

Library

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 42. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 26, 1912. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

CHILDREN cease to grow when they become men.

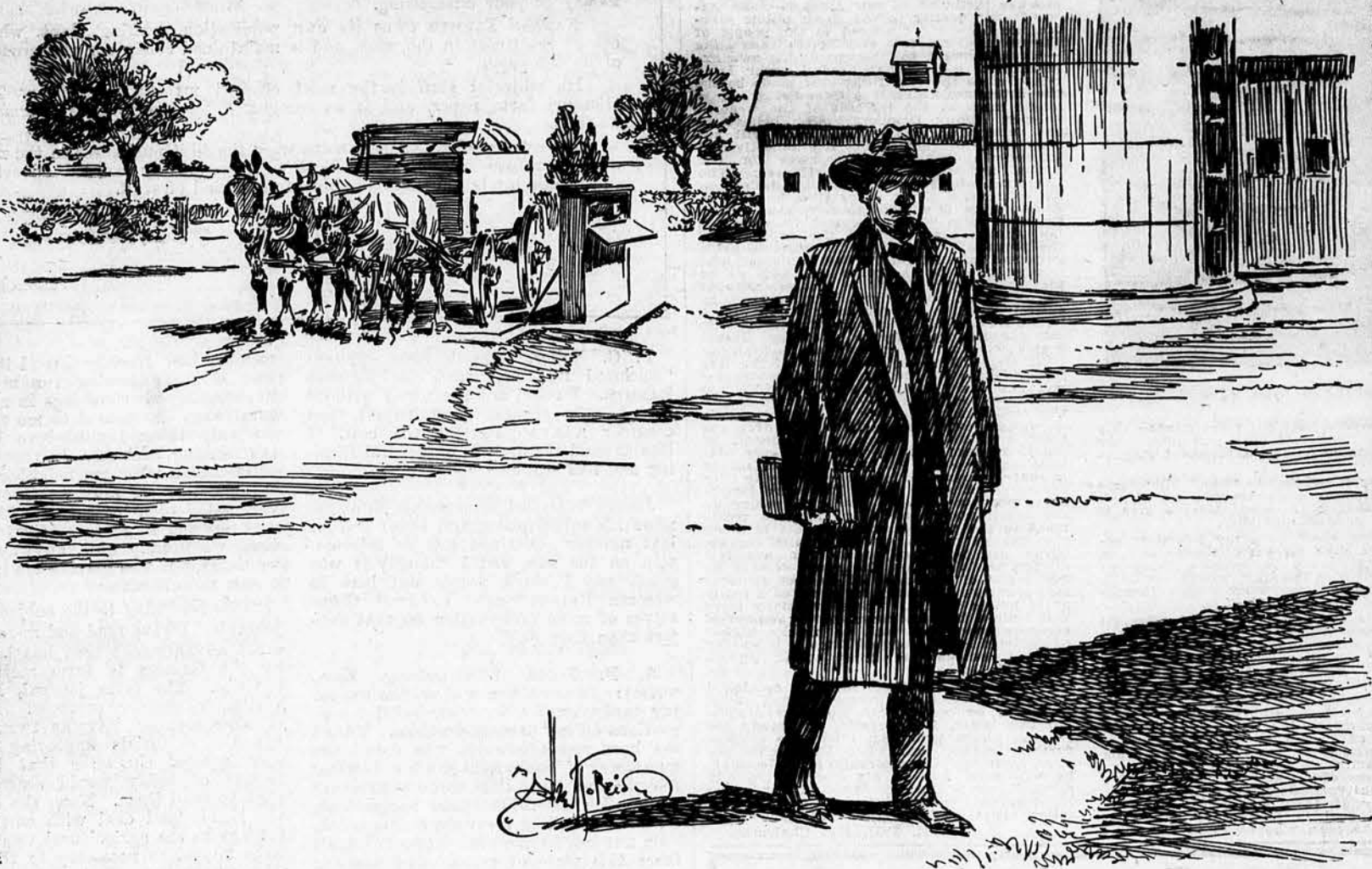
Fairy and pixy and elf of youthful illusion are put aside, but the habit remains and life is colored by the imagination.

Modern conditions do not trouble to "knock the fetters from the slave"; they knock the slave until he forgets the fetters and in the ballistics of business freedom comes to him who has facts and uses them. Human nature is made of little colored bits of passion, hope, fear, joy, aspiration, but each should turn his own kaleidoscope and know the seeming from the real.

That farmer who sells his hay in the rick, his corn in the crib or his hogs "by guess" lets imagination guide and may defraud himself or worse—he may defraud another. He who relies upon the scales in both barn and house, knows what he buys and sells and whether his cows are producers or parasites.

None is so foolish as he who fools himself.

—I. D. G.



A Business Man is One Who Knows—Not Guesses—What He Buys and Sells

(ADVERTISEMENT)

The Deadly Parallel

Recently the Democratic Committee, the Republican League and Judge Thompson distributed over the state what is designated on the hand bill as the "Deadly Parallel." Here is the way it lines up the two candidates:

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Dolley Asks for a Comparison of Public Service of Our Senatorial Candidates—Here It Is.

WM. H. THOMPSON,
Democratic
Candidate—
At age 16 (1887)
Deputy Register Ne-
maha Co.
At age 18 (1889)
Deputy Treasurer
Nemaha Co.
At age 20 (1891-94)
Court Reporter 22nd
District.
At age 22 (1894)
Admitted to the Bar.
At age 25 (1897-1901)
Clerk Kansas Court
of Appeals.
At age 35 (1906)
Elected Judge 32nd
District.
At age 39 (1910)
Re-elected Judge
32nd District.
At age 40 (1912)
Nominated for United
States Senator by
Democratic Party.

W. R. STUBBS,
Republican (?)
Candidate—

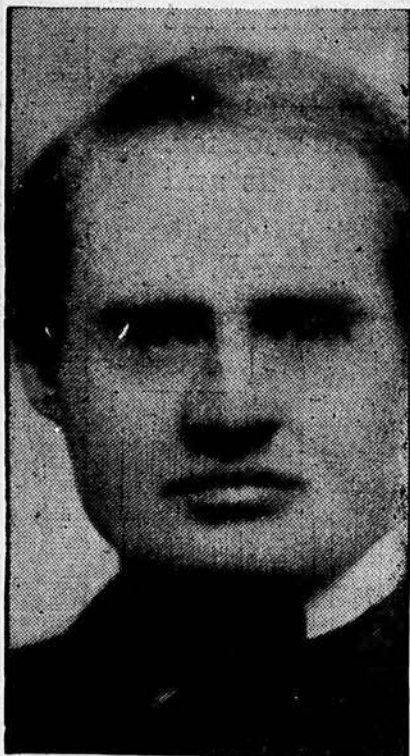
So busy making money to become a millionaire, that he neglected the greatest duty of citizenship, according to his own statements, having failed to even vote before he was 40 years old.

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman.

Chairman Dolley discusses this "deadly parallel" in his letter to Chairman Martin. The letter follows:

Mr. Henderson S. Martin, Chairman Democratic State Committee.

My Dear Mr. Martin: I am in receipt of three copies of your "answer" to my recent suggestion that the public services of the candidates for United States Senator be compared—one from yourself, one from your auxiliary committee—the "Anything-to-Beat-Stubbs" League, and one which



GOVERNOR W. R. STUBBS.

Judge Thompson sent out from Garden City bearing the "imprint" of a non-union shop owned and managed by a standpat Republican.

By having it printed in "hand bill" form and circulated as a "dodger" I apprehend, of course, that your object was to give it the widest possible publicity.

In this you shall have my heartiest co-operation. I shall have a duplicate of it in the hands of every progressive Democrat and Republican in the state within ten days. I want them to know what Judge Thompson's idea of "public service" is.

I duplicate it as follows for the benefit of those whose duty it is to elect a United States Senator for six long years—years that will witness the mightiest struggle for government by the people that this country has seen since Washington took the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

I want Republicans who took pride in the illustrious genius of Ingalls and the matchless utility of Plumb to read it. I want Democrats who loved the high public ideals of John Martin and admired the courage and usefulness of Colonel Harris to ponder over the achievements of him who aspires to the glory of their succession. I want every proud soul in Kansas to know the calibre of the man who seeks to represent

the thought of our beloved state in the spotlight of the nation.

When I spoke of "public service" I presumed, of course, that you would understand me to mean the rendition of some unusually good service of lasting and permanent benefit to the people of Kansas by a public officer or a private citizen. If I had the remotest idea that you would measure it by the standard of office holding I would never have pitted Mr. Stubbs against a man who regards it as a great distinction to have been a deputy register of deeds at "sweet sixteen." I could not think of matching him against a "political boy wonder" who makes a plea for the highest honor of the state on a record of holding three public offices—two of them clearly illegally—before he was even a voter. It is a record sufficient to evoke the admiration of the old time politicians who are supporting him, for many of them had to wait until they were almost ready for the man with the scythe before their lifelong quest for a place at the public crib had been rewarded with anything worth while.

To be deputy register of deed at sixteen and deputy county treasurer at eighteen—under family friends—are surely worth a modest boast, but to be a court stenographer at twenty—especially when his father was the "court"—is indeed an achievement which will strongly appeal to the brave hearts of country boys—and to some town boys for that matter—who do not happen to have strong and influential friends who can take them from the cradle to the court house and attach them to the public teat.

When Mr. Stubbs was sixteen he had to earn money at fifty cents a day in summer to carry him through school between chores in the winter, and when he was twenty he was on the railroad dump with a span of borrowed mules inuring himself to that long and strenuous industrial life that enables him to understand the needs of the men who toil and to have sympathy for the young fellow who must make his own way in the world without influential fathers to help them along.

When you placed to the credit of Mr. Stubbs only the one solitary achievement—that of making money to the neglect of civic duty—you did a real public service in the way of opening the eyes of the people of Kansas to the dishonesty of a plan of campaigning. You know and the people know, that the falsehood circulated to the effect that Governor Stubbs had not voted before he was 40 has been not only contradicted, but apologized for long ago, and the only people trying to make it do service for them in this campaign are your standpat allies—the "Anything-to-Beat-Stubbs" League.

To give Mr. Stubbs no credit for genuine public service is something that will reveal to good men in your own party the utter injustice of your conduct. I believe many of them will repudiate it and that some of them will resent it. There are thousands of Democrats in Kansas who took equally as much pride as Republicans in the way Stubbs made George Gould put his railroad property in Kansas in reasonably decent shape for the transportation of their commodities. One of the best Democrats Kansas has produced in thirty years—John Atwood—will testify to the great public service the Governor rendered to the people of the state—Democrats and Republicans alike—when he went to Chicago at his own expense and made what Commissioner Lane regarded as the best fight ever made before the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a single man, in the interest of the western shipper. Many Democrats who believe in the supremacy of law and order will not deny that Governor Stubbs has honestly and valiantly done a public service for the homes and the people of Kansas. The Democrat who saves four or five dollars on his round trip ticket every time he goes to Kansas City, is not apt to deny that Stubbs rendered some "public service" when he put his whole energy behind the program of the progressive people of this state to get a two-cent railroad fare. The Democrat who can walk up to the polls and vote as he pleases and for whom he pleases, without any dictation from a local boss, may not be entirely dead to the fact that Stubbs did a public service for the people of Kansas, who saw corporations boldly electing United States Senators for them and nominating their state officers by the power of the free pass. There are many good Democrats—and you know it—who are willing to steal from the Governor—as you have done—the credit for such acts of genuine public service as extending civil service over the state institutions, bringing the interest on public moneys into the state treasury, destroying the State Printer graft and saving in that department alone from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year. There are Democrats who can even see that his cleaning up the penitentiary and giving humane treatment to the prisoners of the state is along the line of decent modern public service. There are many of them who are fair enough to think that the great defense he has made of the laws of Kansas all over this country is not very far short of a really great public service. There are many more who believe that his great encouragement of common school, as well as of the higher educational institutions of Kansas, is worthy of rank among the great public service works of this age.

I could multiply three-fold the catalogue of public service achievements that ought justly to be credited to Governor Stubbs, but this letter, I am afraid, is already too long to please you. All I have to suggest further is this, that when Mr. Stubbs retires from the Governorship next January, he will have left to his credit a "public service" that will not be based on mere office holding, but upon substantial good to his fellow citizens of the state. Very sincerely,

J. N. DOLLEY, Chairman.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor
For KANSAS FARMER Folks

R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., proprietor Fairview Jersey Farm, writes: "I take five different farm papers, and KANSAS FARMER beats them all."

C. States, Lawrence, Kan., writes: "I have read KANSAS FARMER nearly 20 years. It is more extensive in scope and more spicy than ever, and is as good or better than any other farm paper known to me."

John Low, Sr., Nortonville, Kan., says: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER ever since its first publication, and am still reading it. I like your paper well and think it has been worth its cost to me."

O. C. Haworth, Fowler, Kan., renews his subscription, and writes: "I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years. I think it is all right. We find something in every paper that is worth the year's subscription price."

community. He has made money farming. He owns land and cattle and handles each intelligently. He is an officer in the grange and a big factor in the county farmers' institute. He says:

"Having spent the afternoon on the east porch with KANSAS FARMER, Breeders' Gazette, Wallace's Farmer and Hoard's Dairyman, and being in a retrospective mood, I was moved to write to you.

"I feel as though I had assimilated enough good, sound advice from these papers this afternoon to last me the balance of my life. The first one I picked up was KANSAS FARMER; I read it from cover to cover, including advertisements, and I could not help but think of the great advancement that has been made in the agricultural journals in the last few years. The first farm paper I subscribed for was KANSAS FARMER. It was the only farm paper I had seen at that time,—about 23 years ago. I re-

OWNERSHIP OF KANSAS FARMER

ONCE in a while some remark is made or something transpires which leads me to believe that some people do not have a clear idea as to the ownership of KANSAS FARMER or the relation this paper occupies with reference to other Kansas publications.

KANSAS FARMER is owned entirely separate from all other publications.

Its owners, the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, do not own any other paper or papers.

Persons or companies owning or publishing other papers, neither own nor are they financially interested in KANSAS FARMER, except Albert T. Reid, who is one of the owners of the Leavenworth Daily Post.

KANSAS FARMER does not club with any publication except with your own local weekly, except as advertised in our own columns, and when solicitors represent that they will furnish KANSAS FARMER in clubs with other farm papers, they are without authority, and you may lose your money.

When advertising solicitors represent that they will take your advertising on a combined contract with some other paper and KANSAS FARMER, such solicitors are frauds, and KANSAS FARMER will not see your money or your advertising.

KANSAS FARMER owns its own publication printing plant, which is one of the finest in the west, and is maintained solely for the production of its one paper.

Its editorial staff is the most efficient maintained by any Trans-Missouri farm paper, and is so recognized by the foremost farmers in its field.

The owners of KANSAS FARMER were the first publishers in the middle west to refuse fraudulent, medical, or questionably worded advertising, and to absolutely rid their columns of that kind of stuff.

J. A. Borman

EDITOR.

F. G. Keller, Russell, Kan., writes: "Enclosed find my check for KANSAS FARMER. I could not get along without it. I take several farm papers, but consider KANSAS FARMER the best. I like to read the articles on general farming and live stock."

Justus Peterson, Monument, Kan., renews his subscription, and says: "Your last number contained lots of information on the silo, and I thought it was good, and I think people out here in western Kansas ought to avail themselves of more information on that subject than they do."

A. B. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan., writes: "I trust you will pardon me for my tardy thanks for your helpful suggestions on my pasture troubles. I don't see how you can answer in detail the questions of each individual subscriber like me and have time to do your other work. I shall follow your suggestions, all but the soiling from the 6-acre patch. I do not have time. So, instead, I shall fence this piece of ground and summer fallow and seed to Bromus inermis and alfalfa early in July, as you suggest. The cattle will live through. I hope to erect a silo this summer to furnish winter feed in connection with alfalfa hay. And I presume by next summer the pasture will be sufficient. I will continue to speak a good word for KANSAS FARMER, as I have done in the past."

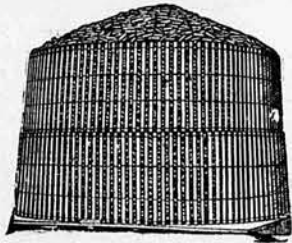
Our subscriber, W. B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan., who writes the letter below, is one of the best farmers of his

member how greedily I read it. Having just started farming for myself and knowing my shortcomings in an agricultural way. It seemed to me that about the only thing I needed to learn was the farming business. In those days we planted corn when our neighbors did, and thought that we must be through cultivating the corn by July 4. If the corn was not too large to cultivate by that time, we usually quit, anyway, because we thought it was getting too late in the season to cultivate.

"But, returning to the subject of farm journals. I have read and re-read of the great advancement that has been made by the farmers in farm methods and practice. The farm journal, I believe, has made greater progress. As I remember KANSAS FARMER twenty years ago the editorials appearing were of such general character that the busy farmer of today would scarcely take time to read them. Now, the editorials are timely and deal with current happenings in the agricultural world. Each issue is just as necessary to the farmer who would keep up-to-date, as is the daily newspaper to the man who wants to keep posted on current events in the world in general.

"I was much interested in your talk on education. I believe it to be the best article I have ever read on the subject. Every boy in Kansas ought to read it and re-read it, and let it soak in.

"If you get as much satisfaction out of this letter as I have received from KANSAS FARMER, you will be partly repaid."



ECONOMY CORN CRIB

Here is a practical, durable and CHEAP Corn Crib that keeps corn as long as desired. The greatest capacity with the least expense per bushel of any method of storing corn. No use of building giving humane treatment to the prisoners of the state is along the line of decent modern public service. There are many of them who are fair enough to think that the great defense he has made of the laws of Kansas all over this country is not very far short of a really great public service. There are many more who believe that his great encouragement of common school, as well as of the higher educational institutions of Kansas, is worthy of rank among the great public service works of this age.

CRIBS made to order—any size wanted. Also will furnish cribbing by the rod. Write us for prices.

WALKER MFG. CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

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



KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President, JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer, S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



KEEP IT GOOD.

To few states has been granted the prodigality of soil and climate which were lavished upon Kansas by the hand of nature. To very many of the earlier settlers the land seemed indeed of inexhaustible quality, and they have farmed it with this idea in mind. They are learning, however, that their supposition was wrong, and that even the soil of Kansas will ultimately wear out. It is true that fields are still producing corn which have done so every year for more than forty years, but it is also true that the annual crop is growing less while both the yield of weeds and the price of land are increasing.

Farmers in the eastern section of the United States have gone farther than we and are obliged to figure the cost of commercial fertilizers as a part of the operating expenses of their farms. They have an axiom that any land which once produced crops can be made to produce them again, and that in commercial fertilizers they have a means of restoring the fertility of the land and of increasing the price of what is now non-productive land of little value to a value which approximates that of good farms that have been well maintained.

The Kansas farmer has not yet gone this far. He is beginning to see that it is impossible to continuously take from the land and give nothing in return without meeting with disaster. He is studying the problems connected with the conservation of the soil and is increasing his acreage of legumes and giving more attention to the manure spreader.

It may be a question as to whether the average farmer raises alfalfa or other legumes for the conservation of his soil so much as for the money which they bring, but in either event the result is the same. There seems to be an impression, however, that the growing of alfalfa will enrich the soil, and this is only partially true. Alfalfa is a gross feeder and consumes large quantities of plant food. It is true that alfalfa and other legumes do secrete from the air and store in the soil a supply of nitrogen which adds that element to the plant food of the soil and leaves it richer in this one element; but a soil which has been depleted of lime, phosphorus and potash will be a poor soil and incapable of crop production even though it be rich in the nitrogen given it by the alfalfa.

Writers in other states who have knowledge of the immense value of the alfalfa plant to the agriculture of Kansas are urging their neighboring farmers to grow alfalfa and thus enrich their soil. Kansas farmers know that the best alfalfa grows on the best soil, and that there is no place on the farm where barnyard manure can be used to a greater advantage than on an alfalfa field. The real value of alfalfa cannot be told to those who have not seen it. People in the eastern states who are not familiar with the plant are incredulous when told the simplest facts about it, but, valuable as it is, alfalfa would be of little worth were it not for live stock.

Alfalfa is not only the most valuable farm crop known to man; it is not only the one crop more than any other that has built up and maintained Kansas prosperity, but it is now as it was when it was first introduced, Kansas's opportunity. The great hand of Providence indicated the best use for the great prairies of the west by covering them with countless herds of buffalo. Mankind made the serious mistake of breaking up the native sods on acres and miles of territory which should never have been broken. Alfalfa has come to correct the mistake which man made in killing off the buffalo and not replacing him with the domestic cow and of breaking up the sod which he cannot restore to the native grasses.

If newspaper reports are correct, good prices should prevail for wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. It seems that

in practically every country producing large quantities of these, except the United States, the season has been such as to result in a shortage in production, and where no shortage has existed unusual storms and rains have destroyed crops to the value of millions. For example, crops in Canada are generally short, a deficiency of over nine million bushels of wheat existing for 1912. The production of oats is twenty-nine million less than for 1911, and the hay and clover yield is smaller by one and one-half million tons. A similar condition is said to exist throughout France, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia.

TOPEKA'S HOPE.

The citizens of Topeka who for several years have been complaining of the prices they have to pay grocers and markets for the farmer's produce, have been agitating the advantages of a market place at which farmers and gardeners may sell direct to the consumer. The belief is that by the buyer coming in direct contact with the producer, the middleman's profit will be saved and the cost of living correspondingly reduced. In all probability the market place will be established. We hope it will. The plan merits a trial.

As a resident of Topeka for ten years past, the editor has observed that on Thursdays and Fridays dozens of farmers deliver the produce of the farm from house to house, and the demand is such as enables every farmer to sell out his supply. In fact most farmers distributing their produce in this way have regular customers and could dispose of two or three times as many eggs, potatoes, chickens, cottage cheese, buttermilk, butter, etc., as he has to sell. We know, too, that the farmer who so sells his produce keeps so well informed as to the prices the grocer asks for the same commodity that the consumer does not buy any cheaper than he does from the market or grocer. The advantage in buying direct is that the produce is more likely to be fresh and so more desirable than when it comes from the market.

If the people of Topeka entertain the idea that by opening a market place the farmer or gardener will through that institution sell his products for less money than the same product is selling through other means, they will be fooled. The people about Topeka who grow and sell know the value of their commodities and do not sell for less than their value. Whether Topeka people will shoulder the market basket and go shopping through a market place remains to be seen. Ten years ago the head of the family on Saturday went down town with the basket and laid in a week's supply of provisions. They now telephone their orders. The automobile or the motorcycle delivery chases out to the house with a nickel's worth of thread or 5 cents' worth of pickles, and which practice, by the way, involves a large part of the increased cost of living of which these same people are complaining.

COUNTY FARM ADVISOR.

Down in Missouri, in a county that is said to be largely swamps and where the natural farm advantages are very much less than in any section of Kansas, the idea of employing a county farm advisor was broached and met with instant sanction. The commercial clubs of the two largest towns in the county met and appointed a representative to visit the agricultural college and learn all about the proposition. On his report, petitions were at once circulated and in less than three days more than 1,000 signatures were obtained.

This is a splendid record, but the significant thing about the whole matter was, that of every 17 men who were asked to sign the petition and contribute his membership fee, only one declined. Here is a place where the doctrine of 16 to 1 worked out perfectly, and with the result that the expert was employed.

Now, this expert had not been long on

his job when the hog cholera broke out. He was at once notified, and by quick action in getting the serum, he had the disease entirely under control inside of two weeks. To do this he had administered nearly 1,000 doses of serum and, on the supposition that 25 per cent of the hogs would have recovered without the treatment, he has saved the farmers of the county at least \$5,000 in his first few weeks in office.

Now, should the advisor have all the credit for this saving? The serum could have been administered by local veterinarians or by the farmers themselves, but no so promptly nor so generally over the county. It was the quick action of the official that produced the results and the fact that the farmers had some one upon whom they could call in an emergency, that made his worth apparent.

By the organization of corn clubs, stock judging contests and the co-operative buying of oil, fuel, twine, groceries, etc., and selling of live stock and farm products, he will so add to his usefulness that he will probably be worth many times his salary.

FARMING AND BUSINESS.

Financial writers are optimistic as to the business outlook for the immediate future. Opinions are based on investigations among the large business houses of the country. The expressed condition is somewhat unusual inasmuch as a presidential election is near and people are in the midst of unusual political excitement. It has always been a mystery to the layman as to why the approaching presidential election should have any effect—depressing or otherwise—upon business in general.

It seems reasonable to feel that business cannot fail to be good when large crop production prevails throughout the country. When there are crops to sell there is money in the hands of the men who produced the crops. With money in their hands there is a demand for every commodity which the manufacturer has to sell. If crops are good, business should be good. If crops are poor, business in general cannot be expected to be brisk. If crops are poor, if crop failure prevails, business drags and bankruptcies occur.

All kinds of business have a deep concern in crop production. Many lines of business maintain departments which keep posted as to the crop production and crop outlook—so important do they regard the crop outlook to their business. This in itself is evidence that the crop situation is all important to business. This is a confession that prosperity in all business depends upon the farmers' success. With general good crops throughout the United States this year, with an increasing demand each successive year for the products of the farm, it does seem that business, generally speaking, cannot help but be flourishing, and it would seem that if under such conditions business should be depressed it would be the result of some preconceived plan whereby business depression could be brought about at will. A condition of government, politics, and finance, which would permit the premeditated and willful depression of business, and the consequent bringing about of hard times, indicates a system which should not exist.

J. H. Miller, head of the Kansas Agricultural College extension work, is now planning an industrial enlargement campaign to be waged during the coming year. In this connection it is his purpose to thoroughly investigate conditions surrounding the various factory interests of the state and employ such means as possible for building up and making more prosperous these institutions. The object is a worthy one. Kansas has the raw material and fuel, the railroads and the markets necessary to make possible a greater industrial development than it has yet achieved. To bring Kansas into her own along these lines is the object of the campaign.

ABOUT TAXES.

One of the things which the American citizen feels keenly and about which he claims an undeniable right to growl, is the taxes which he must pay each year for the support of his government. From the vast amount of this growling it would seem that the average man would be willing to do almost anything to reduce his taxes instead of increase them, and yet there is hardly a paper issued from the great city presses, or a mail received by the editors, which does not contain, in some form or other, a demand for new laws or for some government ownership proposition, each of which involves the expenditure of great sums of money. The writers of these letters and the speakers in political and other meetings do not seem to realize that an added expense on the part of the government, either state or local, involves an increase in the taxes of the citizens.

We have all heard more or less about the government ownership of public utilities, and what we have heard has made a greater or less impression, but now comes a reader who suggests that the state should acquire, by purchase, all the pure-bred sires which are raised each year by the breeders and distribute them around among the farmers. He claims that this would be the quickest and most effective way of improving the various breeds of domestic animals, and in this he may be right, but unfortunately he happens to be one of those who complains about the ever-increasing taxes of the state and who fails to realize that such an investment by the state would very materially increase his taxation at once and that this increase would probably be progressive.

The happiest solution which has ever been devised for the improvement of the live stock of any community lies in community breeding. Any number of farmers can band together, decide upon what breed of cattle, horses and hogs they will raise, and then purchase their sires jointly, charging a fee only sufficient for the proper care and maintenance of the community animal. This problem has been worked out in numerous cases, and practically everywhere with success. It is only necessary to mention the dairy districts of Wisconsin, or the horse breeding districts of Nebraska, in confirmation of this.

Co-operation is better than competition, and community interest is individual interest. The man who works for the benefit of his community benefits himself, and as his community prospers so does his bank account grow.

Uncle Sam is getting ready for the inauguration of parcels post January 1. With this idea in view postmasters have been instructed to have every rural route carrier keep tab on the weight of parcels delivered by him during the months of October and November. This is a preliminary with a view to ascertaining how many new carriers will be needed and what kind of equipment these carriers must have for service when the parcels post law goes into effect. The rural route man is requested to report the various classes, the weight, quality and quantity of packages handled. One hundred twenty-five thousand maps have been ordered printed by the postal department setting forth the various zones of parcels post in order that each postmaster may be able to give customers the proper rate on the transportation of packages.

A large percentage of the young men who would leave the farm are those who grew up in an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and discontent surrounding their farming parents. There is no question but that the farmer—for health, wealth, and happiness—holds a rare opportunity, but not until this opportunity is taken hold of will we become a race of successful farmers and permit perpetuity of a noble calling to the generations yet to come.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



WHEAT FIELD OF J. J. ECKHART, GARDEN CITY, KAN., YIELDING 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE, AND IRRIGATED ONCE—BEFORE PLOWING.

"I am well pleased with my wheat farming out here," writes J. J. Eckhart, Garden City, Kan., to KANSAS FARMER. "My land was in oats last year. I turned the oats stubble under the last week in August, plowing the land five inches deep. Before plowing the land was irrigated. This crop of wheat was matured without any more irrigation. The land was harrowed four times before seeding. Seeded the last week in September. I used three pecks of seed wheat to the acre. This crop of wheat is now in the shock, as shown by the picture, and will make from 37 to 42 bushels to the acre. The berry is good and plump and the best of color. I have 50 acres of wheat, and am satisfied that none of it will go less than 37 bushels to the acre."

"I have 50 acres of alfalfa seeded five years ago. This alfalfa is under irrigation. I harrow this crop with a spike-tooth disk once or twice a year. I cut this alfalfa the last week in June, and it was 38 inches high, and I have stacked from this first cutting 105 tons. My alfalfa was not watered this year before I cut the first crop."

"I have 50 acres of oats, sown April 15. This land was plowed five inches deep the last of March and harrowed twice and leveled. These oats stood 43 inches when headed. This crop will make 50 bushels to the acre. I sowed one bushel and one peck to the acre. The oats were watered once the second week in June."

"I have 320 acres 4½ miles from Garden City. I have lived here two years, having lived at Manhattan, Kan., up to the time I came to this country. We came out west on account of my wife's health, and she has not been sick one day since we arrived. We are very much pleased with our new home, and have decided to stay in western Kansas."

Alfalfa Big Factor in Feeding.

H. R. Smith, animal husbandry department Minnesota Agricultural College, writes J. F. True, secretary Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, regarding alfalfa value:

"Whatever you can do to encourage the growth of alfalfa will prove of untold value to the community. Our experiments here tend to show that the feeding of alfalfa is the biggest factor of all in profitable production of meat. We have been able to get by far the cheapest grains and largest profits by the use of the corn plant and alfalfa hay, and the data so far secured would indicate that the corn plant should be fed as silage for the most part, though bundle corn, also known as shock corn, can be fed with economy, at least during the fall and early winter."

Value of Immature Kafir.

H. J. C., Oketo, Kan., says his Kafir was caught by killing frost before seed matured. He wants to know the feeding value of immature grain.

The value of this immature grain depends, of course, upon the stage of maturity at the time of frost. The Kafir kernel, however, if frosted before maturity, will become dry and hard and can be as safely binned as the mature grain. The immature Kafir does not have the feeding value of the mature. Nevertheless, it does have feeding value, and we would say that if the grain was frosted when half mature it would have about half the feeding value of the mature grain. This statement, however, is made roughly and not based on any experience or observation. We would,

however, save the frosted seed and feed it and get out of it whatever value it has. The animals eating it will soon demonstrate its feeding value.

Sweet Clover Effect.

Answering J. C. H., Belleville, Kan.: At the Ohio Experiment Station land which has been seeded to sweet clover gave a 26.9 bushels per acre yield of corn compared with an 18.6 bushels yield on land not in sweet clover the year before. Wornout soil of Alabama was seeded to sweet clover. It produced 6,600 pounds of hay to the acre the first year, and 7,000 pounds the second year. The third year the land was planted to corn and produced 22.7 bushels per acre as against 16.2 bushels per acre on similar land of an adjoining field on which sweet clover had not been grown. Sweet clover has a wonderful effect in supplying nitrogen to the soil and in improving the physical condition. It seems to readily establish itself on wornout soils where other legumes will not grow.

Barley as Grain Feed.

Answering L. E. C., Plainville, Kan.: Barley is a good hog feed. In our judgment the value of barley is overlooked in the agriculture of the western half of Kansas. The soil is adapted to the growing of barley. It makes an excellent fall and winter pasture. Soaked barley alone is a good hog feed. It produces specially good bacon and when used as the principal part of the hog's ration makes the bacon with a "streak of lean and streak of fat." Barley for sheep, horses and cattle is equal to corn. The hay cut in the blossoming stage and properly cured is a valuable roughage.

It is often difficult to get pigs to eat barley if corn has previously been used. Corn is more palatable. A ration of part corn and part barley cannot be fed successfully. The hogs will eat the corn and let the barley alone. When the change is made to barley, use barley exclusively. Barley, pound for pound, is not so efficient as corn, five pounds of barley being required to make as much pork as four pounds of corn. Soaking barley is said to increase its value 10 to 15 per cent. It should be soaked 12 to 20 hours.

Cost of Implement Shelter.

A. L. B., Lindsborg, Kan., writes that KANSAS FARMER places undue importance upon the necessity of sheltering farm implements and that the cost of lumber and interest on the investment in machinery shed is greater than the depreciation on implements as a result of exposure.

The average 160-acre farm is regarded as having \$1,000 invested in farm machinery, including wagons and buggies. It is our judgment that the average Kansas farm has nearer \$1,500 invested. We are confident that the depreciation on farm equipment when exposed to the storms is not less than 10 per cent per year. We are inclined to the belief that it is 20 per cent per year. We know that a 20 per cent depreciation will apply to at least a part of the equipment. The more equipment exposed to the weather, the larger the depreciation in dollars and cents. One hundred dollars will erect a first-class good machinery shed. If \$100 is not available, \$50 will erect a shed sufficiently large to house in a very satisfactory manner \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth of machinery. The \$50 shed will be smaller than the \$100 shed, and its use will require some piling up of machinery. This, however, can be done with no cash outlay and

with little outlay of time and labor. If the depreciation on the shed itself is 5 per cent per year and the interest on the investment is 5 or 6 per cent per year, there is still a considerable amount in favor of saving the 10 per cent or minimum depreciation on the machinery. It does not seem possible that a wide awake farmer would argue against the advantages of good machinery care, even though it be impossible for him to provide a machine shed.

Pitting Potatoes for the Winter.

Subscriber R. T. C., Sylvan Grove, Kan., has potatoes to market, but does not care to sell at present prices. He wants to know how he can store for sale during the winter or spring.

The subscriber does not state how many potatoes he has. We assume that he has a great many more than will be needed for his own use else he would sell at prevailing prices and would not be interested in storing. If his crop would justify the building of a cave it would furnish the best means of storage. If he is in the potato growing business and will grow potatoes for market for years to come, it will be worth while to build a cave. This cave can be constructed along the ordinary lines to be proof against frost and water, and well ventilated. It should be at least six feet in the ground and covered with a gable roof of rough boards, straw and dirt. At least a foot of straw should be put on the floor, and straw should be placed between the potatoes and the walls. A ventilator should be placed in the roof. Only sound potatoes should be stored. Those which are diseased, which have begun to rot, or which have been cut with the plow in digging, should be sorted out, and if stored, placed to themselves.

If only a small quantity in excess of the family supply is to be taken care of, these can be stored with good results in the cellar or placed in a pit outdoors by digging a hole in the ground 16 to 18 inches deep and by placing in the bottom 8 to 10 inches of straw, then covering the pile with straw and dirt sufficient to prevent freezing. There is danger of the potatoes rotting unless this pit is ventilated. Four 4-inch boards nailed together in a hollow square and allowing them to extend through the pit covering down into the potatoes, is the only means of ventilating, and under ordinary conditions is adequate. In the case of extremely cold weather the ventilator should be closed by covering with old carpets or blankets or stuffing straw into the ventilator, the same to be removed when danger from cold is past.

Feeding Kafir.

Subscriber, B. T. N., Athol, Kan., writes that his corn was a failure, but his Kafir will make 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Heretofore, he has grown Kafir for roughage only, paying no attention to the feeding value of the grain, but that this year will be compelled to feed grain, and asks how it can best be fed to all kinds of live stock.

We assume that the subscriber will head his Kafir, either while it stands in the field or after it has been cut and put in the shock. For feeding hogs, we would feed the whole head. Many farmers feed the heads dry. We believe it a good plan, however, to soak the heads 12 to 24 hours. Soaking for any considerable number of hogs will require a water tank and an abundance of water, for the stalk and fibre of the head will take up water, as well as the grain. The soaking has the effect of softening

the grain, making it more palatable, more easily masticated—and, to a greater degree, digestible. Feeding on the head, the hog will eat enough of the fibre to distend the grain in the stomach. While feeding Kafir heads in this way, threshed Kafir may be ground and fed in the form of thin slop. We have had personal experience in feeding after this method, and we know that good results are obtained. We have also fed Kafir on the head without soaking. This is more wasteful than the method of soaking. However, a good flock of chickens having access to the hog lot will save practically all of the grain passing through the hogs, undigested.

For feeding calves, we would run the Kafir heads through a cutting box, cutting the heads into four or five pieces. Calves thrive on shelled corn. Kafir heads fed in this way come near being the equal of shelled corn. The heads may be fed in this way to all other cattle on the farm. It is economy to cut the heads. The mastication of the grain will be more thorough and a larger proportion of the grain will be digested. We do not believe in feeding whole heads to cattle, especially so if the heads are large. This practice is wasteful in many ways.

For feeding milk cows—or, for that matter, all cattle—the most economical means of feeding is to grind the head. The ordinary sweep mill is not satisfactory in grinding unless the quantity to be ground is small. Grinding by the ordinary sweep mill is slow. We understand there are mills on the market specially adapted to grinding Kafir. Such a mill would be of great value to Kansas farmers and would have the effect of promoting the growth and feeding of Kafir. The ground Kafir head is very similar in its composition to corn and cob meal, and practically every farmer knows the value of such meal. It is generally considered that an equal quantity, by measure, of corn and cob meal is the equal of the same quantity of pure corn meal, because of the greater digestibility of the corn when distended by the ground cob. We think the same value attaches to ground Kafir heads.

To horses, we would feed either the ground head or the head put through the cutting box. If a small quantity is to be fed, the heads can be cut with a corn knife on a block, and an industrious boy will on Saturday cut in this manner a large quantity.

If the Kafir is threshed and it is desired to feed it threshed, grinding will result in the most economical method of feeding. However, Kafir meal is extremely heavy. To feed it is like feeding pure corn meal, and it can be fed to best advantage by being mixed with some lighter grain—for instance, oats or bran. Bran is out of the question at present prices. We have known farmers to feed Kafir meal with chopped alfalfa hay or oats straw, the mixture being dampened.

Ten pounds of Kafir is equal to eight or nine pounds of corn. The adaptability of Kafir to the western two-thirds of Kansas makes it worth while to grow Kafir as the principal grain crop. The man who has plenty of Kafir to feed and the live stock to consume it, will devise ways and means by which it will be successfully fed, even though some experimentation is required. While white Kafir is a slightly heavier yield than red, we prefer the latter for feeding. It is not so sweet as the white, and animals will not become tired of it, as they will the white.

GROWING BEEF ON THE FARM

American People Must Have Beef Either From the Home Farm or From Abroad

ONE of the most potent reasons why there is a present shortage of beef with accompanying high prices lies in the fact that there are so few farmers who know how to raise beef.

Ever since our history began and until recent months this nation has depended very largely upon the range or ranch for its beef supply, and now, when the land hunger of the people has eaten up all of the range country and digested it into dry or irrigated farms, we find a beef famine staring us in the face, and we don't know how to help it.

This same land hunger has so increased the price of land that many farmers who have some little knowledge of beef raising are doubtful if it can be profitably done on land worth \$100 per acre or more. They argue that the price of corn is likely to always be higher than formerly, and in bad years to be prohibitive, while there is no assurance that the price of cattle will not slump on them.

Very many prefer the easy method of money making to be found in the raising of corn, wheat and alfalfa, preferring the present numerous dollars and less constant work, and having no regard for their own advancing years and their children's future on a worn-out farm. These men do not seem to remember that our actual population is increasing at the rate of a million a year and that our non-producing population is increasing even faster.

Practically all of the immigrants that come to this country find homes in the cities or in the centers of great industrial activities, and not on the farm. And then, a very large percentage of our farm boys and girls leave the farm and enter some other form of business activity as soon as they get old enough. The last census showed that some of the richest and most prosperous states had actually lost in population in the last ten years, and, what is more significant, this loss had occurred from the rural population.

The lure of the city, the lack of social pleasures in the country, and the fact that with the aid of modern machinery one man on the farm can do as much work and do it more effectively than six men could do when Kansas was admitted to the Union, have all conspired to lessen the relative number of producers and increase the number of non-producers among our own people, while to these must be added the great hoard of immigrants who come from other lands, almost none of whom become farmers.

As the matter now stands, the six million farmers of continental United States are feeding the one hundred million of inhabitants. In other words, each farmer must feed himself and more than fifteen other people. Now, it is not a question of whether these people will eat; it is a fact that they must eat and that the farmer must feed them. As long as they must eat; as long as they pay for what they eat; and as long as they bear a relation to the farmer of about sixteen to one, why should not the farmer provide the food which they like and are willing to pay for?

Certainly the market is a good one. There is none better in the world, and this market is improving each year. There is no class of business men that has such a large list of customers who are dependent upon him for their necessities as the farmer, and in view of these facts, the present conditions and the future prospects, would it not pay to go to a little extra trouble to cater to such a lot of customers?

If you don't know how to raise beef on the farm, wouldn't it pay to learn? If you are not equipped for it, wouldn't it pay to get ready? Does not the failing condition of your soil rather insist that you must raise live stock? And finally, don't you know that the old cow and her family will pay you bigger prices for all the farm crops which she can use than will any dealer?

If you don't know these things, you may have missed some tricks. You know that there is a demand for beef and that this demand must be supplied from the farms—there is no other way. You know that your land needs the manure and that nothing else will take its place at anything like as cheap a cost, but you may not know, or you may not believe, that the cow will pay more than the dealer, because you are thinking of the common, ordinary cow, or at least

of a cow with a stock yard cross, while I am thinking about the more modern article which will produce baby beef.

The dairyman has solved most of his problems and has attained such a success that dairy communities everywhere throughout the land are notably prosperous communities. He adds materially to the world's food supply by furnishing an article of the universal consumption, but he does not and cannot materially help in the solution of the

methods, there is no reason why Kansas farms should not show a return of double the amount of corn per acre which now stands to our credit—or discredit. If the help problem is a serious one, a 40-acre patch of corn yielding 50 bushels per acre will do more to solve it than will an 80-acre patch yielding 20 bushels to the acre.

When we reduce our corn acreage by one-half, we have room for more pasture. We have reduced our labor on the corn



ILMEN, IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, WINNER OF GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT AMERICAN ROYAL, 1912, OWNED BY C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS.

beef making problem. At best he can only sell his calves for veal when they are not properly bred for breeding animals. Dairy-bred steers cannot profitably be raised beyond the veal stage for the butcher's use.

Following the lines which have been laid out by the dairyman so far as they will apply, the beef raiser can solve his problem and meet with equal success on the American farm, and the first idea to adopt is to get away from the notion that he must farm by the mile and then go to work to farm by the acre. Kansas is boomed all over the world as a great producer of wheat and corn, which is true enough and looks big in print when only one side of the case is stated, but if inquiry is made as to the yield per acre the showing is not good, and those in authority who are responsible for the dissemination of this one-sided information surely cannot expect to escape all blame.

The first step toward raising beef on the farm in the corn belt states is to cut down the corn acreage just one-half, and double the yield per acre, at a saving of one-half the labor. Last year Kansas showed an average yield of less than 20 bushels of corn per acre, while Indiana and some other states showed approximately 40 bushels per acre. With the proper selection of seed, the manuring of the ground and proper cultural

and increased our yield to double what it was and still have the same amount of corn. We now have time and opportunity and manure to devote to the pasture. The pastures of Kansas almost never receive enough attention, and I believe that there is no place on the farm where manure will bring bigger or better returns than on grass or alfalfa land.

Having adopted these suggestions, we are almost ready to start in the beef-making business, but not quite. It will be necessary to provide good shelter and plenty of it for the animals which we propose to convert into beef. The old method, which has practically always existed in this state when we had almost unlimited range for our cattle and could keep them over for about a dollar a head, was the most wasteful and extravagant that could have been devised. We could then buy steers coming three years old that would weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and could perhaps make money on feeding them out. But it was a wasteful method in such a degree that it will be doubtful if one could convince an English or Scotch cattleman that it really existed. The problem which we are now up against is to produce a ten-months-old calf that will weigh 800 pounds, or a yearling that will weigh 1,000 pounds, and if this is attempted by anything approaching the

old method, it will spell failure in most years, though there may be exceptions.

One of the important features, then, of the beef producing farm must be some sort of shelter which will save feed by protecting the animal so that it can use the feed in making beef instead of generating heat to protect it against the cold and changeable weather.

The next and more important step is a proper solution of the feed question. This is answered fully and finally by the silo. An acre of good corn may yield 50 bushels of ears to the acre, and a little of weather-beaten feed from which the nutriment and feed value is being daily extracted by the rain and wind in the corn field. If this corn is all put in the silo, it will yield from 10 to 13 tons to the acre, and all of it be saved in the finest possible condition for either summer or winter feed. It has been estimated that the average mature producing cow or steer will consume about 37½ bushels of corn per year when pasturing is used, and at the present rate of production this would mean that each head of stock would consume the product of an acre and a half of the corn field, and still leave a great waste in the stalks. By the use of silage, to which is added a little cottonseed meal, the entire crop is made available, and in the best possible condition for bringing results either in milk or meat. The animal is furnished with a June feed in February, or during the dry spell of August and September, and this is very vitally important for the reason that profitable beef production on high priced land is only possible by the use of such animals as can be made to retain their calf fat until they reach the butcher.

Thirty pounds of silage, with about a dozen pounds of alfalfa hay, which is only a little handful, will keep the animal doing his best if he has in connection a little concentrate added in the way of cottonseed meal, but this will not be possible if the calf has been allowed to run with its dam until weaning time. The calf should never be weaned suddenly, nor should it be allowed to stay with its dam a long time. Whenever either of these events occur there is sure to be a setback which will retard its growth and may cause the loss of money to such an extent that the raising of this calf will have been at a loss instead of a profit. Even a butcher can tell when a calf has been stunted by the change from its mother's milk to other feed, and this must never occur if success is to be obtained in the profitable production of beef on high-priced land.

A successful workman in any trade not only needs but must have good tools, and the beef producer is no exception. If he undertakes to raise the old-fashioned range steer under farm conditions, he will lose money, of course. If he undertakes to raise a scrub animal of any kind on high-priced land, he will lose money more often than not. With his high-priced land goes as a matter of necessity a good equipment in all lines if profits are expected, and the most important of these to the beef raiser is good blood. It is possible for the beginner to buy high-grade cattle as foundation stock and by the use of pure-bred sires and the keeping of all the females on the place, to soon build his herd up to a practically pure-bred basis from which he can easily and surely make good profits in raising beef.

While it is true that no man can tell the value of a good sire, it is equally true that no one has ever been able to estimate the damage done by a poor one. Pedigree counts for nothing except it be a history of previous performance. An animal which has been bred along certain lines for generations has his characteristics so fixed that he will profligate them. Thus an Angus bull will have hornless calves, while a Hereford bull will get white-faced calves, and the value of such a bull lies not in his pedigree nor in his quality as an individual so much as in the fact that he can transmit this quality to future generations. This is why it is necessary to have pure-bred sires in all herds that are to be built up and not simply maintained or torn down. Good blood is the essential thing that is necessary to the production of profitable breeds on the farm, and by the adoption of modern methods and the production of baby beef, good profits are assured to the man who will first learn his business and then love it.

Personal to
Kansas Farmer Readers:

YOU have dreamed of an automobile—if you do not already have one. That dream can come true. You may have time to give in exchange for an automobile—but not the money. That is the point, you can get a real car, a 1913 Overland, through KANSAS FARMER by spending some of your spare time boosting. The plan is simple and presents such a reasonable opportunity for a valuable prize, that I want you to learn all the particulars. See ad on another page. Send in the coupon and make a beginning toward owning a 5-passenger 1913 touring car.

A. A. Borman

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Who Sell "Schwab" All-Wool Suits

Guarantee Satisfactory Wear or Will

Give You a New Suit FREE

There's a merchant in every locality who stands for the utmost value—who sells Schwab Clothing.

This Square Deal Merchant has searched the best factories to bring to your town the world's choicest clothing. He gives you *certified value* when he sells you a Schwab Suit.

Look for the Ticket—
There's Magic in It

This little ticket, which is sewed on the coat sleeve, is good for a brand new suit free if Schwab Clothes fail to satisfy in quality, style and wear.



The Only Time Limit Is
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You are to be the sole judge. It doesn't cost you a cent extra to have your clothes insured.

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Every Suit a Guaranteed Value

The Schwab Styles for Fall and Winter embody the latest and best ideas in artistic tailoring. We use only all-wool fabrics, and offer a remarkable variety of patterns. Each garment is hand-tailored and silk-sewn throughout. Even the buttonholes are hand made.

Write us today for the name of the nearest merchant who sells Schwab Clothing under our guarantee of satisfaction or a new suit free.

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Schwab Clothing Is Guaranteed



You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

What's Wrong With Mutton Market?

It is conceded by those in a position to know that there is something radically wrong with the market for dressed mutton. At this time there is a considerable complaint from consumers with regard to the high cost of beef and pork. The newspapers the country over are making the most of the situation. Yet there is one class of meat that neither the consumers nor the newspapers have given the right attention during this time of high cost of living. That is sheep and lamb meats, which are selling at ridiculously low prices, relatively speaking.

Late last week a big packing house of Chicago, quoted wholesale prime round dressed lambs at 11 to 11½ cents per pound, against 25 cents per pound for No. 1 beef ribs, 27 cents for No. 1 loins and 12½ cents for rounds. They quoted wholesale handy dressed sheep at 7 to 8 cents per pound and heavy dressed sheep at 6 to 6½ cents per pound. These prices were also in striking contrast with wholesale cost of hog products. Spare-ribs, which have very little meat on them, were quoted at 12 cents per pound, and trimmings, the cheapest class of pork that goes into sausage, at 8 to 9 cents per pound. The cheaper cuts of beef were quoted at 12½ cents for rounds, 10½ cents for chucks and 9 cents for plates.

If the newspapers of this country would give due publicity to the relative low cost of sheep and lamb meats, it would be a panacea for a great deal of complaint from the meat eaters. There is a woeful lack of knowledge in this country that mutton and lamb meats are as savory as beef and far more wholesome than pork. Properly prepared, they are the most nutritious meats that can be placed on the table.

An educational campaign along this line could be carried on to great advantage by the newspapers, especially those in the big cities. The public would benefit greatly from a health as well as a monetary standpoint.

If the agricultural department at Washington and the state agricultural colleges were to take this subject up in the right manner and educate the public how to buy and prepare the different cuts of sheep and lamb meats for the table, it would prove a great benefit to both producers and consumers. The fact of the matter is, the sheep industry of this country has been too long neglected by those in a position to put it on a better business plane. The time is at hand when the sheep breeders, the sheep feeders and range flock-masters should get together and see that their product is given the right kind of publicity and accorded co-operation from those in posi-

tion to render this service.—COURT A. KELMAN, Illinois.

Washing the Car.

To wash a car properly with soap, first dissolve in a pail of water sufficient soap to make a good suds. Then in the washing operation use the suds, sopping it on from the sponge instead of rubbing the soap on a wet sponge, or, what is worse, rubbing it on the surface of the car. Before applying the suds the car should be rinsed thoroughly with water, using a gentle stream. This is important, as all particles of grit and dirt must be removed from the surface before applying the sponge. Apply the suds liberally where the parts are dirty; then rinse off with clear water and a fresh sponge, flowing the water below the sponge to insure that any grit and dirt that may be left on the surface is washed away before the sponge has a chance to pick it up and scratch the surface. After the final sponging the surface should be dried with a clean, wet chamois.

In washing the chassis the same method is in order, except that it may be necessary to use stronger suds. Where cars are in use over oily or muddy roads frequent washing is necessary, and this washing should be done as soon as possible after the car leaves the road, as when the oil or mud dries on the car it is very difficult to remove and will damage the varnish, it being impossible under certain oil and mud conditions to remove all the stains. In this connection it is important that neither the bonnet nor radiator is washed while it is hot, and to do so will dull the luster, ruining it in a very short time.

Another point which should be given attention is that the same sponge should not be used for washing both the body and the chassis. Both sponges should be of the best quality, care being taken at all times to keep them clean and in proper condition. Owners who keep their cars in public garages will have difficulty in having their cars washed before the mud has had a chance to dry, as in most garages the washing is left until night and then put through with a large number of other cars. This method cannot be followed and have a fine looking car.

J. C. Elliott, Wear, Kan., Route No. 3, writes: "I have taken your paper for several years, and consider it a great help to farmers who will read and practice the good suggestions you offer. Seven years ago I bought 40 acres of land that was almost past growing cane and Kafir. Now, I can grow anything. I have never had a manure pile around my barn or lots, so you see what made my land produce."

HORSE PLAGUE CONQUERED

WE WILL DESTROY THE GERMS AND WORMS BEFORE YOU PAY

Bacili-Kil

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

A TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY
THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER
PUT IT IN THE DRINKING WATER.

The volume of Sterilizing liquid thus formed penetrates the whole digestive tract, DESTROYS all DISEASE GERMS throughout that organization.

It ANNIHILATES WORMS and THEIR LARVAE; not only the ordinary free and comparatively harmless worms, which live on the food in the stomach and bowels, but THE OTHER KIND,—the DANGEROUS KIND,—THE MESSENGERS OF DEATH,—which BORE into the TISSUES,—live on the BLOOD,—DESTROY the ELEMENTS of the BLOOD—POISON IT—finally inducing so-called MENINGITIS, and DEATH.

GENERAL PURIFICATION CO., Madison, Wis.

General Purification Company, Madison, Wis.

Ship me sufficient Bacili-Kil to last my stock, listed below, for one month. I will pay transportation charges, and will use according to directions. I will report results in a month, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. I own and will use

your treatment on the following: Horses; Hogs; Cattle; Sheep; Poultry.

Name..... P. O..... Shipping Station.....

SEND NO MONEY

JUST FILL OUT THE
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We will send you enough
Bacili-Kil to last your stock
30 days.

Don't Wait
Protect Your Stock

This Coupon will also bring
our books on Feeding and Care
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Bacili-Kil is the Most Certain, Safest, Cheapest Known
Preventive and Remedy For Germ Diseases

BECAUSE—IT IS NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST.
Can be given freely in feed and water, and if animal too sick to eat or drink it can be given hypodermically.

BECAUSE—IT IS MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL
as a disease germ destroyer, even than the POISONS sometimes used—generally with fatal results.

BECAUSE—AS A DISINFECTANT IT HAS NO EQUAL IN
CHEAPNESS, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY.

With it you can WASH, SPRAY and STERILIZE the bodies of YOUR STOCK,—SPRAY and STERILIZE your BUILDINGS and UTENSILS, YARDS and MANURE,—can SOAK YOUR UPLAND HAY in it before feeding—thus destroying all fungus, molds, worm larvae and other things with which the authorities say it is infested. Can also soak your grain in it.

BECAUSE—WE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE.

Our Veterinarians and Bacteriologists have been at work in the thick of the battle—right on the firing line—have made post mortems on many horses—have treated and saved many entire bands of horses—have saved horses even after paralysis and blindness had occurred.

FOR THE ABOVE REASONS

BACILI-KIL is equally effective in Preventing and Treating
HOG CHOLERA.

We have saved thousands—Can save yours.
Feed in the Slop—and Spray to disinfect.

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Drawn Expressly for
Montgomery Ward & Co.
By Dan Sayre Groesbeck

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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Your Telephone Horizon

The horizon of vision, the circle which bounds our sight, has not changed.

It is best observed at sea. Though the ships of today are larger than the ships of fifty years ago, you cannot see them until they come up over the edge of the world, fifteen or twenty miles away.

A generation ago the horizon of speech was very limited. When your grandfather was a young man, his voice could be heard on a still day for perhaps a mile. Even though he used a speaking trumpet, he could not be heard nearly so far as he could be seen.

Today all this has been changed. The telephone has vastly extended the horizon of speech.

Talking two thousand miles is an everyday occurrence, while in order to see this distance, you would need to mount your telescope on a platform approximately 560 miles high.

As a man is followed by his shadow, so is he followed by the horizon of telephone communication. When he travels across the continent his telephone horizon travels with him, and wherever he may be he is always at the center of a great circle of telephone neighbors.

What is true of one man is true of the whole public. In order to provide a telephone horizon for each member of the nation, the Bell System has been established.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

A VOTE FOR FEDER FOR STATE PRINTER Means A Vote Against the Present State Extravagance

William P. Feder, of Great Bend, who is asking for election to the office of State Printer, is thoroughly qualified for the position he seeks, and pledges the people of the State, if elected, to reduce to a minimum the cost of State printing. He has had experience in printing offices for the last 22 years, and is now editor and proprietor of one of the best weeklies in Western Kansas, the Barton County Democrat.



WM. P. FEDER.

Feder's record in the State Legislature, where he has served two terms, proves that he is always on the job when it comes to looking out for the interests of the people of Kansas, and pledges for him his best efforts in the office he seeks. Feder was elected to represent Barton County in the House of Representatives in 1908. He made so good a record that his constituents returned him to the next Legislature, re-electing him by a good majority in 1910.

Among other good measures, Feder was the author of the bill providing for a minimum term of seven months school in rural districts, and providing aid for weak districts. To him belongs the credit for the bill requiring powerful electric headlights on locomotives. He secured the passage of a bill providing a severe penalty for the theft of furniture from the State House, thus saving the State hundreds of dollars, not a piece of furniture since having been stolen. He served on the committee that drafted the workman's compensation act, and he led a fight against the inheritance tax law, offering an amendment exempting all direct heirs from the operation of the law.

Feder has made his Barton County Democrat a success through his thorough knowledge of the printing business. He can and will use this knowledge to the advantage and profit of the State if elected State Printer.

He stands on a platform pledged to the reduction of taxes, and will work together with other Democrats who are elected to State offices in carrying out that pledge. You will make no mistake in voting for Feder. Your vote for him will be a protest against present extravagance.

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

Relation of Subsoil to Alfalfa Growing.

The character of the subsoil seems to be one of the great controlling factors in the successful growing of alfalfa in Missouri, and is without doubt of even more importance than the fertility of the soil. In most cases the fertility may be increased with little difficulty, but it is practically impossible to change the character of the subsoil where it is not suited to alfalfa growing. Alfalfa thrives best on a deep, loose and well drained soil, underlaid with a fairly open and porous subsoil, conditions that are not found in all sections of the state. From the tables it will be seen that the largest percentage of failures has occurred on the level prairies, most of which are underlaid with a very tight clay subsoil providing poor under drainage and offering difficulty to the penetration of the alfalfa roots. There is, in fact, a very close relation between the character of the subsoil and success with alfalfa on all of the various soil types, the most successes being noted on those soils with the most loose and open subsoils. Most upland soils in Missouri are underlaid with a fairly tight subsoil, but this character is more marked on the level prairies than elsewhere. Even on the most rolling phases along the breaks of small streams and branches, where the land slopes sufficiently to afford good surface drainage, the subsoil is so heavy that most attempts to grow alfalfa have resulted in failures. It is probably the excessive amount of water held in a soil underlaid by a very tight clay that is responsible for the heaving out of the plants on such lands during the early spring freezes. Oftentimes, however, where sown in the fall the plants do not become deeply enough rooted and are consequently heaved out for this reason. Were it not for the grasses and weeds that always come in, earlier seeding would be advisable, for that would enable the roots to become more deeply set before winter. Grass and weeds, however, grow faster than alfalfa and smother it out so that spring and early summer seedings usually fail on this account.—Missouri Experiment Station.

Improvement of Kansas Cream.

The quality of market cream for butter making in Kansas is slowly but gradually improving year after year, and as a result a better grade of butter is being made. This naturally results in better prices for cream and a ready market for the butter manufactured. During the fiscal year of 1911 the average price of butter fat in the state of Kansas was 25 cents per pound as compared with 22 cents during the previous year. The market prices of butter so far for this season have been much higher and more steady than in previous years. Sharp competition as it exists all through the cream territory gives the farmer just about as much for his cream as the creamery can possibly afford to pay. A few years ago Kansas butter was hard to sell on the New York markets, butter of eastern states being sold first and this Kansas product pushed back to fill in in case of a shortage or else rejected and sold at a very low price. The writer noticed during the past year that commission men were in Kansas looking for butter and the butter found a ready market sold in competition with eastern butter in New York.

The quality of the cream as received by the creameries must necessarily influence the butter market, and during the season of the year when for various reasons the farmers deliver a very poor grade of cream the prices are sure to drop. During the past season the weather has been quite favorable for a good quality of cream with the exception of a few weeks of very hot weather the fore part of September. During this spell the conditions were very contaminating and cream, unless handled properly, became extremely sour, rancid, and often foamy in a few hours time. This accounts for the large amount of cream condemned by the dairy commissioner and his deputies.

It is a deplorable condition that some people will insist on delivering cream that they themselves would not think of making into butter but expect other people to do so. Such cream when mixed with good cream practically renders the whole of it unfit for use and surely results in a very low grade of butter. I am glad to say, however, that the majority of Kansas farmers are delivering a good quality of cream, and they take pride in doing so. Much credit is due to the cream station operators who take pains in helping his patrons by way of suggestions in properly handling cream, and in distributing literature sent to him from the dairy commissioner and the Kansas State Agricultural College.—W. F. DROEGE, Deputy Dairy Commissioner.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

APPEALS from three great Democratic Leaders for the Election of WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Democratic Candidate for the United States Senate, to carry out the pledges of the Baltimore Platform and and the Progressive Democratic Principles.



JUDGE W. H. THOMPSON.

WOODROW WILSON

EN ROUTE, Private Car "Federal".
October 8, 1912.

My dear Judge Thompson:

I want to congratulate you on the canvass you are making and to express the warm hope that you may be entirely successful. I know the progressive position you have taken upon the questions now pending before the country and I earnestly hope that your force and enthusiasm may be added to the men already in the Senate of the United States who are seeking to set forward the cause of the people at every point. I think that every good Democrat and every lover of progressive policy must share in this hope.

Woodrow Wilson

Hon. William H. Thompson,
Garden City, Kansas.

WALLACE BASSFORD SECRETARY
CHARLES R. CRISP PARLIAMENTARIAN
THE SPEAKER'S ROOM
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 11, 1912.

To All to Whom this May Come,

Greeting:
I take pleasure in stating that I am acquainted with Judge Wm. H. Thompson, candidate for United States Senator, and hope that he will be elected. His opinions are such as to entitle him to the hearty support of all those who are progressive in spirit and in thought. Progress is the law of life. To stand still is to stagnate and to stagnate is to perish. He stands for progress in State and Nation. As we seem certain to have a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives, we are desirous of having a Democratic Senate also.

Champ Clark

THE COMMONER

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 2, 1912.

Judge Wm. H. Thompson,
Garden City, Kan.

My dear Judge:

I congratulate you upon the canvass you are making. Your long and consistent record as a progressive should commend you to the Progressive Republicans as well as to the Democrats. We need you in the Senate to help carry out the pledges of the Baltimore platform. Mr. Roosevelt's position on the trust question, with Perkins as his sponsor, is wrong; and you ought to have no difficulty in defeating any man who supports him. Success to you.

W. J. Bryan

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Com.

Fruit Clearing House

Good Ideas and Great Help to Kansas Apple Growers.

"I believe the Kansas State Agricultural College is doing a good work in trying to find a market for the many thousands of bushels of Kansas apples, and I know of no better way to advertise the Kansas product than the method the college has adopted," writes S. E. Lux, commission merchant, Topeka, and who is a large buyer of apples, when asked by KANSAS FARMER what he thought of the fruit clearing house established by the Agricultural College and of which new departure George E. Greene, horticultural specialist, is in charge.

Kansas apple growers generally have never had a satisfactory market for apples. There has been an occasional grower who has established a reputation for himself by growing good apples and who has been able to sell in all markets at the prevailing prices for a good product. The reputation of Kansas apples, however, has not been such as would induce storage buyers to seek apples in Kansas.

The fruit clearing house will, in all probability, have the effect of changing the heretofore undesirable but prevailing condition. It is believed that this clearing house will solve the market problems, provided growers co-operate with the clearing house to the extent of producing apples which are really marketable. It is known that Kansas produces an apple of exceptionally fine quality insofar as color, size and flavor are concerned, and whether or not Kansas apples are salable depends wholly upon the methods employed by the grower.

"The reasons the Kansas apple, as a general rule, is not marketable," says Mr. Lux, "are these: Kansas growers pay no attention to caring for their orchards. They do not prune or spray. Some, it is true, do spray, but do not spray at the proper time and do not spray for the right thing. The growing of marketable apples requires time and attention, and trees must have the proper care at the proper time. If Kansas orchards are given the attention necessary to produce a good apple, Kansas will soon have the reputation of furnishing an apple of better flavor and in other respects more desirable than many states. Few sections produce as well flavored apples as does Kansas.

"The matter of pruning is important. It is a thing little thought of by most apple growers. Its advantages are not fully understood. Apple growers must in this respect learn how to take care of their trees.

"The orchard must be properly cultivated, too. On cultivation depends largely the size of the apple, the thriftiness of the trees and the freedom from effects of insects and disease. I buy dozens of carloads of apples per year. I buy the best I can find, and I always get them from well cultivated orchards, because those orchards produce the best apples.

"Apples to be marketable must be kept free from scab, fungus and worms. Spraying is the remedy for these. Spraying at the right time and the use of effective sprays will cure the existing trouble.

"I am confident that three-fourths of the apple growers in Kansas this year have stock that is not marketable because of some one of the shortcomings above mentioned.

"The real value of the apple depends upon its quality. Poor quality cannot be stored with the assurance that it will keep and be salable at the close of the storage season. The storage makes possible a big market. Because of the shortage of storage quality is often the reason that apples sell in the spring at tremendously high prices, while thousands upon thousands of bushels the fall before may have rotted in the orchards.

"It should be made plain to apple growers that there are always four fixed charges in the handling of apples. Those charges are the cost of box or barrel, the cost of labor to pack, the cost of cold storage and refrigeration, and the cost of freight. This cost is the same whether apples are poor or good."

Cultivation of Corn.

During dry spells, agriculturists—particularly those who are raising corn—find it of great advantage to form an earth mulch through cultivation—in fact, the soil mulch theory has been a fundamental one in American agriculture. It has also been found that frequent stirring of the soil promotes rapid nitrification. Upon the theory of conservation of moisture and of

rapid nitrification, cultivation has been adopted, possibly to an extreme, although in practice it has been found that frequent shallow cultivation gives better yields than other methods of corn tillage, but at the same time the weed factor has not been recognized in the cultivation.

The federal Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin reporting the results of 125 experiments conducted for the purpose of determining the relation of weeds to the tillage requirements of the corn crop. These results show comparative yields of corn on one set of plats under the most approved methods of cultivation and on another set with no cultivation whatever, the weeds being eliminated, however, by surface scraping with a hoe. This work seems to involve a fundamental point and sheds considerable light on the subject of tillage.

The experiments noted in the bulletin are suggestive of the idea that considerable time is being wasted in the cultivation of corn with present-day implements. The results as a whole show no more difference in yield between the weeded plats and those receiving normal cultivation than might be expected between two series of 125 plats treated exactly alike. How little this difference was may be appreciated when it is learned that the general average for all the experiments shows that the fodder on the uncultivated plats was 95.1 per cent of the culti-

vated, and the uncultivated grain was 98.108 per cent of the cultivated. If there was any difference between either set of plats in regard to thoroughness in keeping down weeds, it was in favor of the cultivated plats.

Although it remains to be demonstrated how far this principle may be applied in any particular section, if one takes the results of the work of the department as applicable to the general propositions, then weed control becomes the principal object of cultivation.

Along with this must come a revolution in farm methods so far as the corn crop is concerned, and the work of cultivation must resolve itself into a system of weed control, either by the use of tillage implements of different character than those used today, or by adopting cropping systems having that object in view.

This latter system is one that the department is studying today. It is a well known fact that certain rotations of crops bring us around to the tillage crop with the land practically free from weed pests. One experiment has been reported where a piece of sod land very free from everything but clover and timothy was put to corn and no cultivation given, as no weeds were present; a crop of 70 bushels per acre was produced. In some sections of the south, where a one-year rotation of corn and crimson clover is practiced, the weeds are reduced to a minimum, and many farmers cultivate

corn on such land only once and secure large yields.

The authors of the bulletin interpret the results of the experiments to mean that weeds are in the main the enemy which makes corn cultivation necessary, and by the adoption of methods in conformity with this point of view the weed problem will be simplified, and in all probability the cost of cultivation will at the same time be greatly decreased.

Registration and Value.

Registration papers do not make a 500-pound cow of a 300-pound cow, but the latter with registration papers all in good shape will sell for as much money as the former with no registration. Either will sell for more money being registered than either without registration. The delivery of registration papers with a superior animal is one of the small but fine and essential points which in the live stock business results in greater profit and so in greater satisfaction to the man who has stock to sell. The editor of an exchange says that he recently saw 27 head of splendid Holstein cows purchased from a farmer for \$3,100. The farmer claimed the cows were pure-bred and each animal looked the part, but the owner had been so indifferent as to allow registration to lapse. The editor says that if these cows had been registered they would have brought double the money.

If I Bought a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which I'd require if I bought a car. I've learned their need by building 60,000 cars.

I could save, I judge, \$200 per car by building Reo the Fifth without them. But you might lose three times that by the lack.

Economy

I would want big tires, because of their immense economy.

On October 1 we added 22 per cent to the tire size on Reo the Fifth, though it was always overtired. Tire makers say that 22 per cent will add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I would want lightness combined with strength. That means costly drop forgings. In Reo the Fifth we use 190.

I would want bearings that endure. That means roller bearings which cost five times as much as common ball bearings. In Reo the Fifth we use 15 roller bearings, 11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty.

I require my springs to stand, by test, 100,000 vibrations.

I test my gears in a crushing machine, of 50 tons capacity.

Each engine is tested 48 hours—28 hours in the chassis.

I limit my output to 50 cars daily, so the men are never rushed.

Safety

I use chrome nickel steel for the axles, vanadium steel for connections, manganese steel in the crankshaft. And each lot of steel is analyzed twice to make sure of the needed strength.

Every driving part is built sufficient for a 45-horsepower engine, which leaves big margins of safety. I use 14-inch brake drums for quick, sure control.

The various parts of this car get a thousand inspections, so errors and weaknesses can't creep in.

Comfort

I use in this car my ideal center control, so all the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

The driver sits on the left-hand side, close to the cars he passes.

I doubly heat my carburetor to deal with low-grade gasoline. I use a \$75 magneto, on which you can start the car.

I use wide, long springs, with seven leaves in them. And I use deep upholstery of genuine leather filled with the best curled hair.

I finish the body with 17 coats. I use electric side lights, flush with the dash.

Comfort and beauty mean much in a car and I spend a great deal to secure it.

My Own Car

would need to be built in this way, else I would not buy it. So I build in this way for those who buy from me.

I could easily save at least \$200 by skimping on things like these. But men in time would lose their faith in me.

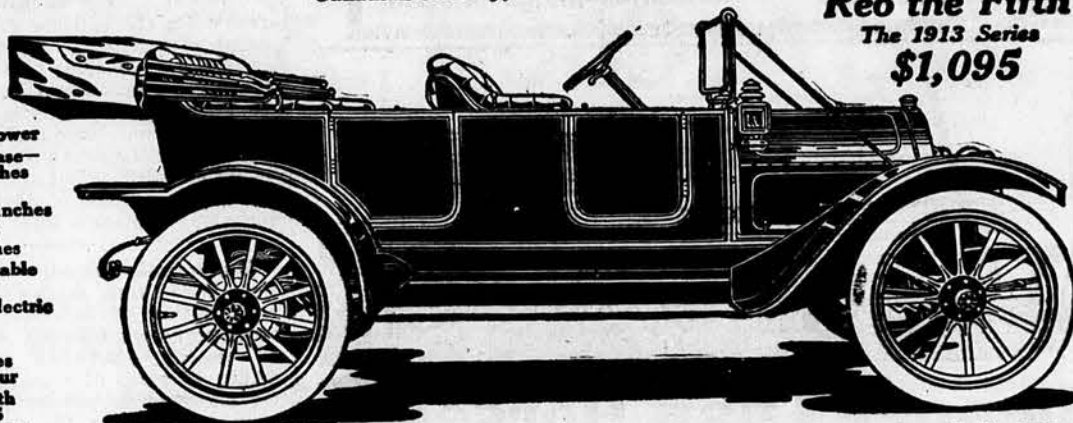
So I cut my profits down to the lowest minimum, and sell a car such as I describe for \$1,095.

Write for our fall catalog and the name of our nearest dealer.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
\$1,095

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Horsepower
Wheel Base—
112 inches
Tires—
34 x 4 inches
Wheels—
34 inches
Demountable
Rims
Three Electric
Lights
Speed—
45 Miles
per Hour
Made with
2 and 5
Passenger
Bodies
(115)



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer and self-starter—all for \$100 extra.

FREE Style-Book Contains Bargains and Bargains



TWO great things in this beautiful, useful, FREE "NATIONAL" Style-Book. First, it gives pages and pages of very latest fashions. Second, it contains bargain after bargain for YOU—shows how you and all the family can be better dressed than most people at far less cost. Because there are lower prices at the "NATIONAL" this Fall—lower prices made possible by a larger business. For example:

Waists, - 60 cents to \$6.98	Hats, - - - - - \$1.49 to \$9.98
Skirts, - - - \$2.98 to \$9.98	Ladies' Ready-Made Suits, - \$9.98 to \$17.98
Ladies' Coats, \$6.75 to \$29.75	Misses' & Junior Suits, - \$8.98 to \$15.98
Ladies' Dresses, \$7.98 to \$17.98	Raincoats, - - - \$4.98 to \$11.98
Furs, - - - \$1.95 to \$18.57	

Also a full line of Underwear, Hosiery, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Sweaters, Leather Goods, Jewelry, and a complete line of Boys', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

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We prepay postage and express charges on all our goods to any part of the United States. You may return any "National" garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money and pay express charges both ways.

In writing for your Style-Book, be sure to state whether you desire samples of materials used for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits. Samples are sent gladly, but only when asked for—and they are well worth asking for.

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THE FARM



Twelve new stamps are being issued in readiness for the new parcels post system. These stamps will be larger than the ordinary postage stamps and will be so distinctive as to prevent confusion with other stamps.

S. R. E., Burden, Kan., says he proposes to milk five cows, and asks if it will pay to buy a cream separator. It will pay to buy a cream separator for that number of cows. The saving in butter fat alone as compared with any other method of skimming the cream, will on five cows pay for the separator easily in two years. The increased feeding value of the skim milk when fed warm and sweet to pigs and calves, will make the purchase of a cream separator worth while. These two items, together with the saving of labor, will justify the purchase.

The most important factor in the growth of our modern civilization has been the plow. The efficiency of agriculture in this country, as well as in every other country, has been measured by the manner and thoroughness of plowing. Tillage is essential to the best use of the soil fertility. The first requisite of thorough tillage evolves upon thorough plowing, followed by the effect of the subsequent cultivation. No matter how carefully or well surface cultivation may be done, it will in no wise compensate for the lack of deep, thorough, seasonable plowing.

A subscriber who failed to attach his name to the inquiry, asks if it would be a good plan to sow rape just after the cultivation of corn. He proposes to cut the corn for the silo, to pasture the rape after the corn is removed, and to plow under the remaining rape in the late fall. This would be a good and profitable practice. The pasture would wholly repay for the expense of rape seed and labor of seeding. The rape remaining on the ground after the pasture season, plowed under, would result in highly beneficial green manuring. The inquiry indicates an encouraging trend of thought in this man's mind, and it would result in great profit to Kansas farmers generally if more of them were thinking along the same line.

We recently inspected a swine feeding floor 25x50 feet, made of concrete, at a cash outlay of \$41.85. The materials required are as follows: Sixty-six sacks of cement, \$23.10; 8 yards of sand, \$1.20; 13 yards of crushed stone, \$17.55. On many farms it would not be necessary to purchase the sand or to buy the crushed stone as in the above case, and which therefore might reduce the above cash outlay \$18.75. A feeding floor is a good thing—not only from the standpoint of the economical use of feed, but also from the standpoint of the healthfulness of the swine. This floor can be kept clean and free from dust and mud. Hogs are entitled to a clean floor on which to eat, and with clean food and pure water we regard the increased healthfulness of even a small herd of swine as more than compensating in a single year for the cost of a feeding floor.

Fields which have grown Kafir and cane this year will be in the best condition for planting next spring if plowed this fall. These fields are full of roots, even to the extent of being soddy. This wonderful network of roots give to Kafir and cane the wonderful ability to grow through dry weather by virtue of the ability of the root system to take up the moisture from the soil. These fields are correspondingly dry. Plowing this fall will get the field into condition to take up the winter's precipitation and hasten the decomposition of the roots and rubbish plowed under. Cane and Kafir fields handled in this way will next spring be in good condition for seeding, and should produce good crops and so overcome the generally accepted feeling that Kafir and cane are exhaustive to the soil's fertility. We have yet much to learn of the value of Kafir and cane in our agriculture, and likewise much to learn in the handling of these crops and the fields on which they grow.

A farmer of the advanced class at an institute asked for information regarding the selection of seed corn with reference to its chemical composition. This is a feature of seed corn selection into which the farmer cannot profitably or successfully enter. There is no question but that different ears of corn have a different chemical composition—notably more or less protein content. Protein is the most valuable constituent of feeds, and is likewise most expensive. The corn men who are specialists and breeders have devoted themselves to the development of protein in corn, but this is a work which is for such men as these alone, and not for the farmer. The farmer can with far greater profit devote his attention in the selection of seed corn to the use of seed of high germinating quality, of high yielding ability, uniformity in ear and stand, and conforming to those ideals of a good corn crop as viewed from the plain, everyday farmer's standpoint.

There is produced upon every farm large quantities of rough feed that has no market value. It is impossible to produce grain without also producing large quantities of roughage. The use of a large part of this roughage is confined to its adaptability as a feed for live stock and, depending upon whether or not the roughage or the by-product of the grain is successfully fed, is largely governed by the profit realized from the year's work. The by-product in all lines of business is in this day carefully watched and in many businesses is the principal source of profit. The farmer must also look to the by-product. He should make all the money out of it that he can. Live stock will convert the by-products of the grain crop into money at the greatest profit. If these by-products cannot be fed, then they should be plowed into the soil whence they came and in this way utilized to the fullest possible advantage. The silo will enable the farmer to realize more from the by-products of grain crops than any other yet known means.

According to the news press, the horse plague has disappeared as mysteriously as it came. So far as the writer of these farm notes has been able to learn, it is not known to what direct specific cause the plague could be attributed. It seems to us, however, that we are justified in urging upon farmers the necessity of maintaining a more sanitary condition in barns and stables, in corrals, and in pastures. This to the extent of thoroughly disinfecting the barns, feed racks, etc., by the use of some powerful germicide, and cleaning up the corrals by the removal of all manure, and possibly the plowing of same and, when possible, the vacating of these old yards for a few years. It occurs to us, too, that pastures and meadows should be burned over this fall or next spring. We believe, too, strongly in the discontinuance of watering live stock from ponds or any manner other than from running streams or wells. Whether or not the horse epidemic is to be attributed to any of these causes, is in fact immaterial. It is certain that the constant use of barns, corrals, pastures and water holes will result in contamination not conducive to the best health of stock, and since live stock is so important to the success of the farmer it is essential that every precaution be taken to maintain a condition favorable to good health.

It is now believed that the worst possible place for seed to be planted is just beneath the plant which produce the seed. That is to say, that it is not a good plan to plant corn following corn, or wheat following wheat. This is not because the soil does not contain the elements of plant food necessary to produce successive crops of the same grains. It is now believed that the growth of one crop of wheat will pollute the soil by giving off into the soil certain materials which are in a degree poisonous to the plant which threw off this waste. Other plants—for instance, corn—following wheat, are unaffected by the specific wastes of wheat, and so be able to grow and thrive on the wheat ground. The corn plant, it is argued, in turn throws off its specific wastes which have their

effect on a successive corn crop grown on the same land. It has been found, too, that after three years the wastes cast off from wheat, corn or other plants, are eliminated. The above is a new and interesting argument in favor of crop rotation. The generally accepted theory of the advantages of crop rotation heretofore has been that the soil that has just grown a crop of wheat is not well adapted to growing a second crop because of the lack of elements of plant food necessary to produce another wheat crop. The same argument being applied as the reason for not following corn with corn. This latter was the philosophy of rotation that passed unquestioned for years.

The normal development of this country has brought about a condition whereby the beef of the future is to be a farm product and for the most part grown on high-priced lands and fattened on high-priced feeds. Producer and consumer alike are confronted with the serious problem of cost—one the cost of production, and the other the cost of a necessity for consumption. It is generally accepted that live stock farming in some one form of its numerous phases is necessary to the profitable support of the farmer on high-priced land, and for this reason the inevitable tendency and ultimate accomplishment must be the stocking of Kansas farms with good live stock. The problem of economical rearing and feeding of the beef animal is at hand. This problem must be solved by the farmers of the next generation. The responsibilities of the solution cannot be shirked. The solution, according to our idea, lies in the best care of the soil, the production of maximum crops for the highest feeding value, the most economical methods of saving and feeding those crops and the selection of breeds of live stock best adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. In this situation Kansas should get in on the ground floor. Our lands are as yet comparatively cheap, our climate necessitates moderate stabling and consequently moderate investment in barns, our feeds—corn, Kafir and alfalfa—are adapted to our soil and climate and to the most economical production of the highest-priced finished products, namely, pork, beef and butter fat.

An exchange says it knows of a firm which deals largely with farmers and in the course of its business extends credit to thousands of farmers each year. According to the report this firm has an interesting rule by which to rate a man who solicits credit. The rule is that a farmer who has a silo is considered a good risk and his standing with the firm is higher than that of the man without a silo. We do not know to what firm the exchange refers. We can see, however, why the farmer who has a silo might be a more safe risk than the man who has no silo. In the first place, the farmer who has a silo needs it because he has live stock, and having a silo he is able to keep more live stock, to feed it more economically, and has greater assurance of ample feed supply. On the other hand, the man who is interested in farming to the extent of erecting a silo is likely to be better satisfied with his business, more progressive and more permanent. He is unlikely to be on the farm today and off tomorrow. These things presage the enterprise, industry and capability of the man who asks credit. We have heard that the past few years, during the sale of silos in Kansas, that bankers have urged the erection of silos and have assisted in introducing the use of silos to the extent of loaning money for such purpose. The bankers of Kansas—if they did this—recognize the same general principles of industry and substantiality on the part of the farmer as does the firm mentioned by the exchange referred to above.

Kansas Feeding Grounds.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER urged those of its readers who were long on feed and short on stock, to save in the best possible manner all the feed they could. This admonition was intended to apply specifically to the western one-third of the state, where our correspondents had reported abundant growing feed but a scarcity of stock.

Attention is called to the fact that thousands of sheep are being shipped from New Mexico into the Arkansas Valley to be fed and fattened there, and the farmers will be given a most excellent market for their surplus of both roughage and grain. It is estimated that a hundred thousand sheep will be fed this winter within a 25 to 30-mile radius of Hutchinson.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

Your Favorite Tires Made So They Cannot Skid

No-Rim-Cut tires, because of their savings, have come to outsell all others.

Now the experts who make them have perfected an ideal Non-Skid tread.

It was tried out last year on tens of thousands of cars.

No-Rim-Cut tires are serving men better than any other tires in the world. So will this winter tread.

Tough, Double-Thick, Angular Treads

Here is a tread made of very tough rubber. It is vulcanized on to our regular tire, giving a double-thick tread.

The tread is so thick, and the rubber so tough, that the Non-Skid feature is immensely enduring. And puncture is very uncommon.

This extra tread consists of deep-cut blocks. They present to the road surface countless edges and angles.

In every direction they grasp the road with fairly a bulldog grip.

No Extra Strain

These deep-cut blocks widen out at the base. So the strain is spread over wide surface, just as with smooth-tread tires.

That's immensely important. Separate projections would center the strains on a very small part of the fabric. Non-Skids of that kind have proved very short lived.

Safe, Economical Oversize Tires

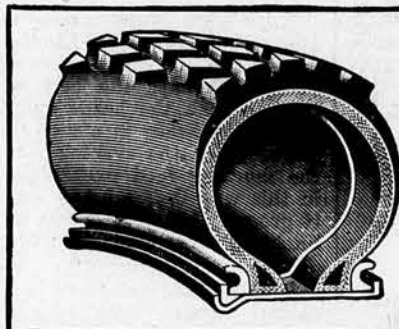
In No-Rim-Cut tires with winter treads you get these three advantages.

You get tires which never rim-cut. You get enough oversize to add, on the average, 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

And you get safety on slippery roads and hills. You get efficient, enduring protection.

One glance will tell you that these premier tires excel all others in the points you seek. That's why Goodyear tires are used today on some 250,000 cars.

The Goodyear Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



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

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

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

(944)

Cost of Dynamiting Stumps.

The Kentucky Experiment Station recently dynamited 100 stumps having an average diameter of 16 inches. The average number of sticks of dynamite used was 2.6, the average time required per stump 30 minutes, the average cost of material .257 cents, and the average total cost per stump 33 cents. Nearly all stumps were dead oak. In another field nine green stumps averaging 22 inches were blown out at a cost of \$1.56 per stump. Of these stumps three black oak averaged 45 inches in diameter and were blown out at a total of \$3.52 per stump. The average number of sticks of dynamite used being 23½. The bulletin setting forth the experience of the station in blowing out large numbers of stumps can be had by addressing the Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Kansas Dairy Judging Team.

Three senior dairy students, representing the Kansas Agricultural College, will leave Wednesday for the National Dairy Show in Chicago to compete with teams from all over the United States in judging dairy cattle. D. H. Branson, of Winfield; O. I. Oshel, of Gardner, and R. O. Swanson, of Manhattan, compose the team. O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry, who has been coaching these men, will accompany them to Chicago. The show begins October 24 and closes November 2.

The Kansas team will take a round-

about course to Chicago, visiting several large dairy farms in Wisconsin, the Iowa Dairy Congress at Waterloo, and the International Dairy Show in Milwaukee. In addition to the trophy offered to the best team of dairy stock judges, several breeders' associations have offered \$400 scholarships to individuals having the highest standing in the judging at the Chicago show.

Farming Side by Side.

Have you ever seen two farmers of the same community farming side by side, on the same kind of land, under the same sunshine and the same rainfall—one prosperous and the other barely making a living? You have, and how do you account for the difference in the circumstances of the two men? Was it because something is the matter with farming as a business? Certainly not. The difference was in the men. The same difference is found in men of every occupation other than farming. The man who succeeded, if you observed closely, was a man who farmed better in every department of his work. The chances are that he was a live stock farmer, too. The other was the "happy-go-lucky" sort of man who depended more upon luck than upon pluck. Because this man failed is no argument that farming is a poor business. Where you find the man who has applied himself intelligently and untiringly to farming, you find a success. Where you

find the man who failed you very often find a fellow who does as little work as he can and who employs no pointers observed from successful farmers or from the best farm literature.

Bank Spreads Gospel.

The Bank of Bronson, Bronson, Kan., is distributing among its patrons some literature which reads well and containing much sound advice. Here is one bit: "People are realizing more and more that farming is a business—yes, more—a science. It is more than simply plowing and planting. The time is here when we must farm with our heads as well as our hands. Every farmer should read a first class farm paper. Also profit by the Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins. They are valuable if studied correctly."

"We must study the conservation of the fertility of the soils; the crops best adapted to different soils; best methods of cultivation, etc. Also balanced rations for our live stock. Many dollars can be saved in feed by a better understanding of feed values. This does not mean feeding less feed, but it means feeding the proper feed to get the best results."

There is nothing better than forest leaves, and certainly there is nothing cheaper, to cover the poultry house floors wherein the chickens can scratch for their grain.



I Absolutely Guarantee this roofing to last 15 years.

The General Says:

"If I could show you through my three enormous mills you would then readily see why I can manufacture highest grade, durable Roofing at a low cost and do not hesitate to guarantee it to you for 15 years. That's why I call it **Certain-teed Roofing**, Quality Certified, Durability Guaranteed."

The quality of the asphalt used in roof coverings is important because roofs don't wear out, they dry out. The real life of the roofing is in the saturating and waterproofing compound used. Only the best grades of raw materials are used in the manufacture of **Certain-teed Roofing**. These are selected as the result of a quarter of a century's experience and kept up-to-date by the General's Board of Expert Chemists.

Look for the Certain-teed label when you buy Roofing—quality and durability guaranteed.

On each and every roll of **Certain-teed Rubber Roofing** or bundle of **Certain-teed Rubber Shingles** you buy from your local dealer you will find a **Certain-teed** label of quality—a 15 year guarantee. Insist on this **Certain-teed** label and take no substitutes—it is for your protection, and gives you the benefit of the low manufacturers' cost. Write today for our new book **AN-9 "How to Build for LESS Money"**—it takes you on a picture trip through one of our big mills—it's free for the asking.

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 World's Largest Roofing Manufacturers
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Grand Bargains in Porch Work, Stair Work, Hardwood Flooring, Mantels, China Closets, Wall Board and all other Building Materials

You can make an old house modern and new—double its value—by using our ready-to-nail building material. We sell everything used to build, remodel or repair, at half the retail prices. Immense stock of highest grade millwork described and offered at bed-rock prices in our great Home Builders' Catalog. It's free.

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You will be absolutely amazed to learn how little it costs to completely remodel the plainest, most out-of-date house. A few dollars work wonders. Get ideas from our Grand Plan Book, given to all who send 10c for postage.

Wall Board Flight of Stairs Complete
 Is Great for Remodeling
 Makes beautiful, durable walls and ceilings. Beats lath and plaster—costs only half. Comes in 4x4 ft. sheets, ready to nail on. Fine for building partitions. \$2.50 100 sq. ft. Wall Board.
 All styles of stairs. Material comes ready to put up. See Catalog for bargain offers. Estimates furnished free.
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This big, free catalog offers 5,000 astonishing bargains in high-grade building material. Quality, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. It's free—send today.

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My Chatham Mill
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tamoos, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunk, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price—buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines. "First come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet 82.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis



Get a Square Deal Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless—U. S. Standard—used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. 21,942 in daily use.

Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate. Illustrated booklet FREE. Write today. Made and Sold by **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 4 MOLINE, ILL.

LIVE STOCK



If young animals are not sheltered against severe weather, the extra feed is all used up in an attempt, on nature's part, to keep the animal warm, and no profit results. The scrub animal and the treatment which made him a scrub have no place on the high priced land of today. Shelter is just as important as feed, and both are necessary in abundance.

Over in Missouri the exercises of Farmers' Week are under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture. At their next meeting, January 13 to 17, the board will give prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 each on the best home cured hams and bacon shown at Columbia during Farmers' Week. The object, of course, is to encourage the farmers to cure their own meats.

The silo campaign is on, and these crop conserving and money making structures are dotting the landscape from the Gulf to Canada, and from Kansas to the Atlantic. Dairy men have long known the value of silos and now the beef men are building them, and in numbers. A continuation of good prices, with the use of the silo, will solve the cattle shortage more quickly and more surely than can be done in any other way.

The Indiana Experiment Station has found that the best winter ration for fattening cattle consists of 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight, and all the corn silage the animal will eat, with a small amount of dry roughage like clover or alfalfa hay or corn stover or oats straw added. Steers fed on this ration made the best gains with the highest finish and greatest economy, of any combination.

Kafir corn is the maize of the west and, when properly handled, it lacks very little in value as compared with maize. Perhaps the best way to feed it is to soak the heads and feed whole. Throw the heads in a water tank in the morning for the evening feed, and soak the morning feed over night. Handled in this way it is a great hog feed, while if ground the meal is too heavy and is likely to cause impaction or indigestion.

Over in Missouri there is a most successful cattle raiser who mixes corn, Kafir, sorghum, soy beans and cowpeas in his silo. Not all of these every year, but whatever he may have of them at the proper time. Soy beans are likely to crop well with corn, but care should be taken that the cowpeas are well matured before going into the silo, or a disagreeable "mess" will result. One thing is sure—a combination of the silo and the corn binder makes the greatest weed destroyer "whatever was."

During the fall a number of fairs held demonstrations for the benefit of those farmer visitors who wished to become familiar with the administration of anti-hog cholera serum. There is no good reason why the farmer should not administer this treatment himself and save a lot of money. The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner will give permission to any reputable farmer who can furnish references, to administer the double treatment to his own hogs, and the cost of the serum and hypodermic syringe is small. Farmers can attend Farmers' Week at Kansas State Agricultural College during the Christmas holidays and learn all about it. They can then be independent and prepared for emergencies.

Perhaps the Kansas farmer has never had a better opportunity to test the value of liberal feeding, especially of young stock, as he will have this winter. Feed is generally very plentiful and, on most farms, the stock is none too plentiful. There is no place where the farmer can invest his feeding stuffs so well as in feeding it to young stock. No where else will it grow into money so rapidly. It is a criminally wrong idea that, unless feeding for the market, the feed given to young stock over and above a maintenance ration, is wasted. Every pound of feed put into a young animal brings big returns. This is not true of matured animals.

Instead of being a waste to feed young stock liberally, it is just the opposite. The young animal is growing and every mouthful he can assimilate adds to his weight and increases the value of the feed. Feed in the form of baby beef or pork is worth a great deal more than it is in the stack or crib, and is much more readily saleable. If only a maintenance ration is fed to the young animal and he is "roughed through" the winter, he has been standing still instead of growing in value and the feed has been deteriorating with age, and there is a loss both ways. We get no returns from the feed that is consumed. On the other hand, if the animal is well fed he pays more for the feed than the dealer would give, he makes the most rapid gain that can be made at any period of his life, and he enriches the soil.

The salvation of the hog raiser does not lie in the work of the scientific investigator who proposes to breed an immune variety of hog, nor does it lie in starting with new breeds whose ancestry is only a few generations removed from the wild, but it does lie in sanitation.

Our modern markets demand a certain type of hog. The farmer must breed this type if he would get fair pay for his labor and feed. This type can only be produced by certain conditions and feed, and when any variation from these occur we have a new type of hog for which there is no market, and for which there may not be one created. At any rate, a variation from present practice in the breeding and feeding of the breeds we now know will result in setting us back to the beginning where we must either develop a new type and create a market for it, or develop a new breed which will also be lacking in market value.

The one fact which stands out most prominently before the swine breeder of today is the fact that instead of wasting his time and energy with new breeds, or with trying to breed immune hogs, he must spend his time in a study of proper sanitation. As before stated, the conditions which have brought the modern hog into existence and given it such a prominent place in the commercial world are the conditions which have also favored the development of the diseases to which this hog is subject. The farm problem then is to study sanitation in such a way as to remove the causes contributory to this disease and in that way prevent the disease.

Comparative Live Stock Prices.

The average prices paid to producers of the United States for articles specified, on September 15, 1912, with comparisons, according to reports made by correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, are shown herewith, says the Breeder's Gazette:

	1912	1911	1910
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	\$5.35	\$4.43	\$4.65
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	6.83	6.11	6.43
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.17	6.53	8.27
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.11	3.91	4.81
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	5.49	5.02	5.85
Milch cows, each.	46.79	42.22	42.68
Horses	141.00	139.00	145.00
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.187	.156	.177
Milk, per gallon.	.225	.216	.217

Out With the Old.

One of the most striking evidences of the violent change which has occurred in the conditions in the old cow country is found in the general erection and use of the silos in the range country.

The first big change in this country was in the introduction of pure-bred bulls, and this was "all to the good." While cowmen were compelled to use good bulls, it was a good thing for them, as they never made real money like they did after the high-grade calves began to go to market.

Now comes the silo, and this is also forced upon them, but for their own good. With the fencing up of the country and the reduction of the free range there came a decrease in feed supply, and this can be covered, especially during the summer drouths, in no way so well as by the feeding of silage. The silo is here to stay, and it is here to go all over the country. No section needs it more than the dryer southwest and none will derive more profit from its use.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. 13¢ Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



They give three times the service of ordinary
blankets. Every one is closely woven of the
strongest, tightest-twisted yarns our expert spin-
ners can make. 5A Blankets are made in the
largest blanket factory in the world and go
direct to your dealer. No jobbers' profits to pay.

Ask Your Dealer for

5A Storm King Square Blankets

—the most popular medium-priced square blankets on
the market. Extra large, extra thick, extra strong, extra
warm. Weigh 8 lbs., measure 64 x 90 inches. Price
only \$3.50—worth twice as much as ordinary blankets.

Buy a 5A Square Blanket for street use.
Buy a 5A Bias Girth Blanket for stable use.
Buy a 5A Plush Robe for carriage or auto.

Write for booklet showing blankets in colors.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

**The Old Reliable
Fish Brand Pommel**

Slicker is now made in
OLIVE KHAKI color, and
fitted with our "STAYD-
FAST POCKET (pat'd)" that
will not rip. Best look-
ing and most waterproof
Slicker ever made. To
get the new color ask for

Fish Brand "60"

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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25 Years of Grand Results

24 Little Ave.,
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Mar. 7, 1911.
Gentlemen: I have
used your Spavin Cure
for twenty-five years
with excellent results.
T. M. Nolan.

**Kendall's
Spavin
Cure**

Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many
dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable
remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen
Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as house-
hold remedy. At druggists, \$1 a bottle. Get free
book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with**Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure**

Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed.
Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.

(H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Dept. 26, Algona, Iowa)

Cost of Pure-Bred Dairy Males.

In talking the advantages of pure-bred
sires for use in the dairy, almost invari-
ably where objection is raised that ob-
jection has to do with the cost of such
animals. To know about how males of
good dairy breeding are selling, it is nec-
essary only to refer to publications car-
rying the advertisements of breeders who
have for sale this class of stock. Dairy-
bred males are much more plentiful in
the east than in the west. Western
breeders are for the most part sold out
all the time. This is not so down east,
possibly accounting for the seeming low
prices. Before us is an advertisement of
a Michigan breeder who has a 6-months-
old calf from a cow producing 22.83
pounds of butter per week, for sale at
\$90. He has another calf from the same
sire but from a dam producing two
pounds less per week, at \$85. He ad-
vertises two calves—4 and 5 months old
—by the same sire as the above, but
from good milking dams, at \$35 and \$45
respectively. We presume that the but-
ter fat records given above are private
records and are backed only by the rep-
utation of the breeder.

On another page of the same publica-
tion a breeder offers a calf from a 14-
pound Advanced Registry cow for \$60.
Another from a 17-pound Advanced Reg-
istry cow for \$75. These Advanced Reg-
istry records are official and authentic.

It will be noted from the above prices
that even with the express added it is
possible for every Kansas dairyman who
desires to grade up and improve his herd
to become the owner of the right kind
of blood if he wants it.

**An Effective Remedy for Worms in
Horses.**

Every farmer will be pleased to learn
of a most effective remedy for the
dreaded worm plague of horses which,
on account of its absolute reliability, has
become very popular. It is put up in
gelatine capsules which, as soon as they
reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a
peculiar action kill every worm, passing
them off dead in a very short time. Hun-
dreds of bots and other worms have been
removed from a single horse by two of
these capsules. They can easily be given
and used on mares in foal and colts, as
they do not injure the stomach in any
way. Thousands of farmers have used
these capsules with excellent results, and
no horse owner should neglect to give
some to his horses right now, even
though they may not show any signs of
worms. This excellent remedy, inval-
uable for colts, can be had from THE
BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wiscon-
sin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at
\$1.25 for 6 or \$2.00 for 12 capsules pre-
paid.—[Adv.]

Farm Horse Power.

The United States census reports the
increase in the number of horses and
mules in the United States during the
past decade is over 4,000,000 animals, or
more than 25 per cent, notwithstanding the
increased cost of feed and the pre-
diction that the automobile would soon
put the horse "out of business." While
the increased use of automobiles and
motor trucks for both pleasure and
profit is everywhere evident, they have
not reduced the demand for horses.

In the cities and towns of the United
States the number of horses in use has
increased during the past decade by 146-
000, or 5 per cent, and while this is an
important increase, it is small in pro-
portion to the increase in urban popula-
tion, and not in proportion to the
amount of business transacted.

The number of horses and mules of 2
or more years of age has for many years
borne a constant relation to the number
of farms, and the relation of the num-
ber of such animals to the improved land
is more significant than the number per
farm. From 1850 to 1880 the number
of acres of improved land per draft ani-
mal was 23, and with a few unimportant
changes in the interval it was the same
in 1890. Since that time farmers have
kept more horses and mules in propor-
tion to land operated. In 1900 there was
one animal to every 21.2 acres. This
means in increase of about 9 per cent in
horse-power employed and is one of the
marked features of the development of
American agriculture.

In Iowa there are seven draft animals
per farm—an increase of 35 per cent.
The number per farm in Illinois is not
quite so great, but the relative increase
for the past decade is the same. This
means that in the heart of the corn belt
there are now four draft animals where
there were three in 1900; it means a
horse for every 18 or 19 acres of im-
proved land; it means that the farmer
is coming to realize that plenty of horse-
power intelligently applied to the land
at the right time, spells good seed bed,
good cultivation and dollars and cents
in profits at close of the season.

**A DULL SHARE
OR
A SHARP ONE
Which Do You Prefer?**

The dull share tears the soil by main force.
The sharp share cuts the soil as would a sharp knife.
The dull share causes heavy draft.
The sharp share makes light draft.
Wouldn't you prefer a plow with a share on which you can keep a
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"Best Ever"

With Acme Guaranteed Shares.

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Used on Best Ever Plows are guaranteed not to break. After sharpening
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The Farmer can heat an Acme Share in a cook stove, draw it out with
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Good commissions paid every week. Two
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This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS
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Oct. 26

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98% OF THE WORLD'S
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enough for the creameryman
is equally the best cream separa-
tor for the farmer to buy.
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horses want and need. In
fact—let them salt themselves
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**SOLD DIRECT ON 30
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big, handsome four-color
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Money, Time and Freight.
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Fit all running gears. Get a new wagon
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it will pay you.

30 Days' Free Trial **Get One NOW**

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DAIRY



If we are to make a success of dairy-
ing in Kansas it means that we must
grow more alfalfa and more cow peas.
It is well enough to urge the necessity
of grading and breeding up the dairy
herd, but while we are doing this we
must be providing the protein feeds nec-
essary to enable the cows to produce
the milk they are capable of making.

In the days of cheap bran—15 years
ago, when bran sold for \$3.50 to \$5 per
ton—the farm dairyman was in a very
much better position to compound a
milk-producing ration than he is now.
Liberal feeding of bran with the common
farm roughages would make a ration
meeting the requirements for milk pro-
duction. The feeding of bran to the av-
erage farm herd is, these days, out of the
question.

Skim milk is valuable as a hog feed
because of the protein and ash it car-
ries. These have high value in building
the frame of young animals. The
greater value will be realized from feed-
ing skim milk to young pigs. It is of
great value to sows suckling pigs. But-
termilk has practically the same com-
position as skim milk, although it is
somewhat richer in fat. Whey is worth
half as much for pig feeding as skim
milk.

It is not unusual for a cow to hold
back her milk, but it is not natural for
her so to do. The refusal of a cow to
"give down" is usually due to rough
treatment. It may require good treat-
ment for a considerable time to change
the "holding up" habit. We have never
seen a cow refuse to respond to good
treatment—whether she had the habit of
holding up her milk or the kicking habit.

There is no mystery surrounding the
feeding of the dairy cow. It is common
knowledge that a certain amount of feed
is required to support the animal body.
The amount varies with the individual
cow. It is known that the feed con-
sumed by the cow in excess of bodily
support is converted into milk, provided
it is the nature of the cow to convert
feed into milk. If this is not the cow's
nature, then the feed is converted into
fat and increased weight. No system of
feeding will make the cow of beef tend-
ency convert her feed into milk. It is in
this that the difference lies between
dairy breeding and beef breeding.

The cow, naturally a small producer
of butter fat, cannot be made a large
producer by any system of feeding. The
cow has a certain natural ability to
produce milk, and this ability cannot be
made over by any system of feeding.
Many cows do not have a chance to
produce the quantity of milk they are
capable of giving because of short rat-
ions. Before condemning the cow as
being unprofitable and worthless as a
milk producer, it is advisable always to know
that cow has been given feed in such
quantity and of such character as will
give her a chance to show what she is
capable of doing. This remark points
again to the statement we have many
times made, that generally speaking our
cows are not as poor as our system of
feeding, which means that by the right
feeding methods many cows that are now
unprofitable would be profitable.

The federal Department of Agriculture
is conducting an experimental dairy
farm at Beltsville, Maryland. The re-
cent congress appropriated \$16,500 for
improvements on this farm. This ex-
perimental farm has been established
now some four or five years. No results
of experiments conducted there have
been reported so far as we have been
able to ascertain. It is apparent that
great benefit could result from this
farm, and we are not complaining of
the appropriations necessary to maintain
it, but it does seem that something
should be given to the general public
as to the results accomplished. Some-
thing of interest and of value emanates
from almost every experiment from the
beginning, and there is little doubt but
that some valuable information is stored
in the farm records, and publication is
all that is necessary to give the public
some valuable pointers.

The "boarder" cow—that is, the cow
which does not pay for her keep, is to
the dairyman like a mill stone around
his neck. The "scrub" is the cow that
has given dairying an unfavorable repu-
tation. Just why the dairyman refuses
to give up his old ways and adopt such
radical changes as are necessary to con-
vert an unprofitable herd into a profit-
able herd, has always been a mystery
in dairying. We have never known a
man who expressed anything but the
greatest satisfaction with his dairy
operations when he knew that he was
milking profitable cows. On the other
hand, we never knew a man to speak
well of dairying when he knew that his
cows were not paying. There are hun-
dreds of men slaving year in and year
out, working hard and long, who are
keeping a bunch of "boarder" cows. It
is to these men that we appeal in behalf
of better dairy methods.

The question to be decided on many
farms is whether or not we are keeping
cows for profit from the butter fat we
are able to milk from them and sell,
or whether we are maintaining them as
manure-makers. Too many cows are
maintained for the latter purpose, and
so are maintained at an absolute loss
because the manure is not placed on the
field where it may be of value through
increased crop production. If a cow is
kept for her calf alone, there is no need
or justification in feeding her for milk
and milking her twice per day four or
five months in the year for nothing.
The cow cannot be considered from any
other standpoint than as a market for
grain and roughage. If the calf and the
milk received do not pay for the feed
consumed and the labor expended, then
she is a money loser. Kansas farms
can afford any luxury the owner feels
disposed to impose upon them, but the
owner will look in other directions than
to the cow barn for his luxuries.

There has not been in recent years as
good opportunity for the small farmer
to make money from cattle as he now
has. Butter fat the last ten years has
been higher than formerly. All the rules
of the game indicate that good prices
for butter fat will continue. The calves
are worth more money now than they
have been for years past, and beef prices
will continue high. The prices of feed-
ers will continue high. The indications
are for good prices in both departments
of the farm dairy. Cows that are not
profitable as milk producers can be re-
tained on the farm as producers of
calves with greater profit than hereto-
fore. In undertaking to grade up the
farm herd by selection and by breeding
it is not at present advisable to sell off
the poor cows unless these cows can be
replaced by profitable milkers. Turn
the poor cows out with the stock cattle
and keep them for the calves they can
raise and for the meat they will make
when sold.

The price of butter will never be high
enough to make the hundred-pound cow
profitable. The profit in dairying lies in
at least a 200-pound cow. We are speak-
ing now as particularly applicable to
Kansas, where we can feed and care for
a cow cheaper than in most any other
state. After the 200-pound mark has
been passed, the profit increases by
leaps and bounds. If it were possible to
supply Kansas cow keepers with cows
which, under reasonably good care and
good feeding, would produce 200 pounds
of butter fat per cow, we would see a
landslide toward dairying. Not a single
farm would be without a dairy herd,
and the size of the herd would be meas-
ured only by the ability of the family
to do the milking. The 200-pound cow
is within the reach of every farmer in
Kansas. One cross of first class good
dairy blood on the best of our common
cows will produce animals 80 per cent
of which will easily make 200 pounds
of butter fat per year. To obtain such
cows, only two things are needed. First,
the testing of the cows now milked, to
know which are best; and, second, the
use of the right sort of pure-bred male,
and each is within reach of the dairy-
man who can make up his mind that he
will use them.

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Take it wherever
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than 200 pounds.

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Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle auto-
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every power job, from turning the grind-
stone in operating the binder. Write for
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doing. We build 6-8 and 20 h.p. specialty
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**For Durability and
Easy Work**

Only
the best
steel used in the
Kingman Model Gang
Plow. In its design and
construction you get the benefit of
our 40 years experience in plow building.

YOU GET LIGHT DRAFT and more uniform
furrows with the Kingman Model Gang Plow, because
it is built so that the weight is carried on the furrow
wheels—there's no dead weight; side draft is prac-
tically eliminated.

EASY TO HANDLE. Powerful foot and horse
lifts, and lever in easy reach of driver to raise or
lower bottoms. Bottoms are flexible; enter and leave
ground point first.

Bottoms are soft center steel; in any style to suit
your soil. Shipped as nearly set up as possible.
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KINGMAN FLOW CO., Dept. I Peoria, Ill.

BOWSER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks)
and grind all kinds of small grain, and
head kaffir. Have Central Shape
Grinders. Different from all others.

**LIGHTEST
RUNNING**
(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity
6 to 200 Bushels.

We Also Make Sweep Grinders
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Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60
days before buying it. No deposit, no payment
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The BRONCHO BUSTER HAT

Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality
felt, colors, light tan and black, Mexican
carved leather band, never flop brim, dimen-
sions, brim 3 in., crown 4 1/2 in. **\$3.00**
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Money refunded if not as represented.
Send for catalogue of late styles
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Kansas Farmer.

Patron's Questions and Answers.

What determines the price of butter fat?

The condition of the butter market is the chief factor. This is determined by supply and demand. No one can predict accurately what the butter market will be, but it is generally much higher in winter than in summer.

Are silos a success, and is silage a good winter feed?

Yes, decidedly so if the silos are properly made and filled.

What place on the farm is the best for keeping cream?

The coolest, cleanest place available. This is generally a spring house or a building provided with a tank of cold water changed frequently.

Is not a cellar or cave a good place to keep cream?

No. The air in a cellar or cave is seldom pure and the temperature is not low enough in summer.

Where should a cream separator be kept?

The separator should be kept in a separate room or building provided for the purpose. The building should be at least 50 feet from the stable and the yard where the animals are kept.

Results Dairy Breeding Accurate.

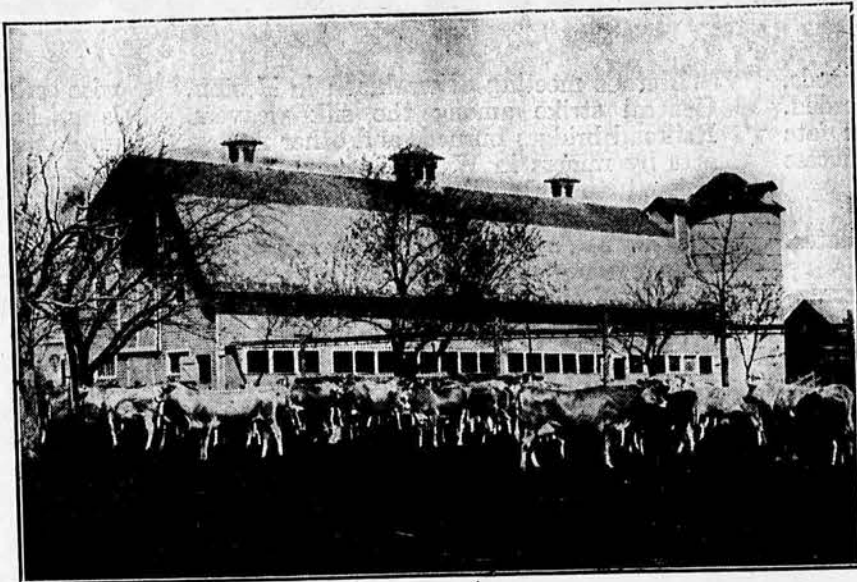
What is regarded as the banner Holstein sale of the year resulted in 66 head selling at an average price of \$421 per head. One heifer sold for \$2,600, two others sold for slightly more than \$1,000, and two bulls brought \$1,500 each. These few extremely high prices of course resulted in raising the average very materially. One cow making 26 pounds of butter in seven days sold for \$280. A four-year-old daughter of this cow sold for \$190, and a 19-pound heifer two years old sold for \$165. Sixteen head in this sale had average records of 843 pounds of butter per year and 19,399 pounds of milk.

This will give the interested reader an idea of the way that first-class dairy-bred and producing stock is selling. When it is taken into consideration that the Babcock test and the scales by which was determined the producing ability of these cows were important factors in the price at which the animals sold, it is easy to understand why it is possible for the testing of a farm herd to in-

crease the value of those superior animals which may be found in the herd. There is no undertaking in breeding live stock which in its results are as certain as in the breeding of dairy animals. The producing ability of every animal is definitely determined by weighing and

we have often mentioned before, that is the class of stock to raise—the kind that people want.

But make a start anyway if you possibly can. Sell a few of the common cows in your present herd and buy two registered heifers and a bull and give



WINELAND HERD OF JERSEYS. THEIR HOME AND THEIR "PANTRY" WHERE THE FEED IS STORED IN THE BIG SILOS. OWNED BY H. C. YOUNG, LINCOLN, NEB.

testing the milk and the test fixes the animal's value. The prices at which profitable producers sell is shown by the figures as paying well for the trouble. In breeding up the dairy herd the product not only pays the expense, but a profit besides.

Pure-Breds Like Compound Interest.

With butter close to the 30-cent mark these are prosperous days for the dairy-men. We hope they are making good use of this prosperity in building up their business for a still better future. This is a splendid time to think about working gradually into a herd of registered cows of some one of the dairy breeds. True, registered females are in great demand and the prices asked for them are correspondingly high, but, as

them a chance to multiply. Five or ten years from now—you will be surprised how short the time will seem—you will find yourself the owner of a substantial herd of pure-breds and buyers will come to you with goodly sums of cash to get some of your stock. One of the largest breeders of Holstein cattle on the coast started less than 20 years ago with a young bull and two heifers. From that foundation many thousand dollars worth of young bulls have been sold—all "velvet"—and the large herd of today represents in itself a handsome fortune—all from a \$500 investment. Laying the proper foundation is the secret in the building of success and fortune. Pure-bred dairy stock is not only a substantial foundation; it is an investment bearing interest at a heavy rate. In fact it

is the dairyman's best chance to get compound interest, since that is really what the multiplication of stock amounts to, and to get the full benefit of it you want to start early in the game.—Pacific Dairy Review.

Farm Grown Feeds for Milk.

The beef bred animal will give some milk, but it is her nature to give milk only in such quantity as would feed her calf. The amount of milk required to support the young is not a profitable quantity from the dairyman's standpoint. To produce milk requires a certain combination of feeds, this combination providing a certain proportion of protein and carbohydrates. On farms where the cows are fed alfalfa hay as the principal roughage the necessary protein will be supplied for milk production. When silage is the principal roughage six to eight pounds of alfalfa hay per day will supply the protein needed. In economical feeding of the dairy cow in Kansas, alfalfa hay is a necessary part of the ration. When corn fodder, cane or Kafir hay are the principal roughages, then protein must be supplied in some other way in order to give the cow a milk-producing feed. This can be supplied through the use of linseed or cottonseed meal or cow pea meal. Either of these will be expensive except cow pea meal, which can be grown on the farm. We do not believe in the purchase of cottonseed and linseed meal by the average farm dairyman. In nine out of every ten instances he will fail in its use and not get value received for the money he expends. This, however, will be the fault of the cow he milks. In the case of the man who has stock for dairy breeding and who understands feeding, cottonseed and linseed meal can be bought and fed at a profit. It will be apparent that it is most difficult to make up a satisfactory milk-producing ration without the growth of protein in the shape of alfalfa hay, cow peas, or clover. Without these there is nothing left for the farmer to do but to get the most milk he can out of the ordinary roughages rich in fat-producing feeds and short in milk-producing constituents, and which are corn fodder, Kafir, cane, millet, prairie hay, etc.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES

Democratic Nominee for Governor

The underhanded attempt by political opponents and personal enemies to make it appear to the farmers of Kansas that Senator Hodges is or was a part of the Lumber Trust very justly failed of resulting in the end desired. It failed to carry weight with honest public opinion, as every outright lie ought to fail. The record of Senator Hodges in public life, as well as in his private life, has established the fact that the only chance of injuring him is by downright falsehood and flagrant misrepresentation. And his opposition has shown an entire willingness to so misrepresent him.



SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES.

Arthur Capper's publications, The Topeka Daily Capital and Farmers Mail and Breeze, printed a story charging by innuendo connection of Senator Hodges with the Lumber Trust. The writer and the publishers of that article made a cowardly attack, a stab from behind—a deliberate attempt at character assassination. They dared not print any direct charges. They had no true ones to present. So they lied, just as they intended to lie, and hoped it would bring a profit in votes to those who wanted that kind of a profit. They showed they were willing to embezzle from public opinion.

AFTER ARTHUR CAPPER'S PAPERS PRINTED THIS CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK ON SENATOR HODGES, THE SAME PAPERS REFUSED HODGES THE NECESSARY SPACE FOR A REPLY, EITHER FOR FULL PAY OR AS A COURTESY TO HELP RIGHT A WRONG UNJUSTLY DONE.

Senator Hodges owes nothing to any Trust. The Lumber Trust hates him as it hates everyone who fights it effectively. The farmers of Johnson County, where Senator Hodges lives, are buying lumber cheaper than the farmers of any other Kansas county. Hodges Bros.' lumber business made that possible by being able and willing to fight the Trust, and keeping everlastingly at it.

If Senator Hodges had his way, lumber, as well as other farmers' neces-

sities, would be on the free list, and much cheaper to all Kansas farmers than now, no matter where they may be bought.

He stands for a lower cost of living—lower taxes—lower expenses and an increased efficiency from every person and every interest drawing pay or payment from the State. He is for a common-sense good roads law—a law that will make good roads possible for farmers without furnishing the means for a lot of grafters and hangers-on to get rich without working or furnishing anything of value.

Senator Hodges is against the oppression of the widow and the fatherless in the present inheritance tax law. He is for such a tax law as will perform the honest purpose of an inheritance tax law, by making the overly rich carry a larger part of the burdens of the poor—by making it possible for the worker to get a larger share of what he earns.

Senator Hodges is against all grafts and grafters, big or little, rich or poor. He is against legalizing any kind of graft, whether of making tax-dodging easy, or the poor to pay a double tax for the benefit of some of the rich. He is against the iniquities and grafts as practiced in the school book and periodical publishing business, as well as those practiced by all other lawbreakers. He is against hypocrisy and treason to the people in any form. His own clean record is warrant for his sincerity in his professions and fully explain his consistency in fighting for decency in politics and in public office as well as in private business and private life.

He owes no political debt to anyone but the people of Kansas at large. He is of the people and for the people. He stood for the Primary law; the Anti-Pass law; the Public Utilities Commission law; the law compelling express companies to pay more taxes; the law reducing freight charges on grain and grain products, saving farmers \$250,000 a year; the law preventing railroads from confiscating coal in famine times and preventing them and coal mining companies from weighing and collecting freight charges on and selling refuse to consumers for coal at real coal prices.

He is for a higher usefulness of the state schools to the people at large under a management that will save taxpayers \$350,000 to \$400,000 over the present system of management. He is against large contingent funds for executive officers, as he is against useless, lazy and faithless state employees, no matter where found.

Senator Hodges in the Governor's chair means a more efficient administration of the full duties of that office in the interests of all the people, at a greatly reduced expense account. That means lower taxes, besides making Kansas a better place to live in.

Ask our headquarters, or any Democratic committeeman, for more about the life and work of Senator Hodges.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Ninety-Three or Nineteen Twelve

WE STAND at political cross-roads. The sign boards are clearly worded. We are the deciders of our fate for the next four years. Is it to be success or depression?

* * *

You have before you three candidates. Of the three:

Only one, Mr. Taft, has had the courageous strength to show where he stands on the tariff.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has taken the pains to attempt to produce a tariff law which would be just to the manufacturer and the consumer alike.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has tried to take the tariff out of politics, and get it on a fair protective basis—a basis resting upon facts.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has had the fearless strength to stand alone in the face of political demands, as well as popular demands, and refuse to O. K. tariff bills which he knew would bring disastrous results.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has been far-seeing statesman enough, to recognize that the control of monopoly could come only through the control of the patents which make this monopoly possible.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has gone direct to the heart of the matter, and proposed patent laws which would cure the evils of monopoly by removing the cause.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has *proven* himself the just judge, by calmly surveying the monopoly situation and putting his hands, backed by means of a cure, on the failings which the workings of the Sherman law have brought out.

* * *

Each one of these candidates stands at a cross-road.

Each one is pointing to one of the sign-boards.

Which road will you take?

* * *

On the board above Professor Wilson we read the warning against theory,—the untried, questionable dreams of the impractical theorist.

Alongside it is the warning: Remember 1893-1896.

Remember these four years, when not less than 3,000,000 men were out of employment.

Remember that when these men were marching up and down the land, eating at free soup houses, the money they were *not earning* was the money the farmers of this country were *not getting*.

Remember the fact that this lack of employment, this Democratic rule, cost the people fully four and one-half billion dollars—much more than the entire cost of the Civil War.

* * *

The learned Professor, in his request of you, the American Farmer, for your support, presents as his platform the same "Tariff For Revenue Only" principle, which caused the disastrous four years in the middle nineties.

He has worked out beautifully spun theories. But in reality here is what the Professor offers for your acceptance.

We quote from history; the history of the last Democratic administration:—

Bank failures throughout the country, as many as ten failures in one day. Collapse of commission houses. The Chemical Bank, one of the largest in the country, unable to fill its weekly orders for currency.

Encounter between anarchists and socialists.

Fifty million dollar Government bond issue to meet conditions. Ten thousand miners strike in Ohio. Property destroyed in Pennsylvania by striking miners. New York silk factories closed.

Riotous meeting of workmen in Boston. General strike among the silk weavers. Railroad bridges burned, and other riotous acts by miners in West Virginia. Troops ordered to Cripple Creek, Colorado, to suppress mining troubles.

Coxey's Army formed to march on Washington. Coxey's Army a terror to farmers of the West.

Governor of South Carolina declares martial law.

Men killed and wounded in Pennsylvania coke riots. United Mine Workers strike.

Attempted demonstration of Coxey's army on steps of Capitol. Members of army arrested for holding up railway train.

Farm products find no market. Farmers in financial difficulties.

* * *

But why continue? The fact remains that this is the only past history to which the Professor can "point with pride" as a promise of what his theories will develop in the future.

* * *

A loud noise distracts your attention to a second cross road.

Wild claims, resonant epithets, circus antics form the side-show of the campaign.

Here, gentlemen, is the road-way of *Promises* but no *fulfillment*. Anything you can think of, just ask for it.

It makes no difference how impossible or impractical the fulfilling of the promise may be—you'll be told your wants will be carried out.

The Jester, with his tinkling bells, has followed his cap into the ring.

The menagerie, fresh from the wilds, is with us.

Gentlemen, here is the Third Termer.

The way is impossible, hence,

A vote cast in favor of this road, is just as fully a vote cast for the road of the theorist, the Professor. A vote cast for the nightmare of eighteen ninety-three.

* * *

But here is a third road. The signboard is painted with fresh accomplishments.

No megaphone calls your attention. No "barker" stands in front calling on you to come inside.

The one appeal made to you is the statement of deeds well done.

Here is the record of what the Tariff Board tried to accomplish, and would have effected but for the obstruction of unfavorable Democrats in the political House.

Here is a \$58,000,000 deficit changed into a \$30,000,000 surplus.

Here is the central idea of Mr. Taft's Tariff plan—a plan as simple, as clear as sunshine. Namely:

—Base the tariff on the facts and figures which show the exact difference between foreign and home cost of production.

—Forget the political demands of office holders or favored interests. Take the tariff out of politics and place it on the solid foundation of real protection of home industry.

Here is the record of a calm, judicious, fearless man who neglected his *political* opportunity, that he might save the country from immeasurable loss.

Here is the record of the Wool Bill, vetoed because it would have crippled the American Wool Industry.

Here is the record of the president who promised Tariff Revision, and has accomplished an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent revision downward.

This in face of the charge by his opponents that the tariff is higher than ever.

The figures of the Payne law, after 35 months of operation, show this $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the Dingley law.

Here is the record of the man who, by

wise administration of tariff and trade laws, has fostered industrial conditions, until the prosperity of the country has reached a height never before equalled.

Here are the figures which show an enormous increase in land values,—in farm products:

Figures showing manufacturing products nearly doubled.

Here is the story of the President who, recognizing that our future welfare depends largely on a prosperous, growing farm community, has encouraged and supported the study of soil and crop conditions as essential to national prosperity.

* * *

A wise statesman once said:

"The man the people laugh at, they don't make President."

The chair of the President is a position of calm, dispassionate dignity. The Chief Executive of our land should be one who is an index to the position the nation holds in the councils of the world.

Jest has its place,—but it is not in the controlling of our national destinies.

Sport, the hale and hearty, happy-go-lucky atmosphere of the outdoor life, has a peculiar hold on the fancies of most men. But the government of this country cannot be successfully run on the rules of a Wild-West show.

Theory is pleasant for some to study out—it is a means of mind development. But theory, unproved by practice, is too dangerous when the welfare of a hundred million people is at stake.

* * *

The strongest recommendation which the Taft administration has, is that its actions looking to country-wide prosperity have been carried out quietly, smoothly, almost without a knowledge that things were being done.

* * *

When you have a field to be plowed, do you jump from one thing to another, plowing, feeding the cattle, hustling here and there,—yelling, cracking a whip, and making a general hulla-balloo? Not much! You wouldn't accomplish much if you did!

You start a furrow, and you plow until that furrow or the entire field is finished.

Would you employ a farm hand who spent his time in telling about the theory of farming? Or would you get the man who *farmed*,—who did things?

Vote as you run your farm.

* * *

Gentlemen, we stand at political cross-roads.

On one side is a road abandoned sixteen years ago. It was rocky, it was full of chuckle holes, and mud patches.

The dust of sixteen years has smoothed the surface somewhat. The broom of theory has pushed a little sand into the holes, and the rocks have become covered with moss.

But underneath it all is the same disastrous going,—the impossible driving of old.

* * *

On another side is a zig-zag road, and smiling, smooth-tongued politicians are calling you by your first name, slapping you on the back, and telling you what a jolly good time awaits you on this road of empty promises.

* * *

The third road is the road you now are travelling. It has led you, quietly, but surely, into the land of prosperity and big values.

It has put the country on a height of wealth it never approached before.

Which road will you take?

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Hilles, *Chairman*.

James B. Reynolds, *Secretary*.

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JOHN S. DAWSON ATTORNEY GENERAL

Writes an Open Letter to The Voters of Kansas

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to solicit your support in my race for a second term as Attorney General. I have been connected with the State's law business for ten years. As Assistant Attorney General for six years and as attorney for the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for nearly two years I worked faithfully for the public in all the hard drudgery which makes up the life of a public prosecutor. Two years ago the people promoted me to the place I now hold. I gave up all my private law business and have devoted my entire time to the State's business. I have fought its legal battles in all the courts of the country. I have saved the two-cent passenger fare in Kansas when my brethren, the Attorneys General of neighboring states, have lost out. I have diligently attended to the State's side of the criminal cases appealed from all over the State to the Supreme Court. I have tried to be a careful and conscientious adviser to the county attorneys and State officers and official boards. Never have I hesitated to do an unpleasant or unpopular duty. I have hammered and pounded and raided and chased and captured more criminals of all sorts than any Attorney General was ever called upon to do before. All this class and their friends and sympathizers will vote against me, for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

Nor do that kind have a good opinion of the prosecuting officer who sets the law upon them.

If you can see your way clear to vote for me, I will continue to do my best for the good of the State, to protect its interests and its sovereignty, and to deserve a continuance of your good will.

(ADV.) Yours respectfully,
JOHN S. DAWSON.

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POULTRY



Eggs, eggs, more eggs, is now the universal cry.

And if this fine weather does not induce your hens to lay, nothing ever will.

Get your pullets started to laying before cold weather strikes them, and they will keep at it all winter.

Provided—and here's the rub—you have a warm house for them to roost in, a sunshiny shed for them to scratch in, and plenty of good food for them to manufacture the eggs.

If you can furnish strictly fresh eggs during the winter, you can be certain of a good price for them, for cold storage eggs are not in the same class as fresh eggs for prime quality.

The leaves should be gathered and stored away in barrels or other receptacles, to be used as needed during the long winter months.

As the heavy frosts come, the bugs and grasshoppers disappear, and the laying hen is deprived of one of her principal ingredients for egg production. To remedy this, you must give her its equivalent in raw cut bone or meat scraps.

That the 200-egg hen is here is evidenced by the report of the egg contest in Missouri of 29 hens having laid over 200 eggs in 11 months' time, and one of them, a White Plymouth Rock hen, 260 eggs. Skeptics have frequently poochooled the idea of the 200-egg hen and have asked, "Where can she be found?" She is there at Mountain Grove, Mo., twenty-nine of her, and doubtless there are many in Kansas, though without the certified records of her Missouri sisters.

A few weeks ago scientists announced that they had discovered a method of making artificial eggs, of the perfectly good sort, by getting the material out of the air. Air is plentiful and cheap, but the new eggs do not seem to have reduced the price of the old-fashioned kind, for 43 cents per dozen is their price in Cleveland, Ohio. German scientists now announce that they have succeeded in producing artificial milk from vegetable ingredients digested by machinery instead of by a cow, but we notice that cow's milk still retails at 10 cents per quart in many American cities.

We frequently hear of cross-bred birds that are extra good layers. This is often true, for the blending of two different lines of blood seems to impart new energy and stamina to the fowls. But this does not last, for after the first cross comes disaster and the birds degenerate into the mongrel class. If the production of eggs in great numbers is desired, then we say the standard of perfection recognizes its importance and encourages it by presenting to the market poultryman the highest and best types of fowls, those which will double the yearly average of the common stock of the country; and it not only does this, but it furnishes such color as may be the most desirable. In other words, the only important and practical knowledge of that which tends to increase production of carcass and eggs is found in standard-bred fowls, and best displayed and made plain in poultry exhibitions, and any argument advanced to disprove this shows a failure to grapple with facts and science, and a willingness to resort to false premises and other subterfuges to sustain a weak position.

"No eggs for three weeks" is the battle cry of about 40,000 boycotters in Cleveland and northern Ohio, who have entered upon a campaign of abstention in the hope of lowering the price of eggs. Saturday strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 43 cents per dozen. Thirty cents per dozen is the limit the boycotters have set, and they say they won't buy unless the price scales off to that point. Frank S. Krause is president of the "Thirty-Cent Egg Club," which for two years has registered an effective boycott protest against sky prices on the hen product. He says the club has 20,000 members and at least that many more sympathiz-

ers who will join in abstaining from eggs. Forty-three cents a dozen for eggs is undoubtedly a big price to pay for them, but the farmers do not get 43 cents a dozen for their eggs. Twenty cents a pound for pork crops and 25 cents for beef steak is also an exorbitant price for these products, but the farmers do not get near that price for their hogs and cattle. Who makes the big money? The middlemen, undoubtedly, whoever they are, whether the packers or retailers. The boycott should be against the unprincipled middleman and not against the products themselves. If the people insist on boycotting eggs, why not boycott pork and beef and other high-priced products? It would not seem to be much of a hardship to abstain from the use of eggs for three weeks. Why not put a boycott on something that is difficult to do? We bet there is twice as much money spent for beer in Cleveland as there is for eggs. We bet there is thrice as much spent for tobacco as there is for beefsteak. We never heard of a boycott on beer or tobacco. Why not try it for three weeks, and if they can go three weeks without them, why not continue for three years and then indefinitely? That would be the right kind of boycott.

National Egg-Laying Contest.

From the latest reports of this contest we publish the following extracts:

We have arrived at the last month of the first year in the national egg-laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. The year closes October 31, and no variety is yet far enough in the lead to claim the honors for the year. The second contest begins November 15 and so much interest is being taken in this contest that all pens were filled nearly two months in advance of that date.

There was a great decrease in the number of eggs laid during the month of September, due principally to the moult. Many hens are almost entirely naked, and are sorry looking specimens. Many others have finished putting on their winter coats and have begun laying again. But the record of every pen has been affected to a great degree by the moult this month. Some hens have laid right through the moult, but they are the exception. Many of the best layers have moulted but very little, and the best layer, No. 717, had not even started to moult on the last day of September. This would indicate that as a rule that the best layers do not moult until late in the season. Instead of taking time, feed and energy in building up and putting on a beautiful coat of feathers, they use all their feed and energy in manufacturing large numbers of eggs.

The best record for September was made by pen No. 33, S. S. Hamburgs, which laid 97 eggs. Pen No. 52, White Wyandottes, was second, with 94 eggs for the month, and pen No. 40, Black Minorcas, was third. The total number of eggs laid by all pens for September was 5,716, which makes a grand total of 84,011 eggs to October 1.

Seventeen pens have laid more than 800 eggs in 11 months. The leading pen is one of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds with 967 eggs, then follow White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Twenty-nine hens have laid more than 200 eggs in 11 months. The best individual record so far has been made by White Plymouth Rock hen No. 717, Lady Showyou. No other hen stands a chance to equal her remarkable record unless she should die, and even then hens nearest her would have to lay practically every remaining day. She did not lay as many eggs this month as usual, but added 23 for the month, making her total for 11 months 260 eggs, having yet 31 days in which to complete her year's record. If she does not moult and lays even half the days in the month, she will have made a record equalled by few hens. She has a chance to make a new world's record, but we are pleased and satisfied even if she does not lay another egg.

The interest which is being shown by farmers and poultry breeders in this contest in all parts of the country is something remarkable. That poultrymen are being stimulated to greater effort in trying to improve their flocks

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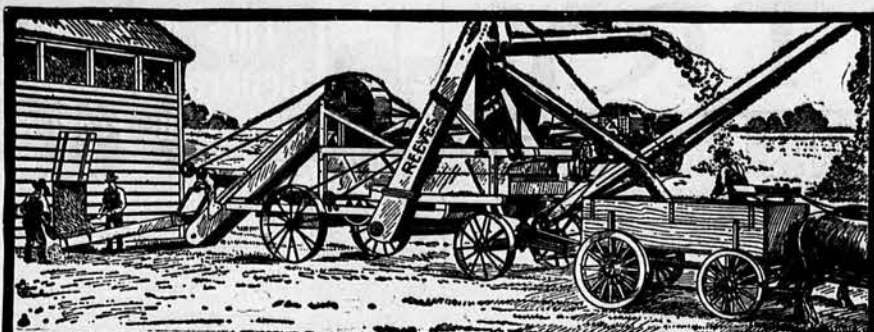
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Higher Prices for Clean Corn

FARMERS get from 2 1/2 to 5c more per bushel for corn shelled in this machine. It is cleaned so well that it grades from 1 to 2 points higher. Think of the increased earnings this would have brought you if you had shelled your corn with it last year! Perhaps enough to pay its entire cost and let you make big profits by shelling corn for your neighbors.

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has the most advanced type of suction fan arrangement that positively cleans the corn of all dust, chaff and foreign matter. The only machine of its kind. Does good, quick work, cheaper than hand labor, with a capacity of over 1000 bushels per hour.

Will stand many years of the hardest use. Built on the cone cylinder type—has long ribs, chilled to stand hardest wear. The cob carrier swings to right or left or out ahead, throwing cobs clear of the machine and wagons.

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The largest and most complete line of farm machinery in the world.

Many farmers are now buying the Reeves Corn Sheller for their own use and to do contract work for their neighbors. They have found it to be a bigger profit maker than a threshing machine. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get higher prices for your own corn by shelling it clean. Send your name and address for our booklet and full information.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dated October 26, 1912.

for increased egg production, there can be no doubt. They are beginning to see the vast difference in the productiveness of different strains of the same variety. No one variety can claim that they are the best layers or that they possess all the good points, but some strains of the same variety are far superior to others of that variety in both productiveness and show qualities. Dozens of beginners and many older breeders write to know which we think is the best variety and which variety they could come nearest succeeding with. Our only answer is, select the variety which suits you best as to color, size, and shape, and by careful breeding and selection you can come nearest succeeding with that variety, and you can make that variety equal or almost equal any other variety in existence in either productiveness or show qualities. Be careful in selecting a variety or strain. Get as good as you can possibly afford to begin with. Stick to it and improve it, and don't be jumping around from one to another.

The next contest is to begin November 15, and all pens are already filled, with 700 hens to compete.

Twenty varieties of poultry have been entered in the second contest. Each variety is represented by 30 hens, making 600 hens in all. These pens come from England, Canada, and the United States. An additional 100 hens will be used on the outside to try out a breeding and a feeding experiment along with the regular contest, the hens being trap-nested, records kept and the reports made each month. For this experiment, one contestant from California sends one pen of hens which he claims to have been so bred that he guarantees them to average 220 eggs each if no deaths or sickness takes place in this pen. He is also to send two males, one bred along the same lines as these females and the other one he claims is not bred to lay. The first of these males is to be used in the pen of these bred to lay females for a certain length of time, the eggs hatched and the chicks marked, and the pullets from this mating to be trap-nested the following year. This male is to be removed and the poor one later placed in the same pen with the bred to lay females. The eggs from this mating are to be hatched, the chicks marked, and the pullets trap-nested. He claims that the pullets from the first male but from the same females will lay twice as many eggs as the pullets from the second male, showing that the laying qualities of a flock depend more upon the breeding of the male than upon the female. The result of this test will be awaited with interest.

The feeding experiment will consist of ten pens, each pen being composed of five Buff Orpingtons and five Single Comb White Leghorns. We use these two varieties so that we can note what effect the different feeds have upon the large and small breeds. Each of these birds are bred from the same pen, are the same age, and about the same weight. The ten pens will each be fed a different ration, as follows:

- No. 1—Cornell laying ration.
- No. 2—Maine laying ration.
- No. 3—Guelph, Canada, laying ration.
- No. 4—Connecticut laying ration.
- No. 5—Saylor's laying ration.
- No. 6—Farmer's ration.
- No. 7—Feed of all kinds before fowls at all times.
- No. 8—Grain fed by Norwich automatic feeder.
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- No. 10—Green bone and meat, compared with dry beef scraps.

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stock for sale. Won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Topeka; three firsts, 2nd, 3d at Hutchinson, September, 1912. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan.

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cheap now. Sibley Rose Comb Reds, Cook Buff Orpingtons. Reliable. Ferris White Leghorns sired by \$5 to \$20 cock birds. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

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stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SPECIAL PRICES
on old and young stock for a few weeks. From \$2.00 up for cockerels and pullets. Many prize winners. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Route 4 Topeka, Kansas.

PRACTICE DEMANDS MY TIME—SPE-
cial price on equipped poultry plant of 40 kinds poultry, pigeons, pheasants, Colliers, registered Jerseys. Write wants. Dr. Pauly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels. Good ones—the best I ever raised in shape, color and size. Show birds, \$5, \$10 and \$15. Breeders, pullet or male, line bred, \$3 and \$5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

What Arthur Capper Stands For

AS A

Candidate for Governor

To the Readers of Kansas Farmer:

I am a candidate for Governor because I believe the state needs for the next two years clean-cut, straight-from-the-shoulder business government and a governor who isn't afraid of anything or anybody, who believes from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet in an absolutely square deal, and who has the nerve to see that the people get a square deal. I come before the people of the state absolutely free. I am carrying no political burdens or obligations. I am not mixed up in any deals, trades, cliques, or unholy bargains of any description.

I believe the man who aspires to the high office of Governor should be able to tell the people frankly and plainly just what he stands for, just what he believes in and just what he hopes to accomplish if elected. There should be no equivocation, evasion, sidestepping or dodging.

First, let me say that I am for revision of taxes downward—township, county, city, as well as state, and do not lose sight of the fact that less than 15 per cent of your tax is levied by the state. I shall work for the lowest taxes consistent with efficient service in a growing state; for aggressive war upon all forms of inefficiency, graft and political corruption, whether found within my own party or outside of it. I have no more use for a crooked Republican than a crooked Democrat, or a crooked Progressive, or a crooked Socialist.

For the strictest economy in public expenditure—a dollar's worth of service for every dollar of the people's money.

For all legislation which eliminates useless officials, clerks, commissions and boards, usually created to give easy jobs to political grafters, wornout ward-healers and courthouse leeches—and one of these useless officers, permit me to say right now, is the job of county assessor, a position which should be abolished at the first opportunity.

For consolidation of boards and other public offices wherever possible. I say to you that we can get along very nicely with just about half the district judges and other judicial officers we now have, and there are many other places where the public pays two or three officials for duties which could easily be performed by one.

I am for straight salaries for county officials instead of the present fee-grabbing system.

I am for the civil service and merit system instead of the time-worn spoils system in the transaction of all the business of the state.

For a more efficient primary law, including a presidential preference which will permit the voters themselves to nominate the president of the United States, instead of the national committee and the job-holders and postmasters of Alabama and Mississippi, and the fullest publicity to campaign expenses and contributions, and the elimination of the slush fund in politics.



Arthur Capper, Republican Nominee for Governor

I am for legislation to destroy the infamous schoolbook graft. The merciless book trust has been loading us up for years with inferior books at outrageous prices. I want to put a stop to this never-ending holdup, this everlasting changing of books, and so I am for state publication of text books and distribution to the people at actual cost. I am a publisher and printer myself, and I say to you that I know the state can make a far better book and supply it to the people at almost half what we are now paying.

I want to say that I am most emphatically opposed to the present state inheritance tax. I am not in favor of the state taking one dollar from the widow or orphan who has been left a small estate which may be her sole means of support. It is just and right, I believe, to tax the large inheritances, but the present law embraces far too many estates which can ill afford the taxation. It should be repealed at once, and if we are to have any inheritance tax, the exemption for direct heirs should be not less than \$25,000. And I am for a mortgage recording tax and am opposed to double taxation in any form.

For the election of United States Senators and all public officials by direct vote of the people; for the non-partisan election of judicial and educational officers.

I am for less technicality and speedier justice in courts. I am for the strict and impartial enforcement of the laws of the state, including the prohibitory law, without fear or favor, for rich and poor alike.

I favor prison for big thieves as well as small ones, and am opposed to paroles for bankers or any other convicts who secure special favors by reason of their wealth or influence.

For abolition of life terms of federal judges and their election by direct vote of the people.

For government by the people and not the bosses, the politicians and favored special interests—a square deal as between

man and man. And let me say that in my judgment there is practically no difference between Democratic bosses and Republican bosses. The Lorimers, the Barneses, the Murphys, the Belmonts, the Penroses all look alike to me. They are all out for the spoils and the plunder of office, and the special favors that are demanded by Big Business, while the people pay the bills.

I am for a practical sensible good roads law that will do away with the wastefulness and inefficiency of the present system.

I am for legislation to increase the efficiency of the rural and grade schools and a fairer apportionment of public funds in the interest of the common schools.

If I become Governor I will take the office untrammelled by a single promise, expressed or implied, save my public promises to the voters. I do not care to be elected Governor if to do so I must enter into any relations whatever with any person, any political factions or any business interests which will make it impossible for me to serve the public properly. If I occupy the executive chair I want to feel that I have been chosen and elected by the rank and file of the voters of this state, and that the only allegiance I owe is to the people of the state. I wear no man's collar—my hands are not tied and will not be. If elected I shall be the Governor. I shall account myself responsible only to the people, and shall administer the powers entrusted to me without favoritism and without prejudice toward any man.

I think I can fairly say that no man in Kansas has taken a deeper or more active interest in the progressive political movement than I have taken from the very beginning. I have given what aid and support to it I could in perfect sympathy with its reformatory aims and in the desire to give Kansas an ideal government for as well as by all the people.

As a progressive Republican, I have been proud to support this great movement for better government in Kansas and to take my share of the knocks which such active support necessarily involved. I believe there is much for the progressive movement yet to do. I am with it and propose to stay with it, stand by it, defend and support it with all the energy I possess, for I heartily sympathize with its aims and spirit.

I have no use for the candidate who is afraid to tell where he stands, and I will not attempt to gumshoe my way into the office of Governor this year or any other time. For that reason I have from the beginning of this campaign stated that I am for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

I will greatly appreciate the support of every voter in Kansas who favors a thoroughly progressive business administration.

Arthur Capper



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HOME CIRCLE



Blotters are most convenient in the kitchen. When fruit juice or grease is spattered on clothing or table, apply the edge of a clean blotter and most of the liquid will be quickly absorbed. This same means can be used if grease is spilled on the floor.

Two very simple but satisfactory bleaches for tan and freckles which we all acquire to a greater or less extent during the summer are buttermilk and sweet cream. These should be used several times a day, being patted on the skin and allowed to dry. After a time wipe off the coating with rose water or with water containing a little tincture of benzoin, twelve drops to a pint of water.

We have all hunted through the button box to find buttons that matched when wishing to use some of the odd buttons that we have cut off wornout garments. To avoid this hunt, which consumes much time and patience, the next time instead of cutting off the buttons try tearing off a narrow strip of the cloth to which they are sewed. Have a small box especially for these strips of buttons, and they will always be at hand when needed.

Now that the children are back in school we must think of their lunch baskets, and be sure that they have the proper things to eat. Prepare the lunch in such a way that it will be attractive, and be sure that there is variety from day to day. No matter how good anything is, if we have the same thing over and over again we lose our appetite for it. Sandwiches are also a prominent article in the lunch box, and there are so many different kinds that there should be no lack of variety if one is willing to give a little time and thought to their preparation. Here are two or three which may be different: Whole wheat bread sliced thin spread with a paste made of chopped figs and English walnut meats (mixed in the proportion of three figs and the meat of six walnuts), and seasoned with a teaspoonful of lemon juice. White bread sandwiches spread with a hard boiled egg chopped and seasoned. Split a soda biscuit and after spreading with butter lay a strip of broiled bacon between the halves. A sandwich using crackers instead of bread is made in this way: Spread two crackers with butter, then over one sprinkle brown sugar and over the other finely shaved sweet chocolate, then they are pressed closely together.

The range of colors for this season's wear is great enough to satisfy the tastes of all, for they range from the darkest to the lightest, and from dull to dazzling brilliance. Much brown is being shown, ranging from the richest coffee to the palest rust-brown. Also, orange yellow, citron, old gold and straw colors are very popular. Red is very strong this year, especially that known as cervice. Green is holding its own, and there are several new shades of blue which are most attractive. Also, black and white in combination are exceedingly stylish again this winter. The materials are exquisite in quality; much brocade is being shown, both in velvet and satin, but whatever the material, it should be soft and clinging, as there is such a strong tendency to drapery this winter. White satin is being much used for waists. The waists are made rather plain and depend on the lace frills and glass buttons with which they are trimmed to relieve their severity. The Robespierre collar is the fad of the hour in neckwear, and gives a very stylish, picturesque effect to many of the season's models, and opened in front to show the throat, is extremely becoming to many. Crystal bead embroidery is a favorite trimming for gowns, and old-fashioned metal laces are being revived. Also, this is a great ribbon season, and such a beautiful variety as there is to choose from. In fact, this is a season of great brilliance, both in colors and materials.

The Common Fraction.

Husband—"The census officials state that the average family consists of four and a fraction persons. How do you account for the fraction?"

Wife—"Oh, that is the husband."

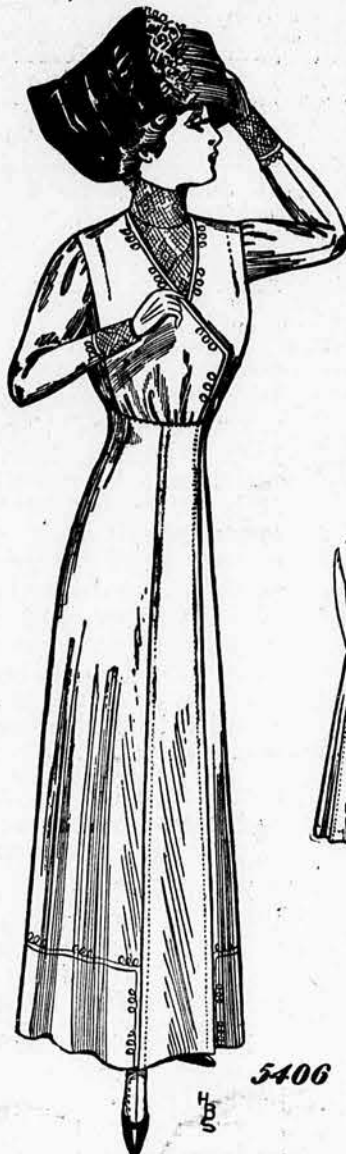
Home Economic Clubs.

Three thousand Kansas girls who cannot go to schools where housekeeping is taught are learning to cook and sew in home economics clubs organized by the Kansas Agricultural College. Sometimes a vacant room in a school building is used as a meeting place; at other times the club members meet in the leader's kitchen. When it is impossible to have a general meeting place each member tries the recipe or works out the sewing lesson in her home. Her success or failure then is reported to the leader, who in turn reports to the person in charge of the work at the Agricultural College.

These clubs have been organized and directed by Miss Frances Brown, of the extension department. The work now has become so large that a trained worker will devote her entire time to it. She is Miss Adah Lewis, a graduate of the Agricultural College with several years' experience. Miss Lewis will help to organize a club in any town.

In sewing, two courses of 20 lessons each are offered. The first course includes the elementary stitches—hand sewing. The second course concerns the making of undergarments and offers a simple, straight line system of drafting patterns. A third course soon will be ready, dealing with the making of simple outer garments from ready-made patterns.

Cookery is taught in three courses of 20 lessons each. The first two cover the general field of the five food principles, and the third is devoted to special subjects. The recipes used in the cookery courses are tested and if kept through the entire 60 lessons will form an excellent cook book.—CHARLES DILLON, Manhattan, Kan.



5406. Ladies' Costume.—This smart Empire dress closes at the front and has a four-gored skirt with panel front and back. There is a dainty chemisette attached to a standing collar. Any soft material will be suitable, with lace or embroidery for the yoke. The pattern, 5406, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of 18-inch all-over and 2 yards of fancy braid. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

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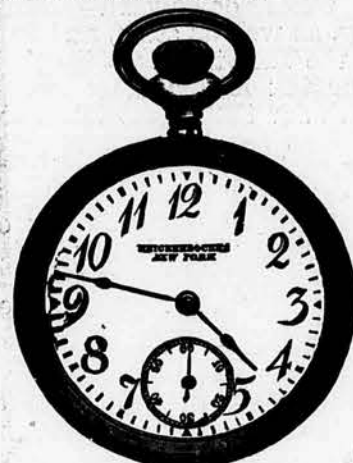
Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 20 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools.

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Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

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(ADVERTISEMENT)

BURT E. BROWN ONLY PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

The subject of this sketch is a native Kansas, born March 17, 1874. His father was a homesteader in Ford County. The early years of Burt Brown's life were spent in a sod shanty. One of his duties as a boy was to provide fuel for the family by taking a gunny sack and tramping over the prairies and picking up the by-product of the buffalo.

Mr. Brown is essentially a self-made Kansan, having



BURT E. BROWN.

earned a high school and college education by his own efforts. For many years he has been a traveling salesman, and has sold hardware in every town in Kansas. During these years he has carried Democratic progressive policies as a side line. Everybody in Kansas knows Burt Brown. He is probably personally acquainted with more people than any other resident of the state.

Mr. Brown was last year president of the Kansas Democratic Club, was toastmaster at the banquet when Governor Woodrow Wilson was the guest of honor. His speech upon that occasion was received with marked enthusiasm, was quoted throughout the state, and went far towards permanently establishing Mr. Brown as one of the clear thinking, progressive Democrats of the State.

Mr. Brown's wide business experience has given him a true insight into the workings of the tariff and the trusts. He is probably better informed on the arbitrary prices created by these two enemies of good government, working in combination, as they effect the farmer, than any other state candidate.

Mr. Brown belongs to the progressive school of Democracy, and is in favor of supporting all progressive legislation, regardless of the fact whether it be initiated by Democrats or Republicans.

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

Some Potato Recipes.

To obtain the highest food value in potatoes they should be either boiled or baked in their skins. When potatoes are pared before cooking, the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into the boiling water. Do not allow pared potatoes to stand in cold water before boiling, as it has been found that this results in a loss of nutrients. It takes from 20 to 30 minutes to boil potatoes, and about an hour to bake medium sized ones. To tell when potatoes are cooked, try with a fork. When the fork passes through the potato easily it is done. The kettle in which the potatoes are cooked should not be used for anything else if one wishes the potatoes to be as white as possible.

PLAIN BOILED POTATOES IN THE SKIN.

Select potatoes of medium size, wash clean by using a vegetable brush, rinse in clear water and cook in boiling salted water sufficient to cover. When done, drain and remove cover, shake kettle a few times, and the potatoes are ready to serve. Treat potatoes that are to be boiled pared in the same way, only remove skins in thin parings.

BAKED POTATOES.

Select potatoes with smooth skins, medium size, scrub well, put to bake on the bottom of a clean, moderately hot oven. When done pierce in center to allow the steam to escape. Baked potatoes should be served at once. They become soggy if allowed to stand.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Select and wash as for baked potatoes. Bake. When done take out two at a time. Cut a small opening the size of a teaspoon, scrape out the inside into a mixing bowl, using care not to injure the skins. After all the insides of the potatoes have been removed, mash, add butter, hot sweet milk as for mashed potatoes, salt and pepper. Beat together, put back into skins, brush top of opening with butter, set away until 20 minutes before time to serve. Place in oven and when they puff up and are hot clear through they are ready to serve. Do not allow to stand long before serving.

FRENCH FRIED.

Wash, pare and remove imperfect parts. Have a frying pan ready with hot butter or meat drippings. Slice raw potatoes very thin in the pan until the proper amount is cut up. Season with salt and pepper. Cover, allow to cook one-half to three-quarters of an hour on a slow fire, stirring often to prevent burning.

MASHED POTATOES.

Select and prepare as for boiling potatoes without skins. When done, drain, shake kettle a few times. Mash fine, add salt and enough heated sweet milk to slightly moisten the potatoes. Then whip with a large spoon until light and creamy white. Serve with a lump of butter in the center of the potatoes.

SCALLOPED POTATOES.

Select and prepare as for boiling, then dice them. Put layer of bread or cracker crumbs in the bottom of a well buttered baking dish, then a layer of diced potatoes and so on until the dish is as full as wanted; the last layer being of the crumbs rolled in melted butter in order to have them brown nicely. Season each layer of potatoes with salt, pepper and small lumps of butter. Cover with milk and bake one hour. Serve in dish.—MRS. W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agricultural College.



3379. Children's Night Drawers.—Now is the time to make the children's winter night drawers, and here is an excellent model. One very good feature is that they are made to cover the feet. Outing flannel is very good for making. The pattern, 3379, is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

(Advertisement)

Things That Every Republican Should Know

The integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party are the supreme issues in the present political campaign in Kansas. Just as Theodore Roosevelt strikes at the life of the Republican party in the nation, so do the Bull Moose candidates, masquerading as Republicans, strike at the integrity of the Republican party in Kansas.

Roosevelt has declared that the Republican party is but "a rotten husk." He seeks its destruction. Roosevelt no longer claims to be a Republican. He has organized his own party in every state, where to quote his own language he could not "take over the Republican organization bodily," and has placed a third party state ticket in the field.

In Kansas, Roosevelt is persuaded that he has "taken over the Republican organization bodily." Masquerading as Republican candidates, despite their co-operation with Roosevelt in his efforts to destroy the Republican party, Capper, Stubbs, Ingalls, Akers, Jackson, Murdock, Brady, Rees, Young, Finley, and others, are urging their claims to Republican votes. William Allen White, Progressive National Committeeman, says that the Bull Moosers will "all go over, one, two, three, to the Progressive party after election." In short, they mean to help Roosevelt "take over the Republican organization bodily."

Republicans who believe in Republican principles, who revere the party's past and look forward with confidence to its future, should not misunderstand the supreme issue. Shall the Republican party be preserved?

There is no middle ground for Republican candidates. They must either be for the Republican party or against it. The candidate who makes feeble claim of his Republicanism when pressed to take a stand by Republicans, and who makes vehement announcement of his support of Roosevelt—the man who seeks to destroy the Republican party as a great national force—when pressed for his position by Progressives, is not a Republican. HE IS A BULL MOOSE, and as such is not entitled to the support of a single Republican who believes that the integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party are essential to the best government in state and nation, in the future as in the past.

Arthur Capper, Bull Moose candidate for Governor, is making a desperate plea for Republican votes on the score that he has been a Republican, and that he opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas. Judge Capper in the light of his actions, not in the light of his conversation.

His repeated announcement that he is a supporter of Roosevelt is conclusive evidence, when considered in connection with his illicit secret relations with William Allen White, Progressive National Committeeman, that he is not a Republican and that he does intend to join the Bull Moose in further attempt to destroy the Republican party. He hopes to deceive Republicans by mere lip service to their party.

No man in Kansas has had greater opportunity than Arthur Capper to serve the Republican party in this critical campaign. From June to October, no publication under his control has printed a line or paragraph in support of the national candidates of the Republican party, unless it was paid for.

In the Republican party council, Arthur Capper joined the Bull Moose leaders in their fight to keep the Roosevelt electors on the Republican ticket and to thereby disfranchise the Republicans of the state by preventing them from casting their ballots for Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

In the party council, Capper cast his vote with the other Bull Moosers in support of the resolution directing the Secretary of State to violate the law and take the names of Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, off the Republican ticket.

Capper's conduct is convincing of his disloyalty to the Republican party.

No word of Arthur Capper's Republicanism has fallen from his lips until this late hour, when he is awakened to a realization that he needs Republican votes. Now he bases claim to Republican support on the fact that he opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas. So did Henry Allen, William Allen White, and Theodore Roosevelt oppose the organization of a third party in Kansas this year.

WHY?

They knew three months ago that no Bull Moose candidate could be elected in Kansas this year if he stepped out in the open. They knew that to relinquish their connection with the Republican party was to end their hopes of electing Bull Moose candidates. That is why they opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas this year. It was not because they cared a rap about the Republican party.

Arthur Capper entered into a conspiracy with Stubbs, White, and other Bull Moosers to turn the Republican party in Kansas over bodily to the Roosevelt third term party. Now that he knows that his conspiracy has been exposed and defeated, he makes the hypocritical claim that he is a Republican.

Yet he continues to support the only man who today menaces Republican success in Kansas. He continues to support the only man who imperils the prosperity of a nation to gratify his own personal resentment and ambition.

Roosevelt's candidacy alone endangers the success of Taft and Sherman and the Republican party in this campaign. Either Taft or Wilson will be elected. Support of Roosevelt can contribute to nothing but a Democratic victory nationally.

What kind of a Republican is it who supports the influence that contributes most to the downfall of his own party?

The columns of Capper's publications have been crowded each issue during the campaign with articles in support of Roosevelt, the man who seeks to destroy the Republican party. Capper's columns and his influence are free to the Bull Moose.

In order to set the facts concerning President Taft and a Republican administration before Capper's readers, the Republican National Committee has been compelled to contract for space in his paper each day and pay for it at advertising rates.

By his conduct, Capper has forfeited his claim to Republican support.

In this party crisis, Republicans who believe in their party's power for usefulness in the future as they know its record of achievement in the past, must demand a square deal to the Republican party from Capper and every other man who assumes to represent the party as a candidate.

Never before has the party been threatened from within as it is by the course of Capper and the Bull Moose candidates associated with him in effort to acquire official power by means of Republican votes, only to use that official power to promote an opposition party and to destroy the Republican party.

To support the Bull Moose candidates who join Capper in disloyalty to the Republican party and in attempted deception of Republican voters is to strike at the integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party.

THAT IS THE SUPREME ISSUE. There is no middle ground for Republicans in meeting that issue.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEAGUE.

J. S. DEAN, President.

GEO. A. CLARK, Secretary.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL, CUSTOMS, Internal Revenue and Postal Clerks. Examinations soon. Prepare now. Trial Lesson Free. Write Ozment, 44-R, St. Louis.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. \$90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT position on stock or dairy farm by young couple, no children, thoroughly experienced. Also handy with machinery. Reference furnished. Address Box 193, Lawton, Okla.

CATTLE.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. One yearling bull, \$45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOL- stein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—\$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, \$50 to \$80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOL- steins—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 75 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

HOGS.

DURO JERSEYS—SPRING BOARS OF the best strain. Some O. I. C. boars. Price right. E. Dague, Wilson, Kan.

VALLEY FARM BIG BONED POLANDS. A few spring boars and gilts, sired by Master Hadley 2d, Expansive Wonder and Joe Bowers, for sale. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY—SAMPLE, 10 CENTS. LEAFLET free quoting prices. Calif. honey, fruits, nuts, freight prepaid. Agent wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

HONEY—GUARANTEED PURE. EX- tracted (strained) honey, gathered by our own bees, finest quality, put up in cans holding 60 pounds each, two cans to a case, only \$9 a case f. o. b. Myers, Mont. Address The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Mont.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR sale, 2 years old. Good reason for selling; can't use on their lambs. Fred Perkins, Oswego, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 DELAINE AND CLASS B rams, with size and quality. Price low. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Hamblin & Son, Altoona, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE DOGS, PUPPIES, SABLE— Choice, \$5. Bred female, \$15. Guaranteed. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

HOUSDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UN- til holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc. pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, opossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds Newfoundland, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS. FOR SALE— Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, \$15; females, \$10. Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGES—1,000. ALL KINDS, everywhere. What have you? Overlin & Co., California, Mo.

\$1,500 EQUITY IN A \$2,000 STORE building and residence for sale or trade. W. E. Mulch, Mahaska, Kan.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, quarter section land near Syracuse, Kan. H. B. Hudson, Stratford, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320-ACRE IM- proved wheat belt farm, north of Dodge City. F. P. Cone, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES WELL IM- proved, near Salisbury, Mo., \$55 acre. B. O. Windsor, Clifton Hill, Mo.

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

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—IM- proved stock and grain farms, \$30 to \$65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, CLOSE to this city. Easy terms. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, \$5,600; \$560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS. WILL sell 320 acres at \$7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

80 ACRES ALFALFA, \$4,800—HAMIL- ton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.


FOUNTAIN PENS, \$1. SATISFACTION guaranteed or money refunded. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Louis Fischer, 911 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. MOD- ern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PIC- ture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

WE OFFER RED RIVER OHIOS, onions and sweet potatoes 75c per bushel; cabbage, \$1.25 cwt. We pay 16c for turkeys, 14c for broilers, 10c for hens and spring chickens delivered. Eggs, 23c per dozen. Write today. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.



BEATRICE
Corn Separator

Costs no more than the cheap, shoddy separators; worth more than the highest-priced machine. That's the BEATRICE—a superior Separator fully described in booklets which we'd like to send you.

Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, \$55; 750 to 800 lbs., \$65; 950 to 1000, \$75.

CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.
Dept. C Topeka, Kan.

Saves Corn—Makes Fat

Your stock will get more good out of half as much corn if fed ear corn, sliced with the

Dean Ear Corn Slicer

Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse food. All eaten, no waste, 1, 2, 4 hole sizes, ¼ to 2 in. slices. See the DEAN at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Enterprise Windmill Co. Dept. 9 Sandwich, Ill.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....O. F. A. P. Beardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

The 6,000,000 farmers of the United States are producing the food supplies for 100,000,000 people. Good market, isn't it?

Statisticians tell us that population has overtaken production. Now let production step lively in order to keep out of population's way.

The State Grange meeting will be held at Manhattan, December 10, 11 and 12. The Grange is increasing in its membership each year, so that if there is a complete delegation this year 114 persons will form the voting body.

There are two kinds of men who are of mighty little benefit to the world. One class is made up of people who never change their opinions and the other class is made up of those who have no convictions about anything and shift about with every change of the wind.

It will be exceedingly profitable for every Patron to read over, once in a while, the obligation of the several degrees, just to make sure what he has agreed to do for the order. After that—having promised, then to do.

This department appreciates the reports received from the several Granges which have so kindly responded to requests for same, and we should be glad to have others tell us something of the work done, or items of special interest in their respective Granges. We consider it not only very interesting reading, but helpful and inspiring, especially so to the newly organized Granges, which are glad to learn all they can of the best methods for carrying on the work.

Tecumseh Grange.

Tecumseh Grange No. 1516 was organized in March, 1912, with a membership of 128. We have since admitted four new members, although no active campaign for patrons has been made.

On July 4 an old-fashioned picnic was given by the Grange in Murphy's Grove, near Tecumseh. A conservative estimate places the attendance at 600. The various attractions were well patronized. A program under the able direction of Worthy Lecturer Mrs. Anna Melton was highly appreciated. It showed careful and painstaking effort. Shawnee Grange No. 1503 took an active part in the program.

Several social evenings have been given, the last one being September 20, when an elaborate program was given. Ice cream and cake were served.

Another open meeting was held October 18, at which an interesting program was rendered.

A quartet and general chorus are to be organized and there is some effort toward an orchestra.


Our Grange for the present is meeting in the high school room of Tecumseh school.

We have many members who are boys and girls and who take an active interest.

So far as the business side is concerned, the insurance department under Mr. Theodore Kreipe has proven very popular.—CHAS. J. CAHILL, Secretary.

New Hampshire has gained a competent man and a good citizen, and Kansas has lost one. E. T. Fairchild, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kansas, has been elected president of the New Hampshire State College and will leave November 15 to take up his new work. New Hampshire College fills in a way the office of a state university. It is an agricultural and mechanical college as well, and the state agricultural experiment station is under the direction of this institution. J. C. Kendall, formerly dairy commissioner of Kansas, is director of the experiment station. Fairchild's salary is \$5,000 per year. The president's residence is at his disposal without the payment of rent. Mr. Fairchild has many friends in Kansas who congratulate him upon this election and extend to him best wishes for his success.

What Low Price Means To YOU



Read what I have to offer you:
A New 1913 Model Farm Engine

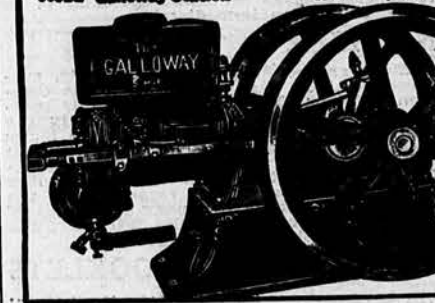
—So simple a child can run it;
—So economical, it costs but a cent or two for gasoline on a big job;
—So reliable, it won't go wrong;
—So efficient, a touch starts it going;
—So durable, I give you a permanent guarantee of satisfaction;
—And so positive am I that you'll buy one if I make my price low enough, that I'm going to sell my 1913 Model.

Galloway Engines \$50 To \$300 Lower In Price

than asked for the next best engine on the market. You can't go wrong on a deal like this. My \$30, 50, 60 days' FREE trial protects you. If you don't want the engine after the trial, send it back. I won't charge you a cent for the use you have had of it.

Free Book Reveals the Secret of my exceptionally low prices and why I can undersell everybody on engine of equal quality. It also explains what a good engine should be and how much to pay for it. Write for book today, learn these things for yourself and get my special 1913 proposition and prices. Write NOW, before you forget it.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY
3852Z Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa



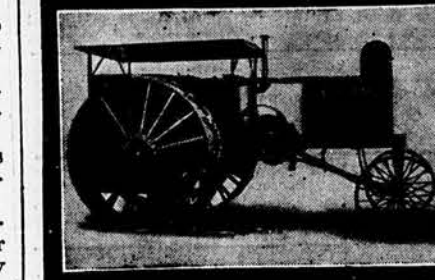
FLOUR CITY TRACTORS

THE RIPENED RESULT OF 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE DEVELOPING FARM TRACTORS.

THE TRACTOR THE FARMER CAN RELY UPON.

The "FLOUR CITY" is not a promoter's proposition, but a proposition for the farmer. It was brought out with a view of supplying a REALLY AND TRULY GOOD TRACTOR—one that will furnish the power economically, and hang together while doing the work. The "FLOUR CITY" stands for QUALITY. Concentrated effort in one direction has resulted in our turning out a tractor that is recognized as the simplest, strongest, smoothest running and most economical of any in the field. We make no claims that the "FLOUR CITY" cannot fulfill. Its record is open. Write for catalog.

KINNARD-HAINES CO. Minneapolis, Minn.
846 44TH AVE. NO.



THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS.
Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue Only successful self-feed; two men can operate it; 20 per



cent less expense to operate. Record run, 3 tons in 1 hour.
"Consign Us Your Hay."
AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,
1564 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.
AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper.

REINNEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

Big 4 Farms

We want to hear from farmers who are interested in Southwest Texas, and to those who will advise us, stating about how many acres you want, we will be pleased to mail map showing which land is sold and what remains to be sold.

BIG 4 FARMS

are selling in tracts of 40, 80, 160 acres and up, at \$40 to \$80 per acre, one-third cash, balance on terms.

SATISFIED FARMERS.

We must have satisfied patrons. We accord our patrons every facility of knowing all about the land, crops, water, etc., and treat them in a fair, just and equitable businesslike way, and offer every means by which they may know, before paying out a dollar, that they are dealing with a reliable company and that they are acquiring property worth the value asked.

BIG 4

IRRIGATED LAND

sells at prices slightly higher than that which remains yet to be put under irrigation. Irrigated tracts of any number of acres to suit the purchaser, are being sold at around \$150 per acre on very liberal terms to actual farmers. We do not cater to speculators, as we want the land to go under cultivation immediately.

NO FLIES.

There are no flies, mosquitoes, rats, cutworms, chinch bugs, and other pests common to older countries. The land is comparatively free from weeds, especially the obnoxious kind. The cool gulf breeze blows over Big 4 Colony continually tempering the summer sun and making the nights delightful. Winter is ideal. San Antonio, 80 miles north, is a noted winter resort, being the rendezvous annually for many thousands of people from the north who flee from the cold winter blasts.

PICTURES AND BOOKLETS

will be sent by return mail to all who will ask for them. Mailed free of charge. Write today. Life is surely worth living in the artesian belt of the Gulf Coast. It will cost you nothing to get full information, and it may mean a happy home and prosperity to you. Write today, while you are reading this little advertisement.

HOWELL BROS CO.
San Antonio, Texas

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS, \$30 to \$50. Large list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, \$75 per a. and up. WM. HARRIS, Whiting, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. BRASSFIELD, Ness City, Kan.

5 QUARTERS, unimproved wheat and **FORCED SALE** alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, \$5 per a., cash. D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at \$35 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, \$62.50 per acre. ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

BUY FROM OWNER. We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....\$25 per acre
160 acres.....\$20 per acre
80 acres.....\$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE. 240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms, price right. FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lucas, Kan.

500 ACRES, located 6 miles of good R. R. town; all tillable; barn 52x60; 7-room house; other outbuildings; 175 acres fine grass land; remainder in corn land. Price, \$55 per acre. Terms to suit. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

A BARGAIN. 160 acres, 2 1/2 miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place. \$2,500 to \$3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap. I. E. KREHBIHL, Geneseo, Kansas.

160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at \$2,000. Terms on half. Write FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

COME QUICK and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only \$14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request. MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

WANTED—Buyers of cheap Ness and Treko County farms and ranches. Also, want merchandise, residences and eastern land to trade for western land or automobiles. LIST your properties with me to sell or trade. WALTER A. DOERSCHLAG, Ransom, Kan.

320-ACRE STOCK FARM Alfalfa, corn, hogs and money. Price and terms right. Owner, E. W. VOORHIS, Russell, Kan.

OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. BUXTON LAND CO., Office, Ness County, Kan.

80 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles of R. R. town; 7-room house; barn; other outbuildings; all tillable; two wells. Price, \$55 per acre. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRES, 4 miles from Muskogee, 30,000 now, rapidly growing toward farm. Oklahoma. For description, price and terms, address owner, A. H. HARSHAW, Junction City, Kan.

GOOD RUSSELL CO. KAN., FARM—160 acres, offered at sacrifice price of \$3,200; \$1,000 cash, mtg. back on land for balance. Write for description. J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.

WANTED—A partner to take a half interest in and full management of a hay and cattle ranch, 1000 acres, 4 miles from sugar factory. Perpetual range on national forest. EUGENE L. STROUP, Monte Vista, Colo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments. Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Joseph F. Locke, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR SALE—\$90 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. \$60 per acre. Write or call. J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

N. W. LOCATOR FOR EASTERN BUYERS. Locate in the Northwest, away from cyclones, hot winds, chinch bugs or poisonous reptiles. A good living from 5 acres. For information, address MRS. E. B. ENGLIST, Seapooose, Ore.

MADE A GOOD PROFIT

MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,
Ottawa, Kan., Oct. 18, 1912.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—We wish to state that KANSAS FARMER is a very fine paper to advertise with, and that our results from it have more than pleased us.

We just succeeded in closing \$3,000 commission deal, which was brought about through our advertising in KANSAS FARMER. Therefore, we can endorse your paper highly as one for Real Estate men to advertise in.

With best wishes for your continued success, we remain,

Yours very truly,

MANSFIELD LAND CO.
By Wilber J. Mansfield.

FINE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS. For sale or trade, \$5,000. If interested, I will send full description. Address, OWNER, Lock Box 513, Hutchinson, Kan.

160-Acre Imp. Near Springdale; most of cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, \$11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN. 240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, \$11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

LOTS in Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choice locations. Prices, \$17.50 to \$50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.

\$ DOLLARS SAVED \$

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas, 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, \$8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1 1/2 miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$2,600, for quick sale.

J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

100 QUARTER SECTIONS IN MEADE COUNTY, KAN.

I have the exclusive sale of this land, owned by THE WILSON LAND AND GRAIN CO., on main line Rock Island R. R., in banner WHEAT and ALFALFA district of SOUTHWEST KANSAS. Some of this land for sale as low as \$25 an acre, depending on improvements. Easy terms—long time. Write for FREE BOOKLET AND MAP showing conditions of crops in EACH COUNTY in Kansas, terms, excursion rates, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

B. H. TALLMADGE

Topeka, Kansas.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Holmington, Kan.

3,000-ACRE TRACT

Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise 1/2 to 3/4 bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, \$25 to \$40. Further particulars write J. J. Fischer, Cuero, DeWitt Co., Texas.

BARGAIN—Improved Logan Co., Kan., 160 alfalfa, stock and grain farm, 5 miles railroad station. Price, \$2,500; \$1,000 cash, balance time. Also 10 acres Florida Everglades, \$300, payable \$10 per month.

H. M. DAVIS, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

100 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, \$12,000; mortgage, \$3,000. Wants merchandise.

80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

WEST FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE—2,500 acres, with oyster water front, 10 miles from Pensacola, 1 mile from R. R. station. Very fertile. No swamp, all tillable. Location and soil considered the best tract of land in west Fla. The tract at \$15 per acre. Save this ad. Address the owner, G. W. SOULE, Camp Walton, Florida.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for \$1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from \$300 to \$1,000 for 800 acres, and deeded land from \$7.50 to \$20 an acre. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 30 to 40 bushels. HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.

READ THIS. I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from \$35 to \$45 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

720 a., 1/2 bottom, all in high state of cultivation, most all in timothy, clover and alfalfa, large dwelling and barn, all new, well painted, well fenced, no better stock farm in Kansas, 16 mi. Topeka, 2 mi. R. R. Price is right. BLACK-HOOK & CO., 104 W. 8th, Topeka.

FINE FARM of 160 acres, 1 mile from Otis, all level, hard land, best of soil, 4-room house, barn, well and mill, fenced, 60 acres broken, \$25 per acre. I have a few other snaps. FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.

To Sell Your Farm. Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

More Hog Troubles.

Our subscriber, J. S. O., of Mitchell County, Kansas, responds to our invitation by stating the following case:

"I have one hog that is sick. I noticed it on her about 10 days ago. She became thin and wouldn't eat very well. About a week ago she became weak in her hind legs, or perhaps in her back. She seems weak all over, but worse in the hind quarters. Coughs some the last three or four days, but doesn't seem any worse. She eats and drinks some, and walks pretty well at times, but again she can hardly get onto her hind feet.

"I had another one that began getting thin and wouldn't eat very well, but she isn't so bad off as the first one. She may get worse later. Now, if you know what this disease is and what to do for these hogs, I would be pleased to hear from you. Would vaccination help? I, for one, don't believe much in this vaccination, as these veterinarians hold a man up when they vaccinate hogs. Could you give me a good worm remedy, as I believe the hogs are full of worms. I feed lye, copperas and stock food."

In the first place, it never pays to wait before giving attention to a sick hog. Either call a veterinarian or consult the live stock department of KANSAS FARMER at once when your hogs get sick.

Give in milk the following: Powdered areca nut, 1/2 to 1 grain per pound weight of hog and 1 to 4 grains of santolin per hog. Get this straight.

You are probably right about the worms. I believe worms are the cause of more hog troubles than any other thing with perhaps the single exception of cholera in its acute form. I believe that the same conditions which bring about wormy hogs will foster the cholera and render the animals more susceptible to it. Accumulated dust and filth in the pens provoke lung troubles, breed worms and hold cholera and other disease germs.

I think it is always wise to vaccinate hogs against hog cholera and give them the double treatment too, and the only way you can get rid of the veterinary action complained of is to do the work yourself. An honest veterinarian is engaged in an honorable profession and is a credit to society, and is entitled to the support of the community, but, unfortunately, there are quacks and unscrupulous men in all professions, and the farmer cannot always distinguish.

Anti-hog cholera serum may be had from the Agricultural College or from any one of a number of reliable manufacturers and at a small cost. An hypodermic syringe only costs a few dollars, and the method of using them is easily learned. For the double treatment diseased blood may be had from the college or from a cholera herd, and permission to use it on your own hogs may be applied for to the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner at Topeka.

The great lesson before the hog raiser is sanitation.

The Shawnee County Pomona Grange will be held at Berryton, October 31. It was postponed on account of the Berryton fair being held later than arranged for, through inclement weather.

TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development.

My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.

Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. \$11 per acre.

Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—\$15 per acre.

Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.

Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.

Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, \$12.50 per acre.

Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.

These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

FOR EXCHANGE

with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

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

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land. Terminal Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE.

160 acres, 5 miles of Parsons; 125 a. in cult.; good 6-room house. Price, \$75 per a.; inc., \$3,000. Can match any kind of a merchandise deal. Ask for our new list. Owners' Sale & Exchange Co., Independence, Kan.

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul. 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage \$3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, \$3,000. School 1 1/2 miles, town 3 1/2 miles in Saline County. ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind.
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City

State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd.
Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHIED,
St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.

H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A. Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer," 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars. Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Goldust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited.
R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days.
J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts.
L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Entries of live stock for the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago will close on November 1, as the big show will open on November 30 this year. Our readers who plan to exhibit their stock at this show should send their entries at once to Secretary H. H. Helde, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Poland China Boars.

W. B. Wallace is offering a few mammoth Poland China boars for sale, sired by the grand champion, Expansion Wonder, and Grand Leader. These boars are out of some of the best sows on the farm—all large-type breeding and priced to sell. Please read ad in this issue and write Mr. Wallace at Bunceton, Mo. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Black & Thompson Sale.

The annual fall sale of big-type Poland Chinas by Black & Thompson of Hopkins Mo., will be held November 2. This will be one of the outstanding offerings this season, and breeders will appreciate the big, high-class boars and attend this sale. Longfellow King, considered by many competent critics the greatest son of Long King. Breeders will find herd header prospects in this offering, and should not overlook the fact that this herd has produced a number of herd boars that are making a reputation. Send for catalog. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

On November 13 C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., and H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Kan., will hold a cattle sale at Ottawa, Kan., and sell 40 head of valuable cows and heifers. The sale ad will appear next week, and we ask our readers to please send for a catalog and attend this sale. The offering will be a very desirable one. This sale is not a closing out sale, but only a reduction sale to reduce the herds. Mr. Holmes is consigning 10 head of his best cows and heifers that are right in every way. Mr. Nevius is consigning some of the best in his herd and a few from his show herd. Don't fail to get a catalog and make your arrangements early to attend this sale. Remember, the date is November 13, and Ottawa, Kan., is the place.

Reports on Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Among the many letters continually being received by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., manufacturers of the famous Kendall Spavin Cure, the following are representative of thousands of other letters: "Goose Creek, W. Va., July 25, 1912.—Gentlemen: Kindly send me one of your books entitled 'A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases.' I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and can recommend it to anyone, as it will not fail to cure anything. Send me one of your English books.—C. A. Rose." "Parish, N. Y., June 17, 1912.—Gentlemen: In justice to your valuable medicine, Kendall's Spavin Cure, I wish to say in my daily practice of veterinary science I have always found it an efficient and safe remedy. Very truly yours, J. E. MacLaggan, V. S."

Smalley & Son's Shropshires.

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the card of N. W. Smalley & Son of Blockton, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They own one of the most select flocks of Shropshire sheep in Iowa, and they are offering a lot of the best Shropshire rams they have ever raised. Their offering at this time includes their three-year-old ram, Dolph's 2178, sired by Carpen-flock ram, 432 A. S. A. 235201, winner of the Retter's cup, International, 1908. They are also offering two-year-old rams sired by Ruland's 646-296607 and a number of yearling rams sired by Dolph's 2178 and out of ewes by a son of old Laben, a grandson of Davidson's Magistrate. They are a splendid lot of well woolled, blocky fellows, and a more useful offering will not be found this year. If you want one or a dozen, write Smalley & Son at Blockton, Iowa. They can suit you. They are reliable and are pricing stock to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Lomax & Starrett's High-Quality Polands.

The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the sale advertisement of Lomax & Starrett in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On Saturday, November 9, this firm will sell at the farm just out of Leona, Kan., a choice offering of spring and fall boars and spring and fall gilts. The 35 head in this offering are the tops of the herd, and they have been very carefully selected, and they are just the kind that will please breeders. The wanting hogs with size and quality. The spring boars and gilts in this offering are a fine lot. They are big and growthy, not overfed, and are just in a condition to make good. They were sired by Joseph by Top Notch and by Goliath, and are out of the best sows in the herd. The fall boars and gilts are right. They were sired by Joseph and have the size and quality that make them desirable. The dams of the offering are a very prolific lot of Modder's Dream, Byrns' Corrector, Chief Jumbo, Pan I See, and Black Chief sows. This will be one of the high-class offerings of the season, and breeders wanting a combination of size and high quality should arrange to attend it. Write them for catalog at Station D, St. Joseph, Mo. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Wayne Hudson's Big Poland Sale.

The attention of breeders and farmers who are on the market for strictly big-type high-quality Poland Chinas is called to the sale advertisement of Wayne Hudson of Kansas Hemple, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hudson will hold his sale at Stewartville, Mo., and will have one of the good offerings of big-type Polands of the season. Twenty-two big growthy fall boars, 14 outstanding fall gilts, 12 top spring boars, two extra good spring gilts, and one boar, two extra good spring gilts, and one boar. The fall boars and gilts are an outstanding lot, big-boned and mellow, with good backs, good head and ears, good feet, and are the easy-feeding, big kind. They were sired by Mr. Hudson's herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness, by Big Hadley. He is a big-boned boar, right in every way, and one of the good breeders. The spring boars and gilts were nearly all sired by this boar. A few were sired by Missouri Star, a good boar and a good breeder. A lot of this offering is out of such sows as Bessie Bell by What's Ex. by Expansion; Lady Bell by Metal by Expansion; Goldust Queen by Goldust Hadley by B's Goldust; Missouri Capitol by Gold Metal by Bell Metal. The balance of the offering are out of daughters of these great sows. Look up his ad and write him at Stewartville, Mo., for catalog. Remember the sale will be held at Stewartville, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning third at Des Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall gilts and some fine spring gilts by The Baron, he by a full brother to The Harvester and Darkness Perf. by Perf. I Know.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 30 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars by Jumbo Prospect 53806 and wonderful spring boars by Jumbo Prospect, and summer pigs, both sexes, by Jumbo Prospect. Must be sold soon. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

IMMUNE POLANDS

Fifty head of very choice, big type Poland China spring pigs, both sexes, and immune from cholera. Also, Shorthorn cows and heifers, bred or open. Nothing but first-class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A. Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Colossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEFER, Norton, Kansas.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimie by Crimie Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tattarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now.
ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nutt Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nutt Again, and out of sows by Crimie Jack by Crimie Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewistown, Neb.

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tattarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. F. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

DUROC JERSEYS

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tattarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.
C. L. BUSKIRK,
Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.

We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and a few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tattarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

STOCK HOGS

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.

I have 100 head of stock hogs, alfalfa raised, well bred, of good bone and all uniform sizes. I would like to sell this bunch.
JNO. A. EDWARDS, Eureka, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Retter cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County—Taken up, by H. B. Middlemass, Paola, Kan., R. R. 5, on August 23, 1912, one 4-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, dehorned, and with wire cut one left front leg. Value, \$40.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Peterje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them. M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale. L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE**JERSEY BULLS**

For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Fairneuse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price, \$75. C. B. CARE, Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75. B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS, Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Omeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for \$50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHN-SON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. **FOR SALE**—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited. R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable. J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C. grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

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

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One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

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G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham. **CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**. 12 Miles West of Topeka. A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address **CAPITAL VIEW RANCH**, Silver Lake, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE**High Class Angus Bulls**

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choice breeding, 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

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Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

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

RED POLLED CATTLE**PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.**

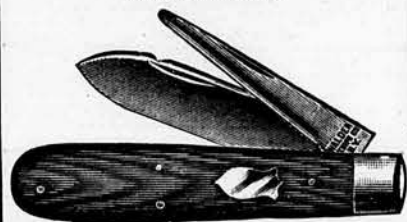
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid \$1 or \$1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2 1/2 inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2 1/2 inches long. This blade indispensable for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Book of Live Stock Champions. Phillip H. Hale, editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, of St. Louis, Mo., has just issued a work of 352 pages, 6x9 1/2 inches, elegantly bound in blue silk cloth with gilt title, and called "The Book of Live Stock Champions—Edition of 1912." It is a picture book of the most famous animals. Price, \$1, by mail postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The show of Duroc Jersey swine at the Seward County, Kansas, fair, was made up of the herds of W. R. Crow of Hutchinson and J. S. Humphreys of Pratt, Kan. Crow won first on aged boar, six months boar, boar pig, aged sow, yearling sow, six months sow, and sow pig, and champion sow and produce of sow. Humphreys won first on yearling boar, champion boar any age, and herd. The second prizes were divided accordingly.

O. I. C. Hogs With Quality.

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., who raises O. I. C. hogs and Jersey cattle, is one of our oldest breeders as well as one of our oldest advertisers. Mr. Lynch has sold breeding stock in several states. The herd represents about 120 head. He can sell pairs or trios, not akin, for those wanting of these herds. The blood lines are from the best of the breed. Please look for ad in this issue and write to Mr. Lynch for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Mr. Baker will sell a draft of his large, useful Poland Chinas on October 31. The sale will be held right in town, and everybody is invited to attend. The offering will consist of 25 spring boars and 25 spring and fall gilts. They are all the large type breeding and are a useful lot. This will be an opportunity for farmers to buy, and Mr. Baker does not expect any high prices. Everyone wanting some breeding stock should attend or send a bid to fieldmen or auctioneer. Send at once for catalog, then arrange to attend the sale.

Economical Fuel.

The Hussinger Clothing Company, of Hutchinson, Kan., writing to the Gem Oil Burner Company, of the same city, relative to the use of the Gem oil and gas burner they used in their stores in place of coal, say: "We are satisfied with our oil burner. It cost us \$32.13 for last November, December and January. Coal always cost us around \$20 per month for the corresponding months. This shows a saving over coal of approximately \$27 in three months." The burner company will gladly write any further information of their product, and its uses, to everyone asking for it by writing to above given address.

Green Lawn Stock Farm.

A. J. Erhart & Sons of Adrian, Mo., owners of the Green Lawn Stock Farm and one of our successful breeders of large smooth Poland Chinas are offering for the trade an exceptionally good lot of early spring boars. They are large growthy fellows that are the right type to produce a hog for the market. The 40 boars are the tops from 200 head, and they are priced very reasonable for such high-class individuals and breeding. They were sired by such boars as Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound hog and grand champion at American Royal 1911; Giant Wonder, the best son of A. Wonder; Big Spot, and Big Hadley. The dams of these pigs are the best to be found in any herd. Any farmer or breeder can do himself a good business turn by buying seed from this herd. The writer visited this herd only a short time ago, and saw 40 spring boars in one lot that would please most anyone wanting a good hog. Please look up the card ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Smalley & Son's Durocs.

The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders is called to the card of N. W. Smalley & Son of Blockton, Iowa, which starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are offering their great herd boar, Chief I Am 100179, for sale. This great Duroc boar was sired by Ohio Chief Again by Ohio Chief. His dam was Crimble by Crimble Wonder I Am. He is not only bred right, but he is a great individual. He has a clean 9-inch bone; is 53 inches from between ears to root of tail; 67-inch heart and 56-inch flank; the best of feet; wonderful spring of rib; a neat head and ear and a back that cannot be beat. He is an all round, high quality boar, and as a breeder ranks with the best sires of the breed. They have used him three years, and cannot use him to advantage any longer. He is also guaranteed to be a sure breeder. They are also offering some choice spring boars and gilts, also an extra fine lot of fall pigs of both sexes. A part of the spring boars were sired by Gladstone by II Climax and are out of Crimble by Crimble Wonder I Am. Others are by Cherry Prince by Cherry King, and some by Chief I Am. Fall litters by Chief I Am and out of the best sows of the herd. Breeders wanting a herd boar of high-class breeding stock should investigate this offering. Write them at Blockton, Iowa. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Youth's Companion for 1913.

The Youth's Companion appeals to every interest of family life, from housekeeping to athletics. It begins with stories of youthful vim and vigor, with articles which disclose the secrets of successful play in the great games, with charming tales of life at the girls' colleges. But the Companion does not surrender these readers when they have entered the more serious paths of life. Mothers will welcome the page for little children and the weekly doctor's article. Fathers will find the important news of the day as it is, and not as it is rumored to be. The entire household will appreciate the sketches which touch gently on common foibles or caricature eccentricity. In short, for less than four cents a week the Companion brings into the home clean entertainment, pure inspiration, fine ideals, increase of knowledge. Names rarely seen in tables of contents will be found in the Companion's announcement for 1913, which will be sent upon request—with samples of the paper, to those not familiar with it. Every new subscriber for 1913 will receive free all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1912; also, free the Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, in rich, translucent colors—the most beautiful of all Companion souvenirs. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received and forwarded by Kansas Farmer.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMPROVED farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE. A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE. Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

OHIO IMPORTED CHESTERS**MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.**

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

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

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale. **ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS**BUY THE BEST BERKSHIRE SALE**

Last opportunity to buy privately. We will sell entire Lawrence herd November 15. Write for catalog. **SUTTON FARMS, Box 133, Lawrence, Kansas.**

AUCTIONEERS.**Missouri Auction School.**

(Largest in the World.) The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address

W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms. **WINDSOR, MO.**

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates. **FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.**

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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.

Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.

Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.

Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.

Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.

Feb. 6—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 6—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Poland, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.

Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.

Feb. 22—C. L. Branick, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.

Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.

Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)

March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.

Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewistown, Neb.

Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.

Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Berkshires.

Nov. 21—Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

Hartman's Hogs.

J. J. Hartman, breeder of Poland Chinas, at Elmo, Kan., says his hogs are doing fine and that he has 240 head, of which 80 are September and October farrow. He is making good sales right along, and he sure has a nice, big bunch to select from. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write him.

J. H. Baker Sale Low.

The Poland China sale of J. H. Baker, at Appleton City, Mo., was not quite up to the average. The offering was first class, and should have brought more money. Only an average of \$18.20 was made on 40 head catalogued. Mr. Baker has a good herd of hogs and is deserving of much better prices.

Mr. A. V. Lock, of Remington, Ind., the well known animal artist, will make a trip west in November to do sketching for winter sow sales. Mr. Lock is one of the leading animal artists in the country. His work is always satisfactory and for that reason he receives the patronage of the leading breeders of the country. See his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Bishop Brothers Percherons.

With this issue the Bishop Brothers, of Towanda, Kan., are offering a few choice Percheron stallions. They sold, last year, a number of good horses and they all made good. They handle only the best that they can buy. Towanda is 20 miles east of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific railway, and their barns are right in town. Please look up advertisement and write them what you want, or go see them. You will find them pleasant gentlemen to deal with and their barns are full of good horses priced very reasonable. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A New Auctioneer.

With this week's issue of Kansas Farmer, Col. C. A. Hawk hangs out his shingle to the farmers of his territory and the breeders of the entire state. Col. Hawk is a graduate of the Missouri Auction School, and a native of the Sunflower state, and a man abundantly able to make a success of the profession that he has chosen. He lives on and operates a big stock farm near the town of Effingham, Kan. His work on the farm and in handling live stock brings him in daily contact with the forces that help to make the best men. He is a man of pleasing address, well educated and without any of the frills that often afflict young men. It is his desire to make a success, but he is willing to take his turn and is starting at the lower round of the ladder. We bespeak for Col. Hawk a successful career as a salesman, and recommend him to our readers.

Ottawa, Kan., Shorthorn Sale.

On November 13, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; I. R. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan., and George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan., will make a sale of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Nevius contributes 10 head, Mr. Holmes 14 head, Mr. Berkey 12 head and Wedd & Son three or four head. A dozen bulls, 15 cows, the balance 2-year-old heifers, make up the offering. It will be an excellent opportunity to buy both bulls and a number of useful cows and heifers. Mr. Nevius is putting in this sale some of the best cattle. Mr. Holmes, of Great Bend, is selling 14 head of choice cows and heifers. The writer saw them only a short time ago, and can say they are the tops of the herd and as useful a lot of breeding cattle as will be sold in any sale this fall. They are guaranteed regular producers. Do not fail to read advertisement in this issue, and arrange to attend this sale at Ottawa, Kan., November 13. For catalog, apply to C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee's Duroc Sale.

The Duroc Jersey offering by Dr. J. A. Larrabee, of Barnard, Mo., in his first annual sale, October 15, was one of the best offerings of the season. The fall boars and gilts, tried sows and spring boars and gilts sold were a remarkably high class lot, and Dr. Larrabee has demonstrated that Durocs can be bred that have all that could be desired in size, and at the same time have the average quality. Prices ranged low and the average was not what it should have been for the high class offering. The top was \$56, and the average for 54 head was \$22.30 per head. Dr. Larrabee expects to continue to breed Durocs and to offer only high class stock at either private or public sale. He has a few choice spring boars and gilts to sell at private treaty.

Graner Made Fair Sale.

H. C. Graner's annual Poland China sale, held at Lancaster, Kan., Wednesday, October 15, was well attended by breeders, and the best of the sows and gilts sold well, but the local demand for boars was light, and prices received were rather disappointing. Alice Ex., a 2-year-old sow by Expansive, topped the females, going to H. B. Walter, at Effingham. The top boar brought \$40, going to E. G. Glendening, at Utopia, Kan. This great yearling is a son of Guy's Monarch, and out of a dam by What's Ex. Fifteen boars averaged \$27.86; 24 females averaged \$34.14, and 39 head, both males and females, averaged \$31.73. Following is a partial list of sales:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	\$55.00
2.	P. J. Jacobson, Cummings, Kan.	50.00
3.	J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	40.00
4.	Wm. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.	42.50
5.	Wm. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.	40.00
6.	E. G. Glendening, Utopia, Kan.	41.00
7.	E. G. Glendening, Utopia, Kan.	40.00
8.	Geo. Smithton, Lancaster, Kan.	37.50
9.	W. R. Armstrong, Atchison, Kan.	33.00
10.	W. R. Armstrong, Atchison, Kan.	35.00
11.	Wm. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.	37.50
12.	Jas. Gregg, Lancaster, Kan.	28.00
13.	H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	30.00
14.	Mart Hulen, Farmington, Kan.	27.00
15.	Fred Mathewson, Lancaster, Kan.	26.00

Prize Winning Percherons.

The Percheron Importing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., were among the heavy winners at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia and at the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show at Kansas City this year, and their show string were features of both these great shows. Their winnings on Percherons at Sedalia were second and fourth on 4-year-old stallions; first and third on 3-year-old stallions, and second on 2-year-old stallions. At the Royal they won second on 4-year-old stallions; first, third and fourth on 3-year-old Percherons; first and third on 2-year-old Percherons, and first and champion on group of five stallions, thereby winning silver cup given by the American Percheron Association for best group of five stallions. They also won second on 3-year-old Belgian; first on 4-year-old Shire, and champion on Shire of any age. Their importation this year consisted of 35 head of the best horses ever imported by that company. They were selected by Mr. Charles Kirk, President of the company, who is conceded by horsemen throughout the country to be one of the best judges of draft horses in the middle west. Their offering this year will be an extra good one. The company is reliable, and breeders are always sure of a square deal when buying from the Percheron Importing Company. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer later on.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Lobaugh's November 9 Sale.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Mr. A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan. Mr. Lobaugh has selected Saturday, November 9, as the date of his annual fall sale. The sale will be held in the pavilion in town and will take place regardless of the kind of weather. Mr. Lobaugh has selected out 45 head of good individuals for this sale. Of this number 20 are spring boars of early farrow, even and well grown out, and about the same number of spring gilts, one tried sow and five fall yearling gilts. The yearling gilts and the tried sow will all either be bred or sold with breeding service to Mr. Lobaugh's outstanding good young boar, a son of the noted Big Orange. The offering for the most part was sired by L's Mastiff, by King's Mastiff, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair for two years. Others were sired by Big Look and L's Hadley. The dams of the offering are large, mature sows of strictly big type, with lots of smoothness, and many of them are daughters of Mr. Lobaugh's former herd boar, Kansas Ex., an exceptionally good breeder, and a son of Expansive. Others are daughters of Capt. Hutch, Choice Goods, Gold Metal, and other of the noted boars of the past few years. Mr. Lobaugh invites all good farmers and breeders, and places his usual guarantee upon every animal sold. The offering will be one of the good ones of the year, and the blood lines represented are as good as can be found anywhere in the whole country. By sending for a catalog and examining it carefully all information about the offering can be had. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Walter Sold Good Bunch.

H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., with his usual good offering, held his sale at the farm last Wednesday. A good crowd of representative breeders assembled for the occasion and prices on the few stuff ranged fairly well. But there were many disappointments, and the farmers were not numerous enough or did not show sufficient interest, considering the splendid offering. This, however, was largely due to local conditions. However, every man present was a friend, both to Mr. Walter and the type of hog that he breeds. Isaac Hersher, of Ames, Kan., bought the highest priced boar, paying \$77.50 for Number 13, a spring pig yearling by Expansive. W. E. Long was right after him, buying Number 1, a yearling son of Expansive, for \$70. John W. Noll, of Winchester, Kan., topped the gilt sale at \$72.50, buying Number 4, a choice fall yearling by Expansive. Following is a list of representative sales:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.	\$70.00
2.	Brown Hedge, Whiting, Kan.	32.50
3.	R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.	50.00
4.	John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.	72.50
5.	August Haeefe, Seneca, Kan.	45.00
6.	John Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.	35.00
7.	M. M. Morton, Nortonville, Kan.	27.50
8.	Isaac Hersher, Ames, Kan.	77.50
9.	E. R. Miller, Atchison, Kan.	37.50
10.	L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.	45.00
11.	C. M. Hottick, Whiting, Kan.	32.50
12.	Pat McFadden, Whiting, Kan.	27.00
13.	Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.	30.00
14.	N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.	27.50
15.	A. N. Waechter, Riverton, Neb.	47.50
16.	Joe Felton, Effingham, Kan.	32.50
17.	L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Kan.	40.00

(Continued on page 20.)



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequalled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings \$25, imported yearlings at \$35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address: W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me. J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,800 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at \$500 to \$800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address: THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. C. A. NELSON.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

Jacks and Jennets.
Attention is called to the card of Al. E. Smith, of Lawrence, Kan., in which he advertises his excellent Jacks and Jennets. Mr. Smith has some of the finest individuals that it has been our lot to see, and those wishing to buy first class Jacks should get in touch with him at once. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Strauss' Polands.
O. R. Strauss, Route 1, Milford, Kan., writes: "I never raised a finer lot of pigs than I now have. Have some fine spring boars for sale by Model Bill, and Model Wonder, one of the best yearling boars, I believe, in the state, and one of the largest for his age. He stands on a 10-inch bone, and is smooth all over. His pigs are fine, and I have some young boars that would be a credit to any herd. Hogs are not so plentiful around here, so I think brood sows will be in big demand before next spring." Note the change in Mr. Strauss' advertising card.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.

Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

SKETCHING for winter sow sales. Will make trip West in November. Write for particulars. Will call this trip. A. V. LOCK, Remington, Ind.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

HILDWEIN'S ANNUAL SALE

OF

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT FARM NEAR POWHATTAN
AND FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

Friday, Nov. 1, 1912

45 head the best I have ever offered — 20 spring boars, 25 spring gilts

Sired by Long King's Best, Big Look, Young Victor, Long's Mastodon 2D, Mammoth Ideal.
Out of dams by Expansive, Colossus, Long's Mogul, Expansion Chief.

The offering has plenty of size but lack fitting. They have been fed with their future usefulness always in mind. I bought their dams from the best breeders and for good long prices. I am sure they will give good results to those into whose hands they go. I have inspected what I have very closely, and have not catalogued one that is not worthy of a place in some herd. I extend to every hog man a special invitation to attend this sale. Catalogs sent to all who ask for one, mentioning this paper when writing. Usual entertainment, etc. Trains met at Powhattan.

WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

Auctioneer, Frank J. Zaun. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Fairview, Kansas.

THOMPSON BROS.

ANNUAL DUROC JERSEY SALE

At Farm Near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., Wed., October 30, 1912

30 SELECTED MALES AND FEMALES—5 SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—20 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS—2 FALL SHOW GILTS.

The fall boars include the September yearling, "Cherry King," that heads second prize young herd at Topeka State Fair this year; one is a son of the champion boar last year, "Ohio Col."; others are by "Golden Chief." The spring boars and gilts were sired mostly by "Col. Harris," first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson this year; others are by Kansas Col., half brother to above named boar. The fall gilts won first and third at Hutchinson in strong competition. They are both daughters of "Blue Valley Chief," one is out of Mary's daughter, dam of second prize produce of sow at Hutchinson. These gilts are attractions and should go into some good herd. The offering is a good, useful one, and about all good breeding lines are represented, mostly Col. and Ohio Chief. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. Trains met at Stockdale, Kan.

THOMPSON BROS.

GARRISON, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

HARTER'S ANNUAL POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR BLAINE AND FOSTORIA, KANSAS

Thursday, October 31st 1912

40 HEAD SECOND TO NO OFFERING FOR BIGNESS AND FEEDING VALUE—40

Twenty choice boars, including the great breeding boar Prince Hadley, the smoothest and one of the very best sons of old Big Hadley. One fall yearling by Captain Hutch. Six fall boars in all, and twelve selected spring boars. One tried sow and nineteen choice gilts sired by the kind of herd boars that have made my hogs in demand—Mogul's Monarch and the others—out of as great a line of sows as ever graced any Kansas herd. The catalog which I have issued gives the breeding and other valuable information. Sent upon application. Usual entertainment, guarantees, etc.

J. H. HARTER

Send bids to my fieldmen or auctioneers.

WESTMORLAND, KANSAS

Auctioneer, JAS. T. McCULLOCH. Fieldman, JESSE JOHNSON.

J. H. MELLENBURCH'S PUBLIC SALE OF

DUROC JERSEYS

Hiawatha, Kan., Sat. Nov. 2, 1912

TWENTY SPRING BOARS—TEN SPRING GILTS

The offering is a good one, well grown out and uniform, and sired by four different boars, the largest per cent by "Red Raven," a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher; others by Col. D. and Hilerest Chief, out of mature and richly bred dams. Sale at feed yards, under cover. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Send bids to auctioneer, in my care.

J. H. MELLENBURCH, MORRILL, KAN.

AUCTIONEER—N. T. MOORE.

BLACK & THOMPSON'S Big Poland Sale

HOPKINS, MO., SAT. NOV. 2, '12

Fifty-four head, the tops of our herd... Our offering is one with size and quality and will consist of an extra good lot of spring boars by our great herd boars, Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee 61746, and a high class lot of spring gilts by Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee, tried sows by Crow's Model, and winter gilts by Harris's Choice. The offering is out of such dams as Smooth Princess, Miss Wonder by A Wonder, Model Slick, Big May, and other great sows of our herds. We have an offering that breeders of big Poland Chinas will appreciate. Mail us card for catalog. We have no mailing list. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in our care will receive careful attention.

BLACK & THOMPSON, HOPKINS, MO.

Auctioneer, H. S. Duncan. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

COMBINATION SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

AT OTTAWA, KANSAS

Wednesday, Nov. 13th 1912

FORTY HEAD—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, including part of the C. S. NEVIUS SHOW HERD; 20 cows with calves at foot and bred again. All the young heifers will drop calves soon. Some of the most noted Scotch families are represented in this offering. A number of heavy milking cows that are regular breeders. Ottawa, Kan., is on the Santa Fe and Mo. Pacific railways. Good shipping facilities to all points. Send for a catalog, and arrange to attend, as this is a useful lot of breeding cattle. The contributors to this sale are C. S. Nevis, Chiles, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; Burkey Bros., Louisburg, Kan., and George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. For catalog, apply to either of above or write C. S. Nevis, at Chiles, Kan., who is manager of sale. O. W. Devine will represent KANSAS FARMER.



C. S. NEVIUS, Sale Manager, **CHILES, KANSAS**
AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER.

Type of Shorthorns Bred by H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kansas

THE OHIO KANT BE BEAT AND LADORE WONDER SALE
OF

DUROC JERSEYS

DENNIS, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 12th 1912

FORTY HEAD.

BY THESE TWO GREAT SIRES. ALSO A FEW BY COLONIAL COL. AND BUDDY'S PRIDE.

A few fall yearling sows—dams by Higgins Model and Inventor—will be bred to Colonial Col. One young brood sow by Buddy K. IV, dam Wonder's Model Girl. Twenty spring gilts and fifteen extra good boars, dams by Ohio Chief, Model Chief, Billie K., Inventor, Buddy K. IV, Red Advance and Colonial Col.

Breeders entertained at Kimball House, Parsons, and Florence Hotel, Cherryvale. Morning trains and interurban cars to Dennis.

LANT BROS.

DENNIS, KANSAS

O. W. DEVINE, Fieldman. FRANK J. ZAUN, Auctioneer.

WALES' POLAND CHINA SALE AT PECULIAR, MO., THURSDAY NOV. 14, '12

60 HEAD THE BEST IN MY HERD

TEN SPRING BOARS—SEVEN SPRING GILTS—TWENTY-TWO FALL YEARLING GILTS—THIRTEEN FALL YEARLING BOARS—ONE HERD BOAR, PANORAMA'S SON, AND SEVEN TRIED BROOD SOWS.

The 10 spring boars are sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son. The 22 fall yearling gilts are also sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son, and out of sows by such boars as Big M. O. Chief, Blain's Wonder, Graniteer, by Expansion, Expansion's Son, Hadley's Model, by L. S. Hadley. The spring gilts and the fall gilts are large and smooth. They will suit the most critical buyer, and make good in any herd. The fall yearling boars are large, stretchy fellows—just right for heavy service. They are not fancy or fat, but in good breeding condition. We invite breeders and farmers to attend. My catalog is ready to mail out. Send for one, and if you can not attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, in my care. He will buy for you and treat you fair. Remember, the date is NOVEMBER 14. Everybody invited, and will be welcome, whether you buy or not. I will be glad to have you spend a day with me. Catalogs are ready. Don't fail to send for one.

HARRY WALES,

PECULIAR, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JAMES W. SPARKS, COL. ANDY JAMES.



LOBAUGH'S ANNUAL BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE IN SALE PAVILION

AT WASHINGTON, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9

45 HEAD OF SELECTED INDIVIDUALS—20 SPRING BOARS—1 TRIED SOW—5 FALL YEARLING GILTS—19 SPRING GILTS.

The tried sows and fall gilts will either be bred or sold with breeding service to our great young boar, "Orange Lad," by Big Orange, his dam a Pawnee Lad bred sow. Nearly all of the spring and fall gilts, also the boars, were sired by "L's Mastiff," by King Mastiff, the first prize and champion boar at Nebraska State Fair two years in succession. Others are by L's Hadley and Big Look. The dams of the offering are sows mostly sired by the splendid breeding boar, Kansas Ex., by Expansive. One litter out of a sow by Choice Goods, another prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; few out of a sow by Gold Metal, etc. Write now for catalog. Send bids to fieldmen.

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOCH, J. B. LEWIS. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kansas

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

I have just returned from France with 60 head of Imported Percheron Stallions, and I have fully demonstrated at the different state fairs and shows that I have exhibited, that I have the kind that are unexcelled. In fact, my exhibit was the talk of the shows. More weight, more conformation, more action than you ever saw in one barn.



My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair were as follows: Grand championship on Kaballand, a 2-year-old; first on aged stallions; first, second and third on 3-year-olds; first and fourth on 2-year-olds; first on yearlings; first and second on grand display of four animals, either sex; first and second on five best studs. In Percheron Society Stallions, I won first and second on five best stallions, first championship stallions, open class.

French Draft—Second on aged horses; first and second on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on four animals, either sex, in grand display; first on five best stallions.

On Belgian—Second in aged horses; second in 3-year-old; first on 2-year-olds.

My winnings at the American Royal were as follows: Grand championship on Percheron stallions; first on aged horses; second on 2-year-old; third on yearlings. Percheron Society Specials—Championship stallions, open class. I also won the \$100 trophy sent by the Percheron Society of France to the American Royal for the best stallion exhibited.

French Draft—Grand championship; first on aged horses; first on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on five best stallions.

Now, if you are in the market for a first class stallion, the kind that you will always be proud of, one that will start the foundation of a family horse, that you will be remembered by your great-grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barn, for I am positive that I can show you more bone, more foot, more weight than any man in the business. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HUDSON'S BIG POLAND SALE

AT STEWARTSVILLE, MO.

Friday, Nov. 8th 1912

Fifty head of strictly big-type Polands, 22 big high-class fall boars, 14 big growthy fall gilts, 12 outstanding spring boars, two extra good spring gilts, and one tried sow. The fall boars and gilts in my offering were all sired by my herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness, by Big Hadley. The spring boars and gilts by Hadley's Special, except a few by Missouri Star. The offering is out of such dams as Bessie Bell 125463, by Whats Ex., by Expansion; Bell's Colossus 148025, by Colossus; Lady Bell 141551, by Bell Metal, by Expansion; Goldust Queen, by Goldust Hadley; Mo. Capitol, by Gold Metal, and daughters of these great sows. The offering will be in good growthy condition, not overfatted, just right to make good as breeding stock.

Write me at Hemple, Mo., for catalog. My offering will interest breeders wanting big high-class boars. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers in care of W. D. Trou, Clerk of Sale, at Stewartsville, Mo. All bids will receive fair treatment.

WAYNE HUDSON

HEMPLE,

MISSOURI

Auctioneers—Dan Gibson, Thos. E. Deem, Warren Berryman.
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

Standard Books

FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

LOMAX & STARRETT'S ANNUAL SALE OF Big High Quality Poland Chinas

AT FARM NEAR

LEONA, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9th 1912

Thirty-five head of Choice Spring and Fall Boars and Spring and Fall Gilts. Our offering has been carefully selected and will appeal to breeders wanting Poland China breeding stock with size and quality. Spring boars and gilts sired by Goliath. Spring boars and gilts by Joseph by Top Notch. Fall boars and gilts by Joseph. The dams of this offering are a choice lot of Byrns Corrector, Chief Jumbo, Meddler's Dream, Pan I See, and Black Chief sows. Every animal in the sale will be in just the right condition to make good as a breeder, and we feel sure our offering will appeal to breeders wanting a combination of size and quality. Bids sent to W. J. Cody or auctioneers in our care will receive careful attention. Write us at once for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer. We have no mailing list.

LOMAX & STARRETT Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Auctioneers, T. E. Deem, Charles Foster. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

Duroc Jersey Sale, November 12.

We wish to call special attention to the coming sale of Lant Brothers, of Dennis, Kan. The Lant Brothers were located for several years near Parsons, Kan., near the small station of Ledora, but they now have a fine farm about eight miles from Cherryvale and close to Dennis. The Frisco train leaves Cherryvale at 7:15 a. m. and arrives at Dennis about 8 a. m. There is also an evening train, both from Parsons and Cherryvale. The sale will be held on November 12, and the offering is one of the best we know of that will be sold this year. The herd sows are of the large, roomy kind, and several of the sows on this farm will weigh in the 600-pound class, and they are from the best blood lines known to the breed. The herd boars are Ohio Kan't Be Beat No. 69077 and Ledora Wonder No. 88299, two extra large boars with wonderful breeding quality. This sale on November 12 will be a splendid opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy good breeding stock, and therefore we ask our readers to read the advertisement and send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Lant Brothers always have a good offering that please the buyers, and this year we can say they have them larger and better than they ever sold in a sale. Don't fail to get a catalog.

Andrews Has Good Sale.

The sale of James Andrews & Sons, of Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., Saturday, October 13, again demonstrated the growing popularity of the old, original, big boned spotted Poland Chinas as an all-around, good farm hog. Andrews & Sons had a great offering of big spotted fellows, a great part of them sired by Spotted King, their 800-pound grandson of H. L. Faulkner's great herd boar, Budweiser, and conceded by many of the best judges to be the best yearling boar in the corn belt. Almost the entire offering was taken by farmers, at an average of \$35 per head, and the entire offering was spring pigs,

D. C. Smith, Lawson, Mo. 31.00
D. McNamara, Carney, Mo. 30.00

Wineland Jersey Farm.

The illustration on page fifteen is from a photo of a group of "Wineland Jerseys" at home in Lincoln, Neb. This herd was established about 12 years ago, and is one of the few herds in the west where official butter records are made and kept annually. The fine barn, also shown in the picture, holds about 50 head of cows, besides numerous box stalls for calves. The herd is a working herd and the product in milk and cream goes to the people of Lincoln. Mr. H. C. Young, proprietor of this herd, is one of the most thoughtful and thorough men the writer has ever known. Heading the herd at this time are the bulls, "Imp. Duke's Raleigh," one of the richest bred bulls in the whole country and a grandson of the noted Noble of Oaklands. This bull is assisted by "Guenon's Gay Lad," a grandson of Imp. Guenon's Lad; and "Bertie's Son's Jamont," one of the greatest dairy bulls of these times. In the herd are a lot of cows with splendid milk and butter records. Among them, "Gay Lad's Girl," with a yearly record of 11,009 pounds of milk and 567 pounds of butter. This is her record as a 4-year-old. "Etta's Kate Y." gave 9,885 pounds of milk in one year, from which 502 pounds of butter was made. This test was started when she was only 3 years old. This year she is also under official test and will easily make 600 pounds of butter. "Etta Ann Y." gave 8,461.1 pounds of milk in one year and 600 pounds of butter. "Jamont's Beauty," as a 2-year-old, gave 6,600 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter. "Park's Do Do" is another fine cow, with 10,914 pounds of milk to her credit in one year. These records have been kept for several years, and the great producing qualities are handed down from mother to daughter. This year, as usual, Mr. Young showed at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs, winning at Iowa 31 premiums, getting a good place in every class where shown. At



many of them late. A feature of the offering was a litter of 10 gilts out of a litter of 12 by Spotted King and out of Myrtle 2d, a great sow in the Andrews herd. The litter sold for \$329. The Andrews Stock Farm fall sale, 1911, was the record sale of the season, and they have apparently made the record fall sale on spring pigs for 1912. The following is a list of buyers:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
33.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	\$36.00
3.	J. C. McQuerry, Lawson, Mo.	24.00
1.	W. C. McQuerry, Lawson, Mo.	40.00
2.	Clem Smith, Lawson, Mo.	29.00
4.	Geo. Tuggle, Parkville, Mo.	28.00
5.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	38.00
6.	R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo.	29.00
7.	R. A. Smith, Lawson, Mo.	39.00
8.	Geo. Tuggle, Parkville, Mo.	31.00
9.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	40.00
10.	Jas. McAfee, Orric, Mo.	41.00
20.	John Mosby, Mosby, Mo.	27.00
14.	H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.	48.00
15.	Clayton Kincaid, Cowgill, Mo.	40.00
16.	J. R. Sprague, Kingston, Mo.	44.00
22.	C. O. Petty, Cowgill, Mo.	43.00
24.	Clayton Kincaid, Cowgill, Mo.	40.00
41.	John Morrison, Liberty, Mo.	32.00
43.	J. A. Petty, Cowgill, Mo.	29.00
21.	Henry Henton, Carney, Mo.	27.50
22.	D. H. Huff, Lawson, Mo.	34.00
11.	D. S. Moore, Mercer, Mo.	50.00
12.	Will Scudder, Carney, Mo.	37.00
13.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	52.00
25.	Lester Thompson, Holt, Mo.	29.00
26.	Cleveland Roberts, Lawson, Mo.	28.00
27.	A. Powell, Princeton, Mo.	31.00
28.	Grant Miller, Harris, Mo.	32.00
29.	D. A. Petty, Carney, Mo.	37.00
30.	J. R. Sprague, Kingston, Mo.	36.00
31.	John Mosby, Mosby, Mo.	33.00
17.	Clay Smith, Lawson, Mo.	50.00
18.	Geo. Hardemeyer, Liberty, Mo.	32.50
19.	John Baer, Liberty, Mo.	27.00
40.	C. L. Smith, Lawson, Mo.	50.00
34.	D. L. McCrea, Cowgill, Mo.	31.00
46.	T. J. Meadows, Lawson, Mo.	44.00
37.	T. J. Custer, Carney, Mo.	42.00
29.	C. O. Petty, Cowgill, Mo.	31.00
35.	Jno. Mosby, Mosby, Mo.	32.00
36.	C. C. Crowley, Lawson, Mo.	32.00
50.	A. W. Lightburn, Liberty, Mo.	28.00
38.	A. W. Lightburn, Liberty, Mo.	28.00
39.	Clayton Kincaid, Cowgill, Mo.	29.00
45.	J. S. Mosby, Mosby, Mo.	38.00
40.	John Kephart, Smithville, Mo.	29.00

Nebraska, first on 2-year-old bull, first yearling bull, first and third on heifer in both yearling and calf class, besides a lot of seconds and thirds, and all in strong class. This issue contains the advertisement of this herd.

Long's Sale of Polands.

W. E. Long held his fifth annual sale of Mastodon Poland Chinas at his farm, about four miles southeast of Meriden, Kan., on Friday, October 18. Quite a number of breeders were present among the assembled farmers. Most of the offering was sired by the herd boar, King Mastodon 2d 58674. This boar was sired by Mastodon and out of an A Wonder sow, so that his breeding is all that could be desired. The other herd boar is Long's Wonder 63985, by A Wonder, and out of an A Wonder dam. This combination gives Mr. Long a very intense line of A Wonder breeding. Some of the representative sales follow:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	R. E. O'Rourke, Oskaloosa, Mo.	\$26.00
2.	Marion Smith, Valley Falls, Mo.	21.00
4.	C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Mo.	30.00
5.	Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Mo.	25.00
6.	L. L. Clark, Meriden, Mo.	33.00
7.	S. E. Smith, Valley Falls, Mo.	23.00
8.	Frank Cooney, Mayetta, Mo.	40.00
10.	G. F. Shirley, Meriden, Mo.	25.00
11.	Marion Smith, Meriden, Mo.	27.00
12.	G. F. Shirley, Meriden, Mo.	22.00
13.	S. S. Kianey, Oskawie, Mo.	20.00
14.	G. F. Shirley, Meriden, Mo.	20.00
15.	H. B. Chace, Meriden, Mo.	26.00
16.	John Clair, Oskawie, Mo.	25.00
17.	G. T. Sherman, Meriden, Mo.	23.00
19.	W. L. Goodwin, Mayetta, Mo.	55.00
20.	J. A. Bradley, Mayetta, Mo.	22.00
21.	Marion Smith, Meriden, Mo.	32.00
23.	Harry May, Meriden, Mo.	22.00
24.	G. F. Shirley, Meriden, Mo.	24.00
25.	Marion Smith, Meriden, Mo.	26.00
26.	Lewis Futerbaugh, Oskawie, Mo.	24.00
30.	Marion Smith, Meriden, Mo.	31.00
31.	H. B. Walter, Effingham, Mo.	57.00
32.	L. V. O'Keefe, Stillwell, Mo.	49.00
33.	T. W. Shaw, Valley Falls, Mo.	26.00
34.	Roy Johnson, South Mound, Mo.	24.00
35.	John Long, Meriden, Mo.	35.00
37.	Ed Richter, Oskawie, Mo.	23.00
38.	Fred Gerber, Meriden, Mo.	23.00
40.	E. V. Alston, Valley Falls, Mo.	20.00
41.	L. L. Clark, Meriden, Mo.	31.00

The Horse Plague.

The horse plague is disappearing as rapidly as it appeared, and now it has practically ceased to exist. What the damages have been perhaps no one will ever be able to know accurately, but that it has been heavy and that it must be replaced, perhaps no one will question. Just how the farmers will replace the horses lost in the plague is a question. Will they buy other animals at once, or will they wait until the spring work begins? Will they buy a better class of horses, or will they pick up any old plug that can work a little? Will they show the courage of their ancestors and "get into the game," or will they hold off and see what happens?

If the farmers generally buy horse stock at once there will be little or no increase in the market price, while if they all wait till spring the prices are bound to soar, and big prices on top of the losses already sustained, are not to be desired.

If the losing farmers will stock up at once with good draft mares of a suitable type, they can not only buy cheaper than they will in the spring, but these mares, if bred, will be making money for their owners during the winter months and will be providing for a future supply of motive power such as is needed on the modern farm where heavy machinery is used.

Out of disaster comes opportunity. There has always been needed a heavier and better type of horses in the wheat and Kafir belt, and there never was such

impression that mules do not take this disease, but this is all wrong. Mules did seem, in some localities, less susceptible to the disease than horses, but they were by no means immune. A mule is one of the best known machines for doing farm work, but he is very much less desirable than a good draft mare, and costs about as much.

In view of the fact that the importers have not brought over so many mares as usual this year, the farmers for the last two or three years have not been breeding so many mares as formerly, and have been selling their best stuff to the dealers and good draft mares are nowhere very plentiful, would seem to point out a splendid opportunity in the horse raising business. Farming cannot be conducted without horses. Tractors will do more and better work than horses in certain sections, but horses are needed on the same farms, and every farmer can add very materially to his income by the use of breeding mares of good quality.

All of these things, including the horse epidemic, are bound to produce a stronger demand and higher prices for horses of the right type.

On our western prairies, where the corn crop is not always sure but where Kafir, alfalfa and prairie grass always come, there is no more certain or more profitable crop than the colts from high-class mares and pure-bred stallions. The horse crop is always sure, and will be more and more profitable as the quality increases and the years go by.



GALETTE, THE 2,000-POUND PERCHERON GRAND CHAMPION MARE AT TOPEKA, HUTCHINSON, OKLAHOMA CITY AND THE AMERICAN ROYAL, 1912. OWNED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

an opportunity to make a general change as will follow the epidemic. There never was, and is not now, enough attention paid to the mares in the improvement of the horse stock of the country. Draft stallions have won their way into public favor until Kansas is now the fourth state in the Union in number of pure-bred Percherons owned, but relatively little attention has been given to the mares. The mares are just as necessary to the improvement of any breed of horses as are the stallions, and draft mares are a highly valuable source of profit, as well as a highly efficient motive power on the farm.

Lee Brothers, the big importers and breeders of Percherons, at Harveyville, Kan., express the opinion that the farmers will buy at once on the eradication of the disease; that they will buy a better class of horses, and that most of them will buy a good to high-class of breeding mares. They state that they have never had such a strong inquiry for mares since they have been in business, and that they expect a very heavy trade during the season.

David Cooper, the big Belgian breeder, at Freeport, Kan., has much the same opinion and states that he is of the belief that the farmers will buy a better class of mares, but thinks that those of the extreme western part of the state may not buy heavily until later in the season.

J. C. Robison, owner of the famous Whitewater Falls Percherons, at Towanda, Kan., says the question is yet a puzzle to him, though he is prepared to supply either mares or stallions to his customers.

There seems to have been created an

Effects of Pure-Bred Sires.

The first cross on females of common breeding by pure-bred sire results in females carrying 50 per cent of the blood of the sire; the second cross possesses 75 per cent of pure breeding; the third, 87½ per cent; and the fourth, almost 94 per cent. It will be seen that females of the fourth generation have only about 6 per cent of "scrub" blood to contend against the pure blood.

Too often owners are apt to change breeds thinking that after they get a good female of one breed they can combine the advantages of some other breed with it. Almost without exception disappointment results, due to the warring of two prepotencies—that of the sire and that of the dam. The best results from breeding are to be obtained by maintaining the herd in line with the blood of the original sire. The more carefully selected pure-bred crosses that are used, the more intense will become the characteristics of the breed. The pure breeds with distinct and distinguishing characteristics have been evolved along this line. It is contrary to nature to produce satisfactory results by continued mixing of blood. The pure Jersey blood is better than any combination of Jersey and some other blood that it is possible to evolve. The same principle applies whether cattle, hogs or horses are being bred.

No Cause for Wonder.

"There seems to be a strange affinity between a darky and a chicken. I wonder why?" said Jones.

"Naturally enough," replied Brown. "One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."—Exchange.

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This is surely a rare opportunity. Do not waste it. Chances overlooked occasion sorrow and regret, while others are reaping their rewards. Make every moment count. Make hay while the sun shines.

The plan of this contest is the simplest, fairest and most impartial ever devised. There is not the least complication about it, and you are not obligated in any way or manner. Everyone gets equal treatment, and the only possible way to win is through persistent personal interest and effort in your campaign. We will assist you in every way that is fair and possible.

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Look for the VOTE COUPON printed on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department, so that it will reach us within ten days from the date printed on it. Each one will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to clip the Vote Coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your vote standing.

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Enclosed you will find draft as first payment on the piano I bought from you. The longer I have it, the more pleased I am with it and I want to tell you Mr. Thiery, that I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another one like it. My neighbor paid \$100.00 more for her piano and our music teacher says it is not as good as mine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. J. CROSS, Bassett, Neb.

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We received the piano alright and are more than pleased with it. Thorough inspection shows us that it is the best our money could buy and others who have played on it, say we have saved \$100.00 by dealing with you. Yours, WILLIAM H. FIELDS, Lavallo, Wisconsin.

We couldn't have bought as good a piano in this vicinity for \$500.00 and our friends who have come to visit us, say they wish they would have known about you before they bought theirs. You have done everything you promised and a child five years old would be safe in doing business with you. Yours truly, HAZEL ELSEBERRY, Minot, North Dakota.

You will find draft enclosed for \$30.00 as first payment on the Thiery Piano. I certainly am well pleased and I have saved money by dealing with you. My neighbor and music teacher say it is the finest piano they ever played on. Yours respectfully, EDNA DEBOLT, Putnam, Oklahoma.

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