KANSAS FARMER OF THE FARM AND HOME

Volume 49, Number 48.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 2, 1911.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE primal necessity of the first Anglo-Saxon, with awny race and skin-clad frame, was war-war with the elements, with nature, with man-and Woden was also the god of roads and boundaries.

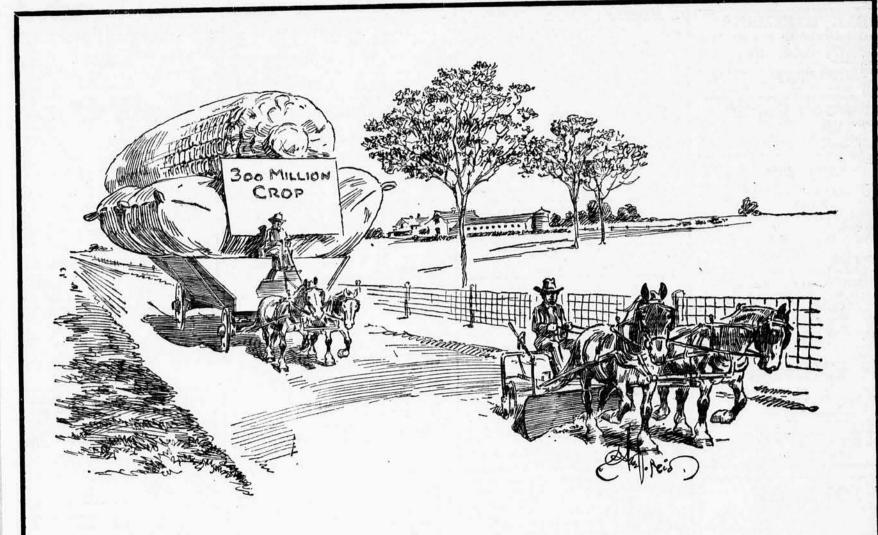
The necessity still exists and Woden's duties do not change.

The Kansas farmer, with his three hundred million dollar crops to move each year, finds his battles harder, his expenses greater and his living more costly because he can only sell when the roads are good and then on a congested market.

Nature is as absolute as her Author, and her conquest in this matter is made with a modern road drag.

Let us mend our ways.

-I. D. G.



Prosperity Follows The Drag

BARGAINS INLANDS

HERE ARE SOME REAL FARM SNAPS

89—A good farm of 150 acres, 3 miles from Clyde, 2-story frame dwelling, and barn, good outbuildings; farm land undulating, of good quality and in fine state of cultivation. If sold within 30 days will take \$70 per

No. 124—Fine 320 acres, comprising two distinct sets of buildings, both of which make up the appointments for each 160 acres, this being now owned and occupied by one person. Both sets of improvements are in good condition. This is all excellent creek bottom land, in high state of cultivation. Creek runs through farm, furnishing an abundance of timber and water; on the south line of Republic county, 5 miles from Clyde. Price on this farm, if sold soon, \$27,000.

No. 123—Splendid 320 acres, in Ottawa ccounty 5 miles from Solomon; 200 acres in cultivation, 90 acres in wheat, good pasture, running water and good well and windmill; good build-ings. All land fenced and cross-fenced, and good orchard. Some alfalfa. All tillable except 5 acres. Mostly ievel land. This is a splendid all-purpose farm. Price, \$67.50 per acre.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KANSAS

FORT PIERCE FARMS

Indian River County Saint Lucie County Florida

When the disagreeable cold weather sweeps over Kansas this winter you will wish you were in a moderate climate, where you can raise two crops a year. No irrigation, plenty of rainfall. The land sells for \$40 per acre, one-fourth down and the balance as the land earns it. Our special car leaves Kansas City the first and third Tuesday of each month. Come and go with us on the next trip. Write for further information.

BURNS & ROBERTS, V. 5th, Topeka, Kansas 106 W. 5th,

A FINE ALFALFA FARM.

160 acres, 3 miles from Medicine Lodge, Barber Co., Kan.; all bottom land, 150 acres in cultivation, 40 acres of alfalfa, 50 acres in wheat, all fenced and crossfenced, 80 acres fenced with woven wire, 4-room house, in good repair, fine cement barn for 12 horses, large mow, granary, cribs and othe routbuildings; well of good water, windmill, two cisterns, family orchard, 1 mile from school. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, with a sandy, clay subsoil; only 7 to 15 feet to water. The 40 acres of alfalfa makes a net profit of about \$50 per acre a year.

This farm is one of the very best alfalfa farms on the famous Medicine river bottoms

The price of this splendid farm for quick sale is \$75 per acre.

902 Schweiter Building. W. L. FARQUHARSON, Wichita, Kansas.

IMP. 160 A. ALFALFA LAND—3 mi. Independence, Kan., \$60 per a., to trade for land or city property. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

BARGAIN.
Improved 160 acres, 90 cultivated, balance pasture, 2 miles town, good water. Price, \$5,600; \$1,200 cash, balance terms. All kinds and sizes. In corn, wheat, alfalfa belts. Write for free list.
W. G. STUDEBAKER, Salina, Kan.

100 FARMS

improved and unimproved, at bargains.
Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerie, Kan.

IDEAL BARGAINS

Arkansas river bottom; 80 acres, dark, sandy loam, 15 ft. to water, 4-room house, barn, mill, young orchard; 44mi. of Wichita. Price, \$100 per acre. City property, small tracts, farms and ranches for sale or trade. IDEAL REALTY CO., 311 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

Anderson County

480 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 1 mile town, all tillable, good improvements. \$15,000; mort. \$8,000; equity for mdse. 160 acres, same county, 3 miles town, all smooth. Price \$9,600; mort. \$2,500; equity for gen. mdse.

SPOHN BROS...
Garnett, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

Write me, giving description, and I will send you, free, details of my plan for finding a buyer quickly.

E. L. GARVER,

Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

A Sure Road to Wealth.

In the rain belt, 50 miles from Colorado Springs, extra good alfalfa land. Get a good crop of seed and hay every year. Never falls. Good water and the healthiest place on earth. No irrigation. \$20 per acre. Come and see us about it. Nichols-Cockrell Realty Co., 529 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, \$2500 stock, \$3,000 hardware and a \$4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about \$6,000 general merchandise.

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.

FOR SALE

Desirable farms in the Kansas natural gas belt, prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, according to improvements and quality. Address me for particulars.

F. D. CULVER, Humboldt, Kan.

A 90 DAY SNAP

A 320 a river bottom farm, 200 acres in cult., 90 a. in wheat, all goes with place; 20 a. alfalfa, bal. pasture. All fenced; 5-room house, new, 2 sheds 60x16 ft., hen house, hog house, granary, cement cave, good land, never failing well. Price \$30 per acre; \$6,000 cash, bal. 5 years, 6 per cent. Write for particulars.

FRANK HOLLES

FRANK HOLMES, Codell, Kan.

IMPROVED wheat farms in Ford Co. at \$25.00 per acre up, near R. F. D. and telephones and schools.

BROWN & VERNON, Dodge City, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Town of Manning, in Scott County, store building, two warehouses, four-room cottage and 40 acres of the town site. Address M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.

WANTED — Hardware, implements or merchandise for Washington Co. land. We make all kinds of exchanges. Write us. Box 53, Morrowville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list

SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 ml. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only \$5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.

GOOD FARMS.

Our printed list offers over 225 good farms located near Topeka and adjacent territory. Any size from 40 acres up. Prices range from \$25 an acre up. We also have a choice list of suburban tracts. If you are in the market for a farm or suburban tract get our list. It is yours for the asking.

TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO.,
532 Kansas Avenue.

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY. We have for fall and spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, quince, grapes, berry plants, catalpa and black locust. A certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment.

J. W. HINSHAW.

Eureka, Kansas.

EIGHTY-ACRE TRACTS.

We have four good 80-acre improved farms on which prices have been reduced for a quick sale. These farms are all improved, well situated, and worth more than is being asked for them.
Write us for full description of them.
Free list and Kansas map.
THOMPSON & VAN METER,
Whitewater, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advan-tages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily ad-vancing, where living expenses are reasonvancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka. Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN.

Direct from owner; excellent stock farm; 580 a., one-haif tillable; fine bluestem mendow and pasture; good soil; extra large stock and hay barn, built of stone; good 5 room house; abundance of fine water; fair orchard; 3 ml, to railroad; 6 ml, to county seat; 1 ml, to school and church; R. F. D.; cood roads; fine settlement; must sacrifice at \$30 per acer; will carry part. Address

LOCK BOX 207, Fredonia, Kansas.

TWO MARSHALL COUNTY BARGAINS.

120 a., all Blue river bottom, ¼ ml. to
town, 90 a. in corn, 13 a. alfalfa, bal. pasture and timber, 4-room house, good barns,
cribs, hen houses, etc., well and mill. \$130
land for \$110 per a. Terms on \$2,500; bal.
cash. Owner going to Texas.

520 a. stock farm, 300 a. in cult., 30 a.
alfalfa and clover, creek through farm, fair
improvements, 4 ml. from Waterville and 4
ml. from Blue Rapids. Price \$36 per a. A
mortgage on it of \$9,000; bal. cash.

E. F. DEWEY, Agent,
Blue Rapids, Kan.

IMP, and unimp. land in western Kansas. W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Write for free st. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade for lands or city property? Hale, Coffeyville, Kan.

GET MY list of a few choice bargains in Hamilton county, Kansas, land. Walter & Walter, Syracuse, Kan.

ESTABLISHED 1885.—Write for free list. Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

160 A.,90 IN CULT.; 20 alfalfa, rest pasture; 4½ mi, from town; exchange for general mdse. J. A. KASPAREK, Belleville, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANY-where. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bidg., Newton, Kan.

JEWELL CO., KANSAS—160 a. 4 miles from town, 120 cult., 40 a. pasture. Price \$8,000. J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kansas. GET OUR BOOK OF 500 FARMS and properties everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Properties of all kinds. Lands \$15 to \$75 per acre. 40 years' residence. W. H. Kaltenbach, Toronto, Woodson Co., Kansas.

WANTED—To hear from land owners in southern and western states and Canada, who want to sell for cash. Box 273, Mc-Kinney, Tex.

KIOWA.—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no rawbacks to location, quality, water and aprovements. Without flaw. Price \$15 per cre. Write Griffin Bros., Kiowa, Kans.

CHOICE ALFALFA LAND, for sale or exchange, Exchange propositions are made a specialty, UNITED LAND COMPANY, 902 Schwuter Bldg., Wichita Kansas.

THORNHILL & CONNOR EXCHANGE, Land to trade for merchandise and mer-chandise for land or anything worth money. No inflated prices. Hutchinson,

INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE. 300 choice farms for sale. N., E. Oklahoma. Low prices, easy terms, perfect title. Agents wanted.

E. T. TETER & CO.,
Nowata, Okla.

CAN SELL YOU 10 ACRES IN FLORIDA for \$10 per month; soil 5 ft. deep. This land will product \$1,000 per acre in vegetables planted in December or January. 316 Shukert Bidg., K. C. Mo. W. S. Horr. Send for literature.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?
Tell me what you have to trade, and I will find you something to match it up.
Give good description and price, location and so forth, with first letter.
HOWARD, THE LAND MAN,
105 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
For hardware or merchandise, store building and warehouse; rents for \$13 month.
Price \$2,000; mortgage \$800. \$8 0 acres in Morgan Co., Mo.; olear; 4½ miles from Stover. Price \$2,000. G. K. JACKSON,
LAND CO., Eureka, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full in-

J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.

SECURE 320 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND. I will locate you on 320 acres of fine government land in Eastern Colorado. The soil and water are of the best, climate is ideal and healthlest in United States. Terms. 3320. For further information write A. J. Woodman, Hugo, Colorado.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings, \$200 cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included, Write for list, J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

IMPROVED RANCH ONLY \$8 PER ACRE. 960 acres, well improved ranch, 6 mi. Limon; one-half suitable for farming purposes; two sections of state leased land goes with this. Improvements cannot be duplicated les sthan \$4,500. See this of looking for something good. No trades considered. CARL M. COOK,
Limon, Col.

TO RENT-320 acres land in southwest part of Trego County; 250 acres enclosed with 3-wire fences; 50 acres along creek, sown to alfalfa; 5 acres good potato land. Implements and horses go with the land. Fences, stables and house all in good repair. This is a good location. C. M. Bell, Wakeeney, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
Eighty acres, 4½ miles from Osage City,
Kan.; 50 acres under cultivation, 2 acres
orchard and grove, balance native grass
pasture and meadow; farm all fenced and
cross fenced, all smooth land, 4-room house
and summer kitchen, good cellar, barn for 6
horses with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen
houses, hog and cattle sheds, good water,
R. F. D. and phone. Price, \$4,000. No trade.
J. C. Rapp & Co., Osage City, Kansas.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

One of the best farms in eastern Kansas; highly improved; large buildings; six miles southwest of Topeka; macadam road; touches station of proposed railroad. Drouth did not affect this farm. Exceptional low price for settlement of estate. 360 acres at \$90 per acre. Takes \$20,000 to handle. John W. Harrison, Executor, 614 New England Bidg., Topeka, Kan.

FREE LAND.

Another allotment of very choice valley fruit land is now ready for distribution. Write immediately to the Jantha Plantation Co., Block 1525, Pittsburg, Pa., for application blanks. The only requirement is that five acres be planted in fruit trees within five years. Authorized improvement companies will plant the trees at reasonable prices, and market the fruit for the owners on shares.

field corn, Kafir corn and wheat in the United States and the Canadas, I will give \$5.00 in cash for the three largest and best kernels of field corn; \$5.00 for the ten largest and best kernels of field corn; \$5.00 for the ten largest and best kernels of wheat. Three of the leading citizens of Paims, California, have agreed to judge the samples received, and the money has been placed in the hands of S. C. Perrine, editor of the local paper, "The Palms News," who will pay it to the winners as announced by the judges, and winners' names will be published in this paper. All samples must reach us not later than February 1, 1912, and be accompanied with statement of number of bushels of seed from which sample was secured, available for purchase. Address all communications to J. J. Haisch, Palms, Los Angeles County, California.

LOOK HERE 2 good 160, all smooth, fair imp., fine location, Terms. Write for list.

SEVERNS & WATTS,
Williamsburg, Kan.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,

Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ¼ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half. TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS, One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time, A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas,

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, 5½ miles to Fredonia, all tillable, good soil, nice, gently rolling land; good 7-room house, large barn, fine neighborhood. An extra good bargain at \$35 per acre. Write for land list.

M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

GRASS AND PLOW LAND IN BUTLER CO. 1,800 acres grass land, smooth, \$25; 329 acre improved farms, smooth, \$45; 160 acre improved farm, smooth, \$40; 80 acre improved farm, with all the tools, six horses, 10 cows, 14 hogs, 300 chickens, crop, \$6,500. chickens, crop, \$6,500. chickens, crop, \$6,500. GUSS SCHIMPFF, Burns, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 ml. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half ml. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. \$30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quicks.

W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

80 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND

80 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND
in Scott county, Ark. The timber will cut
around 3,000 feet to the acre. This land is
2½ miles south of Hon, Ark., and 5 miles
northwest of Waldron, Ark. About 60 acres
of this will make the best of orchard land.
This county took first prize at the St. Louis
fair for the best apples. Price, \$500.
McNAMEE REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO.,
Topeka, Kan. 225 New England Bidg.

BARGAINS.

come from oil and gas leaded description.

HOME INVESTMENT CO., Chanute, Kan.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR G'VN HOME? You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can seil you good soil at \$10 to \$15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.

FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otls, Colo.

WORTH MORE MONEY.

a. in cultivation, 5 a. orchard, 2 a. grove, 6 a. timber, 60 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, some bottom land; good well, cistern and spring; never been out of water; plenty fruit of all kinds; good 6 room house, good barn 32x40; new 100 ton, silo and plenty of other improvements; on rural route and telephone. Price, \$6,200 until Christmas.

JOHN CAPPER,
Lyndon, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every
county in United States; contains township
and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts
showing inches rainfall annually, elevation
above sea level by counties, homestead and
other government land laws, tells how and
where to get government land without living
on it; United States Patent, Application
Blanks, all about government irrigated
farms and necessary information to procure
government land. Price 25 cents, postpatid.
Address Homesecker Pub. Co., St. Paul,
Minnesota. GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

California for health; an Orange Grove for Wealth

A 5-acre orange grove in full bearing means a living, 10 acres means independence, 20 acres means luxury. Young groves, every tree guaranteed, \$450 an acre. Terms cover six years. If you want a home in Sunny Southern California, or a choice investment, write us. FONTANA DE-VELOPMENT CO., 518 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE CORN CROP.

Of the eight states producing surplus yields of corn, Illinois stands at the head with 338,432,000 bushels, or an average of 32 bushels per acre. Iowa comes second with a smaller acreage but with an average of 35 bushels per acre. Nebraska stands third in quantity, though her yield was only 22 bushels per acre. Indiana, with but little more than half the acreage of Illinois, is fourth in rank but with an average of 35 bushels. Missouri gets fifth place in quantity and averages 25 bushels per acre. Ohio has sixth place for quantity, but averages 36 bushels per acre, which is the highest of any. Kansas stands seventh with an average of 16 bushels, and Texas eighth with 15 bushels per acre to her credit.

While the volume of crop is of vast importance it will be seen that this depends, in too many cases, upon the average and not upon the yield per acre. Volume influences the markets and determines the larger feeding operations, but yield per acre is that on which the individual farmer makes his money.

During the last six years Ohio has averaged 36 bushels per acre for the entire state, with a top yield of 42 bushels for 1906 and 40 bushels for 1909. By comparison, Kansas has averaged 213 bushels per acre for the same six years, with a top yield of 29 bushels for 1906 and 19 bushels for 1909.

Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1802 and was 59 years old when Kansas was born. More than two genera-tions of farmers had lived and died in that state before this one existed. The figures given for Ohio show well for that state and indicate that, in her century-old experience, the farmers have not seriously depleted the fertility of their corn fields.

their corn fields.

The figures given for the Kansas yield are hardly fair to Kansas, and they create a totally wrong impression. In compiling these figures, the whole of the corn acreage of the state is included, and this is divided into the total yield to get the average. The eastern one-third of Kansas is a corn country than which there are few better. The middle section of the state is a wheat region which will, of course, grow more or less corn, while the western portion of the state is a Kafir corn, alfalfa and grass country, with too much altitude for the corn plant. Corn is planted in every county in Kansas every year in spite of the fact that much of its territory is unsuited to that plant, and the farmers do not expect regular yields.

This natural division of Kansas into

a corn belt, a wheat belt and a grass belt is what makes her great as a pro-Some kinds of crops are always produced in abundance, regardless of weather conditions, but it is manifestly unfair to include the acreage which is planted to experimental corn in the grass belt in the averages for the whole

Ohio has only 41,060 square miles of territory, which is all in the corn belt. Kansas has 87,080 square miles, only half of which is strictly in the corn

Now, if we compare the eastern half of Kansas, which is the same size as the state of Ohio, with that state we shall find a very different showing so far as the corn crop is concerned, and still have the wheat, alfalfa, Kafir and grass from another territory as large.

We need to produce more bushels per acre for all that.

Whether dynamite will solve the drainage problem by breaking up the subsoil or not, there seems to be no question as to its value in digging open ditches and drains and in doing it quickly. The United States Department of Agriculture reports success in its recent experiments in digging open ditches with dynamite, and recommends its use for ditches that are not too large, its use for ditches that are not too large, such as would be needed in marsh or timber land. With a small auger prepared for the purpose the train of dynamite can be laid to the required depth and, if connected up with an electrical discharging apparatus, can be discharged all at once and the ditch made in an instant. Boring the holes and placing the dynamite is all the labor required, as no cleaning out of the ditch is necesas no cleaning out of the ditch is necessary after the explosion. The water will do that. The cost is small, and thus it is possible for a farmer to dig a necessary drain in a half day that has been a source of concern for years.

室翼KANSAS FARMER DITORIAL

> 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. J. R. Mulvane, Treasurer. S. H. Pitcher, Secretary. Edited by T. A. BORMAN and I. D. GRAHAM.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager. Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Forms close Monday noon.

PUBLISHERS' GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS—KANSAS FARMER alms to publish advertisements of reliable persons and firms only, and we will make good to any paid-up subscriber any loss he may suffer through fraudulent dealing on the part of any of our advertisers, provided complaint is made to us within thirty days after the transaction, and it is shown that the subscriber, in writing to the advertiser, plainly stated: "I read your advertisement in KANSAS FARMER." We do not, however, undertake to settle, or be responsible for the debts of bankrupts, or for petty and trifling disputes between a subscriber and an advertiser, although we extend our good offices to that end.

PICTURES—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

CONTRIBUTIONS—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE STATE GRANGE. The annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held in Topeka on December 12, 13 and 14.

This will be a great state gathering of the men and women who, being farmers themselves, have always stood for the best there is in farming and the farm home. More of progress in the betterment of farm conditions and the development of real interest in the farmer's occupation as one of the first and most important of human vocations has come through the work of the grange than by means of any other single

Delegates and members from all over the state will be present, but it is expected that Shawnee county, with its nine active granges and 1,800 members, will make the greatest use of the oc-

Every member who has taken the fourth degree is entitled to a seat in the State Grange and to participate in the discussions, and it is hoped that every member in Shawnee county will come and give welcome to the visiting

members.

If the local grange has done good in the home community, surely the state grange will bring good to the state at large. It is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every member in Shawnee county to be present at the state grange.

The presence of every member is needed to welcome the visitors, to take part in the proceedings and to plan large things for the future of the Order.

Baking powder is composed of a cooking soda to which is added an acid like alum, cream of tartar or calcium phosphate, together with a filler in the form of finely pulverized starch. If soda and any acid are mixed together and water added, there will develop a considerable amount of gas, and this is what causes the bread to "raise." Of the above substances alum will develop the greatest amount of gas, and, when the housewife uses an alum baking powder, she is likely to feel that it is an excellent one because the bread raises so well. Alum is, however, a distinctly dangerous chemical to be taken internally, and should never be used, at least for any length of time. Cream of tartar is the best substance, but is by far the most expensive and has the least gasproducing power. It is wholesome and the added cost should not be considered when health is at stake.

AMERICAN POTASH.

Some recent discoveries of Potassium-Some recent discoveries of Potassiumbearing rocks by the experts of the United States Geological Survey have given rise to an attempt, on the part of certain parties, to sell lands which are said to bear "potash ore."

The government reports plainly showed that the potash bearing rocks which were discovered were not available for the manufacture of commercial fertilizer,

the manufacture of commercial fertilizer,

and the reasons were given.

The greatest known beds of potash which are available for fertilizing pur-poses are found in Germany, and their product is imported in ship loads each year. America has no great supply of such material for this purpose.

THE DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

It seems to be difficult for some people to grasp the idea which lies behind the educational and demonstration trains which are run over the railroads of the country at such short intervals during the institute season; as expressed by a very intelligent farmer, but one who had never seen such a train, there seems to be some ulterior motive behind it all. These people cannot understand how a railroad company can afford to expend \$1,000 a week for the purpose of providing free lectures and demonstra-tions to the people along their lines. There is no graft or fraud about it. It is a straightforward business proposi-

If the railroads can induce the farmers to grow larger crops, it means more business for the railroads, and they can well afford to spend a little time and money in showing these farmers how to make money for themselves.

For the same reason, the railroad land agents cannot afford to sell their lands to incompetents who cannot make them productive, nor to sell their lands at too high a price, which would make their development slow or unprofitable.

No business interest in the country employs brighter men than do the railroads, and one of the brightest ideas which these men have evolved has been that which is embodied in the free demonstration train-the "school on wheels."

ALFALFA DOES NOT ENRICH SOIL. At the American Dairy Institute recently held in connection with the National Dairy Show in Chicago, Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois station made a statement that will probably prove surpris-ing to many Kansans. The Doctor stated that it is a mistaken idea that alfalfa enriches the soil.

"Large yields require a great amount of fertility and will impoverish the soil very rapidly unless fed to live stock and returned to the soil. The idea that alfalfa enriches the soil probably comes from the fact that in many instances the soils have been growing large crops for many years and the crops following alfalfa do better than those following non-leguminous crops. This is due to the fact that alfalfa extends its roots many feet into the ground, utilizing the fertility not reached by the roots of other plants, and putting the soil in good physical condition." What do our oldtime alfalfa

There has long been a question about whether alfalfa would enrich the soil or whether it is merely a stimlant, and no one, even in the experiment stations of the west, seemed able or willing to

This statement of Dr. Hopkins puts a new face on the matter and may lead to a new line of investigation.

The United States produced 42,000 barrels of Portland cement in 1880, and it was worth \$3 per barrel. In 1910 the product was 76,549,951 barrels, worth an average of 89 cents per barrel. Last year we exported 2,475,957 barrels and used the balance that we made and imported 306,863 barrels, beside. The capital invested in the cement business is exceeded only by coal and iron.

AS THE FARMER SEES IT.

The officials of a farmers' institute up in Iowa sent out a large number of inquiries to both farmers and the residents of country towns in the hope that they might gain useful information which would give a better understanding and promote a closer union of interests between the two classes of citizens.

The townspeople reported that the average cost of living for a family of five was \$555 for necessities and \$55 for lux-uries. The farmers reported the average cost of living for a family of five to be \$501.25 for necessities and \$39.62 for luxuries. Seventy-two per cent of these farmers say they do not work harder or longer hours than do townspeople, and 28 per cent think they do. Nearly 72 per cent of the farmers say that the small farm will yield a larger interest on money invested, while the other 28 per cent think the large farm pays best.

Eighty-seven per cent of these farmers sell for cash, and 59 per cent buy on credit. A little more than 61 per cent of them pay interest, and about 24 per cent receive interest on investments.

As to what becomes of the profits of the farm there seemed to be a general opinion among the farmers themselves that much of it is lost in scrub stock, neglected implements, borrowed money and luxuries.

These farmers were asked how they could reduce the cost of producing farm products without reducing the purchasing power of the consumers or the profits of the farmer, and they answered, "by preventing unnecessary loss of time energy, by dropping out the least

profitable crops, and by concentrating on those producing the largest profits."

When asked what is the greatest question demanding solution of both town and country, the merchants replied:
"How to divide the profits on farm prodand country, the merchants replied:
"How to divide the profits on farm products so as to keep both town and country—co-operation." They further stated that the average merchant has from onethird to one-half his stock in the hands of his customers on credit and cannot get cash for it.

The farmers replied to the same question by reporting, very generally, that it is identical with that of the merchants and the greatest problems that confront the farmers alone are how to eliminate crops that lose money or fail to produce a profit; how to get efficient hired help; how to get rid of high taxes, and how

to organize.

COUNTY FAIR SECRETARIES.

The first annual meeting of the Kan-sas State Association of County Fair Secretaries will be held during Farmers' Week in Topeka.

This meeting will occur during the week devoted to the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and other farmers' meetings, and will begin on

January 8, next. In every state where such an organization has been effected, great good has resulted to the farming and live stock interests through the marked improve-

ment in the county fairs. Questions of the arrangement of circuits, uniformity in classifications of live stock and other premiums, the kind of attractions, shows which shall be admitted and the better enforcement of the laws governing such expositions, will be up for discussion.

There will be present at least two secretaries of state fairs, who will give of their experience for the benefit of the members, and others have been in-

This time has been selected in order that the members may have opportunity to attend the two most important agricultural meetings of the year with the men who make the exhibits.

The ordinary farmer gives far more attention to the health of his live stock than he does to that of himself and family, and yet the health of the people has a distinct money value.

Some one has estimated that a boy who casts his first vote has actually cost and is worth \$2,000 in money, and that the annual loss in this country from preventable disease and death is approximately \$500,000,000 simply because people do not know how to apply the ordinary rules of health. Some of the agricultural colleges are providing courses of lectures on everyday hygiene, and possibly this may prove to be one of the most valuable subjects taught.

Farms For General F

One of the most striking results of the agricultural survey work which we have been doing in New York is the positive way in which the size of business has affected profits. In this work we have found the year's profits on about 1,500 farms in two counties that

about 1,500 farms in two counties that are quite different in type, yet the conclusions on nearly all points agree.

The size of business is one of the most important factors for success in agriculture. This size is approximately measured by the number of acres, when dealing with any given type of farming. There were some celery, lettuce and onion farms on muck land. Ten acres of such land represents as large a business such land represents as large a business as 100 acres of land devoted to general farming. The following results are for hay, grain, potato, stock and dairy farms:

In one county the average owner, with less than 61 acres, made considerably less than hired men received. The average farmer with 61 to 100 acres made about the same as hired men. with over 100 acres averaged much bet-

with over 100 acres averaged much better than farm wages.

There is much discussion about farms being too large. Many persons who are not engaged in farming, and some farmers, believe that smaller farms would be better. All the figures that we have secured from these two counties, as well as figures from 178 farms scattered about the state indicate that the larger about the state, indicate that the larger

The fundamental cause for this change is the change from hand labor to the use of machinery. It seems, therefore, that larger farms are likely to be a permanent necessity so long as the present type of farming continues. Since more and more machinery is being used it is to be expected that farms will continue to increase in size for some time. This does not mean that large "bonanza" farms are to develop. We have no figures for such farms, as none of them exist here.

There can be no question but that the larger farms are paying better. But some persons may say that the differ-ence is due not to the size of the farm, but to the farmer, and that the better farmers live on the larger farms. If small farms are the best size, it would seem as if the more intelligent farmers would choose them. If the more intelligent men all choose large farms there must be some reason for it. Certainly there must be some good farmers living on small farms. If the small farm offers the best opportunities, these farmers should be doing exceedingly well.

Of 138 farmers on farms of less than

61 acres, only 10 made a labor income as high as \$600. Of 234 farmers with over 100 acres, 79 made over \$600. Of 138 farmers on farms of less than

61 acres, only one man made a labor income of \$1,000. Of 34 farmers on farms of over 200 acres, 11 made over \$1,000 labor income.

Small farms have many disadvantages. A large part of the farm work cannot be done economically without at least two men. Many of the smaller farms do not have enough work to keep a hired man profitably employed. The cost of labor per acre is excessive on small farms, also the cost of horse labor. The cost of producing crops on the small farms is also increased because of the

farms is also increased because of the lack of machinery.

The receipts per acre are more on small farms than on the larger ones, but the single item of labor cost is so great that it more than offsets the difference in receipts. Other expenses are also more per acre on the small farms. If the farmer's labor is worth \$326, which is the average value placed on it by the farmers in one county, then there is a net loss of \$1.47 per acre on farms of 31 to 60 acres and a gain on the f 31 to 60 acres and a gain on the

larger farms.
The area that is farmed with \$100 worth of labor is six times as great on the largest farms as on the smallest. Six times as much labor increases the receipts by only two and one-half times. With each group of farms the farmer's labor income is about twice the value of the labor that he directs; that is, twice

the value of all labor except his own.

Three or four horses are the smallest number that can be used efficiently with modern machinery. The farms of 151 to 200 acres are the smallest ones that have an average of four horses per farm.

The figures of acres per horse are still more striking. The small farms have not enough horses to make efficient teams, and yet they are over-supplied with horses compared with their area.

Medium Size More Profitable than Either Too Large or Too Small

By G. F. WARREN

On these farms there are only 15 acres per horse. On the largest farms one horse farms three times this area, with no resulting decrease in crop yields. When we consider the cost of keeping a horse we see what a great advantage

the larger farms have.

The substitution of horse power for man power is the most striking feature man power is the most striking feature of American agriculture. One horse properly directed can do the work of ten men. According to the United States census the area farmed per man has increased one-third in the past twenty years. This increase has been due to the use of more horses per team. The area farmed per horse has not changed, but the farmer is using one-third more horses per man and has increased the acreage that he could farm in the same ratio. At the same time the crop yields

of the country have decreased.

The most striking examples of the use of four to six-horse teams is in the Middle West. In some cases, as in Iowa and Missouri, this has resulted in a decrease in rural population. At the same time, total production has increased. One man is often farming as much land as two men farmed a few years ago, and

as two men random doing it better.

The value of farm machinery increases rapidly with the size of the farm. This value is only \$341 for farms of 61 to 100 acres. These valuations are probable what new machinery would cost. Any one who has ever made a list of the necessary farm machinery will see

for the investment. The more efficient and numerous machines become, the larger our farms should be. It is interesting to notice how many of the teresting to notice how many of the tools are of very recent development. Almost half of the value of farm machinery on a well-equipped farm is invested in machinery that has been perfected in the last few years.

Apparently the efficiency with which the labor of men, teams and tools can be used is the important factor in making the larger farms may better. The

ing the larger farms pay better. The results on tenant farms also agree with these conclusions. The tenant who furnishes labor finds the larger farms more profitable. The profits of the landlord who furnishes no labor seem to be little affected by the size of the farm.

Men, horses and machinery are being much more efficiently used on the larger farms. In spite of the much larger acreage farmed per man and per horse on the larger farms, the crop yields are as good or better.

The percentage distribution of capital is almost the same on each size of farm. The larger farms have a little larger proportion of their money invested in

stock. The smaller ones have a little larger proportion in real estate. The land is worth more per acre on the smaller farms, but the amount invested in horses, machinery and other items is also more per acre, so that the percentage of the capital in each item is not much different from that on large



WITH FULL EQUIPMENT THE MEDIUM SIZED FARM OF 160 ACRES CAN BE WORKED MORE ECONOMICALLY THAN THE SMALL FARM.

at once how inadequately these small farms are equipped. Yet their machin-ery costs nearly twice as much per acre as that on the larger farms that have mearly three times as much machinery. Machinery can be used more effectively on large farms. One mower, one hay rake, one tedder, one hay loader, one corn harvester, one grain drill one manure spreader, one grain drill, one manure spreader, one potato digger, one potato planter, can do their work on a 250-acre farm as readily as on a small farm. Few of the small farms have half of these tools. If a small farm does have nearly all the list, it cannot use them enough to pay

ment and teams will then not be used

up to their capacity.

On the farms in these counties the per cent invested in equipment is slightly larger on large farms than on small

When we consider farms of any given size, the best paying ones have practically the same distribution of capital as the less profitable ones. Reducing the size of farm to increase equipment

is not the way that the most successful Some persons have thought that farmers would do better if they reduced the size of the farms and increased the equipment. They forget that the equip-

farmers have followed. They have increased both the equipment and the size

of farm.

Of farms of a given area, the more profitable ones have the greater capital; but this is not all invested in equipment. The distribution of the capital is nearly the same as on the less profitable farms. The additional investment is uniformly distributed in more land better equipment. and better equipment.

The city man and the political economist at once ask what effect the larger farms have on the food production of the country. Apparently the crop yields are as good or a little better on the large farms than on the small ones. Certainly the small farms are not producing more per acre. In addition, much more of the food is consumed in the production, since more horses are kept per acre. The smaller farms seem to be too small for the best production from the standpoint of the city, as well as from the standpoint of the farmer.

Many farmers have enlarged their farms by purchasing additional land. Many others might well follow their example. A considerable number of farmers are not in debt, and some also have money available. These persons should study the question of how well their horses, machinery and labor are being used. If a farmer is able to manage being used and machinery are as a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery and a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery and a second machinery are a second machinery and a second machinery are a second machinery and a second machinery and a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery are a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery are a second machinery as a second machinery as a second machinery and machinery as a sec age horses and machinery to good advantage, it may pay him to go in debt for additional land.

In considering this question we must also consider the probability of a con-tinued increase in the use of machinery in the future that will give the larger

farms a still greater advantage.

Sometimes it is very difficult to purchase land that adjoins one's farm. The line fence is one of the greatest ob-stacles in the way of agriculture. The farms are not well laid out, and it is often impossible to purchase so as to make a farm of satisfactory area and shape. It will sometimes pay to sell and buy where a satisfactory area can

Many owners have enlarged their acreage by renting additional land. Of the owners for whom a labor income was calculated, 14 per cent also rented land. This, together with the consolidation of farms, by the works a chora how many farms by purchase, shows how many men recognize the importance of increased acreage. Eighty-six farmers who rented additional land owned as average of 89 acres and rented an average of 51 acres. This gave them 35 acres more than the area operated by the average owner, who did not rent. Their average labor income was \$522, which is \$115 more than the amount made by the average owner who did not rent. This method of increasing the area seems to be a very satisfactory one for those with limited capital. After a few years it is often possible to purchase more land.

Nineteen per cent of the tenants rent farms from more than one landlord. Some others rent two farms of one landlord, so that over one-fifth of the ten-ants operate more than one farm. Some farmers are not able to direct

their own labor or that of a hired man effectively; probably the smaller the business the better for such persons. Some others do not wish to run a larger business, because they wish merely 1 small home and can live on the means they now have. These remarks apply to those who desire to run effective farms. The larger area brings increased risk as well as increased opportunity. Before buying more land one must con-

sider his desires and his ability.

For greatest efficiency, a farm should be large enough to fully employ at least two men the entire year. One man is at a great disadvantage in many farm providing and in great of sideress. operations, and in case of sickness or other emergencies the disadvantage is

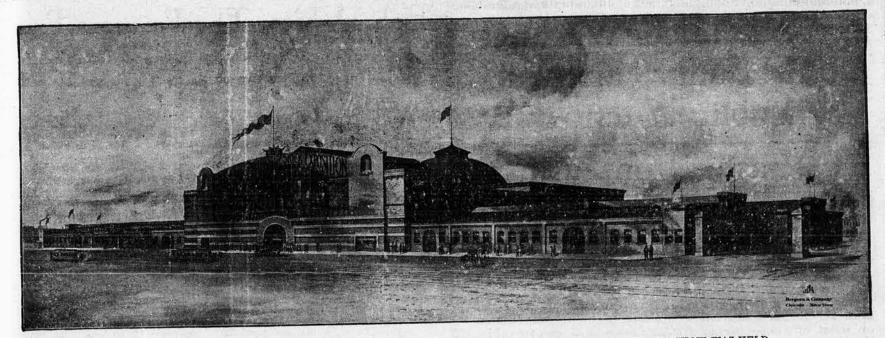
still greater.

For general farming these figures show that a farm should contain at least 150 acres. The upper limit of area is determined chiefly by the layout. With ideal conditions, with the buildings in the center of the farm, and with the public road running past the buildings, as high as 600 acres may be run from one center. With more than this area, the distance of the fields from the buildthe distance of the fields from the buildings is usually too great. It is not often that one can secure so large an area well located with respect to buildings. The most profitable general farms in the counties investigated contain about 200 to 300 acres of good land.—Read before Farmers' Convention at Columbia,

"I want to congratulate you on your excellent tribute to the quail, 'Bob White,' which I read with a great deal of interest.

"Anyone raised on a Kansas farm, as I was, and being a taxpayer there yet, can appreciate the fact that 'Bob White' is certainly one of the very best friends a farmer has, and I would like to see a law passed in Kansas making it prohibitive for anyone to shoot a quail, for the next five years, at least. Personally I think it is an outrage the way the men from towns go out hunting and kill the quail. It is wrong, and should be stopped by law.

"I thank you for the many good ideas and thoughts I get out of Kansas Farmer, and congratulate you upon its newsy pages."-E. C. COOK, Chicago, who settled in Kansas in 1869.



INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION BUILDING AT CHICAGO, WHERE THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW WAS HELD.

Dairy Show Observations ational

This is not a report of the dairy show —only a record of a few things seen and heard, with a few of my observations thrown in, and which I thought of interest and help to the Kansas dairy farmer.

Each year during November is held in Chicago the National Dairy Show, which is an exhibition of the best and which is an exhibition of the best and latest in dairy and creamery machinery and every other thing allied with the dairy and creamery industry. The show is an educational institution. Its mission is to instruct by publicity. Its aim is to be the clearing house of the dairy cattle industry and all its allied interests—an industry representing in the United States alone an output annually of nearly one-billion dollars—more than any farm crop, with one exception. any farm crop, with one exception.

The show of dairy cattle is always large, but this year breeders surpassed any previous efforts by exhibiting more than 800 animals. This was said to be the greatest show of dairy cattle ever held in this or any other country. The improved dairy breeds were displayed in improved dairy breeds were displayed in the highest state of perfection as an ob-ject lesson in the climax of breeding to the keeper of unprofitable cows. Here the visitor studied the varied types and characteristics of Holstein, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, the Dutch Belted—all high producers and profit makers, and one could not but feel mpressed with the fact that this perfected dairy machine, one of them equal as a wealth producer to a whole herd of scrubs, requires no more room, no more feed, no more attention, than one of the thousand money losers to be found in every neighborhood on the globe.

The exhibit of creamery butter was the largest ever made at a meeting of the National Butter Workers' Convention, there being over 900 entries, and practically every state in the Union being represented. Kansas was there with six entries, being short one entry required in a contract of the contrac for a state cup. Several states having seven entries get a cup on a lower score than the Kansas score. N. O. Nelson, chief buttermaker for the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, received a Creamery Company, the highest Kansas the highest 95.16 score, this being the highest Kansas score. The Merritt-Schwier creamery of Great Bend received the second highest score, that being 93. The creameries of Kansas should participate in the contest to the extent of the number of entries required and bring to the state each year a magnificent silver cup.

R. K. Musser, a formerly-of-Kansas ov, won a \$400 scholarship offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association for the highest proficiency in judging Holsteins. Mr. Musser is a product of the Kansas State Agricultural College, through which institution he has worked his way. He was reared on a Dickinson county farm, and the first Holsteins of which farm, and the first Holsteins of which he knew anything were from the herd of the editor of Kansas Farmer. His father is a farmer and now a resident of Idaho. Of the teams participating in the judging contest the Kansas State Agricultural College team was sixth—not a mean place when it is taken into consideration that other state schools represented have a larger dairy herd in which all breeds are represented, while

The Dairy Cow and Allied Interest on Annual Parade

By T. A. BORMAN

Kansas has at its school only the principal breeds.

A beautiful Holstein heifer calf born on the show grounds while President Taft was speaking, has been named Helen Taft. The President is interested in dairying to the extent of keeping a first-class Holstein cow for the White House milk and cream, and his ability to make a speech which pleases dairy-men. The President offered a silver cup to the student making the highest score with all breeds, which was won by Russell Jensen of the South Dakota State College. The White House cow was one of the show cows of the convention.

Dolly Dimple, the Guernsey cow with an iron constitution, attracted much attension. This cow is 6 years old and has given birth to three calves and made the following yearly records: 14,009.13 pounds milk, 703.36 pounds fat as a 2-year-old; 18,458.80 pounds milk, 906.89 pounds fat as a 3½-year-old; 18,808.50 pounds milk, 876.34 pounds fat as a 5-year-old. This is the greatest successive three-year showing ever made by a Guernsey. The cow is owned and was bred by L. Lathrop, Ames, Mass. When I recalled that the average farmer's cow I recalled that the average farmer's cow of Kansas is producing not to exceed 100 pounds of butter fat per year, I removed my hat and did not replace it until out of Dolly Dimple's presence. Not every farmer can have a cow like this, but he can buy a dairy-bred bull this, but he can buy a dairy-bred bull this year and double the milk produc-tion of his herd with the bull's first heifer, and by the continued used of a good bull increase the production per cow a gallon per year up to 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat per year, if he

The judging arena was the playground each evening for a large number of calves of the different breeds. In order to decide which one of the lot was the prettiest, a committee of Chicago women was asked to make a selection. The women of the committee were supposed to be ignorant of the qualities desired in a dairy calf, so that their judgment was based on beauty alone. Golden Meadow Fern, a Jersey heifer belonging to Mrs. Adda Howie, was selected as the prettiest calf of the show.

Chicago visitors greatly admired the 6,000-pound cheese on exhibition and which had the reputation of being the largest cheese ever made. This one cheese contained as many pounds as the average cheese factory produces in two weeks in the month of June. Since two weeks in the month of June. Since 100 pounds of milk makes about 10 pounds of cheese, the boys and girls can figure how many cows' milk for one day was required to make this cheese, if the cows average one and one-half gallons per day. I will give a dollar to the boy or girl, living outside of Shawnee County, who first mails to Kansas Farmer the correct answer. The postmark on the envelope will govern postmark on the envelope will govern as to time of mailing the answer.

The agricultural colleges were strong on educational exhibits, principally by means of charts, photographs and other means of illustration. The Wisconsin school demonstrated different rations for the dairy cow, which rations would produce the same value in dairy products but at a greater or less profit to the farmer. The ration for one cow for a day, producing 57 cents worth of milk and butter and costing 32 cents, consisted of 15 pounds of alfalfa hay, 5 pounds corn stover, 40 pounds beets, 3 pounds ground cats and 4 pounds cornmeal. Thirty pounds skim milk valued at 5 cents were shown beside the feed. One and three-quarters pounds butter were also shown as the production of the ration and was valued at 52 cents.

Compare with the above this Wisconsin ration, consisting of 15 pounds alialfa, 30 pounds corn silage, 1 pound oil meal, 1 pounds corn snage, 1 pound on meal, 1 pound dried distillers' grains, and 3 pounds hominy feed, producing the same amount of milk and butter, but costing only 25 cents, made a neat profit of 32 cents.

The Kansas farmer can, in this year of high-priced feed, supply his cow with a ration at about one-half the cost of the above ration, and if fed to a cow as good as the Wisconsin cow, will return him almost double the profit. A good ration for the Kansas cow need not cost 25 cents per day. It is safe also to say that it does not cost any such figure. Kansas has the combination of home-grown feeds to make the best and

cheapest ration in the world, and with the right kind of cow to eat it can make more money from dairying than the farmers of any other state. By the way, did you note in the Wisconsin ration of lowest cost that alfalfa and silage, each a Kansas crop, constitute the foundation of the ration?

The Brown Swiss made a strong showing for this comparatively little known ing for this comparatively little known breed. The breed is improving as a producer of butter-fat. The cows are being bred and fed to larger milk yields. This breed claims distinction as a dual purpose breed, and I will give the breed some consideration in that deep. It is some consideration in that class. It is my guess, though, that the cows tend more strongly to milk than beef. This tendency will please the man who is looking at the dairy side, but it will not please the man who is looking for beef. The fact is that a dual purpose breed which will please both the dairyman and the beef man does not exist. Sixty-four Brown Swiss cows were shown. One of these tested at Wisconsin Experiment Station was a five-year-old, having made in a year nearly 647 pounds of butter. The value of her total product was \$160.47, and the cost of feeding her but \$46.29, leaving a snug profit of \$114.18 for the year, after all expenses for feed and care had been charged off. This cow would not have made good beef at the time of the show. Who cares anything about old cow beef at 3 or 4 cents a pound when the net profit is over \$100 a year in butter-fat? The heifer calves and bull calves from such a cow will sell as breeders for five times more than they are worth as beef, and there are people ready to buy them at such prices.

Howard Gould, who is blamed for owning a big part of the Missouri Pa-cific railroad, showed a herd of Dexter cific railroad, showed a herd of Dexter cattle. I do not suppose Howard cared anything about showing his cattle, but think the dairy show management thought it would secure a drawing card by inducing him to show. The Dexters—or Kerry cattle—are to cattlekind what the Shetland pony is in the horse world. They occupy the same relative world. They occupy the same relative position. Each are playthings and not to be considered, in this country, seriously. Still, one of these little Dexter cows, not heavier than a six-months old skim milk calf of the kind I reared ten years ago, is said to have given 35 pounds of milk of 4.5 per cent fat per day. These cattle have long, black hair.

Every reference I have made to cows so far has been about pure-bred animals. The dairyman of the Kansas farm thinks he has not the capital to invest in record-breaking pure-bred dairy cows. Well, the man who thinks he can afford to feed and care for 25 or 30 of the kind of cows found in some barn lots can afford to buy the best there is in the pure-bred line if he has the disposition so to do. I do not know of any man who has on his hands a bigger and more thankless job than that of feeding and milking twice per day 25 or 30 cows which do not pay their board. The man who thinks he can afford to do this year after year can afford to buy Dolly Dimple. Why not buy a tester and pair of scales—total cost \$4—and look into (Continued on page 13.)

WORTH A MOMENT'S THOUGHT.

Kansas has one agricultural college for its one and three-quarter millions of population.

Denmark has twenty-nine agricultural colleges for its two mil-

lion people.

Kansas will this year contribute to the federal government for the army and navy about eight million dollars.

Eight million dollars will support the Kansas State Agricultural College sixteen years. But the people do not complain about the army and navy.

Seven Choice Washington County Farms at **Public Auction**

At Washington, Kansas

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911

Nearly 1,000 acres in all, located in the fertile Mill Creek Valley, 2½ miles from Washington. These farms range in size from 74 acres to 160 acres. Each farm has some as good farm land as lays out of doors. Good water, some timber, etc. All farms are served by rural mail service and mutual telephone. The improvements on most of these farms are moderate but comfortable. Washington county is one of the best counties in the state for diversified farming and stock raising. Some of these farms are ideal for dairy purposes. This part of Kansas is the natural home of alfalfa, and hogs can be produced cheaper here than in any part of the middle west. These farms will be sold separately to the high-est bidder on above date. Free transportation will be provided between now and sale day for parties wanting to inspect the lands. Come and investigate and talk with the successful farmers that own land adjoining this tract. Sale will be held in City Hall, beginning at 2 p. m. Very attractive terms will be made purchaser. Write for illustrated catalog, giving description of each tract, terms, etc., to G. Wertman, Sales Manager, Washington, Kan.

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Fieldman-Jesse R. Johnson.

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80 acres, about 45 acres in cultivation, 8 acres alfalfa, balance pasture, good 5-room house, arch cellar, new barn 34x52, with room for 90 tons hay, cattle shed, etc., bearing orchard, cribs and other outbuildings, good well and windmill.

80 acres, across road from above, about one-third under plow, balance pasture with never failing spring water. These farms are ideal for stock raising, dairying and diversified farming. Close to market, church and good schools, 20 miles from Kansas Agricultural College. Will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Sale at 2 p. m. For further information, terms, etc., write

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Auctioneer-James F. McCullock. Fieldman-Jesse Johnson.

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A Royal Guest Who Dines Upon Roadside Weeds and Insects

By Senator FRANCIS M. WILSON, Missouri

The quail is among the most ancient of game birds. In some form, differing in habits and appearance, gay with the plumage of sunny climes, or grave with the subdued colors of cheerless land-scapes, it has been found throughout the world. If we search for its origin, the mists of antiquity obscure its first ap-pearance among the children of men. The Bible tells us of the Almighty furnishing this toothsome bird to nourish and strengthen the Israelites in their combat with the trials of the wilderness, compat with the trials of the winderness, and in all ages it has given the historian his brightest glimpse of bird life, and the poet inspiration for his sweetest song. The name given this royal bird differs with the locality and folk-lore of the people, but throughout the eastern states, from the pineries of Maine to the flowery fields of Florida, and westward to the footbills of the mountains it is to the foothills of the mountains, it is known as "Bob White"—the true name of this species adopted by ornithologists. And so it is, for the protection and preservation of this messenger of civilization, proud aristocrat of farm and field and orchard, that I press this measure upon the senete.

ure upon the senate.
Senators from favored sections of the state, where these birds are fairly plentiful, argue that to enact such a law would be unjust to their constituents. In this I find no comfort for them, but In this I find no comfort for them, but one of the strongest arguments favoring the passage of the bill. History repeats itself. Within the memory of some of my distinguished colleagues, the princely domain which I represent was indeed a "hunters' paradise." Deer broke covert from every brake; wild pigeons clouded the sun as vast flocks passed from feeding to roosting places; wild turkeys in almost countless numbers were everywhere; prairie chickens abode with us in contentment; wild geese—harbingers contentment; wild geese — harbingers of coming fall and spring—covered the sandbars of our rivers, or on mighty wing rushed through the air, but—

"There is a Power whose care Teaches thy way along that pathless coast, The desert and illimitable air, Lone wandering, but not lost."

How the change doth vex us! Sad is the retrospect. In secluded places, scattered far and wide over a limited section of the state, the deer are making their last gallant stand; wild pigeons live only in the glorious traditions of our great commonwealth; the prairie chicken is now rara avis, and the wild goose calls in alarm his scattered few as high above their would-be murderers they cleave the blue of the skies, hastening to the few remaining asylums of peace in the faraway southland or in the frozen regions of the north. So it has been given to me to witness the almost incredible destruction of this valuable game, not at the hands of the true able game, not at the hands of the true sportsmen, who have long waged unequal battle to stay the wholesale and inexcusable slaughter, but to satisfy the inordinate appetite of the "game hog" and his foster brother, the "pot hunter," who slew—and still slay—that they may boast of the cruel carnage wrought and to furnish a precarious living for the market nunter who stains himself with the butchery of these creatures God Al-

mighty gave to bless the lives of men mighty gave to bless the lives of men Senators, what is true of my section of the state will be in a few years the sate story you will have to tell of man's in humanity to game life. It will then be everlastingly too late to repine. "The moving finger writes; and having write moves on; nor all your piety nor wishall lure it back to cancel half a line nor all your tears wash out a word of nor all your tears wash out a word of it." Let us not longer impede the step of tardy legislation, but plant our standards close about this finest of American

ards close about this finest of American game birds.

What a splendid fight the Bob White is making against the combined host of his enemies, and what a fine battle the farmers of my district are waging to save him from extinction. None know better than the farmer and orchardist the incalculable benefit he is to field garden and orchard. From "early more "til dewy eve," bright of eyes and swift of legs, the Bob Whites are busy with the destruction of noxious insects and weed pests. He is not regarded as a trespasser, but is entertained as a royal trespasser, but is entertained as a roya guest, whose stay would be indefinitely prolonged. True it is, that it has taken science a long time to discover what our agriculturists have known about the value of this bird as his chief assistant whose the feathered tribe but it is among the feathered tribe, but it is make among the feathered tribe, but it is making up its silence now by proclaiming it virtues from the housetops. It is officially recorded that examinations of many hundreds of stomachs and crop of these birds disclose them crowded with the seeds of noxious and trouble some weeds, his diet for almost half the year. Upon this a government report says: "It is reasonable to suppose that in the states of Virginia and North Car olina from September 1 to April 30 there are four Bob Whites to each square mile of land, or 354,820 in the two states. The crop of each bird holds half at ounce of seed and is filled twice a day. Since at each of the two daily meals weed seeds constitute at least half the contents of the group ways of spurils of the group ways of spurils. contents of the crop, or one-fourth of a ounce, a half ounce daily is consumed by each bird. On this basis, the tota amount of weed seeds consumed by Bo Whites from September 1 to April 30 in Virginia and North Carolina amount to 1,341 tons." May I inquire what the harvest of weeds would have been had narvest of weeds would have been had each of these seeds produced its own Does not this plead trumpet-tongued it his defense? But this is not all science teaches us of the aid this bird is giving all classes of those who toil that we may live. Where insects abound, Bo White plays no favorites in his labor of extermination. Alike he wars upon of extermination. Alike he wars upon the chinch bug, the grasshopper, the po-tato bug, the cotton-boll wevil, the cod-ling moth and other devastating bug and insects. In a letter to the Depart ment of Agriculture touching the vora cious appetite of this bird for such pests a gentleman from Kansas writes: "O opening the crop we found about tw tablespoonfuls of chinch bugs," and whet a consultation of authorities disclose that this bug has cost the formers a that this bug has cost the farmers a least \$100,000,000 per year, you may well stand aghast at the formidable at ray of facts and figures—which admi

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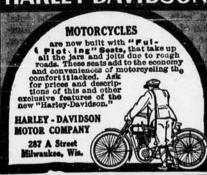
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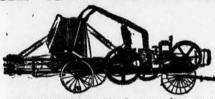
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of no dispute-that Bob White, above all his feathered brothers, is entitled to the proud name of the farmer's friend.

It is not alone for gain that this bird is so firmly fixed in the affections of the farmer. Incense to its many other virtues rise from countless thousands of happy homes all over this imperial empire of ours. Rich in sentiment, with ear attuned to Nature's symphonies, the farmer revels in the music Bob White contributes to the melody of its grand harmony. No bright tinted troubadour of the air, flashing here and there like a thing of light, his gorgeous breast almost bursting with rich excesses of song, charms him from the seductive call of his best loved bird friend. Spring has come. Here and there dead branches are quickening into life; buds burst into leaf; the brown patches of earth again become the nursery of tender grasses and modest flowers, and all Nature is yielding to the annual miracle which heals the scars on winter's grave with the sweet assurance "that we, too, shall live again." From afar, soft as the low notes of a flute, its sharp, staccato whistle, changed by the witchery of the season into the coy notes of love's first story, comes "Bob White! Ah! Bob White!" Again the music of his soul changes. The shy wooer of the demure little lady nearby becomes bold as a knight errant, and as his jealousy and ardor keeps pace, from stump or rail or broken thicket branch or wherever her eyes, kindling with the fires of coming allegiance, will fall upon his knightly bearing, or ears hear his ardent protesta-tions, again the call, but now the ring-ing defy of the mail-clad warrior ready to do battle in the lists for his lady love. The theater of his song changes with the coming of June, life's time of thrift. The covenants of spring have been redeemed, and summer sings of the fatness of field and vine in the glorious autumn. While the dew is yet wet on the green of the leaves and gold of the flowers, Bob White banishes sleep with his insistent call, "Wheat's ripe! wheat's ripe!" His faithful mate is not far away. In some neglected spot where security abounds she is busy with the duties of maternity, and again his chuckling notes, "All's well! all's well!" as from "the orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood," he gives full-throated utterance of his ecstatic joy. What is more charming to deemed, and summer sings of the fatness ecstatic joy. What is more charming to the ear than the music of the quail, the ear than the music of the qualt, wafted from wheat shocks as the rays of the rising sun turn from orange to gold the "beauty of the valleys and the glory of the hills"? It surpasses the ripple of the brook, which poets say is Nature's grandest melody. The tender-Nature's grandest melody. The tenderest memories of my happy boyhood days are linked with hazy summer, when the air was freighted with the perfume of air was freighted with the periume of flowers, fruits and berries, and the cheery whistle of "Bob White" rang through the old orchard. Through the years come hymns of happy reapers singing in seas of shimmering grain, the sound of bells, tinkling the way of homeward plodding herds and from the fields the voices of the toilers chanting the direct of dying day and mingling and the the dirge of dying day and mingling with it all Bob White's musical farewell, as fading light slips down the cloud-isles of the sunset.

"Dies the day, and from afar away,
Under the evening stars,
Dies the echo as dies the day,
Droops with the dew in the new-mown hay,
Sinks and sleeps in the scent of the May,
Dreamily, faint and far."

I am a dévotee of the rod and gun, and from the standpoint of a sportsman —which I claim to be—my pulse always beats quick and fast when I behold that seed time has past, and the fruitage of



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children at home. And, don't forget, you will enjoy playing this piano just as much as any of the children.

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the earth has come to its own. Under the spell of Nature's enchantress, September and October are mighty flower gardens rioting in the blazonry of bloom. "Magnificent autumn! He comes not like a pilgrim clad in russet weed; he comes not like a hermit clad in gray. But he comes like a warrior with the stain of blood upon his brazen mail. His crimson scarf is rent. His scarlet banner drips with gore." The call, "Bob White," is silent, but from stubble, pasture, tangled copse, and corn fields, standing rank on rank like Hussars in their uniforms of gold and silver and wherever his fancy leads, we now hear his peculiar covey call. It falls upon the impatient ear of the sportsman with unmeasured delight. Tired of the grind of the busy mill of business, the weary sentinels of the fortress of his brain give warning that it is only the wine of Na-ture which quickens the sluggish blood; will bring new light to care-worn eyes, will bring new light to care-worn eyes, and paint the pallid cheek with the ruddy glow of health. As he fills his pockets with shells, his faithful dog leaps about him, eager to match his gift of nose with the cunning of this (Continued on page eighteen)



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THE FARM



The National Sheep Show, which will be held at Omaha from December 13 to 16, ought to be of more than passing in-terest to Kansas people. There is room for a lot more sheep in this state, and those who have them will almost surely make money.

Sold Manure Pile at Auction.

The Downs News, in writing up a \$51,000 farm and personal property sale, says that a pile of manure sold for \$14. Not many farmers would have thought of either buying the manure or offering it for sale.

Latest in Potato Culture.

For years the "A, B, C, of Potato Culture" has been the leading text book on growing potatoes. This book has now been revised and brought down to date by the authors, T. B. Terry and A. I. Root. The book may be had from the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

New Corn Book.

In these days the farmer cannot know too much about the crops he is growing. A lot of good literature is being prepared for him and it is free for the asking. Such a book is "Corn Facts," published by the National Seed Tester Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Every corn grower should read it. The boy at school who is studying the fundamentals of agriculture will be interested in it.

The Department of Agriculture reports that more agricultural implements were sold during the past year than during any one year in the last decade, and these were of the latest patterns. A strong feature in this report is that which shows the enormous sale to the farmers of the south. Many farmers that were content with a small turning plow and a harrow as the sole equipment are now buying upto-date machinery, and this is pointed out as showing the alertness with which the farmer seizes every opportunity to increase his yields.

Worms From Infected Ground.

"While a few swine can be raised in limited quarters, if such quarters are kept clean they will do better, will keep in better health, and can be grown more cheaply if they have plenty of range for pasture. It is desirable to have the pasture fenced off into suitable areas so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another, not only to provide fresh pasture, but also to afford an opportunity to disinfect the pastures, either by plowing and seeding to a forage crop or by exposure to sun and weather. Nearly all cases of intestinal worms, which are rather common to swine, are contracted from infected ground, and swine can be kept free from these parasites by frequent changes of pasture." This is from Farmers' Bulle-tin No. 465, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Chinch Bugs Burned Out.

There is no longer any doubt of the value of winter burning as a means of killing chinch bugs. A rectangular area of 17½ square miles of farm land in northern Sumner County was burned over last fall and winter. The crops harvested on the burned area last summer - 1911 - showed marked improvement over those in the surrounding un-burned territory. A. E. Barry, a farmer in the burned district, says that destroying the chinch-bug-infested grass made him nearly \$1,000. In the 17½ square miles a saving of about \$7,000 on the wheat crop alone must be attributed to this burning. That is more than it cost the state to carry on its bug investigations, otherwise known as entomological research. The burning was done under the direction of Dr. T. J. Headlee, head of the department of entomology in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Some Results for Good Farming.

By applying some of the lessons learned from the small plot tests, the Ohio experiment station has been able, as an average for a considerable number of years, to increase the yield of corn

from 31 to 73 bushels; the yield of oats has been increased from 35 to 55 bushels; that of wheat from 11 to 35 bushels, and that of hay from 1 to 3 tons. The cost of producing this increase has been the systematic use of 10 tons of manure per acre every four years and an expenditure of \$14 per acre for lime and fertilizers for the same period in a rotation comprising one year each of corn, oats, wheat and clover. The total value of the increase for the entire fouryear period, including straw and stover, has been \$62.00, leaving a net gain therefore of \$48.00 for the four crops of the rotation, or \$12.00 per acre for each crop each year.

The yields and money returns indicated above may, to some, appear un-usual; but there are many of the more progressive class of farmers who are securing even better yields, and thousands more could do at least as well if they would take the trouble to become acquainted with their business.

By keeping the stable manure under cover and re-enforcing it with 40 pounds of acid phosphate to each ton of manure, the station has succeeded in increasing the net value of the manure from \$2.60 to \$4.80 per ton. And probably 75 per cent of all the manure produced in Ohio cent of all the manure produced in Ohio is thrown into an open barnyard, where at least 35 per cent of the plant food contained is lost by leaching and fermentation before it reaches the land at all. The careless and indifferent methods practiced in caring for the farm manure alone are responsible for great loss to the agricultural interests of the state.

Alfalfa in Southeast Kansas.

"I have taken KANSAS FARMER for a number of years, and consider it a great deal of help to the farmer who will read it and practice what it teaches.

"I would like to have your idea about sowing alfalfa in the spring on land that has hard pan about 10 inches below the surface. When would be the best time in the spring to sow it, and how much seed should be sown to the acre?

"Seven years ago I bought 40 acres of land that was almost past growing cane and Kafir corn. Now, I can grow anything that is acclimated in this country. I have never had a manure pile about my barn or lots, so you can see what made my land productive."-J. C. Elliott, Weir, Kan.

With hard pan so close to the surface the growing of alfalfa sown at any time of year is a hard proposition. This does not mean that alfalfa will not grow on such land, but does mean that it is not likely to be permanent or to be productive. It is possible to grow it for one or two seasons, but it will die out when the roots strike the hard pan, unless something is done to break up this hard pan so that the roots can penetrate it and the surface be drained.

If any attempt is made to grow alfalfa there it should be done in a small way and experimentally. Thoroughly plow the ground and get the surface into fine tilth, as the seed is very small and should come into contact with the earth with but few air spaces. the rate of 10 pounds of good seed per acre, either drill or broadcasting, and drag in.

In Eastern Kansas generally it has been found more profitable and satisfactory to sow in the fall and thus escape crab grass and foxtail, as well as the hot rays of the sun on the young crowns after the first cutting.

However, some of the best fields of alfalfa in this section were sown in the spring, though that is a busy season. Sow in April or the early part of May if the conditions are right.

for the conditions are right.

Sow on fall plowing if possible and disk the land before sowing. Use a much smaller quantity of seed for spring sowing than would be used in the fall. Fifteen pounds is about the limit here for fall sowing where the seed is good.

While we shall be interested in learning of the seed is learning.

ing of the results obtained from sowing alfalfa under the conditions named, we are of the opinion that red clover will be the more profitable crop, as it is a biennial, while alfalfa is a per-

Oklahoma State Fair.

Oklahoma is said to have had a rather poor crop season. The government re-ports show an average yield of only 9 bushels of corn to the acre, and yet in spite of this great drawback her state fair which is a privately owned and manfair which is a privately owned and managed institution, had an attendance of 130,000, with total receipts of \$99,615.50; an operating expense of \$77,224.82, and a net profit of \$22,390.68. The total amount invested in grounds and buildings is \$320,337.93.

Evidently the Oklahoma people appreciate the value of a good fair and have "got the habit."

Oak Grange Institute.

The program for the twenty-sixth annual session of the Oak Grange Farmers' Institute, which will be held at the Oak Grange Hall on December 6 and 7, is as

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,

1:50 F. M.
Music
Opening address B. Eddy
Milaio
Form Necessities L. Vrooman
How to Raise Corn August Engler
Violin solo
Poultry Problems Mrs. Ed. Buckman
The Care of the HorseJ. A. Peck
Chould We Patronize Mail Order
Should we I determine I mile

Houses?.....Mrs. Fred Bliss

.....John B. Sims

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M. Music. Male Quartet Reading. Lillian Stone Address. Arthur Capper Piano duet. . Lois Tice, Mabel Buckman

Music. Male Quartet Sheep. Jacob MohlerChorus

Male Quartet—Frank Helm, Leland Paramore, Roy Hanna, Chester Sterling. Music in charge of Chester Sterling. and Mabel Buckman. Everybody is invited.

Measuring Hay in the Stack.

"I am writing you for a standard rule for measuring hay in the stack. I bought a stack of hay and we cannot agree upon the measurement."—C. J. Fox, Whitewater, Kan.

does Our subscriber kind of hay in the stack. Prairie and timothy will settle more closely than will clover and alfalfa, and this will mean a different number of cubic feet

to the ton.

With clover or alfalfa which has stood in the stack for 60 days there will be about 512 cubic feet to the ton. Timber of the stack for the ton. othy and prairie hay will measure about 425 cubic feet to the ton. If clover or alfalfa has stood in the stack until spring about 450 cubic fete to the ton should be allowed.

For ordinary ricks, multiply one-third of the over by the width and length and divide by 512.

For yeary wide ricks multiply one-

For very wide ricks multiply one-fourth of the over by the length and width and divide by 512. Subtract the width from the over and then multiply half the result by the

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deadly worms on the live stock industry. No dosing, no drenchgets in its deadly work. Read these letters. See what it
ing, no bother—just let your stock doctor themselves 60 days before you pay. You will be astonished at the results. Prominent breeders endorse Sal-Vet.

"I write to say that I have been a free user of Sal-Vet
ever since its introduction, and find that it is the most
perfect worm exterm in ator on the market today. It will
perfect worm exterm in ator on the market today. It will
knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STOALE Peoria, III.,
knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STOALE Peoria, III.,
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knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STOALE Peoria, III.,
knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STOALE Peoria, III.,
knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STOALE Peoria, III.,
knowledge as good us two more barrels of Sal-Vet at once.

"Please send us two more barrels of Sal-Vet at once." This is the best
proparation we have ever used. We give all our sheep, norse, and over
proparation we have ever used. We give all our sheep, norse, and over
proparation we have ever used. We give all our sheep, norse, and over
lift, Sec. Berkshire Breeders' Association.

Sal-Vet is not a stock food, but a medicated stock salt. It is saving farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars by breaking the grip of deadly worms on the live stock industry. No dosing, no drenching, no bother—just let your stock doctor them-ing, no bother—just let your stock doctor them-selves 60 days before you pay. You will be aston-selves 60 days before you pay.

Don't Send Any Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out this coupon - tell me how many head of stock you have mail it to me, I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives and when the 60 days are up, report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. Send this coupen today.

PRICES: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO Dept. K.F.



width and this product by the length, then divide by 512.

Add the over to the width. Square this

and the over to the width. Square this sum and multiply this product by the length and divide by 512.

Before using any of these rules you must agree upon the number of cubic feet to the ton. This will depend upon the kind of hay and how long it has been in the stack.

To Stock Up After Cholera. While Kansas has not suffered from

the ravages of hog cholera to such an extent as have nearby states, and while the cholera epidemic has not been worse than it has at other times in this state, the matter is serious enough and the

the matter is serious enough and the losses have been heavy.

This disease and other causes have caused a shortage in hogs which is nation wide and which will have to be made up. Naturally, those who raise hogs and have suffered from cholera will want to stock up again as the stock. will want to stock up again, as the pros-pects ahead of the hog raiser are very

bright.
To do this it will be only wise to be on the safe side. Thoroughly disinfect all buildings and lots by burning trash of all sorts and plowing up the lots, where possible. If the lots cannot be plowed, scatter straw over it liberally and burn this off if it can be done with safety to the buildings. Then spray, and do it thoroughly. Spraying may be followed by a coat of whitewash.

As the dangerous life of the cholera germ is not definitely known, it would be better to use entirely new quarters for the hogs. The cholera germ is thought by veterinarians to be rendered innocuous, if not killed, by exposure to weather conditions for one year or less and if the farmer does not get into the hog business again during that time he will undoubtedly be safe. That, how-ever, might be a year wasted, and a thorough disinfection of the premises, together with the serum-simultaneous treatment, will enable him to begin with his new herd right away.

EVERY SUCCESSFUL FARMER IS A GOOD BUSINESS MAN

Every good business man is anxious to invest his surplus means where it will bring him the largest return consistent with unquestioned safety.

He knows that in doing so he must co-operate with other successful business men who are careful, painstaking investors.

He knows that many enterprises are large enough to furnish investments for many people and that the world's greatest achievements in business have been accomplished only by co-operation of people and combination of against

bination of capital.

THE CRYSTAL RIVER MARBLE COMPANY OF COLORADO cordially invites a few more of the good readers of this paper to become holders of its stock at \$1.00 per share (par value). It guarantees safe and conservative management of its affairs. It has a working property of proven value in which is now invested over four times as much money as the total amount of stock now offered for sale.

NO BUNCOMBE IN THIS PROJECT.

We are willing for you to investigate fully and judge for yourself of the character of this property and of the men whom you are invited to join in this enterprise.

We have no connection with any other marble company. The company has in its property an immensely valuable deposit of high grade marble. The average quality of the marble, as far as known, is unsurpassed by any other marble quarry in the world. passed by any other marble quarry in the world.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

Considerably over one hundred million dollars' worth of marble has been produced and sold by one marble company in this country, and the dividends paid have been enormous.

Many of the best and steadiest incomes have had small beginnings.

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Jacob F. Smith, Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lawyer.

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We would be glad to have you see the cores of this marble at the company's office. 1116 Oak Street. Kansas City. Mo., and we will be glad

company's office, 1116 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo., and we will be glad

to answer any inquiries.

When ordering shares, please make drafts payable to J. R. Mulvane,

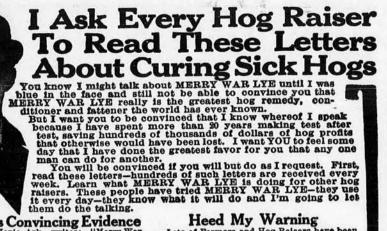
Treasurer, and address to, or call on

DAVID HOPKINS, FISCAL AGENT 1116 OAK STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALFALFA MOLASSES FEEDS AND KAFIR CORN CHOP

will finish your cattle, hogs or sheep, in connection with cottonseed meal, quicker than any other kind of feed. It puts on the finish that makes the money. Special prices to feeders on straight or mixed cars Alfalfa feeds, cotton or linseed oil meal, or any other kind of feed. Send for circular and prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, Kansas.



Heed My Warning

Lots of Farmers and Hog Raisers have been led to believe that they could get Just the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits and met up with serious disappointment as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake, I beg of you. There is only one Lye which is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's MERRY WAR LYE—especially prepared as a hog remedy.

No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes MERRY WAR LYE absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in Merry War Lye that makes hogs well, keeps them so and produces high priced pork.

them do the talking.

Read This Convincing Evidence
T. Akins, Hoxie, Ark., writes: "Merry War
Lye is all the lye that we use. Before we began
using it, we had a lot of hogs with Cholera., We
used Merry War Lye and it cured our hogs."
A. W. Davis, Hamilin, lowa, writes: "Merry
War Lye is the stuff to cure cough and thumps
and put hogs in a thrifty condition and I will
never be without it while I raise hogs."
B. S. Row, Gracement Okla: "I have fed
it to my hogs and have had good results. It is
a sure worm killer."
Elvis Potter, Junction, Iil.: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Lye. Find it the
best medicine for hogs I have ever used."
Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans: "I consider
Merry War Lye the best hog remedy I have ever
used, and the chengest. It has made a marked
improvement in my herd."
Profit by the experience of these progressive
Hog Raisers. Go to your dealer and get a few
cans of MERRY WAR LYE and try it once. Feed
it night and morning everyday. Your hogs will
begin to improve from the very first feed. It
makes them immune to disease—fattens them
surer and quicker than anything else—tones the
system—assists in the perfect assimilation of
food and prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goos into fiesh and none of it is wasted.

MERRY WAR LYE is not only the best hog
remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has
ever known—it is also cheapest.

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful MERRY WAR LYE with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Don't allow yourself to be talked into taking anything else—there are no substitutes for Merry War Lye. It comes in 10c cane; full case of 4 dozen cans for 4.50 at Grocers', Druggists' or Feed Dealers'. Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but don't feed it to your hogs. Feed only Merry War Lye to your Hogs.

Get This Free Booklet Mest desires handle MERRY WAR LYE. If yours cannot will see that you are supplied, and will also send you free, a valuable booklet on, "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY. Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS. MO.





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Know How Much You Make Next Year No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with



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a remedy that oures, and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Harness or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist on getting Bickmore's Gall Curefor the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for you. No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

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WHEN THE

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is right

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SUMMER

This corn sheller is only \$30, freight pre-paid to your station, and it will shell 120 bushels an hour. Think of buying a fine guaranteed machine for less than half the price of others. Three H. P. operates the sheller to full capacity.

Has a feed-grinding attachment for \$12 more that does a regular grinder's work. The combination costs only \$42.



please—when your corn or the market is right for it.

Pays for itself in a good 3 days' run; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for booklet to home office. All goods shipped from our branch at Omaha, Neb.

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Lightning Pitless Scales
New Pastern. Solid Channel Steel Frame
Thannels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground.

evers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are
coluted. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care.
Squipped with compound Beam Free, Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks, Guaranteed
uccurate and tested to more than its capacity.

Write for our prices and description before buying.

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LIVE STOCK



Uncle Sam at International.

Secretary Wilson has ordered 12 head of sheep to be shown at the Interna-tional from December 2 to 9, and at the National Sheep Show at Omaha, December 13 to 16, in order to show the progress made by the Department of Agriculture in breeding range sheep. This experiment was begun in 1906 and is still under way at Laramie, Wyo. foundation stock was Rambouillet, with some Delaine, and the aim has been to develop a 150-pound average weight at maturity.

Government Needs Horses.

In discussing the question of breeding horses for the army, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture recently said:

"For some years the United States army has found great difficulty in ob-taining a sufficient supply of horses of a suitable character. It appears that on the present peace footing the mounted service of the army requires from 2,000 to 2,500 horses a year, and in order to supply this number of suitable animals it is estimated that at least 100 stal-lions would be required. These stallions should be purchased and owned by the government, and arrangements should be made for the use of privately owned mares of suitable type and breed, the War Department to have an option on the purchase of the foals. It seems essential that the government should undertake some plan of breeding suitable horses if the efficiency of the mounted service of the cavalry and artillery branches of the army is to be maintained, and such a plan would also have experimental possibilities of high value to the horse-breeding industry."

Wintering Horses on Pasture.

At the Government Horse Breeding Stations, located at Fort Collins, Col., and Middlebury, Vt., the experiment of wintering horses on pasture has been tried, with great success.

These stations were established for the purpose of developing, by proper selection and breeding, a type of Amer-ican carriage horse that will be useful for cavalry remounts as well as for

general purposes.

The horses selected are Standard-bred and Morgan and any results at-tained in methods of feeding and caring for horses is equally important.

Cheap sheds were constructed in the pastures and these were equipped with suitable hay racks and feed boxes. The sheds at the Colorado station are open on one side and those at the Vermont station have open doors on each side, thus giving the horses perfect liberty to go in and out.

Brood mares, fillies and foals are kept in this manner, while the stallions have paddocks in a different place. Animals thus kept are much better

in health than when confined to a barn, and this experiment has been so successful that it will be continued and, at the Vermont station, a 100-ton concrete silo has been built in order to test the value of silage and timothy hay for a winter ration for the brood mares.

The experiment of wintering on pas-ture reduced the cost of stabling from \$2 to \$1 per head per month and the cost of attendance from \$3 to \$1 per head per month.

Live Stock and Farm Practice.

The history of our agricultural past plainly points to the need of a revolution of our farm practice. Single crop and grain farming must be replaced by a diversified system. An important and necessary part of any diversified farming system in every part of the west is some form of animal production. Animals should eat thousands of tons of grain that are now hauled to market; live stock can consume to advantage hays and forages that are now marketed in many districts at great trouble and expense; animals should be used to turn into marketable meat and other products for human consumption, the so-called waste products of the farm that are now largely lost.

The three essential fertilizing constituents of soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Cash crops sold from the farm permanently remove these val-

uable elements. When a farmer sells a forty-bushel crop of wheat he disposes of fertilizing materials which if bought in commercial form would cost him \$13.15. The fertilizing value of other crops is as follows: 60 bushels of oats, \$8.50; 20 tons of sugar beets, \$29.88; 4 tons of alfalfa, \$40.26; 2 tons of timothy, \$11.93; 15,000 pounds skim milk, \$17.05; 1,620 pounds straw, \$2.13.

Young and growing animals and dairy cattle return in the form of manure 75 to 80 per cent of all nitrogenous matter fed them, and an even higher percentage of potash and phosphoric acid. Fattening animals return 95 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of feeds to the manure. The live stock farmer saves this high percentage of soil fertility and by use of grasses, legumes and barnyard manures improves constantly the physical condition and producing power of his lands. He must be skilled to handle the diversified system and manage to advantage the different crops and various classes of animals. He hauls no bulky crops to market, saves in labor and freight, gives employment to men in winter and finds in animal life a source

of both profit and pleasure.

Hogs can be used to consume the grain crop, pasture alfalfa, utilize byproducts of the dairy and wastes from every part of the farm. The dairy cow is an economical user of grains, hays, root crops, forage crops and pasture. She fits in well with a wide variety of farm. fits in well with a wide variety of farming conditions. Beef cattle of the improved breeds can be grown with profit in nearly every portion of the west. There is an unquestionable shortage of beef and the consumer will realize in-creased prices in the next few years. Sheep are utilizers of waste. They clean fields of weeds, utilize to great advantage almost any kind of pasture, and fit in well with farm practice, either in the irrigated or dry farming belt.—
E. J. Iddings.

The Guernsey.

"The Guernseys are noted for their beauty, as well as for their utility. "For the dairyman or dairywoman

who makes butter or sells milk by test, the Guernsey is the breed to keep. Their rich, golden products appeal to those who want good butter and cream.

"I am glad that Kansas is awakening to her dairy possibilities. With your broad acres covered with rich, luxuriant grasses, the Kansas dairyman has every advantage and, as it costs no more to feed a pure-bred cow than a scrub 'cow boarder,' it behooves every farmer to work into a good butter breed of cows as soon as possible.

"If he cannot at once buy pure-bred cattle he may get grades or go into partnership with two or three of his neighbors and buy a pure-bred sire of the best breeding possible. A good sire is more than half the herd.

"Here in Wisconsin many of us practice soiling. Instead of making our cows use up their energy in hunting their food, we carry it directly to them from the field, and I can truly say that

it is time and labor well spent.

"The cows appreciate and respond to good feed and plenty of it. I know the average farmer is a busy man, but it will pay him in dollars and cents to soil his crops. We cut oats, rape and sweet corn when it is green, and these are greatly relished by the cows.

"I like to sing this little song to my idling maids and working metrons in the

idling maids and working matrons in the

"'Lie in the shade, my pretty maid, Let nothing disturb your dream.
I'll furnish the feed—all that you need— If you will produce the cream."
MRS. HELEN BOOTH DONNELLY, Breeder of Guernsey Cattle, Manitowoc,

About Line Breeding.

"We were very much interested in "We were very much interested in your article on page 8 of the November 11 issue of Kansas Farmer entitled, 'Line Breeding.' But few of us understood just how this is done from generation to generation. Will you please explain fully in your next issue, as some of us would like to try it in our hog breeding operations?"—Spring Brook Farm, Lone Star, Kan.

The terms used in connection with

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breeding operations are so indiscrimbreeding operations are so indiscrininately used that they lose much of their real meaning. To get at the meaning of line breeding let us state the meaning of other terms first.

Close-breeding, in-breeding and inter-inately are practically synonymous terms, and indicate the mating of animals that are related. Close-breeding indicates closeness of relationship in animals thus closeness of relationship in animals thus bred. In-breeding denotes the breeding together of related animals in a single instance without regard to the closeness of he relationship. Inter-breeding means the breeding together of related animals of alien blood.

Following these comes the term in-and-in breeding, and this indicates the breeding together of animals that are closely related for a number of genera-tions. In-breeding relates to single acts of coupling relatives, while in-and-in breeding has reference to repetition and close continuity in the breeding together related animals.

Now, line-breeding has to do with inand-in bred animals belonging to a cer-tain family in the breed and is practiced for the sake of perpetuating the good qualities of some particular sire. To illustrate: Anxiety 4th was a famous Hereford sire, whose qualities every owner would naturally desire to perpetuate in his herd. His first calves would, of course, contain only half of his blood and half of that of their reserving dams. Avaiding very close spective dams. Avoiding very close breeding, the grandsons and grand-daughters of Anxiety might be bred together and then the herd continued by having every animal in it so bred that it would contain some Anxiety blood it would contain some Anxiety blood. This Anxiety blood would probably appear on both sides of the pedigree, but might appear several times on one side

The best herd of Herefords in Kansas is line-bred, and so is the best herd in Missouri. As a calf would have 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grand-parents and 16 great-great-grandparents, there would be a chance for Anxiety to appear a number of times in the pediree, either in his own name or that of

his sons or daughters.

As line breeding has for its chief object the securing and maintenance of a ject the securing and maintenance of a uniformity of type, it simply means a greater prepotency in the animals so bred. It is the quickest way possible to secure these results but, as it must start with more or less of in and in breeding, and as animals will perpetuate their bad as well as their good qualities, these are dangers to be guarded against.

Line breeding is usually beneficial and

Line breeding is usually beneficial and yet it must not be carried too far or the bad qualities will also be intensified. Perhaps no class of Shorthorn cattle has been line bred to a greater extent than have those of the Bates families, and in their earlier history they were famous as prize winners. For the past half century, however, the pure Bates cattle have not been numerous in the shot leets of the show rings. When Bates-bred cows are mated with Cruickshank bulls the results have been highly shank bulls the results have been highly satisfactory. This seems to show conclusively that the Bates cattle were line-bred for too long a time during their later history.

Cruickshank cattle were much mixed in their earlier history by the frequent purchase of cows from other breeders, but in later years the breeding was closer in line, though this herd was dispersed too early to determine results in full.

too early to determine results in full.

If properly done, line breeding is of the greatest value in building up a herd, stablishing uniformity of type and intensing prepotency, but if too long continued there may result a loss of size, delicacy of constitution and a general deterioration. If poor quality is selected in the breeding animals, line breeding will tear down a herd quicker than any other agency. other agency.

Nearly All Farm Products Higher.

Short crops of corn, potatoes, hay and cats and a good crop of cotton have had their effect on the prices which are being paid to farmers for their products. thre regarding prices paid on October 1, compared with that date a year ago, shows that barley averaged 45.6 per cent higher; potatoes, 30.2 per cent higher; hay, 22.7 per cent higher; oats, 1.4 per cent higher; corp. 7.5 per cent higher; hay, 22.7 per cent higher; oats, 17.4 per cent higher; corn, 7.5 per cent higher; buckwheat, 2.4 per cent lower; wheat, 5.7 per cent lower; chickens, 6.0 per cent lower; butter, 9.2 per cent lower; eggs, 10.7 per cent lower; flax-seed, 12.4 per cent lower, and cotton 23.3 lens cent lower. Prices on September 1. per cent lower, and cotton 23.3 per cent lower. Prices on September 1, compared with last year, for clover seed averaged 23.2 per cent higher; sweet potatoes, 23.1 per cent higher; onions, 5.1 per cent higher; honey, 2.2 per cent higher; cabbage, same; mik, .5 per cent lower; beans, .9 per cent lower; milch If You Have

Cattle, Hogs or Sheep to Market

Or Are Thinking of Buying Feeders—

Remember, that upon your choice of a commission firm may largely depend your profits. We invite your consignments, whether large or small. Whether you are a feeder who ships only an occasional carload, or a regular shipper, you may rest assured of first-class service and highest market value. Our feeder-buying service is unexcelled. Send us your orders for anything you want in the line of feeding cattle or sheep and save money and worry.

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Chicago Kansas City So. St. Joseph Sioux City So. Omaha So. St. Paul E. St. Louis E. Buffalo

Ft. Worth Denver

cows, 1.1 per cent lower; horses, 4.1 per cent lower; apples, 4.6 per cent lower; beef cattle, 4.7 per cent lower; veal calves, 5.0 per cent lower; wool, 11.9 per cent lower; lambs, 14.2 per cent lower; sheep, 18.7 per cent lower; hogs, 21 per cent lower.

A MANUAL OF FARM ANIMALS.

A MANUAL OF FARM ANIMALS.

By Merrit W. Harper, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University. Cloth, 5½x7½ inches, 545 pages. Illustrated. A practical guide to the choosing, breeding and keeping of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. This book is written with the view to aid in the practical every-day work with farm animals. It has chapters on judging, breeding, feeding, care and diseases of all classes of farm animals. It is fully illustrated and will be of great value to all live stock farmers. Sent postpaid for \$2.00. Both of above books just published. Send for catalog of Practical Books on the Farm and Garden.

J. J. HIGGINS & CO., 55 State Street, Boston, Mass.

A Home-Made Stacker.

Most farmers are accustomed to making use of old materials when occasion offers and their ingenuity and their equipment will permit, but more could

and in a few minutes the load can be shoved upon the elevator and carried onto the stack.

"A hour-horsepower gasoline engine is used, and with this combination stacks can be built containing several hundred bushels of grain and the stack can be run to a height beyond the reach of

any pitcher.
"I believe this rig would be just the thing for filling a silo."

Food Prices Will Continue High.

The farmer is assured of good prices for his products so long as the demand for food increases more rapidly than the supply of food. The number of people engaged in producing food have not increased in proportion to those em-ployed in other industries and the increased demand on the farmer will cause food prices to continue high until the food prices to continue high until the area or productive capacity of our lands is notably increased. Bearing on this line of thought his statement by Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is interesting:

"I hope to see the men who are looking for making on the country dis-

ing for work go to the country dis-





Learn to Know Your Live Stock your

The book tells you about the ailments of your cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and chickens. Gives symptoms and enables you to treat all ordinary cases at home. Veterinarians use it in their practice. Pages are large and well illustrated. Dr. Roberts, the eminent veterinarian, has dedicated it freely to the use of live stock owners. Get a copy free from your druggist. If not there, enclose 10c in stamps to pay postage and address

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if real thought were given to the matter.

An instance of the utilization of things which might otherwise have gone to the scrap pile is shown in the ac-

companying picture.

This is a home-made stacker, which
the owner believes to be the only one in
the world, and was built by Leroy Cady, of Glasco, Kan., who describes it as fol-

"As the picture indicates, the grain is carried upon the stack by an elevator which can be raised to any angle desired. The header barges used with this stacker are so constructed that the rear end can be opened, being hinged with a couple of hinges to the high side.

"A load is driven up just past the end of the elevator, which is raised up to permit the load to drive in. Then the elevator is let down just to rear of rack and just a little below the level of same. The rear end of the rack is swung open

be done along this line on most farms tricts for it instead of to the crowded cities. Just as soon as they do, just so soon will the prices find their normal level. But so long as all the unemployed rush to the cities and the farmer cannot get help to till and harvest and move his crops, just so long will the American workingman find the meat item on his bill of fare growing smaller and less frequent."

> A farmer's best returns are those secured from the sale of the finished product. No farmer or organization of farmers can demand or even expect a high price for mixed, inferior product. The greatest value of community production lies in their ability to meet the demands of fancy trade. For it is these markets that pay the highest prices. Once a community secures the reputation of supplying the fancy markets the other markets drop in line because it pays to sell products that have quality and a reputation behind them.



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Dairying in Western Kansas.

At the Plainville farmers' institute F. C. Frisbie made a talk worth hearing. Dairying and poultry, Mr. Frisble considers, taking one year with another, the most profitable branches of farming. In dairying he follows no scientific system of feeding, but aims to provide plenty of good feed and gives his cows all they will eat. Also one year with another he preferred poultry to wheat. Of course every farmer could not follow his system profitably, but a great many could make their path in life smoother by paying more attention to dairying and poultry.

Difference in Tested Cows.

An illustration of the difference in the individuality of cows is shown in the records of a herd kept at the New York State Station. The best cow in the herd State Station. The best cow in the herd averaged 10,150 pounds of 4 per cent milk annually for three years on \$58 worth of feed. The poorest cow averaged 3,350 pounds of 5.85 per cent milk on \$52.40 worth of feed. If in one year the poorer half of the herd had been replaced by animals equal to those in the better half it would have increased the yearly revenue \$237.40, if the milk had been sold at current shipper's price, or \$379.90 if the butter-fat had been sold, with an added expense of only \$40, the cost of the extra food consumed by the better cow.

Holstein Improvement.

A farmers' bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture says the practice of officially testing dairy cows has proven to be an efficient factor in weeding out the unprofitable members of the herd. The Wisconsin station has published during the year results of official testing in that state for the past ten years. During the first five years of the decade the average production of aged Holstein cows on a seven days' test aged Holstein cows on a seven days' test was 397.5 pounds of milk and 13.9 pounds of milk-fat, while in the last five years of the decade the average producyears of the decade the average produc-tion of this class was 432.9 pounds of milk and 15.3 pounds of milk-fat. This gain was due in large part to improved breeding, feeding and selection of the dairy stock.

The Dairy Herd.

It is not difficult to find men, even in the most prosperous dairy communi-ties, who do not believe that dairying pays. They have tried it and failed. Some have purchased good stock, but poor management or false economy in housing or feeding prevented them from getting the results they expected, but by far the largest number of these failures are due to the use of animals that are not adapted to dairying.

Those who purchase a few cows when the price of fat is high and sell them off when the price goes down, naturally have a rather poor opinion of the dairy business. To obtain the best results it is essential that the animals purchased for the dairy should be of the strict dairy the strict that the same of th dairy type and be made a permanent part of the farm live stock. Those who purchase cows with the intention of milking them but a short time and then selling them off when the price of butter-fat drops or when the animal goes dry, naturally look more for beef pro-ducers rather than milk producers. It is impossible to build up a good dairy herd by this method. Dual purpose animals may be used in some localities to good advantage, but to get the best results one of the special dairy breeds should be used. This does not mean that only thoroughbred animals should be used, but animals that are bred for milk production. A good dairy cow should produce enough butter-fat in her best days that the value of the beef may be of secondary importance if not entirely ignored.

A person purchasing an implement considers first how much service he can get out of it, and not its value as scrap iron when worn out. Those who pur-chase dairy cows should consider how much butter-fat she will produce, and not the value of her hide and carcass.— E. A. MARKHAM.

Before the recent session of Congress was a bill providing that butter be not held in cold storage for a period longer than six months. At a recent meeting of the National Creamery Butter Workers' Association a resolution was adopted

favoring not less than one year as the period for which butter may be stored. The same association passed a reso-lution to the effect that old duty on Canadian cream be restored. Be it remembered that under the recently established duty of 5 cents per gallon on cream resulted in Canada shipping into the United States the past season cream equivalent to 7,000,000 pounds of butter.

Merchant and Farming.

Why is the merchant interested in farming and better farming? The vol-ume of the merchant's business is meas-ured by the products of the farm. The larger the crop, the more the farmer has to sell and the more he will buy. The merchant who buys from the farmer and sells to the farmer will have the big business in the good crop year. The merchant who does not deal with farmers, deals with those who manufacture for the farmers, or who are engaged in transporting goods to or from the farm, or they may be making things for those who manufacture or transport goods to or from the farm. At the last analysis it is hard to find anyone whose business is not measured by the products of the farm, says Prof. W. C. Palmer.

In a poor crop year the merchant has a hard time, traveling men are taken off the road, railroads reduce the number of their laborers, banks do little business, and all live in hopes of a good crop next year.

Why She is Boss.

Americans do not take kindly to the idea of chains and slavery, but many a dairyman has unconsciously drifted into the condition. He is chained to a worthless, willful cow.

The man doesn't know where he is going; he simply follows the cow. That is how he came to be tied up to this creature; he didn't know what he was doing, nor what the cow was doing-or rather what she was not doing. In fact, there has been altogether too little looking and knowing in this man's business. He has worked hard with his hands, but little with his lead pencil, and the dollars have come his way year. and the dollars have come his way very reluctantly. As for the cow, the only thing she has done right well is to drag her owner after her and to pick up a living without paying for it, says Prof. W. J. Fraser.

The cow is not worried nor disposed

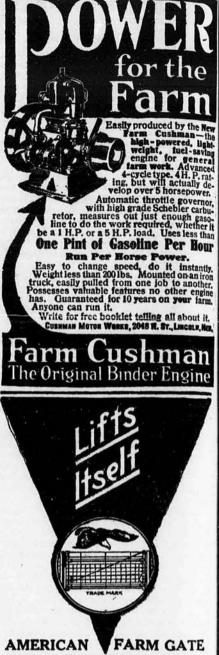
to look on the dark side of life. far she has found no trouble in pulling her owner along without his asking any questions, and she now feels sure that her milk record will never be inquired into. This presuming creature doesn't know about the key within the dairyman's reach.

man's reach.

The cow has been satisfied to make 133 pounds of butter fat in a year, thus returning a profit of only 77 cents in 365 days. If the dairyman had 474 cows of this kind, he could make from them a total of \$1 a day, and with that he could keep soul and body together.

But do not mistake this cow for a rare specimen of an almost extinct family. On the contrary, she is very common and popular on all our prairies—a cow of consequence. She is actually a leader; she leads that dairyman (and a great many other dairymen) where she will, while grazing contentedly. She has a following of one-fourth the cows in Illi-

It may be said for this cow that she is not a vicious animal. The dairyman has nothing to fear from her horns or her feet. She is well-behaved and usually there is nothing suspicious about her manner. But when it comes to remorseless stealing of the bread from the mouths of the dairyman's family, her tribe may well be classed with the great business sharks and trusts that prey upon the people. She has cheated the dairymen of this state out of millions of dollars the past year without the slightest shame or nervousness. And yet they follow this cow as though they have never known freedom from such an incumbrance.



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National Dairy Show Observations

Continued From Page Five

the profitableness of the cows you are milking? I am sure, almost, that one-half the herd is paying the board of the other half. Then why not quit feeding the poor half—sell them now—and give the good half of the herd more feed and make more money? Save half the and make more money? Save half the milking labor, too.

No, the farm dairyman does not need Dolly Dimple. Most likely she would be a failure in his hands. Her mechanism is to be compared with that of the finest a failure in his hands. Her mechanism is to be compared with that of the finest watch. The ordinary feeder and caretaker could not get results from her. The farmer can have the 300-pound butter-fat grade cow and can keep her machinery going at great profit. To get such cows, buy a bull calf from some good herd. Attend the next dairy show and buy. I saw bull calves from great cows offered at \$150 to \$250. These calves were good enough to head any dairyman's pure-bred herd, and at the head of a grade herd nothing better could be desired. What the progeny of one of these bulls may do is illustrated by the grade Guernsey cow Bessie, on exhibition at the show. In one year this cow made an official record of 777.945 pounds of butter-fat, winning the Wisconsin dairy cow competition. This cow is an exceptionally large producer, of course, but you are as likely to have an exception in your herd as the man in Wisconsin, and to own such a cow as this is to be rich. But you'll never know what you have in the herd until you begin weighing the milk and testing. You may have diamonds in the rough and not know it. and not know it.

The general manager of the show was A. O. Auten, a long-time dairyman and Jersey breeder. In a speech he paid this tribute to the dairy cow. None but a good man and a good dairyman could write three such paragraphs.

good man and a good dairyman could write three such paragraphs:

"In our improved breeds of dairy cattle the nation has one of its most valued resources. It is the producer, the creative power, that keeps the world going. How to produce, and at the same time not waste, but save and reinforce the raw material, is the study of the economist. Conservation is the watchword.

"The present-day dairy cow not only converts the earth's green vegetation into untold wealth, but makes the earth

into untold wealth, but makes the earth better by returning to its soil a fertilizing power for greater growth than it originally possessed. This is 'production and conservation' in its truest sense.

"The improved dairy cow is a heavy producer, an economical producer, and consequently most profitable. She bears offspring with this same economic creative ability. And, above all, she gives back to the earth as much fertility as her scrub prototype, and costs no more her scrub prototype, and costs no more to keep. The cow will virtually make two blades of grass grow where one grew before."

The federal dairy division took an active interest in this show. It maintained a working dairy located in a model barn. The cows were twenty grades and thoroughbreds—good and poor—picked up somewhere about Chicago and loaned by farmers for the occasion. Each cow was fed all she would consume of a good dairy ration, the base casion. Each cow was fed all she would consume of a good dairy ration, the base being alfalfa hay. The milk was weighed and tested daily and the cow given credit for the butter-fat and skim milk produced, and against this was charged the cost of feed. These figures were posted on the stall of each cow. The lesson taught by figures was the object of the demonstration. The figd an unusual variation in test of milk from day to day, and even in quantity produced—this no doubt due to the strange surroundings and the excitement occasioned by the visiting crowds. The figures showed that some good-looking pure-breds were not as profitable as some grades, and that a number of the cows were not paying for number of the cows were not paying for their feed, and showing further that the cow owner is groping in the dark un-less he tests his cows. A government expert lectured daily in this barn, using the cows and charts to illustrate his talk. These lectures were highly in-structive. They should have been heard by every cow owner within a thousand miles of Chicago.

The above demonstration was arranged by Chief Rawl of the dairy division, who is losing no opportunity to

show the need of more careful cow se-lection and in more economical butterfat production. Every man, federal or state, connected with the dairy industry proves by the work he is doing that in these two respects must dairying be profitable or unprofitable.

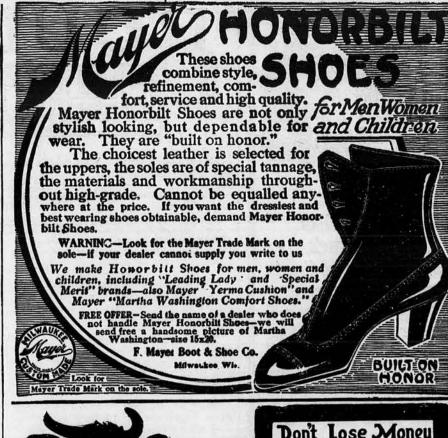
The federal dairy division also demonstrated a cheap and efficient farm milk house. In this building the hand cream separator is located, the cream cooled and held until delivery. Its convenience and usefulness was apparent. The plans for this structure will later be given in Kansas Farmer. The Blue Valley Creamery Co. also showed a farm cream house and an attendant explained the advantages, methods of construction, etc., to the interested visitor. This cream house was fully equipped. It demonstrated how an inexpensive structure through which fresh water runs as ture through which fresh water runs as it is pumped for the stock will maintain a low temperature and permit the hold-ing of cream for several days in perfect condition. This structure was more ex-pensive than that shown by the government, but the two buildings were constructed along the same general lines.

The James sanitary barn equipment was an interesting exhibit which attracted much attention. This equipment is designed specifically to enable the dairyman to keep his barn and his cows cleaner, cut down the cost of caring for the cattle in the barn, and to increase profits. The stalls and manure carriers are practical, sanitary, easily installed, labor saving, and the cost moderate. I believe this modern stall and tie can be installed at as low cost as any substantial and reasonably effective wood stall can be built.

The man who visited this show could not feel other than that the dairy in-dustry is engaging the best thought of the present day. The owner, herdsmen and caretakers are men of high intelligence and have placed the breeding of dairy animals and the feeding and milkdairy animals and the feeding and milking of cows in the list of highly honorable callings. The man who feels that in milking a few cows he has humbled himself, has engaged in a business beneath his dignity, has another guess coming. The effect of a show like this should be that of making the dairyman more contented with his calling. Leaving the show the visitor immediately plunged into the sordid section of the great Chicago, where poverty was oppressive. The man who has the privilege of working in the pure air amid his lege of working in the pure air amid his cows and crops would be a more con-tented man did he take time to see how a part of the world lives.

The annual dinner of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manu-facturers is one of the big occasions of dairy show week, although a half hundary snow week, athough a han hundred dinners are given by as many organizations. Prof. McKay, formerly of Iowa Agricultural College, is secretary of this association. The dinner speakers this year, as always, are the big men, each in his respective line, in the country. The general subject was "Conservation by Better Farming." As usual Kapses contributed its share of speak-Kansas contributed its share of speak-ers. These were President Waters and Director Webster of the Kansas Agricul-tural College. To arrange a "better farming" program without one or the other of these gentlemen would be well nigh impossible.

"The Educated Farmer" was the topic of President Waters. He told what the schools and other agencies of the country were doing to give the farmer a better understanding of his business. "The world must be fed, and the farmer must feed it. During the past 50 years the yield of farm crops has been douthe yield of farm crops has been dou-bled by an increased acreage. During the next 50 years the yield must be doubled, but by doubling the yield per acre can this be accomplished, and while this is being done the soil must be saved," he said. "This increase must come from better soil culture, more systematic crop rotation, better utilization of our manures, etc., and a considerable part of it must come from planting bet-ter seed." In the above few sentences ter seed." In the above few sentences is concentrated the whole future of agriculture in this country. Dwell on these statements, and, while this condition may not concern you directly, gray-headed reader, you have children and grandchildren who will be confronted





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with these problems as sure as the world moves. Help them to realize the situa-tion and start them on the road to comfort and contentment by better farm methods.

Speaking of "The Farmer of the West," Director Webster referred spe-cifically to the man who is endeavoring to dig a living from the soil west of the 100th meridian and extending to the Rocky Mountains. "This section is destined to become one of the greatest producing centers for live stock in America. The transition from the open range to the abandoned wheat farm has range to the abandoned wheat farm has taught that forage crops are, to a workable degree, sure; that Kafir corn, milo and sorghum will produce sufficient grain for the needs of the stock farmer," he said. "The wheat farmer has no place in the development of the dry farming area. The establishment of dry farming methods has insured practical success in the gulture of feed crops, and the farmer the culture of feed crops, and the farmer in this area must succeed through live

So, in closing, this sentiment of the

dairy show is appropriate:
"Man shall not live by bread alone. His bread must be buttered, if he attains the highest civilization. Milk is the one perfect human food. Butter and cheese exemplify man's subtlest alchemy. The cow leads the way in his rise in the scale of civilization. Dairying is the incomparable industry of man's development. It furnishes the most satisfying and sustaining food. The greatest de-privation the human race could suffer physically would be the loss of the dairy cow. All hail the cow, most perfect product of man's refining power in ani-

mal improvement!

"The dairy cow is queen. The National Dairy Show is her court."



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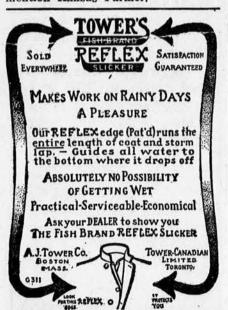
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POULTRY

The turkey's thanksgiving day is the day after Thanksgiving.

The goose's thanksgiving day is the day after Christmas day.

But the poor old hen has no thanksgiving day at all, for she is liable to be made into a pot pie any old day of the

The scarcity of fresh eggs and their consequent high price ought to be conducive to more egg farms in the vicinity of all the larger towns.

The demand for strictly fresh eggs is always greater than the supply, and though a greater supply might lower the price, still it would always be big enough to be profitable.

The cost of proper buildings on an egg farm ought not to be very expensive, and whoever undertook such an enterprise would be sure to realize large returns on the investment.

The problem of more eggs on the farm would be solved in a great many in-stances if the farmers would provide warmer quarters for the hens. Bank up the poultry houses with straw, hay, fodder, or anything to make them warmer.

During the holidays of Thanksgiving and Christmas, when turkeys are worth 15 to 20 cents per pound, a farmer ought to realize that there is money in raising turkeys. After the first few weeks of their lives, it takes but little grain to keep turkeys in healthful condition, as their food consists mostly of the bugs and insects that they gather. A little extra feed is needed at fattening time, but outside of that their gain ing time, but outside of that their gain is clear profit. It costs a fourth as much more to raise a pound of pork than a pound of turkey, and you don't run the risk of losing the whole bunch with cholera. Then the care of them is inconsequential compared to the feeding and care of hogs. More turkeys on the farm would certainly increase the in-

The same arguments apply to geese. They are great foragers and get most of their living by grazing in out-of-theway places, and proving to be the scavengers of the farm by picking up the stray food particles that are laying here and there and everywhere, which, if not otherwise disposed of, would be a source of discomfort, if not of ill health, to everybody on the farm. Geese are very hardy and are immune from all diseases that afflict chickens and turkeys. They are easily raised and need hardly any care after they are a few weeks old. There is always a good demand in the market for prime young geese, and an especial demand for them at Christmas. Their feathers also are very valuable, and these can be picked twice a year. More geese on the farm would mean more money in the farmer's pocketbook.

A Farm Flock of Leghorns.

Mr. Kohler, in an article published in KANSAS FARMER earlier in the year, tells us about the heavy egg yield of his flock of 50 Rhode Island Red hens during the month beginning about the middle of March and ending the same time in April, which is the hen's best laying

What did they do in the months of January and February, or during the first six months of the year? I would like very much to have Mr. Kohler answer through the columns of Kansas FARMER.

While I frankly admit that the Rhode Island Reds are good chickens, good, fair layers, and goot sitters and mothers, yet all experiment stations give the preference to the White Leghorns as layers.

In the six months beginning January and ending June 30 my flock of 160 Rose Comb White Leghorns laid 14,555 eggs—90 155/160 eggs to the hen—which is a good record for a farm flock, and I think will compare favorably with Mr. Kebley's Rhode Island Rade that perhaps Kohler's Rhode Island Reds that perhaps he fed purposely for laying, while I only gave my flock very ordinary care, as I am a farmer's wife and have not the time to give them any extra attention beyond keeping nests and perches clean and keeping fresh water within easy reach at all times. They were fed but little in warm weather, as they forage a large portion of their food, which keeps them healthy.

The houses in which hens are kept

should be kept clean, especially in win-ter. The use of drop boards under all perches lessens the labor of removing droppings and leaves the floor space for the distribution of straw and litter in which to scatter their feed, which, when the weather is cold, affords them the necessary exercise to keep them in good laying condition.

I hope to have 200 hens in my flock in 1912, and I think I am excusable for the pride I take in my flock of "Peerless Layers," which are direct descendants of

the "White Elephants."
The White Leghorns are a pretty, graceful breed, of uniform size and color, and are superior to the Brown Leghorns in size, and I think they lay a larger egg. They also breed truer to color, while the Rose Comb is given the preference over the Single Comb on account of the size, which is small and compact and seldom or never frozen.

One lady who purchased eggs from me in the latter part of February reports pullets laying in August, which certainly speaks well for the early laying qualities of the Rose Comb White Leghorns.

One gleans a great deal of useful in-formation from the pages of KANSAS FARMER in regard to the care of poultry; one also gets good and quick returns from an ad put in the FARMER. I in-serted an ad in KANSAS FARMER last year which sold almost my entire flock of cockerels, and I will have another ad in the FARMER for cockerels next month.

—MRS. JENNIE MARTIN.

Feeding the Laying Pullets.

The feed of all adult birds, whether pullets or not, consists of two essential parts: (a) the whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and (b) the mixture of dry ground grains which has come to be generally known as a dry mash. These two component parts of the ration and the methods of feeding them will be considered separately. In addition to the grains and dry mash, oyster shell, dry cracked bone, grit, and charcoal are kept in slatted troughs, and are accessible at all times. Plenty of clean water is furnished. About five pounds of clover hay cut into 1-inch lengths is fed dry daily to each 100 birds in winter. When the wheat, oats, and cracked corn are given, the birds are always ready and anxious for them, and they scratch in the litter for the very last kernel before going to the trough where an abundance of feed is in store

It is very evident that the hens like the broken and whole grains better than the mixture of the fine, dry materials; yet they by no means dislike the latter, for they help themselves to it, a mouthful or two at a time, whenever they seem to need it, and never go to bed with empty crops, so far as noted. They apparently do not like it well enough to gorge themselves with it, and sit down, loaf, get overfat, and lay softshelled eggs, as is so commonly the case with Plymouth Rocks when they are given warm morning mashes in troughs. Some of the advantages of this method

of feeding are that the mash is put in the hoppers at any convenient time, only guarding against an exhaustion of the supply, and the entire avoidance of the mobbing that always occurs at trough feeding when that is made a meal of the day, whether it be at morning or evening. There are no tailings to be gathered up or wasted, as is common when a full meal of mash is given at night. The labor is very much less, enabling a person to care for more birds than when the regular evening meal is

Taking first the dry grains, the following may be said in regard to the method in which they are fed. Early in the morning for each 100 hens four quarts of whole corn is scattered on the litter, which is six to eight inches deep at the floor. This is not mixed into the on the floor. This is not mixed into the



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litter, for the straw is dry and light, and enough of the grain is hidden so the hirds commence scratching for it almost mediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed the same way two quarts of wheat and two quarts of oats. This is all of he regular feeding that is done.

The litter which the station now uses for its houses in preference to all others which have been tried, consists of a mixthe shavings can be obtained in this part of the country from box mills in tales, which are sold at a price of about pates, which are solutions are spread on the floor of the pen to a depth of some five to seven inches. From six to eight bales will cover the floor of a n which accommodates from 100 to 125 birds. On top of these shavings is spread thin layer of straw. Straw which has thin layer of state of the beause it is been baled is preferred because it is liable to be broken and will conseuently wear longer in the pen. This ombination of straw and shavings gives occilent satisfaction as a litter. The xcellent satisfaction as a litter. straw serves the purpose of protecting the shavings so that they last a longer time than would otherwise be the case before they are finally worked up into a mass of fine material which packs lown and becomes damp. The shavings become damp much less quickly than does a litter of straw alone. This is because they are finer, and the birds can keep them worked over much more thoroughly. This constantly exposes and dries out new portions of the mass of litter. Using this combination of shavings and straw it is not usually found ecessary to change the litter in the pens oftener than once in three months.

It is in regard to the dry mash portion of the ration in which the changes already referred to have been made. The dry mash which was formerly used at the station had the following com-

P	ounds
Wheat bran	200
Corn meal	100
Middlings	100
Gluten meal or brewers' grains.	100
Linseed meal	100
Beef scrap	100
A	

The experience with the station with this mash extending as it has over a number of years has indicated that it was somewhat too rich. The relatively large amount of such concentrated feeds as linseed meal and gluten meal seemed to make too rich a ration for the well-being of the fowls. During the years when this mash was fed more or less difficulty was always experienced with liver troubles in the birds. Birds died with all the symptoms that would be expected to come from indigestion arising from feeding too righ feed.

expected to come from indigestion arising from feeding too rich food.

In planning the new dry mash ration consideration was given to the psysiological conditions under which the birds developed and under which they were placed in the laying houses. It is evident that the bringing of the birds in from the range upon which they have grown from little chickens, into the laying houses, is apt to be a very violent and abrupt transition. It has seemed in studying the birds in the fall of the and abrupt transition. It has seemed in studying the birds in the fall of the year that this change was an important time in the life of the bird, and that the results during the subsequent winter with reference to egg production depended much upon the way the transition from range conditions to the laying house was made. It seemed advisable. house was made. It seemed advisable, both on general grounds and from ob-servation of the birds themselves, to make this change as gradual as possible. With this idea in mind the pullets have been brought into the houses from the range much earlier during the past few years than was the custom before. It is the custom at the present time to bring in the pullets from the range as soon as possible after the first of Sep-

When the pullets are brought in as tarly as this it is not, of course, advisable to shut them up entirely in the bouse at once. On the contrary, the work is planned in such a way that there is always a freshly seeded yard full of green grass for the birds to run in after they are brought into the house until cold weather sets in in the fall. In other words, the birds are brought from free range into a condition of restricted range, but with better pasturage on the restricted than on free range. The yards are freshly seeded and have not been trampled down or burned and ly as this it is not, of course, advisnot been trampled down or burned and dried out by the sun, as is the grass on the open range from which the birds are taken. In this way the attempt is made to have the transition from open tange conditions to house conditions as gradual as possible. After about two months, or occasionally even a little longer of restricted range, the birds are

finally shut up in the curtain front house for the winter season.

Further, in accordance with this idea of gradual change, it is thought wise not to put the pullets which are brought in from the free range condition abruptly onto the heavy, forced-laying mash which it seems to be necessary for them which it seems to be necessary for them to have during the winter months if they are to do their best in the way of egg production. It has been said that a hen will not lay her best unless she is on full feeding. This is quite true, but it is probably equally true that a great deal of harm can be done to a pullet in regard to her future egg production by abruptly bringing her from free range conditions into restricted yards or to en-tire confinement in the house and putting her on a heavy, rich laying mash like the one which was formerly fed at this station. On the contrary, it seems reasonable to bring the birds more gradually on to this rich ration. It is in accordance with this idea that the dry mash feed which is now used at the station has been planned. The formulas and methods of feeding this new dry mash are given below. It will be noted that the mash is made richer in successive months. These formulas are planned on the assumption that the pul-lets will be brought into the winter laying quarters some time during the month of September. The composition of the dry mash fed to pullets is as follows:

Bran.	embe														300 lbs.
Corn	meal.														100 lbs.
Middl	ings.								٠		٠				100 lbs.
Meat	scra	p.													100 lbs.
Sec	ond	m	101	n	th		iı	1		1	a	v	iı	ng	house

(October		2770		
Bran				200 lbs.
Corn meal				100 lbs.
Middlings				100 lbs.
Gluten meal.				100 lbs.
Meat scrap.				100 lbs.
Third month	in th	ne la	ying he	ouse (No
rember) —				

The mash has the same composition as that of the second month given above with the addition of 50 pounds of linseed meal.

Fourth month in the laying house The mash has the same composition as that of the second month given above.

Fifth month in the laying house—
The mash has the same composition as that of the third month given above. From this time on 50 pounds of linseed meal are put into the mash as given for the second month above every alternate month. That is to say, one month linseed meal is fed and the next month it is not.

This dry mash made as described above is kept before the birds all the time in open hoppers of the type which has been described in previous publications from this station.

The advantage which it is believed have resulted from this method of feeding the laying pullets are twofold; first, in the good effect on the vitality of the birds, and, second, in its effect on the evenness of egg production during the winter months. It is a fact well known to poultrymen that if pullets are too rapidly forced for egg production in the early fall there is a marked tendency for them to moult during the winter at just the time when they should be doing their best work in egg production. Since adopting the method of feeding the pullets described above, not only have the birds been much freer of digestive troubles and diseases involving the liver, but also there has been no moulting in the birds, and, second, in its effect on the also there has been no moulting in the early winter after a short spurt of egg production in the fall months. On the contrary the egg production on this plan begins in September and gradually and steadily increases through the winter months. During the past two years while this method of feeding has been used, there has been hardly a pullet in winter moult, whereas on the old system of feeding such birds were common every year.—Maine Experiment Station.

Aids in Selecting Breeding Stock.

The establishment and maintenance of a successful breeding herd means that the manager or owner must constantly be culling his stock. At the outset he must select the entire group; and as offspring are produced, selections must annually be made from these to replace the animals culled out and turned on the general market. Without a few perthe general market. Without a lew permanent, well-fixed and definite rules for selections, few men can make any real headway in improving and building up their herds. Some men undertake to establish and maintain herds by haphazard selections, and then wonder

why they do not succeed.

When it comes to actually picking out animals, says Ellis Rail in the Breeders'

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Gazette, it is extremely hard to put one

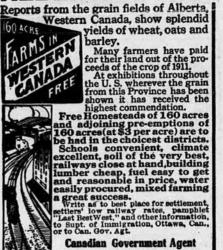
point over all others as being of first importance, but there is nothing of greater importance than type. One of the first requisites to successful selection is to have a definite type in mind and to stick to it. As to what that type shall be, each man must choose for himself. The popular demand to some extent, and utility in particular, should indicate to him a desirable type. The matter of importance is to decide upon some definite tangible type. some definite tangible type, and have it so clearly in mind that it will always be recognized. Then select animals of that type and nothing else, thus secur-ing uniformity in the here and in the offspring. Probably any one may recall individuals who have concluded without much thought that they would establish a breeding herd. They went out here and there to buy and did buy many good animals. But when these animals were assembled, they were of many types and made anything but a desirable foundation. Likewise their offspring presented the same wide range of variability. The principal reason for such

presented the same wide range of variability. The principal reason for such results usually is that the man who got the herd together had no definite idea of what he wanted except what he vaguely defined as a good animal. The consequences could be nothing else than an incompatibility of types at mating time, and therefore almost every sort of offspring imaginable. The mating of different types within a breed is sure to cause variation in the offspring. This cause variation in the offspring. This is a point that is often overlooked. Too many men fail to realize that nearly all our breeds of live stock have large enough numbers to present several dif-ferent types. The breeding of animals

simply because they are registered in the same herd book is no indication of judicious breeding.

Once a type is intelligently chosen, it should be adhered to rigidly. There is nothing else where it is a better policy to adhere to your standard than in the breeding business. The history of our modern breeds is replete with the names of men who fixed in their minds an ideal and strove constantly to attain it, never turning to the right nor to the left. This seems to have been one of the left. This seems to have been one of the largest factors for success in the work of Bakewell, that remarkable pioneer of modern breeding practices. He early conceived a definite idea of what he might do, and he worked incessantly toward his ideal type. Cruickshanks' conception of the Scotch shorthorn was idealized in his mind as a beginner in the cattle business, but it was thirty years later ere ness, but it was thirty years later ere he began to realize his hopes. Had he not shown the persistence of Job and held steadfastly to his idea of type through all those thirty years the whole cattle world would have been the loser. Successful breeders of practically all times bear testimony to the fact that not only are definite ideals necessary, but constant adherence to them is of

equal importance. In fixing a standard and in selecting to fit it, the demands of the time and the probable demands of the future must given due consideration. Rare indeed is that man who can produce some-thing new and also create a demand for it. The financial aspect of the breeding venture always must be observed, and part of the wisdom of selecting rightly is shown by him who knows when to discard sound biological princiwhen to discard sound biological principles because of their too great cost. The thing of large value to any prospective or actual breeder is a full knowledge of the history of the breed he contemplates using. Every breed has its faults as well as its good points, and a complete knowledge of these is essential to accuracy in following a standard. A thor-



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ough knowledge of the breed from its beginning up brings clearly to the mind of a careful student the points which are most valuable and also those which are most undesirable. The knowledge of blood-lines and of the methods of or blood-lines and of the methods of the great constructive improvers of the breed emphasizes their bearing upon successful production. Taken altogether a thorough study of the breed history will do much toward indicating proper ideals. Such ideals carefully chosen and then adhered to constantly will do much toward putting beginners on the way to success. way to success.





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With Christmas but a short time away everyone is more or less busy with their plans for that happy occasion, and not infrequently we hear the complaint that ideas are lacking, and in that case a suggestion or two is of great benefit. The woman who is handy with her needle or crochet book is indeed fortunate, for so many beautiful things can be made in this way. And oftentimes with not a great deal of work and with small expense. To housekeepers all kinds of beautiful linens appeal strongkinds of beautiful linens appeal strongly. And by the addition of an initial or two carefully embroidered, a plain towel or pair of pillow slips or a sheet is given a touch of individuality that is most gratifying. Of course they can be made more elaborate by adding a scalloped edge or by embroidering a design above the hem, or scallops, or by setting in lace, either torchon or hand crocheted. This is also true for a set of table linen or for dresser sets. For the latter, ribbon and lace put together in alternating strips, using a ribbon four in alternating strips, using a ribbon four or five inches wide, are most attractive. Also creton can be used to good advantage for dresser and table covers. When tage for dresser and table covers. When using creton it is a good plan to use a plain material for the body of the cover and trim this with a band of the creton set on above the hem. To make this a little more elaborate a lace edge could be added. Cunning little trays for the dresser can be made with a little ribbon and a pair of embroidery hoops in the following manner: After selecting your hoops, either round or oval, get your ribbon so that it will be wide enough to extend beyond the edge of your hoops, for round hoops six inches in diameter get ribbon nine inches wide and twelve inches long. Fold the ribbon through the middle lengthwise and then sew straight across the ends on the

wrong side. Then turn the ends right side out and you will have a mitered end. Now cover your hoops separately with a narrow ribbon and put them over your ribbon just as you would if you were going to embroider it, only have the right side of the ribbon on what is generally the wrong side of the hoops. A small bow or rosette tacked on where the ribbon on the inner hoop is joined covers the seam and adds the finishing touch to the tray. Bags of all kinds and descriptions are very popular this fall. They are plain or fancy and of ribbon, lace or linen, and some of tapestry. Sofa pillows are always acceptable, for who ever had enough cushions? And they can be made so attractive. Aprons are usually welcomed, from the plain work apron to her more elaborate plain work apron to ner more elaborate sisters that look almost too dainty to be used. Jabots and collars and neck bows are, always good, and often lovely ones can be made from a bit of linen and a scrap of lace too small to do anything else with. Handkerchiefs also are always acceptable, and who doesn't like a dainty or sheer handkerchief? Handkerchief linen can be gotten at a reasonkerchief linen can be gotten at a reason-able price, and either by hemstitching or embroidering the edge or by rolling or embroidering the edge or by forming a hem and whipping a narrow lace edge onto it and adding the initials, the fin-ished article can be made lovely as well as useful. Dainty undergarments appeal as useful. Dainty undergarments appeal to all, and here again the woman who is an artist with her needle can find an unlimited field, and no one would scorn a pretty pair of silk hose, and nowadays a very good quality can be had at a reasonable price. So I might go on mentioning things that could be made, and the real question is to whom shall I give the different things. For the real joy of giving is to feel that you gave each one something that is truly approeach one something that is truly appropriate to their needs and taste.

Some Christmas Suggestions

No. 1835.—A Dainty Holly Design for an Oblong Pin Cushion.

The holly design may be worked in solid or outline embroidery and both sides (two parts are given with this de-



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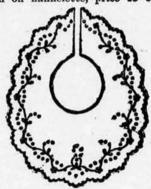


script word "Alphabet" (2-inch letters), corset cover, tie end, shirtwaist set. towel border, Dutch collar, sleeve ornament (star and bars), 12-inch center-piece, two scallop borders, butterfly, jabot, neckwear, pin cushion, bow knot, 1 spray pansy, 3 spray carnations, 1 spray

wheat, 1 spray poppy, 3 spray violets, 3 spray holly, 3 spray maidenhair fern, 1 spray wild rose, 1 spray double rose, 2 spray lily of the valley, 2 spray daisy, 3 spray forget-me-nots. These designs can be used an unlimited number of times. Price of outfit complete, 40 cents.

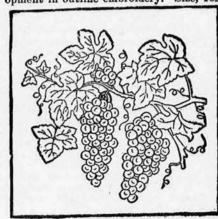
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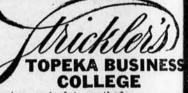
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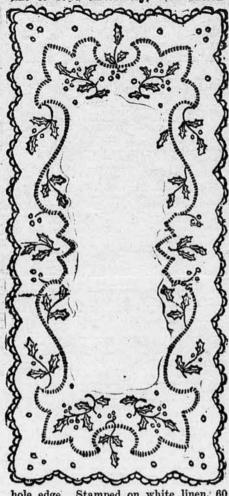


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Rosalpha herd of Jerseys at Holton, Kan., has the credit of owning the first herd of Jersey cattle to be officially tested in Kansas.

Here is the official record, showing name and record number of cow, pounds of milk, fat test, pounds of fat and pounds of butter for each cow during the month of October, 1911.

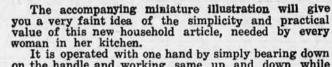
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records for the honor of such s equal or surpass a certain stand-The Holsteins have their A. R. O. Jerseys their R. M., and these Sords show some marvelous performances which are rendered official by the stion of the dairy department of the late Agricultural College, which sends a presentative to test the herd at least the a month for a year. In this the likings, weights, records and tests are ngs, weights, records and tests are actually overlooked by the officer, and besswork and chance entirely elim-

Prior to this time Kansas has had no en of dairy cattle which has been sted in this manner. It has remained a young man, who was himself a stuof our Agricultural College, to take e lead in this matter and have his herd sted officially for a year by a college stein. Ralph J. Lincott, owner of the

This includes every cow in the herd that has ever had a calf or come to her milk, none left out on account of being dry or nearly so, or for any reason. The average time since they had been fresh was 181 days. One cow was 14 years old, another 13 years old; six were twoyear-old heifers of an average of 27 months 22 days; balance young cows. These facts account for a few that were apparently not doing well, but were upon the whole doing creditable work. In feed they had one pound of grain composed of equal parts of wheat, bran and corn chop, by weight, for every three pounds of milk that they gave, and one light feed of alfalfa hay per day; were on very short pasture. Had ordinary herd care, feed and attention; were not doing as well as they did last spring before the hot weather came, but better than during the excessively hot summer.

Something For Our Lady Readers Fine Cream Whip and Egg Beater Free



It is operated with one hand by simply bearing down on the handle and working same up and down while you hold the cup or receptacle with the other hand. It is positively the handiest, neatest and best creamwhip and egg-beater ever manufactured. No cranks or gears to get out of order and it will last a lifetime.





We send the Kansas Farmer on trial ten weeks for ten cents. To any lady reader of Kansas Farmer who will send us only two of these trial subscriptions at ten cents each and five cents extra for postage (25 cents in all) we will send one of these Egg Beaters, prepaid. If you don't want to solicit these two subscriptions, send the names of two of your friends to whom you would like to have Kansas Farmer sent for ten weeks.

Address Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The average amount of butter produced per cow for the month was 38.455 pounds, an average production of 461.46 pounds of butter per cow for a year. Counting butter worth 30 cents per pound, it would have brought \$138.44 per cow for the year. To this we should add the value of the skim milk and the value of the manure produced, and deduct the cost of feed, labor, etc. We would still have a most creditable balance left in favor of the cow.

These tests were authenticated by Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and made by Mr. Stanley Combs, their tester.

Kansas never had so much rough feed as she has this fall, and the farmers are

finding it extremely difficult to get enough of suitable cattle to use it up. in Butler and Chase counties, which have long been the banner cattle counties, the feeders are obliged to go to Kansas City to get their stock. Nothing could better emphasize the present shortage of cattle than the fact that the banner cattle counties of Kansas, with more feed than was ever known in their previous history, have to go away from home and pay high prices for their feeders. Somebody must raise these cattle with which to supply the nation and to make good this deficiency.

Breeders here have a golden opportunity before them. Not only is our population increasing daily, which causes an increasing demand for beef, but there is a large deficiency to make up. The breeder is the man to do it.

Decemb

Readers Market Place

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 a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for three weeks; 30c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 80c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets 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 on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTH-ern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions, \$80 month to commence. Annual vacations, short hours, no "layoffs," common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. R-88, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE 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.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON A FARM. Am experienced. Write me your proposi-tion, giving important considerations. Ref-erence: First National Bank of Norton, Kan. Ellis Starrett, Clayton, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE-80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

NEW EXTRACTED ALFALFA HONEY, 60-lb. can, \$5; per case of two cans, \$9. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

FARM RANCH—1800 ACRES, LOCA-tion, central Kansas. For information write 304 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—80 A. IRRIGATED LAND, 2½ ml. from Sterling, Col., 2 ml. from sugar factory, No agents. Thos. W. Smith, Sterling, Colo.

ARKANSAS PRAIRIE, TIMBER, RICE and general farm lands. Prices and terms reasonable. Lists free. W. P. Fletcher & Son, Lonoke, Ark.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES, WELL IMproved, across road from school; 40 in cultivation; balance grass. Price, \$2,800. Write for list of farms. G. W. Hurley, Emporia,

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

WE HAVE 50 IMPROVED FARMS 40 miles south of Kansas City, \$40 to \$100 per acre; fine corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover, blue grass land. Send for lists. J. B. Wilson Co., Drexel, Mo.

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.

CANADA LANDS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR nomestead seekers. Priceless information regarding homesteads and laws for acquiring agricultural, timber and mineral lands in Canada. Wait—but don't wait till everyone sees it. 50c., postpaid. A. J. Wolbrink, Aberdeen, S. D.

CATTLE.

60 JERSEY COWS COMING FRESH for winter milkers: must sell 30 head. Come quick and get first choice. O. M. Himelberger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—6 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey glits. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes: one Scotch Coille pup, female, 6 months old. partly trained, nicely marked, natural heeler, \$15. U. A. Gore. Seward, Kan

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HERD OF NINE-teen Shorthorn females and the double-standard Polled Durham herd bull, Scottles Baron 321097 (K6521) Cheap for quick sale. Am changing location and must sell. Tomson, Babst and Gifford breeding. Joseph Baxter, phone Richland Exchange, Tecumseh, Kan.

POUT/TRY

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTES—80c, \$1. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, 75c. J. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan. BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTON PUL-lets. Lizzie Griffith, Emporia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—GOBBLERS for sale. Emma Avery, Woodston, Kan.

BUFF ORPINTONS FOR SALE—HARRY Cure, Atchison, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, \$2.50 TO \$5; pullets, \$2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM HIGH-scoring stock; old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS; weight 20 lbs. at 6 months old. Price, \$6. J. R. Gannan, Turon, Kan.

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3; trios, \$10. Mrs. A. G. Friesz, Keytesville, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. BROWN LEG-horns—Extra quality. Write your wants. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, \$2 each. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Tome, \$6. M. H. McKeever, Downs, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets, Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, high-class stock and premium winners. S. S. Jackson, Scranton, Kan.

GOOD UTILITY S.C. RED COCKERELS— \$1 each, 6 for \$5. Jennie Lambert, Blue Mound, Kan.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$4; hens, \$3. Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Selan, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and pullets, \$1 up. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

A FEW GOOD BARRED TO THE SKIN Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.00 and \$1.50 if taken soon. Mrs. Wm. Bumphreys, Corn-

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE size, correct plumage. A few Partridge Wyandottes. For prices write David Morey, Nevada, Mo., Route 2.

ROSE COMB RED PULLETS FOR SALE, utility kind, February hatched. Write quick. Prices reasonable. J. W. Sheirborn, Tabor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—150 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN utility cockerels. Extra large and white. Prices range from \$1 to \$3. Mrs. J. C. Weis, Holton, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCKS AND MAMmoth Bronze Turkeys, farm raised from prize winners. Hens, pullets, cockerels at a bargain. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

R. C. REDS AND BARRED ROCK COCKerels. From high scoring stock, \$1.50 up. Few pullets. Mrs. W. A. Schreier, Argonia,

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock hens, 75c; pullets, 50c, Pedigreed collie pups, \$8.00 and \$5.00. Fine stock. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—WHITE ROCKS and Light Brahmas, \$2 apiece. Standard bred. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. F. Rick-ert, Seward, Kan.

BIG BONED, GREENISH, GLOSSY, Black Langshans; dark eyes, high scoring stock, \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

COCKERELS, GOOD ONES—BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS—A FEW FINE young cockerels and pullets for sale. These birds are strictly high-class, not culls; need room and will sell cheap now., References, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address, J. E. Spaulding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan. Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN 1911 BLUE RIB-bon winners at Topeka State Fair and K. C. Royal; 1-year-old hens, cockerels, both scored and unscored, for sale. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Rose Lawn Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Holton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLEN-did cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breed-ers; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland. Iowa.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—COON, SKUNK and opossum hounds. Rush Bros., Centerville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers, Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR rice list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville,

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD REGISTERED Percheron stallion, 4 years old next spring; good jack and several young registered Shorthorn bulls. C. Casement, Sedan, Kan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TEXAS LAND EXPOSITION AND Northern Settlers' Convention. Houston, Tex., January 15 to 28, 1912. Homeseekers and investors should not miss this opportunity to visit Texas and see the south's first great land show. Lowest railroad rates ever offered from all sections of the United States. Eighteen lines into Houston. More than 1,000 exhibits of farm products and machinery. Many notable speakers on program. Exposition open day and night. Full opportunities on request. Texas Land Exposition, Publicity Dept., Houston, Tex.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RANCHES in Greenwood county, Kansas, one mile from town and shipping point; 200 acres in cult., 100 acres of which are first bottom land; 200 acres in prairie meadow, 240 acres blue-stem pasture; 2 good sets of improvements; fine protected feed lots with living water; black limestone soil; cheap at \$36 per acre; corn on this ranch this year will make 50 bu. to the acre. J. C. Talbot, Eureka, Kan.

HOGS.

SOME REALLY HIGH-CLASS DUROC boars, the blood of Crimson Wonder, for sale. Write Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, ALL AGES; also two herd boars. Correspondence solic-ited. Lawrence Kinsella, Caseyville, Ill.

LARGE, HEALTHY OHIO IMPROVED Chester White gilts and boars, 8 weeks old, \$8 each, 4 for \$30. Evan Griffith, Emporia, Kan., Route 5.

MODEL BERKSHIRES, DIRECT DEscendants of World's Fair prize winners. Ask for list of satisfied customers. Have some classy, perfectly marked, 150 to 250-pound boars, short, wide heads, good feet, long bodies. Price (for 30 days only), \$22.00. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINA boars, 100 to 200 lbs., long bodled, growthy, big bone, cheap. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE—SEND stamps for samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn., R. 1.

FOR SALE—FEED MILL; GRINDING capacity, 800 bushels; doing good wholesale and retail business; good town eastern Kansas. About \$2,000 will handle. Box 80, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—500 FAMILIES TO BUY \$50 candy course, \$2.00; learn how to make fine candy. Everything explained. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. W. Embree, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY, YOUNG, WELL broken Shetland pony, safe for small chil-en. Give age, full description and lowest cash price. Address, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS,

FOR SALE-25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

OLD VIOLIN FOR SALE—STRADIVAR-ius.) Will sacrifice for cash. Miss Ger-trude Howe, 2838 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO. KANSAS City, Mo. Hay receivers and shippers. Try

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

VALLEY VIEW SHROPSHIRES. BRED yearling ewes, ram and ewe lambs. Highest quality and priced to sell. E. P. Gifford, Beloit, Kan.

TELEGRAPHY.

TELEGRAPHY — MORSE AND WIRE-less—Railway accounting (station agency) taught quickly. R. R. dispatchers' and Western Union wires and complete wireless station in school. Splendid opportunities. Graduates assisted. Living expenses low— may be earned. Largest and oldest school— established 37 years. Investment, \$25,000.00. Correspondence courses also. Catalog free. Dodge's Telegraph & Ry. Institute, Elm St., Valparaiso, Ind.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BUYERS, ATTENTION—Are you interested in a second-hand automobile or second-hand tires and accessories? We have arranged with reputable dealers to list with us all second-hand cars, casings, tubes and everything pertaining to the automobile. There are a great number of bargains in Kansas City of you knew where to find them, and with this arrangement we are able to furnish you a list of over 100 cars of every well-known make; also all makes and sizes of casings and tubes. We have no connections with any second-hand house. Your deals will be direct with reliable dealers. Our inspection is very thorough and our report covering cars, tires and accessories very complete. Write us, telling just what you want. A repaired tire would do for that car. Automobile Clearing House, 1524 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

THE CTDAY HICT THE SIKAL

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up—By James Laffery, Fostoria, Kan., one 4-year-old red, prockied-face steer. Marks, —āāX on left side. Appraised value, \$55.00.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERE, Pottawatomie County. Taken up—By J. O. Jackson, Garrison, Kan., one black mare mule about two years old; no marks. Appraised value, \$75.00. Was taken in on the first day of November, 1911. Can be found on the J. O. Jackson farm.

JOHN E. BARRETT, COUNTY CLERK, Woodson County. Taken up—One 2-year-old steer, weight 800 pounds, red, underbit and slit in both ears. Appraised value \$35. Taken up on the 15th day of July, 1911, by O. J. Tind, Yates Center, Kan.

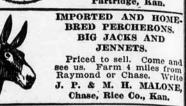
FOR THE BEST RESULTS employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference

> FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Kan.

furnished.

30 Head of Percherons Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me. C. F. COOPER, Partridge, Kan.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

25 Mammoth Jacks, from weanlings to 3
years old. Largest breeding herd in the west.
Herd headed by Pharoah No. 2491, Grand
Champion of Tennessee in 1910.

H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS. Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.

J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

SEND 4 cents in stamps for our catalogue of special farm books. KANSAS FARMER.

Bob White, the Farmers' Friend (continued from page seven)

winsome bird. The east is already crimson with the coming of a perfect day. The Frost King has scattered his jewels with lavish hand, and from bough and twig and stiffened blade of grass, like diamonds in the corona of queens, they glow and flash with many colored fires, heralding the growing glory of the sun. Bob White is ready for him in perfect strength of wing and limb, feeling assured that if these fail, his mimiery of plumage with his surroundings may defeat the "tainted gale," as pointer or setter ranges far and wide in search of it. But not so. There is a stiffening of the muscles. Like an exquisitely carved statue, fresh from the hands of a master, the dog "stands." There is a roar of wings, the air is full of smoke. Again the quest is taken up, and so through winsome bird. The east is already crimor wings, the air is full of smoke. Again the quest is taken up, and so through the hours of the too short day, over hill and plain, with few birds perhaps, but with renewed health and strength, the weary hunter turns homeward. The day is done. Lights appear as he draws near home. Loved ones run to meet him at the gate their faces, thining with as the gate, their faces shining with expectant hope as they inquire, "What luck?" As he turns to enter man's only asylum of perfect rest there comes faintly the covey call again, as—

"Shrill and shy from the dusk they cry.
Falatly from over the hill;
Out of the gray where shadows lie,
Out of the gold where shadows lie,
Covey to covey, call and reply,
Plaintively, shy and shrill."
—Delivered before the Mihsouri Senate in
defense of a bill to protect Bob White.

The Grange and Education.

The agricultural education of the farmer in the past has been sadly neg-lected, and the results obtained by the Grange in this direction are among its grandest achievements. The Department grandest achievements. The Department of Agriculture, experiment stations, mechanical and agricultural colleges beat testimony of this fact. In many localities consolidated schools have been established, wherein elementary agriculture and domestic science are taught thus fitting the boy and girl of the farm for their chosen profession, giving them technical knowledge which today is as essential for the farmer as for any them technical knowledge which today is as essential for the farmer as for any other calling. The public or common school has also been fostered and improved by the efforts of the Grange while to the membership within the Grange a knowledge and discipline has been imparted that has gained for the farmer a province that was unknown armer a prominence that was unknown before.

Men who had little school advantage have been fitted through the Grange for the press, for the platform, for the cause cus, for the assembly, and for states men. It has been truly said that the Grange is the practical high school for the farmer and his family, as it assist all and gives education, strength and culture to those who were not able to culture to those who were not able to secure them elsewhere.—The Grange.

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Prairie Dog Poison.

The Colorado Station uses the following poison for prairie dogs and othe grain-eating pests, and gets excellent results. Be sure to shut out the chickens and young stock: To 16 quarts of corn or other grain is added 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate, 1 teaspoonful of syrup and 1 quart of boiling water Mix until the grain is all moistened, and Mix until the grain is all moistened, and then distribute in the proper places.

J. C. ROBISON'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF SIXTY



DAUGHTERS OF CASINO AND STATE FAIR CHAMPIONS.

Registered Percheron Stallions Mares and Colts

AT THE

Whitewater Falls Stock Farm TOWANDA, KANSAS

This sale will include more mature Stallions and Mares, either sired by Casino or bred to him, than have ever been included in any of the former sales. Part of my 1911 show herd, including the Grand Champion Mare, RUTH, and her yearling Stallion will be listed for this

TWENTY STALLIONS, FORTY MARES, PRIZE WINNERS, PROVEN BREEDERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS.

Sale will be held at SALE PAVILION on the FARM,

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1911

Send for catalogue to

J. C. ROBISON, Box E, TOWANDA, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS-HARRIMAN, SNYDER, ARNOLD, SEELEY.

100 Registered Herefords At Auction Dispersion Sale 100



AT FARM NEAR ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

Tuesday, Dec. 19th, 1911

The offering is one of the best of the season and will include about 40 Double Standard Poll Herefords, including the Poll Herd Bull, Poll Dandy, and 10 young buils. The remainder choice females, among them a number of outstanding good cows and heifers. The remainder of the offering consists of 22 cows with calves at foot or bred, 16 yearling heifers, 9 spring heifer calves and 8 young bulls. The offering, taken as a whole, is an extra good one. The herd was established nearly 30 years ago with stock from the very best herds, and no culls have ever remained in the herd for breeding stock. The Poll stock was purchased from the best eastern herds, and are among my best cattle. All of the cattle are young. Last spring I sold off a carload of my oldest cows. The herd is rich in the blood of Anxiety 4th and other sires that have made the breed famous. I have sold my farm, and these cattle will be sold without reserve. Write for catalog. Free transportation to and from farm. Sale starts promptly at 10 a. m.

John W. Naylor, Alta Vista, Ks.

Auctioneer-Col. L. R. Brady.

Poland Bred Sow Sale

50 HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS 50

Sale to be held at st. John, kansas Saturday, Dec. 16, 1911

I am selling some of my best brood sows, such as



Opal, by Meddler 2nd, a litter sisters to Meddler Chief, grand champion Kansas State Fair, 1909; Sallie Meddler, by Meddler, dam Lady May, by



Chief Perf. 2nd; 1 On the Spot sow, dam by Spellbinder; 1 boar by Meddler's Sunshine; 14 spring yearling gilts by On the Spot and Gem's Spell and out of my herd sows; five have litters by their sides; 10 fall yearling gilts by Gem's Spell, Gem's Thickset, On the Spot and One Price; 7 fall boars by the same sires; 5 spring boars by Short Grass.

Most all the sows and gilts will be bred to King Darkness, our herd boar, for spring litters. This will be an opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime, and we ask farmers and breeders to come and get some of this good seed. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Sale held right in town and everything sold on an absolute guarantee. Come and spend a day with us. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Any bid sent to him will be handled with care. For catalog write

E. J. Manderscheid

ST. JOHN, KANSAS.

Auctioneers: Col. John S. Snyder, P. J. McCormick.

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS Importer of

DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally,

and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and in-dividuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying. Barns Four Blocks from

Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, sextra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.

YATES BROS., Faucett, Mo.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm Black mammoth Jacks nd Jennets, Percheron orses.

Black
and Jennets, Perches
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.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All stred by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.

W. T. TROTTER,

Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

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M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. I. AYRES,

Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.

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Dealer in registered horses. Three very fine stallions to SELL AT ONCE. Also the best stud colt in the state. Write for description of stock. I can suit you.

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Best imported Horses One thousand each. Homebred registered draft stallions—3250 to \$650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions \$250 to \$600 imported stal lions—your choice, \$1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

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FORT LARNED RANCH

for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterplece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

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CATTLE.

Carry the blood of the most noted sires.
For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan. land, Kan.

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7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son
e noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of
lent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls
Neb.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight Scotch and Scotch topped—mostly red.
Can spare a few females, same breeding.

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Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.

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WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 285978 and Harry 245833, a grandson of Choice Good and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

WILLIAMS & SON,
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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S Myers, Chanute, Knnsas.

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Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some heifers.

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31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS. The four nearest dams of our two herd bulls average 31 lbs. butter, 614 lbs. milk in seven days' official record. No other farm in the west owns two bulls of such high In the west owns two bulls of such high record ancestry. We are offering some very choice cows and helfers bred to these great bulls. Also bull calves sired by them, many of them out of high record cows. Write us, let us tell you more about this great herd. WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

Rock Brook Holsteins

20 bulls ready for service at \$75 to \$100. Bull calves \$40 to \$75. Pedigreed and tu-

ROCK BROOK FARMS. Station B., Omaha, Neb.



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Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters.

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Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.

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I HAVE FOR SALE 100 HEAD OF HIGH grade Holsteins, consisting of two and three-year-old springers, a few fresh now; also a few cows and young bulls. This is a first-class bunch of young cattle, well marked and very uniform in quality. A large per cent of them will freshen in 30 days. Will sell one or all. Special price on car lots. None reserved. IRA ROMIG, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

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\$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next
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Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 mlles east of St. Joseph. ½ mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the \$1.500 Grand Victor X1658
150355 heads my herd of Double Standard
Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky,
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D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

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JOHN O. HUNT,

DUROC JERSEYS

HUNT'S ELM CREEK DUROCS. Twenty-five Choice March and April Boars ready to ship. Marysville, Kansas.

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GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

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Twenty boars weighing about 150 each; reasonable price. Also weanlings.
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Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of
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of sows of the very best breeding. Priced
to sell. We have pleased others, we can
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ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS. Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

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Highview Breeding Farm The largest registered herd of Spetted Poland Chinas on earth. Have sold 120 spring sleps Sept. 1. 200 good ones that will be sold in the next 90 days. Write at once if you like the kind of our forefathers.

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edominate in my herd. Herd boars:
high Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley
by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granhits, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Prinhis, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and
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highest boar ever owned in the West. 96
holde pigs farrowed to date. Visitors alars welcome.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and and champion at Topeka, Kansas, State hir, 1910. A few choice spring boars and its for sale, all large type. Priced reas-able and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, arrisonville, Mo.

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20 choice individuals, sired by Bell Expand. Same number of gilts. Will also sell Bell Expand cheap. 12 choice Short-torn bulls and a few cows and heifers, bred.

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Thirty big type Poland China boars for ile. Sired by King Elmo and Hartman's idley Prop. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kansas.

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money creek Poland china herd. The biggest of the big. Wonder and istadon strains. Herd headed by Big Osme. Pigs raised under natural conditions if no overfed. I have bought seed stock om the best herds in Iowa and have new reding for Kansas. Write for information but the kind I breed. Visitors always wel-

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly type. Low prices in order to make sm for fall plgs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, ley, Kan.

FOR SALE. choice Poland China summer and fall s. The big, smooth kind. Priced to quick. Herd headed by Grandeure and Equick. Herd neaments wonder Son.
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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The figure of the fig

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Strong Poland Chinas; herd headed by
Spot, Major B. Hadley; a choice lot of
this pigs for sale out of large, mature
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this bow you.

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or sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a neted BIG PULIAN, Tulon France, For Sale, cheap, Tulon France, boar, E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Riley Co., Kan.

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Herd headed by Mogul Again by Mogul. Sows daughters of Mogul, J's Wonder and Valley Chief. Sweepstakes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. True Mogul type maintained Big fall boar, a fine show prospect, and 65 spring pigs, both sexes, for sale. Everything guaranteed.

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Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the
best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of
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The best of the big-type breeding; fed
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth
Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires
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carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

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Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince
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breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTER,

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

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High Class Hampshires — Herd Headed by the elebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young oars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger. J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

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AS LONG AS THEY LAST. Spring boars, \$22. Fall yearlings, \$27. Gilts, same prices.
Sired by sons of State Fair champions WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRES.

Am closing out herd. Have some extra
ood herd headers and sows. Also, a
ne lot of weanling pigs, from \$15 to \$20.
an furnish pair no kin.
G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

SUNNY SIDE O. I. C.

One hundred choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breed-ing. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading Kan., Box 36.

BERKSHIRES

RENO BERKSHIRES.

For sale, 2 boars and 4 gilts. September yearlings. Gilts sold bred or open. Price \$30. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910. 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced reasonable. Write at once. T. E. Clarke, Medora, Kan.

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Potterman's Shropshire Flock

Headed by Imported Ram Inglewood Juvenile 09566 R sired by Reynold-Dam Buttar's Dreamera number of fine yearling Rams for sale—Breeding Stock for Sale at all times. Address

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FIELD NOTES.

C. S. Nevius' Shorthorns Average \$101.

The Shorthorn sale of C. S. Nevius, held at Chiles, Kan., Tuesday, November 21, was not up to the average for the class of cattle offered. The crowd seemed to be hunting for bulls. The 10 head of bulls sold at good values, but the sale for the cows and helfers was a little draggy, and only 26 head were sold when the demand seemed to be supplied. Mr. Nevius will hold his annual June cattle sale and offer the best lot of cows and helfers he has ever offered from the Glenwood herd.

Wyatt's Jersey Cattle.

Henry Wyatt's Jersey Cattle.

Henry Wyatt of Falls City, Neb., breeder of Jersey cattle, writes that his advertisement in Kansas Farmer is doing good work, and he seems much pleased with results. The demand for dairy bred cattle is a growing one in the west, and particularly in Kansas, and the man who gets a good start in Jerseys is sure to have a demand for all the surplus stock he can raise. Mr. Wyatt's banner herd of Jerseys is headed by Noble Nameless Lad, 83606, and he ought to have something good to offer you. Just ask him about these Jerseys, and mention Hansas Farmer when you write.

Poland China Boars.

George M. Hull of Garnett, Kan., has 10 choice, big type Poland China boars for sale at prices to move them quick. If you have not bought, it might pay you to write Mr. Hull for price and description. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Bears for Sale.

Bears for Sale.

George Wedd & Son of Spring Hill, Kan., have 25 large, growthy spring boars for sale. They are all large type and are a choice lot of strong, vigorous boars, ready for service. They are priced at farmers prices and can be shipped out the same day the order is received. If you need a registered Poland China boar of the large type, write Mr. Wedd & Son. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

International Shorthorn Sale.

Secretary B. O. Cowan calls attention to the fact that no sale of greater importance is held during the entire year than this one. This offering is up to the high standard set by former association sales, both in the merit of the cattle and the excellence of their breeding. Parties wanting choice herd bulls can find them, and the offering affords an opportunity rarely offered for selecting first-class show cows and helfers for next year's circuit, and cows of exceptional breeding to strengthen other herds. The best herds of the country and some of the best sires of the breed are represented in this sale.

International Angus Sale.

International Angus Sale.

Secretary Gray states that, without question, the greatest event that will take place in Aberdeen-Angus circles this season will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1911, during the week of the International Show, in form of a combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The sale is held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, and the animals have been consigned by the leading breeders of the corn signed by the leading breeders of the corn self. The names of the consignors are as follows: A. C. Binnie, Omer Catterson, Buffum & Hines, J. Garrett Tolan, Dwight Cutler, U. L. Clark, C. Herendeen, J. and W. D. Mobley, H. H. Reed, W. J. Miller, J. V. Arney, P. J. Donohoe, C. D. Nichols, Harrison & Harrison, O. V. Battles, R. M. Anderson & Sons and Patrick Leahy.

To Build Concrete Silos.

Hopper & Sons of Manhattan, Kan., announce that they are prepared to erect concrete silos of the most approved type in any part of the state. In addition to being a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in the class of 1885, Mr. George E. Hopper, the senior member of the firm, has had a large experience as a contractor and builder. He has built a number of state buildings, as well as large numbers of other kinds. His method is up-to-date and his equipment permits of the building of concrete silos of a better quality and cheaper than could be done by the man of no experience. He has a complete set of steel forms into which the cement is poured after the reinforcing materials have been put in place. Write Hopper & Son about their proposition. Mention Kansas Farmer, please. proposition. please.

W. T. Trotter's Jacks

W. T. Trotter's Jacks.

The card of W. T. Trotter of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Trotter is one of the pioneer breeders of high-class jacks, and he is at this time offering 10 head of the big, high-class, well broken jacks that, for size and quality, are a hard lot to equal. All of the jacks in this offering were sired by Mr. Trotter's famous herd jack, Keno. He by the celebrated Gen. King, the well-known Kentucky jack. Keno's dam was sired by Brigham Young. The jacks offered are a fine lot of big fellows; all are black with white points, and every one of them is well broken and ready for service. They are out of the best jennets in Mr. Trotter's noted herd and every one of the offering is not only a good individual, but is backed by breeding that has produced the best jacks in Iowa and Missouri. Offerings like this will be scarce this year, and this is an opportunity to secure a jack from this famous herd. If interested, visit the Trotter farm near Mt. Ayr. Mr. Trotter takes pleasure in showing stock. If you want description of stock before visiting the farm, write Mr. Trotter at Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and it will receive prompt attention. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Canada at Chicago Land Show.

Canada at Chicago Land Show.

A carload of grain in straw, grasses and other of the products of western Canada arrived at Chicago the other day, and is now installed in the Coliseum, where the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition is under way. Those who are interested in the "back to the Land movement" will find in the Canadian exhibit one of the best displays of the agricultural products of western Canada that has ever been made. There are representative men there, who will be pleased to give the fullest information regarding the country. The exhibits show what can be done on the free grant lands of that country and most of the grain was produced on the farms of former residents of the United States who have taken advantage of the homestead lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop conditions throughout western Canada the past year have been generally good; and some wonderful crop yields of wheat, oats and barley are recorded. The Canadian government, under whose auspices the exhibit spoken of is being made, is preparing reports on crops in the different western Canada districts, and while these will not be ready for distribution at the land show commencing on the 18th of November and closing December 8, application made to the Canadian government agent nearest you will bring them to you as soon as they are published. are published.

Automobile Bargains.

Automobile Bargains.

In large cities there are always bargains to be picked up in second-hand automobiles. A rich man buys one model of a machine and a few months later he changes his mind and buys another machine of a larger or more expensive kind, and then asks his friends and acquaintances to buy his first machine, or to find him a quick buyer for almost any price within reason. Again, others buy big machines, when they can't really afford even a horse and buggy, and in a short time are forced to find a buyer for their autos. Then the big agencies always have cars that have been used for demonstrators, and while they are new cars, they cannot be sold for new ones. These usually go for greatly reduced prices. The Automobile Clearing House, 1524 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., has on hand for quick delivery a large list of first-class cars, which are priced exceptionally low. Everyone interested in getting a car should be sure to write this firm for their list. It may mean the saving of a good bit of money and at the same time getting an entirely satisfactory machine.

Lamer's Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

I will sell at Public Auction in my Sale Stables, at Salina, Kan., on Wednesday, December 20, sixty (60) head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of

32 Mares, 2 to 5 years old; 3 Mares "yearlings;" 11 Mare foals; 3 Horse Colts; 6 Stallions, 2 years old; 4 Stallions, "Yearlings;" 1 Belgian Mare.

The above stock is large and growthy, with as much weight, bone, style, action and conformation as you could ask for.

If you are in the market for a first-class Stallion or Mare—the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses and you will always like—don't miss this sale. Each and every one of this consignment was carefully selected by me, and I can assure you that you will not be disappointed after seeing this stock.

SALE DECEMBER, 20th WRITE FOR CATALOGUE C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

P. S.—On Thursday, December 21, I will sell 200 head of horses, consisting of work horses, mares and southerners.



J. C. Robison towarda, Kans.

175 STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTSALLAGES FOR SALE COME AND SEE ME

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS



Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.

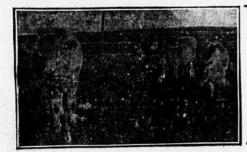
50-Head STALLIONS AND MARES-50

Including an unusual variety from which to select.

All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.

Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.



SAY!

Do you know that fortunes are being made in Registered Jerseys? A bull raised in Missouri sold not long ago for \$10,000. Let me sell you a bull calf from my purebred prize winners to build up your herd. I have them from \$50 up. References: Joplin National Bank or any business man in Joplin. DR. D. R. HILL, Joplin, Mo.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES -- 50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 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.

Registered Percheron HORSE SALE

Moran, Kansas TUES. DEC. 12, 1911

Nine Stallions and six Mares; five Percheron Stallions, one 6 years old weighing 1750; one four years old weighing 1700; one 3 years old weighing 1600; two yearlings weighing 1400; one French Draft Stallion weighing 1750, 7 years old; one French Draft 10 years old weighing 1800; four Percheron Mares, safe in foal to the Imported Percheron Stallion,



Reistant No. 35227 (65578), a ton Stallion and a good one; one pair Percheron Mares 5 years old, weight 1700; one 9 year old brown Percheron Mare weighing 1700; one 11 year old gray Percheron Mare 1700. I also will sell one imported French Coach Stallion, 10 years old, with good style and action, and one high-grade black Morgan Stallion, 6 years old; one black Jack, 15 hands high; with heavy bone and a good breeder. I will not issue a catalog, but will furnish all pedigrees on date of sale. Remember, sale will be held at my farm near Moran, Kan.

L. W. Sloan, Owner, Moran, Kas.

Auctioneers-Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. H. D. Smock.

RE

40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stal lions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look then over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from \$400 to \$1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be you own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Mention Kansas Farmer When You Writ

Another All Purpose Tool



These illustrations show the Buffalo staple puller and fence piler less than one-fourth its exact size. This is positively the handlest fence tool ever made. It can be used as a wire stretcher and splicer, or staple puller, hammer, pipe wrench, monkey wrench or pincers, and is the handlest horse-shoe puller ever made. It is a whole kit of tools in one. It is the only fence tool made that has a detachable jaw, making it almost industructable, and the control of the co

tachable jaw, making it almost industructable, for if one of the jaws is broken, another can be secured for only ten cents. We positively guarantee this tool in every respect. It will be sent free to any one sending \$1.50 for a two years' subscription to KANSAS FARMER—new or renewal, or to any one sending us one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER at \$1.00. Address all orders SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

Kansas Farmer will be sent on trial to any address 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do a friend or neighbor a better turn than to take advantage of his offer? Why not pick out five of your friends and send each of them Kansas Farmer for 10 weeks?

To any lady reader of Kansas Farmer who sends us 50 cents and five trial subscriptions, we will send

free of charge a Kansas Fart Cook Book. This is the best of book ever published, none excepted you don't say so when you get it, will send your money back.

will send your money back.

To any gentleman reader send
us 50 cents for five trial subscripti
we will send free of charge a
fountain pen.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Address Subscription Departm

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

pec. 20—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.
pec. 28—Whitewater Falls Percherons, J. C
Robison, Towanda, Kan.
jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington,
jil., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Man-

get. 6-7.—H. G. McMillen & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Jacks and Jennets.

reb. 7-8.—H. C. Glissman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle. W. Comfort, Westmoreland,

Herefords. _{0ec.} 19—J. W. Naylor, Alta Vista, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

28—J. D. Willfoung, Zeandale, Kan.
2.—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo
4.—Ben. Bell, Beattle, Kan.
5.—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

wa.

6.—Lee Gross, Nodoway, Mo.

17.—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.

28.—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.

24.—A. L. Allbright, N. E. Copeland, aterville, Kan.

24.—J. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

25.—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock,

A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.

A. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

G. M. Hull & Bean, Barnett, Kan.

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior,

8-T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill,

14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hil,
12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan,
15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, James15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan,
16—J. H., Harter, Westmoreland, Kan,
17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
17.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia,
20—E. E. Liogan, Beloit, Kan,
20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan,
21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan,
22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan,
22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan,
22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
24—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale
Concordia, Kan.
27. 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville.
Dr. Mo.

Mo. 2-F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb. 6-T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys,
20.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
25—J. R. Blackshire, Elmdale, Kan.
27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
1—Geo, Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale
Esbon, Kan.

Geo. Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale shon, Kan.

1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.

Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.

Samuelson Bros., Blaine.

Gant Chapin, Green, Kan.

J. O. Hunt, Marysyille, Kan.

L-J. O. Hunt, Marysyille, Kan.

L-Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Ore-Mo.

14.—Edward Fun., Mo.

n, Mo.

11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
17—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
27—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.

Land.
—Edward Kieninger, Riley, Kan.
—G. Wertman and others, Washing-Kan.

Percherons and Jacks for Sale.

This issue of Kansas Farmer will be the advertisement of J. P. and M. H. ne of Chase, Kan., who are offering a Percheron stallions and jacks. They a string of large, mammoth jacks for and a few imported and home-bred herons. Please look up advertisement write them for prices and full detended. They are pleasing gentlement to with and are very reliable for any ment they make. They have a number sold breeding stock on hand, and only to sell a few to reduce their herd. In mention Kansas Farmer when you

"Conway Gardens."
The above is the name of a nicely illuminal little booklet which is being mailed by the Star Land Company of Kansas is. It is descriptive of a very fertile fracted section in the south Ria Grande valakes where the conway Gardens. A repetit is of Kansas Farmer has visited a section of Texas, and has met Mr. Considered the control of the land is named. There he question about the fertility and desablity of this land. Every producing acreation is a section of the Rio Grande river, and a productive that 40 acres is regarded a large ranch. The Star Land Company western agents for this land, and operlies own Pullman cars. On the last trip begine went down to see the country. It is the adv. on the land page.

Farmers' Short Course at Manhattan.

Farmers' Short Course and Casses. It begins on the same at the same at

you will get full information about this course by return mail. Also about the State Farmers' Institute of December 26 to 30, next.

Milligan's Monarch.

W. C. Milligan of Clay Center, Kan., makes a change in his advertising card, and desires to call attention to the splendid results that have come to his herd through the use of his herd boar, Monarch. In the opinion of the owner, and of breeders and fieldmen, as well, this boar is one of the greatest and best big type boars that is now living. His quality as an individual shows for him as a sire. Mr. Milligan is offering a few sows bred to this boar, and thinks that the man who gets one of them will have a bargain, no matter what the price. Mr. Milligan might be induced to sell his entire herd to the right man, as he thinks some of changing his location. The man who has bred sows next spring will make some good money.

The Belcher Sale Again.

Attention is called to the splendid showing made by the pigs sired by Grank Look, Big Hadley and Blain's Wonder in the Poland China sale recently held by John Belcher of Raymore, Mo. This sale made a \$52 average, and the 13 boar pigs, sired by Grand Look, all younger than March 1, made an average of \$54. Of the two sired by Big Hadley, one was an April and the other a February pig. Neither had received good care and yet the one brought \$80, and the average was \$44. Blain's Wonder sired three of the offering and these brought \$100, \$75 and \$67.50, respectively, an average of \$80 in a \$52 sale. Other sires made a good showing, as they must have done to have brought this average, but the three boars just mentioned certainly gave a good account of themselves.

Two 80-Acre Farms at Auction.
On Thursday, December 14, Mr. Edward Kleininger of Riley, Kan., will sell at public auction, without reserve, a couple of 80-acre farms located 4 miles northeast of Riley and 7 miles southeast of Leonardville, Kan., and about 20 miles northwest of Manhattan, where the Kansas Agricultural College is located. One of the farms is well improved, having an extra good frame, 5-room house and one of the best barns the writer ever saw on a farm of this size in this part of Kansas. Plenty of room for horses, cows and for 90 tons of hay, with pulleys, forks and full equipment for putting the hay in the barn. About half of this tract is under plow, with eight acres of growing alfaifa. A fine arched cave, orchard and good chicken house, cribs, etc. The other 80 is separated from the above by a public road and has about one-third under cultivation, the rest good native pasture with never failing spring water. Very easy terms will be made the purchaser, only a few hundred dollars being required on sale day. Every renter in Kansas should investigate this proposition. For further information, address the owner at Riley, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Horseman Knows Horses.

To a horse owner it is a never ending surprise how much more serious a slight wrench or cut or spring is when the accident happens to a horse than when it happens to a human being. A man will go ahead with his work in spite of hurt or lameness, and not seem to be any the worse for it in the end. But the slightest allment or accident to a horse usually, puts it "out of commission" at once, and frequently it is several weeks before the animal is in condition to use. Having had this experience right in the busy season makes a horse owner interested in getting quick action on the first sign of disease or accident shown by his horse. In fact, a horse should be carefully looked over each morning to see whether he is all right. We are particularly pleased with a little book called "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." While not in any way recommending the horse owner to put off sending for a veterinary if there is any serious trouble, there are many allments—such as spavin, splints, ringbone, wire cuts, lameness and sprains that can be thoroughly handled with home treatment when one knows just what to do and has the proper remedies handy. The "Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases" is free, and will be gladly presented by any druggist who sells Kendall's Spavin Cure. Or, write to Dr. B. J. Kimball Co. Enosburg Falls, Vt., and they will send one at once, without charge.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., and they will send one at once, without charge.

Seven Kansas Farms at Auction.

On Wednesday, December 20, there will be offered at public auction in Washington, Kan., nearly a thousand acres of rich agricultural land lying a few miles from the town of Washington. This land has been surveyed and platted and will be sold in seven tracts. Each tract, with the exception of two, have finprovements. The division is made so the creek runs near the dividing line between the different farms. The land for the most part is very rich and will grow corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa in abundance. This year's crop of corn made as high as 38 bushels on Mill creek bottom, where most of the farm land is located. Corn has yielded as high as 80 bushels per acre in this part of the county and alfalfa has its natural home here, where as high as four crops can be cut every season. There are instances this year where the hay and seed have netted the owner as high as \$124 per acre. The owners of this land believe the public auction is the best way to sell land, and will be glad to show it at all times before the date of sale and answer all questions and help the prospective buyer to secure all possible information regarding each tract, also terms, etc. Write at once for it, mentioning this notice. Address, G. Wertman, Washington, Kan.

Naylor's Hereford Dispersion Sale.

A more than ordinary interest will be found in Mr. J. W. Naylor's big Hereford dispersion sale, to be held at the farin near Alta Vista, Kan., Tuesday, December 19. Mr. Naylor is one of the oldest breeders of pure-bred Herefords now in Kansas, He settled at his present location 30 years ago and soon after bought some registered Herefords. At that time good ones cost lots of money and Mr. Naylor bought few in numbers, but the best that could be found Since that time he has bought the best sires to be had and always sold his culls to be slaughtered. Just last spring he sold a carload of his older cows, leaving the herd at this time practically composed of young things and cows just entering upon lives of usefulness. This sale is particularly attractive from the fact that nearly half of the offering are Double Standard Polled Herefords. They are in every way the equal of the rest of the cattle and have the advantage of being hornless. This is one of the very best chances Kansas breeders have ever had to buy Herefords without korns. Mr. Naylor bought this foundation stock from well-known eastern herds, paying long Naylor's Hereford Dispersion Sale.

prices in order to get the best. The Polled Herefords include the great bull, Polled Dandy, a bull that gets better than 50 per cent of Polled calves when crossed on cows with horns. Bear this great sale in mind, and write for catalogues, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

W. F. Houx, Jr., of Hale, Mo., reports that he has sold all of his Shorthorn bulls, and also all surplus Poland China breeding stock. He will not hold a bred sow sale this year, but later on will have a number of outstanding good gilts for sale, all of them bred to his fine young A Wonder boar. This son of A Wonder is one of the big, high-class boars and is a good prospect for a 1,000-pound hog.

Draft and Road Horses.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer C. F. Cooper of Partridge, Kan., is starting an advertisement for his Percheron, Belgian, road horses and jacks. Mr. Cooper has been in the horse business for several years, and has handled some of the best imported and home-bred stallions and jacks that has ever been brought to central Kansas. Mr. Cooper buys them at prices that he can sell them reasonably—make a quick sale and a small profit. The string of jacks he now has on hand are a good, useful lot of matured and tried jacks, well broke to service and guaranteed right in every way. If you are thinking of buying a stallion or jack it might pay you to call on or write Mr. Cooper before you buy. Please look up his advertisement and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

wention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A New Gate Idea.

As long as 20 years ago the ordinary farm gates were being made so as to be raised at one end. This feature made it easy to swing the gate around over piled up snow drifts, or allowed small stock to pass under while keeping back large stock. But even this improvement had drawbacks. The gate was held in place, arter being lifted up, by a brass wire, held fast at the open end of the gate by the gate's weight, and moved up or down by hand, according to the height at which the farmer wished the gate to be hung. Every farmer knows the inconvenience, the tugging, and pinching of fingers, the difficulties experienced by the women or children in trying to operate this gate. Considerable strength was required to lift the gate, or to release it when lower come in a new gate. The American Farm Gate lifts itself. It does it just as naturally and simply as a screen door with a good spring closes itself, because it works on the same principle, in some respects. A powerful helical lifting spring, working in connection with a patented brace called an "equalizer," as shown in the illustration, lifts the gate as soon as it is released by opening the ratchet lock that holds it down when closed. This principle makes a perfect acting, self-lifting gate, which can also be lowered simply by pushing down. So easy is this action that a child can lower the gate without the slightest exertion.

Will Give Away \$1,000 in Gold.

Will Give Away \$1,000 in Gold.

One thousand dollars in gold will be given away in a novel and interesting prize contest now being conducted by the Wilbur Stock Food Company of Milwaukee, Wis.; 127 cash prizes, ranging from \$1 to \$500, will be divided among the competitors. The conditions of the contest are very simple. Full information and a beautiful 8-color picture will be given to everyone who will write to the Wilbur Company or fills out the coupon found in the Wilbur advertisement appearing in this issue. Everyone is eligible to compete. There is no canvassing or selling in connection with the contest, a few spare minutes in the evening being all the time necessary to devote to it. The Wilbur Company makes an additional offer of a full size box of stock food free, where they have no dealer, to all who send them the coupon. Farmers and stockmen throughout the country have agreed upon the sterling qualities of Wilbur's food. They say it increases the powers of digestion and assimilation. That it has proved a milk producer when fed to cattle—a fattener of sheep, hogs and steers—an egg producer when fed to poultry, and tonic invigorator for mares in foal. No stock raiser should miss the chance at that \$1,000. Who can tell? You may win first prize. You get the picture and stock food free if you win or not. It would be well for you to take immediate advantage of this liberal offer and send the coupon or write to Wilbur Stock Food Company, 340 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis. Will Give Away \$1,000 in Gold.

to Wilbur Stock Food Company, 340 Huron street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Prevention of Cholera and Swine Plague. There is no doubt that the greater part of the losses which farmers are sustaining this year on account of the ravages of cholera, or swine plague, could have been prevented if more attention had been part to the general condition 'of the animals' health. Worms are recognized as the chief cause of bad health in hogs, and it is a proven fact that where farmers and stockmen keep their hogs free from worms their losses in times of swine plague and cholera are practically nothing. Not only that, but keeping stock free from worms pays big dividends the year 'round in healthier animals, feed saving and extra profits.

The present scourge is costing farmers dearly and should be a warning to all of us to get rid of the worms in our stock at once so they will be able to resist the disease when it breaks out in our neighborhoods. One of the most highly recommended worm destroyers and conditioners on the market and the one that is probably most widely used and endorsed by high authorities is Sal-Vet, prepared by the S. Feil Co. manufacturing chemists, of Cleveland, Ohio. The reports following the use of Sal-Vet are most gratifying, and letter after letter received by Mr. Feil states that where Sal-Vet was fed not an animal was lost, while hogs were dying by the hundreds on all sides.

Mr. Feil offers to ship Sal-Vet on 60 days trial before you pay. He asks no money in advance, just the coupon which you will find at the bottom of his advertisement on page 9 of this issue.

Poland China Bred Sow Sale.

Poland China Bred Sow Sale.

On December 16, E. J. Manderscheid, of St. John, Kan., will sell a draft of his Poland Chinas, including a number of his best herd sows. Most of these sows are bred to King Darkness and should bring a good price, as this boar has sired some mighty good show and state fair winners. He stands among the best Poland Chinaboars in the state today, and if there is a better aged boar anywhere I have not seen him or heard of him. Look up his blood lines and you will say there is no better, and when you see him sale day I think you will say there is no better individual. He is as smooth as a pig. You will find him full of style and dash, with a large well-placed leg and foot set under each corner. He carries his head well up, and well set on, with a fine crest, and forehead wide between the eyes and wide face well dished. He is the box type, with a wonderful spring of ribs, and strong back with deep sides

well let down in the flank. A ham to suit the most exacting, and a hog of great scale. At the Kansas State Show of 1910 his get won first and second senior boar pig; first and second senior boar pig; first and second produce of sow pig; first junior sow pig; first and second produce of sow; junior champion boar, reserve junior champion boar; reserve junior champion boar; reserve grand champion boar. If you want a good sow or gilt bred to this great show breeding boar, this will be an excellent opportunity to buy, and buy at prices that you can afford to pay. Mr. Manderscheid is not expecting any high prices. Please send for ā catalog and arrange to attend this sale at St. John, Kansas, Saturday, December 16. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

To the Horse Breeders of Kansas.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Manhattan, Kan., Wednesday, December 27, 1911, and every horse breeder of the state is urged to be present at this meeting. The committee, in preparing this program, have tried to make it as practical as possible. With this in mind they have selected subjects for discussion and demonstration that will Among other things that will be discussed and one of a great deal of importance, is the question of soundness in both market and breeding animals. The various hereditary unsoundness will be thoroughly explained and each dem-onstrated, both upon skeletons and live horses. Problems of feeding, breeding, infectious diseases, etc., will be given a prominent place in the program; also a review of the work of the Stallion Registry Board, showing the graft that has been practiced in the past in the sale and advertisement of stallions standing for public service, and the assistance and benefit this law is to the horsemen of Kansas. There will be a banquet in the evening.

Kansas should have a real live horse breeders association and the time to be-gin to build up a strong, well organized association is now. We need such an association, so let each horse breeder in the state take the special responsibility to see that he himself is present at the annual meeting this yer.

MORNING SESSION. Navel Infection and Contagious Abor-tion......Dr. F. S. Schoenleber Diseases of the Horse Caused by Corn Smut, Moulds, etc.....H. P. Haslan

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Demonstrations of Unsoundness of the Demonstrations of Unsoundness of the
Horse.......Dr. C. W. McCampbell
Shoeing and Care of the Foot......
Dr. K. W. Stouder
Special Work in the Study of Types
and Breeds....Dr. C. W. McCampbell
EVENING SESSION.

Report of Horse Feeding Experiment at Ft. Riley...Dr. C. W. McCampbell. Business session.
DR. C. W. McCampbell,

Secretary, Manhattan, Kan. In some sections, where the corn is

poor, the farmers have found it necessary to shell it and run through a fanning mill before feeding to horses. Corn is wormy, and much of it has some sort of rust or smut inside the shuck, and it is for the purpose of getting rid of these and preventing sickness in the horses that the fanning mill is used.

Another Kansas feeder who is up against the high price of corn, will use ensilage composed of corn and cow peas, and feed this with cottonseed meal and cut out the corn. If the ensilage contains the ears of corn and there is al-falfa hay included, this ration should produce excellent results.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108

East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured No. 1, 13½c; No. 2, 12½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 11½c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 10½c flat; buils and stags, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; glue hides, 7c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00 @3.50; No. 2, \$2.00@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 60; No. 2, 5c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central; No. 1 large, \$5.50 @4.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, \$2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, \$1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central—Black prime, \$2.00@1.25; short prine, \$1.25@90c; narrow prime, 95c@70c; broad prime, 40c@25c; No. 1, large, 60c@40c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, large, 60c@40c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Consum. Central—No. 1, large, 60c@40c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, \$5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, \$6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild \$1.10@25c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00@36c. Early caught furs at value.

Testimonials From Users of Wilbur's Stock Food.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen—The Stock Tonic that you sent me several weeks ago works to perfection, as my stock is in much better condition with less grain than when I commenced to feed it. Yours respectfully, Frank Rand, South Royalton, Vi.

Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen—Enclosed find draft for \$13 in payment for Stock Tonic. I have used two pails of your Stock Tonic; it is certainly fine. I have used almost everything on the market, but nothing to compare with the Wilbur Stock Tonic. My milk cows, calves, hogs and colts, after feeding three days, I noticed the change, It has saved me many

a sack of grain. My horses are sleek and nice, also are working hard every day. Will enclose watch certificate, and thanking you for past favors, I am, Yours very truly. (Signed) Casper Schwab, Kremmlins, Colo. Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis. To Whom It May Concern: I have used Wilbur Stock Tonic and can say I will use it as long as I have any stock, whatever

kind it may be, to feed. Feed your chickens, and you get more eggs; feed your horse, and he will do more work; feed your cow, and she will give more milk; feed your hog, and he will give more pounds of pork, and, to make a long story short, you can't afford to be without it. So please hurry my five pail order to me. Sincerely yours, James J. Wagner, Williamsburg, Ohio.

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