring boars sired by Missouri Metal out of Big Logan Ex. Sows, ten fall pigs, five gilts and five boars out of same sows; sired by Chief Mogul. Prices reasonable. Write us. **J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan.** Route 1, Box 144.

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Herd boar Melbourne Jumbo, two tried sows daughters of Gold Metal, two July gilts by herd boar, and 20 choice fall pigs. Low prices for quick sale. **E. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

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For sale, bred to a good son of Big Ben. The sows are granddaughters of Gold Metal and other big boars. Also select fall boars. **AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.**

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Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion, What's Ex, and Grand Look Jr. Stock for sale. **E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.**

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Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows; fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take your choice. All tried sows bred to the great "Blue Valley Gold Dust," gilts sired by him. Inspection invited. **R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.**

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Choice spring boars for sale by a grandson of the noted A Wonder. Also bred gilts and fall pigs. **L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.**

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Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ**, Holton, Kansas.

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HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON**, Emmett, Kansas.

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"BUFFALO AQUEINALE DODE," son of a 24-lb. cow, heads our Holsteins. Cows are as good as we could find. Young bulls for sale later. Visitors always welcome. **DAVID COLEMAN & SONS**, Denison, Kan.

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SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM Offers for sale bull dropped June 15, 1913. Sire, a grandson of Sultan of Oaklands; dam, first prize Nebraska State Fair. **J. B. PORTER & SON**, Mayetta, Kan.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON**, Denison, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Pleasant Home Farm. Choice Durocs. Headed by "K's Golden Rule," grandson of Golden Rule, dam of Tatarax breeding. Prize winning Black Langshans. Stock for sale. **George H. Klusmire**, Holton, Kan.

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POLAND CHINAS.

ORANGE CHIEF 68739 heads my herd of the big smooth kind. Fall boars and gilts sired by Sunny Colossus and Blue Valley Giant 2d, out of sows with both size and quality. **WALTER DODSON**, Denison, Kan.

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MAHANS BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. **J. D. MAHAN**, Whiting, Kansas.

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion. Price We Know. Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN**, Denison, Kan.

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and Paris and Belgian winners are the "Town Talk" Iams' "Swell Horses" and "Hard Time" prices are "business propositions" that make the "electric wheels" work fast under a "wise buyer's hat." Ikey, why worry? "Iams' selling clothes" fit all buyers. Iams has

SIXTY PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds. All registered, approved, stamped and inspected by Governments of France and U. S., and Certificates "Stamped O. K." All sound, "Bell Ringers," "Iams Kind" need no State Law to make "them sound." Iams sells "winners."

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400

(Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at 8%. One year's time and security at 6%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives 60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Half Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 insurance. Iams' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Iams backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented and at less price for "Toppers" than elsewhere. Never were such "big show horses" offered at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. References: First Natl., Omaha Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462). Stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Come and see the largest pure-bred herd in the West before buying. One hundred and fifty head for sale.

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda - - - Kansas.

STALLION AND JACK SALE

At my farm near Devon, Bourbon County, Kansas

Saturday, February 7, 1914

One herd jack, 7 years old; five extra good two-year-old jacks; three jennets, one 4, one 5 and one 8 years old; one imported Belgian stallion, imported by W. H. Boyles last January, 1913; three Percheron stallions, 1, 4, 6 and 10 years old; one Shetland stallion; one saddle stallion; 100 head cattle, 1 and 2 years old. Send for catalog at once.

J. A. GODMAN, Devon, Kansas

Auctioneer, R. L. HARRIMAN.

FIELD NOTES

Poland China Boars.

C. F. Behrent, Poland China breeder located at Oronoque, Norton County, Kansas, starts advertising in this issue, offering for sale a number of choice big-type Poland China boars sired by the noted boar, Blue Valley Look, owned jointly by Mr. Behrent and J. F. Foley, also of Oronoque. These boars came along in the summer and are large and thrifty and ready for service. They are out of large smooth sows and will be priced low for a short time in order to move them quickly.

Rollers for Jacks and Jennets.

Over at Circleville, in Jackson County, Kansas, is located one of the oldest and strongest herds of registered jacks and jennets to be found anywhere in any western state. The herd was established in 1881 and many breeding animals from this herd are now in service all over the West. Fourteen big strong jacks and 25 jennets are

offered for sale now. Look for the advertisement in our Jackson County advertising section.

Duroc breeders should not overlook the sale of Duroc bred sows to be held by Horton & Hale at Rushville, Mo., February 7. They will have one of the good offerings of the season, a large part of it made up of fall yearlings. This offering is right in every way and will interest breeders wanting good ones. Mr. Horton will also sell his 160-acre farm near Iatan, Mo., at this sale.

I have had a great sale on both cattle and chickens. I shipped one bull 180 miles east of Kansas City, Mo. The rest have gone to different points in Kansas. Every customer has written me that he was well pleased—better than he expected. I got inquiries for three bulls today. I sold all of my heifers long ago, could have sold a great many more. I have four bulls left, from eight to twelve months old. Three of them are extra good ones.—ALVIN TENNYSON, Miltonvale, Kan.

125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.
Importer and Breeder

55 Head Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts 55

Six coming 3 years old, 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; four coming 4-year-olds, will weigh right at a ton; several 2-year-olds and yearlings. Well grown out and priced to sell. Ten head Shetlands. Write us your wants, or come and see us. We can please you.

Farm Ten Miles West of Great Bend,
Ewing Bros., Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants.

Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**

54 Percheron Stallions

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2's to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and a bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas.**

R. W. MURPHY'S DUROC SALE

At Cosby, Mo., February 6, 1914

THIRTY-FOUR HEAD OF STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS SPRING
YEARLINGS AND SPRING GILTS

Sired by my great Duroc boar, King of the Pike, winner of first championship and grand championship at St. Joseph Interstate Fair, 1913. They are out of Crimson Rambler, Proud Advance and Can't Be Beat dams. Breeders and farmers will find this offering a very select lot. They are the big-boned high-class easy-feeding kind, and they have been carefully selected and are bred to my great young Premier bred boar, Col. O'Rion. If you cannot attend the sale, send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers in my care. They will receive fair treatment. Horton & Hale's sale at Rushville, Mo., the day following. Attend two sales at one expense. Send for catalog at once.

R. W. MURPHY, COSBY, MO.

Auctioneer, Col. W. W. Carson. W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

HORTON & HALE'S DUROC SALE

At Rushville, Mo., February 7, 1914

SIXTY HEAD OF DUROC BRED SOWS.

A large per cent of the offering will be fall yearlings averaging 300 pounds. They were sired by such great boars as E. A.'s Crimson Rambler and Col.'s Pride and are out of Top Notcher, Carl's Col., Col. Scott, Crimson Rambler and Pathfinder dams and are bred to our great boar, Royal Wonder, a Crimson Wonder bred boar; Col.'s Pride, a line-bred Prince of Cols., and a son of Tattawalla. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers in our care will be carefully handled. R. W. Murphy's sale at Cosby, Mo., February 6. You can attend two sales at one expense.

Will also sell at public auction my 160-acre farm 4 1/2 miles from Iatan, Mo. Farm well improved, all fenced with 36-inch 6-inch mesh American fence. For catalog address

E. A. HORTON, St. Joseph, Mo.

Care Wyeth Hardware Co.

Auctioneers—Cols. Manifold and Carson. W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.



Have a few choice bred gilts, extra fine, also some June and July boars of good quality and best of breeding. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kan., R. F. D. 5, Box 18.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. O. Wittorf, Medora, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. A few choice boars by this great sire, \$25 while they last. Will weigh 225 pounds and up. Bred gilts, March farrow, \$35 to \$50. Gilts bred to Frost's Buster. Expectation, and illustration. They are the kind that win the ribbons.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

FROST'S O. I. C's

FOR SALE—Ten good spring gilts, 70 fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. All sired by prize winners. Address S. D. & E. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE. Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants. D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. SWINE Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S

Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter,
Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

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

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri.

Col. Will Myers Live Stock, Real Estate and General Auctioneer.
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LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER
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W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Real Estate Sales.
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Col. N. E. Leonard Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

COL. FLOYD CONDRAY Stockdale, Kansas.
Guarantees his work.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Eflingham, Kansas.

L. R. BRADY Fine Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold.
Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

Foley Offers Bred Gilts.
J. F. Foley, our Norton County advertiser of big Polands, asks us to change his advertisement so as to include gilts out of his famous big boars and sows. These gilts will be bred for spring litters to his boar, The Giant 68631. He has one extra big, strong, well finished spring boar for sale, and some nice fall boars. Write him and mention this paper.

PORTERFIELD'S DUROC SALE

At JAMESPORT, MO.
FEBRUARY, 12, '14

Fifty head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, sired by such boars as Crimson Royal 2d, Col. Model Top, King of Cols. I Am, and King of Cols. 2d, and out of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief dams. They are bred to such boars as Top Inventor, Col. Model Top, and King of Cols. I Am.

Breeders and farmers will find this a strictly high-class offering. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers in my care will receive fair treatment. Send card for catalog at once. They are now ready.

JOHN A. PORTERFIELD, JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JACK WELLS, COL. E. E. DEEM.

W. J. Cody, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

FOALED and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

W. B. Wallace Poland China Sale.

On Thursday, February 12, W. B. Wallace will sell 50 head of mammoth bred sows and gilts. They represent the blood lines of Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder, and are bred to a trio of boars with size and quality, Grand Mammoth by Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder, the grand champion Poland China Wonder of Missouri, A Monarch and Big Wonder by A Wonder. The sows have been bred for early March litters and are now showing to be safe. They have been fed a balanced ration and are in excellent condition to farrow large and thrifty litters. The writer has carefully inspected this offering and can safely say they are a useful lot. Any farmer or breeder can buy a sow from this herd and she will make money. Please send for catalog and arrange to come to this sale, or send a bid to O. W. Devine, who will attend the sale and represent Kansas Farmer.

The Big Formoso Duroc Sale.

The interest in Duroc Jersey midwinter sales in the vicinity of Formoso, out in Jewell County, Kansas, centers around the big sale of immune bred sows to be made by the veteran breeder, E. A. Trump, Monday, February 9. The offering is indeed a select one. The gilts, of which there are 4, are all of a size and of one type. They were sired by five different boars and as many as four are litter sisters out of the big broad-backed sows that have made the Trump Durocs famous. Quite a lot of the gilts were sired by Defiance, a wonderful breeding boar that traces to Kant-Be Beat, Tip Top Notcher and Second Climax. A good per cent of the offering has been bred to the magnificent young boar, B. & C's Col. Chief, a son of B. & C's Col. His dam was Chief's Gem, a grandson of old Ohio Chief. The Trump sow herd contains some of the biggest and most handsome sows to be found anywhere, among them sows that have cost their owners large sums. Some have been bred right on the farm and are arguments to his skill as a breeder. Among them are daughters of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, Bell's Chief, a son of Ohio Chief and a winner at St. Louis World's Fair; others by Buddy K. 4th's Wide Awake and old Red Ruler. But why take up time and space when the intelligent and careful descriptive footnotes in Mr. Trump's catalog tells the story completely? Write for it, and either be at the sale or send some bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Trump's care at Formoso. Mr. Trump wants every breeder that comes to be his guest, and invites them to stop at the Commercial hotel.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

George W. Bemis, proprietor of the Up-land Shorthorn herds, located at Cawker City, Kan., starts advertising this week. Mr. Bemis offers for sale ten extra choice young bulls, most of them of serviceable age and all sired by his great herd bull, Urydale, one of the good sons of Avondale, out of a Campbell Ury cow sired by Imp. King James. Urydale is one of the blocky sort and weighs about a ton when in condition. The young bulls are mostly reds, but there are three of four very choice roans in the bunch. Mr. Bemis has one of the best collections of well-bred cows to be found in any one herd in the state. Among them are cows from the Frank Harding herd, the Babst herd and the Pringle herd, and some from the Leonard herd. A number are pure Scotch and all of them have four to six Scotch crosses. The Bemis cattle are raised under the most favorable conditions, and while the bulls are always well grown out, they are fed and cared for in such manner that they always prove satisfactory when in new hands. This herd was established several years ago and bulls raised on the farm have invariably sired market-topper steers. The writer feels sure that anyone in the market for a good young bull can find something that will please him if he visits this herd.

Stallion and Jack Sale.

On February 7, J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan., will sell one herd jack and five coming 2-year-old jack colts, three jennets, one imported Belgian stallion, three Percheron stallions, one saddle stallion, one Shetland pony, and 100 head of cattle one and two years old. The offering is all good stock. Anyone wanting this kind of stock should attend this sale. Devon is near Ft. Scott, Kan., on Missouri Pacific Railway. A special train will be run from Ft. Scott to the farm on day of sale. Send for catalog and arrange to attend sale.

John A. Porterfield's Duroc Sale.

On February 12, 1914, John A. Porterfield, of Jamesport, Mo., will sell a very fine offering of Duroc bred sows. This offering will consist of 50 head of tried sows, fall and spring yearlings. They are the big, smooth, easy-feeding kind. The sows and gilts to go in this offering were sired by

such boars as Colonel Model Top by Beauty's Model Top by Model Top, and Crimson Royal 2d by Crimson Royal by Crimson Rambler, and are out of an extra good lot of Crimson Wonder and Ohio Chief dams. Many of them are bred to Top Inventor by Proud Inventor. This is one of the great Duroc boars now in service. He is a great, massive, big-boned boar, with plenty of quality, and as a sire of the big, smooth, easy-feeding kind has few equals. Others are bred to the great boar, King of Cols. I Am, and farmers and breeders will find the entire offering first-class in every way. Look up Mr. Porterfield's advertisement in Kansas Farmer, and write at once for catalog. Anyone on the market for brood sows cannot afford to miss this sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Nevius & Sons' Great Shorthorn Offering.

On February 16, C. S. Nevius & Sons, of Chiles, Kan., owners of the famous Searchlight herd of Shorthorn cattle, will sell a select offering from their great herd. An examination of their catalog will show that they are offering in this sale one of the greatest lots of Scotch pedigrees and the finest lot of individuals ever sold in this territory. This offering will include the Prince Valentine 4th 342179, one of the great show bulls of the breed as well as one of the best breeders. This bull in his best form will weigh about 2,300 pounds. Don't fail to look up his breeding in the catalog. There will also be other bulls by Searchlight and out of Choice Goods dams that are in the show class, and all of them are of the type that make good herd leaders. The offering of cows and heifers is all that any breeder could desire. Starting with the Butterfly show heifer, the list includes a lot of the best bred and best individuals ever sold in this territory. Write at once for catalog. It will interest you. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Edwards Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are putting a practical keyless lock on the market. It is a lock that requires no key, and is operated by a series of eight buttons. These buttons operate by a combination. Padlocks are set on different combinations, and as more than 40,000 combinations are possible, each purchaser is assured of a combination known only to himself. The padlock is made of solid brass and bronze, without a bit of iron or steel to rust out. It is made in one size only, and weighs 5 1/4 ounces. It is a simple, practical device that ought to be valued by every user of locks. It is a most convenient padlock to lock the stable, machine or tool house, or any of the buildings. It is operated entirely by a combination pushing of buttons that are on the locks. Full and complete information may be had from the Edwards Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Koenig's Durocs.

The writer recently visited the fine herd of registered Durocs owned by Louis Koenig, of Solomon, Kan. Mr. Koenig in his quiet way has for the past few years been busy assembling one of the best herds to be found anywhere in the West. One of his purchases being the great grand champion sow, Model Queen, which sow is at this time the highest-priced living sow of the breed. She will be remembered as the champion sow at leading state fairs in 1910 and now is just in her prime of usefulness as a breeder. One of her daughters is a son of hers, and several of her daughters are in the herd. She has a record of having farrowed 60 living pigs in five litters. Mr. Koenig has at the head of the herd Valley King Again, a son of the prize winner, Valley King, assisted by a pair of very choice young boars, one of which was sired by Good Enuff Again 2d and on dam's side is a grandson of The Professor. The other young boar was sired by Successor and out of the sow just mentioned, Model Queen. A litter brother to this fellow is for sale. He is a good individual and will be priced low. Mr. Koenig has about 50 very choice fall pigs, all sired by Valley King Again.

Changes Copy.

Austin Smith, our big-type Poland China advertiser living at Dwight, Kan., reports that his spring boars are all sold, and asks us to change his ad to a few select fall boars and bred sows and gilts. The boars were sired by Good Enough and Farn Defender. The sows and gilts that are for sale have been bred to Good Enough and a son of Big Ben. His dam was by Long King. Mr. Smith says he will keep over at least 20 sows for spring farrow and have a fine lot of pigs another year.

Clowe's Durocs.

Francis Clowe, one of the old-time Duroc Jersey breeders of Kansas, is a regular advertiser in our Jackson County advertising section. Mr. Clowe has at the head of his herd the very large sire, Freddie M., a grandson of the noted Colossal. Mr. Clowe's hogs are of the best breeding and individuality, and stock from his herd always makes good.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS' ANNUAL SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Tenth Event at Glenwood Farm
MONDAY, FEB. 16, CHILES, KAN.



DOUBTLESS THE GREATEST SHOW AND BREEDING BULL EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN RECENT YEARS IN THE WEST, AS SHOWN BY HIS SHOW RECORD AND HIS GET.

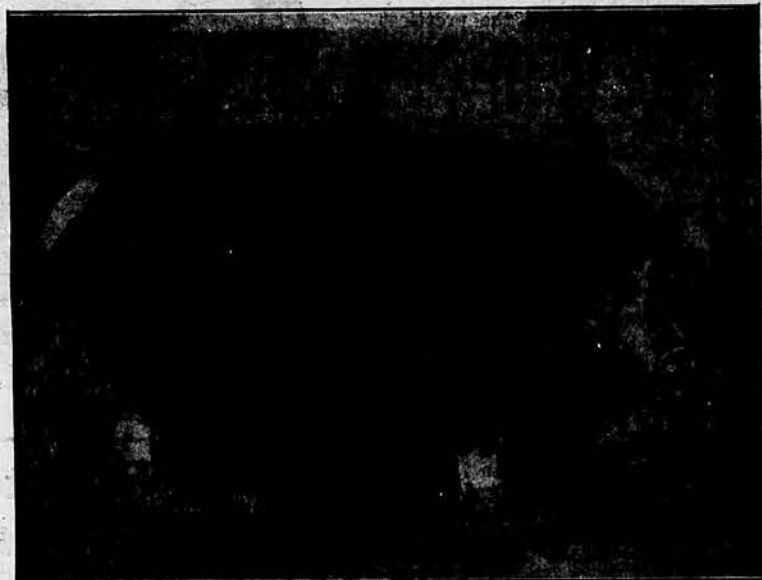
Representing Prince Pavonia 207316, Searchlight 292031, Searchlight Jr. 337153, and Prince Valentine 4th 342179. All of best Scotch breeding. Bulls to head the best herds, breeding cows for the best herds, show cattle to please the best. In fact this lot is bred right and grown right to fit into any herd in which they may go. Ten bulls from 12 to 18 months old, of best Scotch breeding. Fifteen cows, mostly with calves at foot. These cows are of our best breeding cows that have produced high-class bulls or heifers. Twenty yearling and two-year-old heifers out of these cows, and others as good. Sale at farm in heated sale barn.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.
AUCTIONEERS.
Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; Col. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.
NOTE THE HOG SALE THE 17TH.

BRED SOW SALE

February, 17, 1914

50 Head - Bred Sows - 50 Head



ONE OF THE NEVIUS KIND.

And all sired by or bred to the following herd boars: Designer, Major Look, Good Metal, and C. S. Equal by Long King's Equal. Sows are bred for March and April litters and are now showing to be in pig.

Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and arrange to attend my sale. If you cannot come, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. AUCTIONEER, R. L. HARRIMAN.

C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kans.

PRIZE WINNING BLOOD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1914
RICH HILL, MISSOURI
55 - Big Boned Poland China Sows - 55

It is not my desire to boast of what we have done in the show ring nor what we intend doing; but to fit and finish the heaviest and largest herd of State Fair and American Royal class herd champions and grand champions of 1913 is by no means an easy job. It is an honor that I never hoped to attain when I started into business a few years ago, but after all, the rounds to the top of the ladder were not so difficult to climb, especially when I once got into the family of State Fair Champions. I cannot exactly claim all of this honor, for as I look at the show record I find the breeding I have been doing this for many years, and as "like begets like" and blood will tell, etc., I should not have been surprised when I came home with a few less than 100 prizes in the fall campaign down through the State Fair circuit.

EVERY HOG IN MY HERD IS IMMUNE.

In looking over the pedigree and the history of King Hadley, my herd hog and greatest State Fair champion of 1913, I see his old sire, Big Hadley, has sired more winners than any one Poland China boar. Not only was Big Hadley a corking show hog, but for twenty generations with a few exceptions they have been prize winners.

King Hadley, like his sire, has been for two years siring State Fair and American winners. Notice what he and his three litter sisters did this fall in the shows, winning herds, class and championships and grand championships in all of the shows.

King John 64099 won in the senior yearling class more prizes in 1913 at the State Fairs and American Royal, but was hardly able to beat King Hadley in the sweepstakes and grand championship, but he was among the last with the judges to leave the show ring each time, and once or twice I really felt as if he would win the laurels from the King.

The third male that these sows are bred to is King Blain, Jr. While we did not fit this great hog for the show, he is not without honor, as he sired my class and herd sows that were so successful in winning under one year, and he has for his sire King Blain. Every breeder in Kansas and Missouri knows all about King Blain.

My sows that I am offering in this sale are all bred to these three males, and I invite the closest inspection to their breeding and show records. Compare them with the best and see how they score for blood.

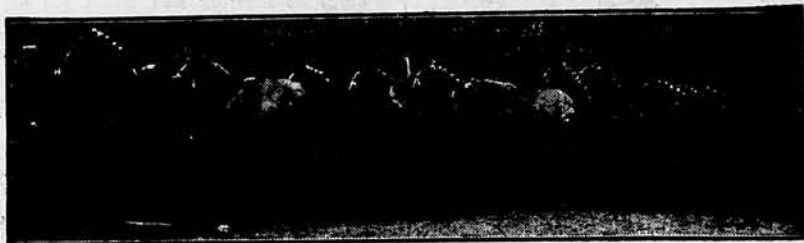
My catalog is tabulated and you are welcome to one. Drop me a card with your name and address on it and I will mail one to you.

If you can't come and you want to get in line and get prize-winning blood, send your order to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.
AUCTIONEERS—Beard, Sparks and Robbins. RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

JOSEPH L. DVORAK'S PUBLIC SALE

Tuesday, February, 17, 1914
AT MY FARM NEAR
MARION, KANSAS



GALLANT, IMPORTED PERCHERON AT HEAD OF LINE, GOES IN SALE. THIS HORSE WAS FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Seven imported Percheron mares, 3 to 8 years old; two imported stallions, 5 to 7 years old; two home-bred stallions, 2 and 3 years old; two mare colts; one home-bred stallion, 5 years old; one home-bred stallion 3 years old; two home-bred stallions, 2 years old; one home-bred stallion, 1 year old; four stud colts.

All my horses are extra good and are regular producers, guaranteed to be breeders.

Forty head of registered Poland China hogs, bred sows and gilts, the big medium kind.

Thirty head of cattle, cows and heifers.

Write me for further information, but come to my sale. There will be some bargains for you.

Joseph L. Dvorak, Marion, Kansas
COL. LAFE BURGER, AUCTIONEER.

BOYS AND GIRLS !!

Kansas Farmer Is Going to GIVE AWAY

FATHERS AND MOTHERS !!

THREE MORE PONIES

"Wiggins"

"Wiggins" is a beautiful 3-year-old spotted Shetland, white and bay with white stockings and long, pretty white and bay mane and tail. He is one of the prettiest of all the fine little horses that KANSAS FARMER has given away. He stands about 42 inches high and weighs about 375 pounds. He is so gentle that any boy or girl who is old enough to be alone, can ride or drive him, for he has been petted and handled ever since he was a little baby pony. KANSAS FARMER has already given away 104 ponies to boys and girls in Kansas who have sent us their names and addresses saying they wanted one of our Shetland ponies and outfits. We gave away 51 last year but we have plenty more for the boys and girls who are willing to do something for us that will be easy for them to do, just during spare time. "Wiggins" is a most loveable pet and any boy or girl who gets him will certainly be proud of him. The Pony Editor selected "Wiggins" from more than 75 other fine ponies, as the prettiest, gentlest and best of all of them. With "Wiggins" we are going to give away a fine Four-Wheeled Pony Runabout and a Nickel Mounted Pony Harness, all for one prize. Two other fine ponies, "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie," will be given as two other prizes at the same time. With "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie" we are going to give a fine Shetland Pony Saddle, Bridle and Blanket. "Tom Thumb" and "Brownie" are just as gentle and well broken as "Wiggins," and just as nice, only the Runabout and Harness go with "Wiggins," and the Saddle and Bridle with the other two ponies. If you want to own "Wiggins," or either of the other two fine Shetlands, send us your name and address on the blank below. As soon as we hear from you we will tell you of our easy plan whereby you can go ahead and get any one of these three fine ponies and outfits for your own.

SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY IF YOU WOULD
LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE OUTFITS.



This is the Kind of a PONY PRIZE KANSAS FARMER is Going to GIVE AWAY

ANY BOY OR GIRL IN KANSAS IS ELIGIBLE TO
BECOME THE OWNER OF "WIGGINS."

The Prizes to be Given Away

Every one of these ponies is young and gentle and well broken for boys and girls to ride and drive. The first prize will be a Shetland Pony, Shetland Pony Harness, and a fine Shetland Pony Four-Wheeled Runabout, a strong, well-built rig that is made to carry grown people and children. It is NOT A TOY rig but a useful, serviceable vehicle, strong and neatly built and brand new. The second and third prizes will each be a Shetland Pony and Shetland Pony Saddle, Bridle and blanket. Each will be sent all charges prepaid.

Letters from winners of Ponies given away Dec. 20

"PEEK-O II."

"I am going to write and tell you I received little 'Peek-O II.' Christmas morning. I was sure glad to see him. He is a dandy. I can't thank you enough for him. I wish every boy could have been as happy as I was when I got him. Money couldn't buy him. He is so gentle and kind we can all love him and he takes the eye of every one passing by. I am sure glad I entered the contest so I can be the owner of 'Peek-O II.' He can't be beat. Wishing you a Happy New Year, and thanking you again for 'Peek-O II.' I remain, your friend, Virgil Magill, Holington, Kan.

"CIRCUS"

"I thought I would let you know that 'Circus' reached me all right. I have rode him some. I like him and I think he is a good pet. He is broke well to ride. I am going to take my picture and 'Circus' and send a picture to you. Almost everybody in Alton would like to have him. I hope everybody will get a pony like him. I am glad you gave me a chance to win 'Circus.' I am thanking you ever so much for 'Circus.' I will close and ride 'Circus' to the mail box to mail this letter. With my thanks to you, I am, your friend, Willie Schalansky, Alton, Kan.

YOU DON'T SEND ANY MONEY to learn all about our approved plan whereby 104 boys and girls have each gotten one of our fine Shetland Ponies. Just send your name and address on a postal card or fill in the blank at the bottom of this page and send in a letter. On another part of this page we are printing the names and addresses of some of the boys and girls who have already become the owners of our ponies, and we are printing as many of the letters from them as we have space for here, too. Hundreds of people in Kansas everywhere know about KANSAS FARMER and the Shetland Ponies we give away. Your banker and many of your neighbors know that KANSAS FARMER, established over 50 years, is one of the most reliable papers in the entire United States, and gives away these ponies to advertise this paper. You can just as well own one of these ponies and outfits as any other boy or girl. Some one will get them. You don't even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER. We had never heard of one of the other boys and girls who got our other ponies until they wrote and told us that they wanted a Shetland Pony and Outfit, so you can see we must hear from you and have your name and address right away. These three fine Ponies and Outfits WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON FRIDAY, MARCH, 20, 1914.

WHAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS SAY OF KANSAS FARMER SHETLAND PONIES AND OUTFITS

"NIP."

"Enclosed you will find a picture of 'Nip,' the pony that Irene won, and Irene's younger sister, Elsie, on her. The pictures were taken with the Camera you sent to Irene. Irene is 10 years old and Elsie 8, and they love this pony more than I could tell. They ride her to school every day. She is so fat and pretty. They have learned more about horses from handling her than they

ever knew before, and had always been with horses, too."—Mrs. W. E. Savage, Olathe, Kan.

Won a Fine Cash Prize, Camera and Watch.

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 3, 1914.
Dear Sir:—Received my check a few days ago and thank you ever so much. I would like to have won the first prize but think I am repaid for my work in receiving the

Camera, Watch and Check. I thank you again very much. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, Yours truly, Gladys Walters.

"DUKE."

"I am very proud of the pony which you gave me last spring. I ride him nearly every day and we are great friends. I would not part with him for anything and want to thank you for giving me such a

fine prize."—Clarke Stout, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

"DON."

"I received the pony, saddle, bridle and blanket all right, and am well pleased with them. Many thanks for sending me such a pretty Shetland pony, saddle and bridle."—Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kansas.

"BEAUTY."

"We all think a lot of 'Beauty,' and if I could win another like him I would try it again. 'Beauty' has the nicest stall in our barn and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him for anything, and he knows it."—Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kansas.

"CUPID."

"We took 'Cupid' from the express office at Sterling and fitted his saddle and bridle on him right out in the street. A big crowd gathered around us to inspect the cute pony and now outfit. It certainly speaks well for Kansas Farmer to give away such ponies as 'Cupid.' He is a great pony and fits in here fine."—Ruth and her Papa, Sterling, Kansas.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE NAMES OF THE WINNERS.

Olive Douglas, Percerville; Howard McCarty, Stafford; Ruth Dearth, Holcomb; Claud Reinert, Cave; Willie Adams, Dodge City; Joseph Miller, Dodge City; Virgil Magill, Holington; Earl McCaslan, Junction City; Willie Schalansky, Alton; George Roberts, Larned; Elmer Lunz, Belpre; Emil Osburn, Chap-

"We have just received 'Trixie,' and we all think he is the grandest pony. The pretty tan harness just fits him and we hitched him to the fine little cart right away and I drove down town. I would not part with him for anything in the world. Papa says to thank the Pony Editor for sending me such a good pony, and to tell him to come to Larned to see us and take a ride with 'Trixie' and me."—Geo. Roberts, Jr., Larned, Kansas.

"TRIXIE."

man; Floyd Ramsey, El Dorado; Floyd Gerardy, Americus; Ruth Stone, Sterling; Willie Johnson, Larned; Emma Kinkel, Wiley; Bennie Fitzmeyer, Stafford; Ethel Billins, Kensington; Helen Crane, Horton; Guy Frazier, Mankato; Leonard Scott, Argonia; Dennis Brown, Fort Scott; Dorothy Sheldon, Burlington.

You Will Sure Win a Pony or a Cash Prize.

Every boy and girl that sends us their name and address and takes part, will receive a Pony Prize or be paid in cash in proportion to the work done. **YOU CANNOT LOSE** as you are sure to get something for the work you do.



Who Wants a Pony Like This One?



The Finest Playmate in the World.

SIGN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY

PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Please tell me how I can become the owner of "Wiggins," "Tom Thumb" or "Brownie." I want to be the owner of one of the Shetland Ponies and Outfits you are going to give away.

MY NAME.....

POSTOFFICE.....

STREET OR R. F. D.....

MY FATHER'S OR MOTHER'S NAME.....

EVERY BOY OR GIRL GETS A PRIZE, TOO

And here is another important point. If you send us your name at once you will be entitled to take part in the **EXTRA PRIZE AWARDS** and you will receive a fine present. Besides the three ponies and outfits and cash we are going to pay, we will give away Cameras, Gold Watches, Telescopes, Moving Picture Machines and many other fine rewards. It doesn't make any difference in what part of Kansas you live. If you send us your name and address and get either one of these fine ponies, the pony and his entire outfit will be shipped to you, all charges prepaid. The three fine ponies are the big prizes and you have just as good an opportunity to get them as any other boy or girl if you act quickly and send us your name and address now. We will write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address all Letter to

THE PONY EDITOR, KANSAS FARMER,

625 Jackson Street,

Topeka, Kansas