

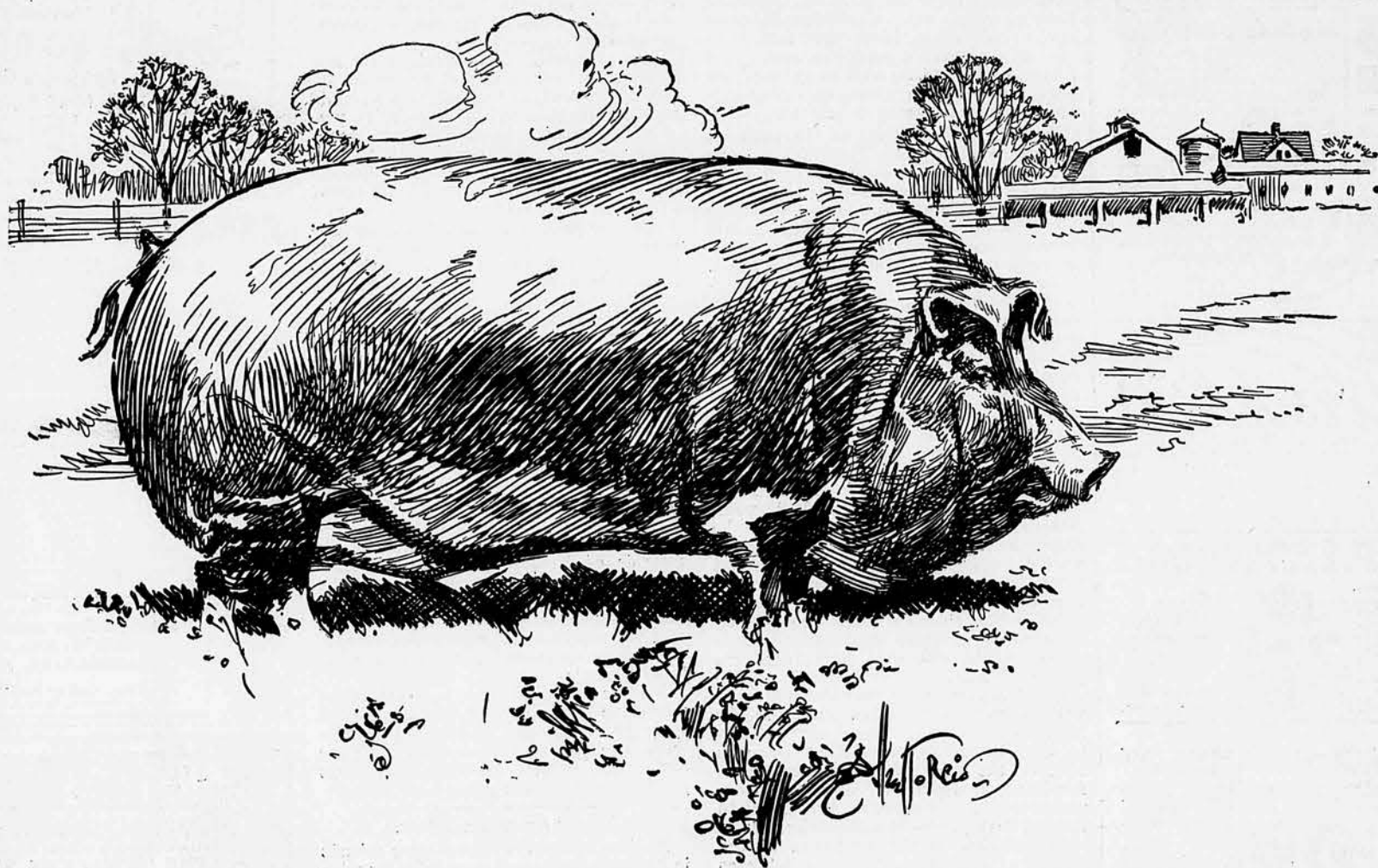
# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 51, Number 46. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 15, 1913. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**T**HE hog is the aristocrat of the barnyard. He is the only idler on the farm. The horse works for his living, the cow gives milk for her keep, the hen lays an egg for her board, but the hog does nothing but eat, drink and grunt as long as he lives. It is only when he is dead that he becomes of real value to his owner. The farmer, therefore, should see that Mr. Hog is dead at the earliest profitable moment. He should study the latest scientific methods of feeding the hog, so as to be able to rush him to maturity in the shortest time consistent with frugality, and turn Mr. Hog into Mr. Pork. A hog's picture as breakfast bacon, looks better than that of the hog eating seventy-five cent corn.

—Thomas Owen



*The Hog: Aristocrat of the Barnyard—Only Idler on the Farm*





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# Wheat Lower Than Corn: Why?

*Situation Regarding Present and Future Wheat  
By Kansas Farmer's Market Correspondent*

**W**HY is wheat, the bread grain, selling for less than corn, the coarse cereal, in some portions of Kansas?

That wheat prices are practically at the same level as corn is surprising to Kansas producers and to farmers elsewhere. Artificial conditions are not responsible for this unusual situation in the grain markets, however, for the fact of the matter is that the United States and other countries have this year harvested an abundance of wheat, while the yield of corn, of which this country is the principal producer, is deficient. Still, the very fact that wheat usually brings more than corn on farms and at market centers furnishes basis for hoping for a readjustment in the relative prices of the two grains.

As already noted in this department, there is little immediate prospect for a decline of any importance, if any recession at all, from prevailing quotations for corn. It appears, therefore, that a turn for the better in wheat prices is due. Whether the turn will come depends upon many influences. That these may be of a nature which will at least strengthen the undertone of the wheat market is indicated to a degree by evidence of growing friendliness among wheat handlers toward the bull side of the market.

Although the reserves of wheat on Kansas farms is estimated at 35 per cent of this year's crop, reserves in all winter wheat states at 35 per cent, and the reserves in the spring wheat belt of the Northwest at 30 per cent, there is already no little gossip on the Kansas City market about prospects for the yield of wheat in 1914. This gossip points to big crops in the winter wheat states, too, so it tends to discourage some dealers from maintaining that present prices are too low. It is estimated, for instance, that the winter wheat states have sown 36,025,000 acres to wheat this fall, or 3,638,000 acres more than the record area of a year ago. Kansas is credited with between 8½ and 9 million acres, compared with 7,693,000 a year ago. The Nebraska area is said to be 25 per cent larger and the Missouri acreage 20 per cent in excess of that of a year ago. Conditions in these states have been ideal this fall, with few exceptions, for sowing wheat. And farmers who had no corn to gather have been busy planting wheat, too. The outlook for the new crop is brilliant.

To be true, counting on the probable winter wheat yield in 1914 is like counting chickens before hatching time. But the coming wheat crop of the United States is not the only one which leading markets are watching. Argentina is attracting great attention at Kansas City every day. So is Australia and India. These three countries are important exporters of wheat and therefore competitors of the United States in the foreign trade. There is more than ordinary interest in the wheat outlook of the Southern hemisphere, because Argentina and India have been complaining of drouth. The present month in these lands corresponds to May and June in the winter wheat states, as their harvest starts late in December.

If, as indicated, Argentina and India produce less wheat than last year, American markets will no doubt be strengthened. Argentina has already exported 105½ million bushels of wheat since January 1, compared with 95 million bushels the corresponding time in 1912—which shows what a commanding position she occupies in the wheat trade of the world. Exports from India the past year amounted to 45 million bushels, and it is possible that she will have none to spare for foreign buyers in the next twelve months. The drouth in India is said to be so grave that there is talk of the need of government relief for her poor farmers. Australia is expected to harvest a crop about equal to that of last year—96 million bushels.

In addition to the producers of the Southern hemisphere, the United States competes in its wheat business in Europe with Russia, Canada, the Danubian countries and several minor growers. Canada has been underselling the United States abroad recently, having a wheat crop of over 200 million bushels, or fully as much as in 1912. Russia is beginning to sell more than in 1912. The Danubian countries, which include Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, also produced more wheat this year, despite the Balkan war. As the aggregate crop of the United States was 757 million bushels—

a record output—including about 80,000,000 bushels in Kansas, or a total 27 million bushels larger than this country's yield in 1912, it is not so surprising to find prices comparatively cheap.

The United States consumes most of the wheat it produces, but the price the surplus commands determines the price for the whole crop. And the surplus available for export this year is placed at about 175 million bushels. Since July 1 the exports, including flour as wheat, from the United States have amounted to 75 million bushels, compared with 57,505,000 bushels the same time last year, leaving 100 million bushels yet to be sold to foreign buyers between now and the beginning of the 1914 harvest. Export demand for American wheat recently has been poor, but improvement in foreign buying is expected. If it develops, prices should go higher, especially because the apex of the northwestern spring and the Canadian movement has been passed.

**WHEAT GROWERS AND THE TARIFF.**  
Wheat producers have very little advantage over live stock growers in the new Underwood tariff law. This law provides for a countervailing duty on wheat and wheat products; that is, a country which assesses a duty on American wheat must pay 10 cents per bushel on all wheat it exports to the United States, 45 cents per barrel on flour and 10 per cent ad valorem on mill feeds. This provision has kept Canada out of the United States markets up to this time. But it is considered probable that the Dominion will remove her tariff bars in order to gain free admission for her wheat into this country. She refused to do this when Taft offered her his reciprocity pact, but Canadian farmers are believed to have changed their minds. As Argentina also has a duty on wheat entering its boundaries, it, too, would have to pay an impost on wheat and flour sent here. It is said, however, that Argentina is arranging to remove her duty. If these countries abolish their duties, then the United States will be forced to compete with the great wheat growers of the New World. "Corners" will then be almost impossible. The old tariff law provided a duty of 25 cents per bushel on wheat imports, which was prohibitive.

The new tariff already has had a sentimental effect on wheat prices in the United States. It has helped lower mill feed prices slightly, as the duties provided on mill feeds are one-half of the rates in the old Payne tariff. Some Kansas City millers report that Canada has undersold them in the New England states on mill feeds. It is said New York mill feed brokers are buying Argentine mill feeds for delivery three months hence, expecting Argentine to remove tariff bars in the meanwhile.

**WHEAT SITUATION IN KANSAS CITY.**  
Wheat receipts at Kansas City since the beginning of the new crop movement, July 1, aggregate about 22 million bushels, compared with 32,700,000 bushels the same time last year. October receipts were the lightest in 14 years. This is due largely to the holding tendency among Kansas farmers, not a few of whom are using wheat as a substitute for corn. Nebraska is contributing most of the wheat coming to Kansas City. Some wheat is being bought at that market by millers in the interior of Kansas who cannot obtain the grain of farmers. Millers at Clay Center are shipping in corn and exchanging it, bushel for bushel, for wheat. Several Kansas millers report the sale of clear flour to farmers, who are feeding it with straw.

Despite the decreased movement of wheat to Kansas City, stocks of the grain there amount to about 8 million bushels, compared with 5,654,000 a year ago. This reflects, in part, the recent poor demand for the grain.

## Young America's Retort.

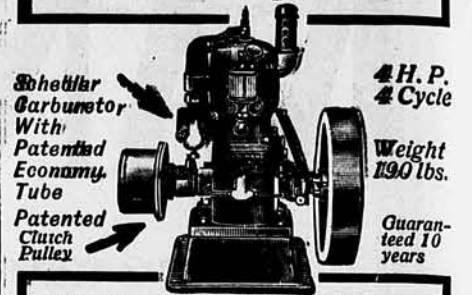
An English girl while visiting friends in Boston had become very friendly with a society belle there, and was invited to her home to tea one afternoon.

They conversed on general topics for a time, then the conversation took a more personal turn.

"You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have," said the English beauty. "I cannot understand why our nobleman takes a fancy to your white faces."

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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**ESSENTIALS OF GOOD FARMING.**

A nation-wide lesson of good farming was the exposition of the International Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Okla., recently. As someone has said, "It proved that the successful rules of good farming are the good rules of successful farming."

The pioneer settler of times past was compelled to work out his own salvation in crop production. To be sure, farm papers and bulletins were available then as now, but it was up to the farmer to demonstrate for himself whether or not the methods suggested were beneficial. Today we have the same medium for disseminating information, but the recommendations are today much more sound and practical than were those of the early day, because we know more about the principles of good farming. Added to these sources of information we have other influential agencies such as the experiment station, the county farm demonstrator, etc. These latter institutions are working out for the farmers of their territories the practical adaptability of all the theories evolved for success. In other words, the what to do and how has been brought to the farmer's own farm and demonstrated for him. That the demonstrations have had their effect is apparent when one visits such a show as that held at Tulsa.

The important lessons taught were those of depending upon the dry weather resisting sorghums for grain and forage and upon dry weather resisting legumes for the protein necessary for the balancing of the common roughages. That milo and kafir will supply all the grain the farmer needs in sections in which corn cannot be grown was an important lesson. That cowpeas and Spanish peanuts will provide protein concentrates and protein hay in sections and under conditions under which alfalfa cannot be produced, was an equally important lesson.

The progress of the last ten years in the developing of sorghums and legumes adapted to dry weather conditions has entirely changed the problem of successful farming in the semi-arid regions. To be sure, with the production of these crops must be kept a sufficient amount of live stock to consume these crops, but the live stock farmer has always been the farmer who has made the most money, and so he will be in the future.

The farmer located in a section of comparatively light and uncertain rainfall in times past has not had the way so plainly marked for him as now. It is up to him to accept or reject—as he pleases—the safest and surest means of making a livelihood and some besides, in his location. It is certain he cannot achieve success by growing grains for market. It is equally certain that he can grow the feeds necessary to produce milk and meat economically and profitably if he will devote his energies to the growing of feed and to the growing of live stock.

The methods of farming by which feed crops are produced in the semi-arid regions are simple, easily understood and easily executed. In brief, such farming involves the fall preparation of the ground for the spring crop. This does not mean more work than the farmer has heretofore done. However, it does mean that the land to be planted to spring crops must be plowed or listed in the fall. Having been done in the fall it need not be done again in the spring. This work can be done in the fall better than in the spring because as a rule the land is in better condition for working and so works easier. Another thing to be learned is that the planting of all kinds of spring grains should be done in the spring as early as possible, taking into consideration, of course, that the growing crops must not be frost-bitten. If the work of preparing the field is not left until spring, then the seeding can as a rule be done earlier.

In its early conception, so-called dry farming methods were regarded as those which required a great excess of labor as compared with the methods formerly

in vogue. This impression prevailed largely because of the misunderstanding relative to so-called dry land farming. We learn year by year, and it is well that we do. The development of success along dry land farming methods have resulted in greatly simplifying the best dry farming practice. These simplified methods are comparatively so easy of execution, requiring so little additional labor, that there is no longer grounds for argument in opposition.

Be it understood that dry farming methods are not new nor are they a creation of the genius of the United States. Dry land methods of farming are as old as farming itself. The principles upon which dry farming are based are none other than the principles of good farming, namely, the handling of the soil so as to absorb the moisture between harvesting and planting, the conservation of that moisture for the crop to be planted, and the cultivation of the growing crop in such way as to prevent rapid evaporation of the moisture and so result in its conservation for the use of the growing crop. With these is the essential of keeping plenty of vegetable matter in the soil. These principles are logical, their execution is simple and they are the keynote to the best of farming in any locality, but are of utmost and in fact of primary importance to those sections having limited rainfall.

At this season of the year the proper wintering of the live stock is an all-important topic. The farmers' institutes of Kansas will on Saturday, November 15, consider this subject. The general topic suggests discussion relative to possibilities in rough feeds, the best methods of wintering the breeding cow and young stock, alfalfa as a help in balancing the ration, concentrates to supplement rough feeds, and co-operation in securing concentrates such as cottonseed meal and linseed meal and all other feeds at wholesale prices. Let the farmers' institute members and others interested rally around the November 15 meeting as they did the October 15 meeting when the chinch bug was under consideration, and it is certain that much benefit will accrue to members as well as to the community in general.

**WESTERN OPTIMIST.**

"The 1913 dry weather will prove the greatest blessing in the history of the state for the farmers in the western Kansas counties, because it has opened their eyes to the necessities of better ideas in farming as nothing else could have done," was the statement of Frank J. Horton of Goodland, on the occasion of a recent visit with the editor of KANSAS FARMER.

Horton's optimistic view sounds well. To a considerable extent we are inclined to the belief that he is right, but nevertheless the loss of a wheat crop in the western one-third of Kansas is a serious loss to the farmers of that section. This is so for the reason that the farmers of that section are more dependent upon a wheat crop than are the farmers of other sections of Kansas.

The editor a few weeks ago crossed Kansas from the west line to Topeka. This trip was made overland. We had ample opportunity to observe crop and other farm conditions and to discuss the situation with farmers along the way. The fact is that along our route through the western counties a good deal of rough feed has this year been grown and enough to take care of all the stock we saw along the way. The corn will produce only a small acre yield of grain. However, the fodder was good, generally speaking. The unfortunate situation, however, is that those farmers who grew this roughage have little or no stock to consume it, so such benefits as might have accrued from the production of roughage are almost wholly lost because of the lack of live stock.

The western section of Kansas has so long worshipped at the shrine of wheat, that when wheat fails their god is gone and they do not know to what

they should resort. We believe that farmers generally throughout the western section realize the necessity of having some stock—a few horses and mules growing into money, a few milk cows from which a two or three times a week milk check may be had and from which cows the calves will ultimately build up a considerable herd. If Mr. Horton's remarks are intended to point to the necessity for more stock to consume the roughage of the country which in the production is more certain than the growing of a crop of wheat, then we must agree with him although we admit that the loss of a crop of wheat purchases this experience at a high cost when the farmer's interest is carefully considered. It is certain that the western third of Kansas must get into the live stock business—at least to the keeping of a herd of milk cows and their calves. This year has proven that roughage is more certain of growth than wheat and with the silo even a year of total failure in roughage can be guarded against.

Mr. Horton said that silos built above as well as under the ground were being constructed in large numbers in his section. He said there were no less than seven pit silos constructed within just a few miles of Goodland and that these silos would for the most part be used to conserve roughage for next year, the corn fodder being depended upon for this year's feeding. He points to these pit silos as containing next year's feed and emphasizes the fact that in a year such as this more feed has been grown than there is use for this year. He says that if the pit silo is a success—as he believes and as farmers believe it will be—that on many farms several silos will be constructed and that these silos will be filled and that it will be a matter of only a few years until most farms will have on them the feed necessary to supply a considerable number of cattle with feed for several years to come. To bring about such a condition means much to the western farmer. In fact it is a condition which means as much to the eastern Kansas farmer because he should realize—if he does not already realize—that provision for a short feed year is as necessary to him as to the farmer in any other section.

An old-time horseman of almost national reputation, was telling us not long since, that the coming of motor-driven vehicles had raised the standard in horse flesh and had in no way lessened the market value of good horses. He said: "Motor cars as pleasure vehicles have taken a part of only one class of horses from the city streets and macadam roads. The class affected is that of roadsters. Heavy draft types are steadily increasing in price"—and he quoted figures to prove his statement. It is a fact that draft horses—good ones—command good prices and such prices have been for years increasing. The motor car has injured the market for mediocre horses which neither before nor after the coming of the automobile paid for their keep, but the demand for high class horses is and will continue to be in excess of the supply.

It is too bad that it was necessary for the Board of Education to order that smoking in or around the university buildings must cease. Besides putting a stop to the use of tobacco on the steps and approaches to the campus buildings, as well as inside, the board requests that all campus smoking cease at once. No doubt objection will be raised against the order. But the board need lose no sleep over the possible effects of such objection.

We are hoping the Kansas team will win the competition in judging dairy cattle at the National Dairy Show in Chicago this week. The team headed by Professor Fitch is on the ground and it is composed of C. B. Goldsmith, R. H. Musser, and H. C. Stockwell.

**PAYS TO VISIT.**

Forty-six upland farmers from the western half of Logan County, Colorado, were taken by D. C. Bascom, county agent, into the older settled sections of the county where the benefits of summer tillage in dry farming could be studied. This 60-mile trip was made in automobiles furnished by business men, and the party was in charge of one of the most successful dry farmers of the county.

"We visited five farms where small grain is being grown on summer tilled land as well as on land not summer tilled. The difference in the condition of the crops was so marked in favor of summer tillage, that a great impression was made on the men," writes D. C. Bascom, the county agent. "Some of the most discouraged farmers went home determined to stay with their farms for they had seen how to improve their farming methods. One man said the trip was worth \$5,000 to him, and a young man who had been two years in an agricultural college, said he had learned as much from the trip as he could have learned in a year in college."

There is nothing at all remarkable about the new feeling which came to the men who left their own neighborhood and visited a community in which the farming business is carried on in a different way. Hundreds of men do this every day but we do not hear of them. There are thousands of Kansas farmers who could learn important lessons and who would return home with a determination to farm better and so be better satisfied with their conditions, if they would but get away from home and see how successful farmers in other counties in the state do their work. In every county and in fact in almost every community, there are men who are leaders in their lines. A visit with such men on their farms, is an education to the observing visitor. The farmer can no more live to himself and work out his own salvation than can the lawyer, doctor or banker. These are men who are all the time looking for and appropriating to their own use the best ideas of other men engaged in the same lines of business. The farmer must learn to do the same thing in the same way.

The live stock special operated by the Kansas Agricultural College and the Santa Fe in Southwest Kansas was attended by large audiences of interested farmers. In all probability it was the most successful demonstration and lecture train operated in the state, except possibly that run over the Rock Island early last fall. There is a sincere interest in live stock as a means of permanent and increased prosperity on the part of the western farmer, and to this end he is looking carefully into the silo and silage crop methods. G. C. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, was a lecturer on this train, and next week he will give KANSAS FARMER folks his observations.

The State Educational Administration Board has taken another step toward the completion of its plan for providing publicity for the various state educational institutions. Merle Thorpe, dean of the Kansas University School of Journalism, has been appointed as the publicity agent. Only Thorpe won't be officially known as publicity agent. His title is superintendent of the educational information bureau. Harlan D. Smith of the Kansas Agricultural College has been appointed by the board as Thorpe's first assistant. Kansas folks will await, with a good deal of interest, information as to the future of the Industrialist, the paper now issued from the Kansas Agricultural College.

Another Kansas judging team has won. This time the grain-judging team from the Kansas Agricultural College won first place in the grain-judging contests at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

*Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments*

**S**UBSCRIBER F. E. M., Geary County, desires to know what essentials are considered in the selection of a county demonstration agent.

The requirements sought are adequate training in the science of agriculture, first hand knowledge of farm practice, and a certain tact in meeting men and directing movements. Probably of equal or greater importance than any of these, is the agent's sense of obligation to the community. If this sense of duty and of service be highly developed, he is practically certain of success. On the other hand, he may have the fullest educational and practical training and still fail if he lacks in his sense of obligation and appreciation of his opportunity to serve.

The above requirements are those set forth by the Federal Department of Agriculture in selecting demonstration agents. State authorities, and particularly those of Kansas, seek the same qualifications. In addition, it is our opinion that county agents should have been reared in the state they will serve. For instance, Kansas agents should be Kansas reared. Such men have a loyalty for Kansas which does not prevail with men from other states who are put to work in Kansas. The imported man does not understand the state and in seasons which are not favorable to his work or to which he has not been accustomed, he is inclined to find fault with the state and lose heart in his work. The thoroughbred Kansan has a faith in and a loyalty to the state which is not possessed by an outsider, and if he has the other qualifications above described, his work will be successful.

## Russian Thistle for Silage.

B. E. A., Trego County, asks what we know about the Russian thistle for silage. We know nothing as a result of first hand experience. We have not seen such silage and we have no advice from farmers feeding it. However, we have recently come upon a report from A. E. Bowman, state leader for the Federal Department of Agriculture in Wyoming, in which he says that he has inspected Russian thistle silage and expresses the opinion that the silage would have kept perfectly if more water had been used in putting it up. It seems that the thistles were too dry when siloed. Mr. Bowman remarks that if the silage proves a success under the conditions under which it was put in, it will prove a wonderful aid to the dry farmer of his and other states. It is well known that western farmers have made hay from early cut thistles and have maintained their stock therein. It would seem that the thistle would make as good silage as it would have provided it has sufficient juices to properly preserve it. If the juices are not sufficient, then water should be added as in the Wyoming instance above mentioned. It occurs to us that no farmer can afford to grow Russian thistles for silage, but since they grow without encouragement on vacant land, they may be available when other forages are not.

## More Cow Milking in Wallace.

Our subscriber, C. H. P., Wallace County, writes that many carloads of stock have been shipped into his county for wintering. He says that the acreage of forage crops planted next spring will be large. Many farmers are buying milk cows and milking in the future will be more generally followed in his section than for many years past.

## Bran Mash and Insects Did Work.

Within the past few days letters have come from subscribers in Clark and Russell Counties, stating in effect that the Kansas Agricultural College was taking too much credit to itself on account of grasshopper destruction through the distribution of poisoned bran mash. These letters were referred to George A. Dean, who had the fight against the hoppers, and here is his reply:

"The department of entomology of the Kansas State Agricultural College has never claimed that other factors than the poisoned bran mash did not enter into the work. For instance, in the KANSAS FARMER article mentioned as giving too much credit to the poisoned bran mash, the statement is made that 'the remaining hoppers were so left to the mercy of parasitic and predaceous insects that only a few of them escaped.' Again, in my mind the dry weather was another factor that entered directly

and indirectly in checking the hoppers. However, can anyone say that they found the hoppers dying off in any great numbers previous to the great check placed on them by the distribution of nearly one thousand tons of bran mash? Again, can anyone doubt the efficiency and the result of the poisoned bran mash, when within two days after the poisoned bran mash had been distributed you could count in alfalfa fields from one hundred fifty to two hundred fifty dead hoppers per square foot, or find a pack of dead hoppers under a single tree where they had come in and were devastating shade trees or fruit trees.

"The grasshoppers have been increasing for several years, and of course, their parasitic and predaceous enemies, namely, parasitic flies, parasitic bees, and predaceous beetles, especially the larvæ of blister beetles, have also been increasing, and when the big check was placed on the hoppers by the poisoned bran mash it left the remaining ones to the mercy of their enemies. The parasitic flies and bees spread rapidly and I am not surprised to find a scarcity of hoppers in counties where very little bran mash had been distributed.

"For instance, in Clark County where the hoppers were not nearly so abundant as they were in Ford County just on the north, it was several weeks after the wholesale destruction of the hoppers in Ford County before they were

sole grain diet of nearly all the dairy cows in northern Europe. The Danes who are recognized as the leading dairy farmers of Europe habitually grow oats and barley together so that a mixed grain crop is produced and regard this as the best grain feed they can grow. In experimental work which has been conducted in this country, the high value of both barley and oats for milk production has been demonstrated.

If grain must be purchased for the feeding of the milk cows on the farm, our subscriber undoubtedly could purchase with profit this salvage grain at the price quoted of \$21 per ton laid down at his point. In purchasing feeds of this kind, it is always desirable to have samples and buy the feed subject to approval, on the car before acceptance. Barley and oats must be ground or crushed in order to give the best results. If alfalfa hay is available as a part of the roughage, no other concentrate will be needed in feeding the farm milk cow. Silage should by all means be used if possible, as a considerable portion of the roughage.

## Silo For Immature and Late Crops.

Our correspondent, W. M. L., Sumner County, reports that he is now feeding his milk cows from silage made from practically dry fodder. Fodder this year was necessarily harvested in an immature condition and much of it had become quite dry before it was placed



THE HOG IS THE ONLY MEAT-PRODUCING ANIMAL THAT HAS BEEN PROFITABLE DURING THE PAST DECADE.—HE IS THE STEER'S BOON COMPANION AND WILL NEVER BE ELIMINATED FROM THE FEED LOTS.—ABOVE GROUP SHOWN BY STREYKER BROTHERS IN THE POLAND CHINA FUTURITY AT HUTCHINSON, KAN.

dying to any extent in Clark County. The same thing can be said of Russell County. I have no doubt but that it was the parasitic flies and bees and predaceous beetles that killed the largest per cent in the counties where no poisoned bran mash had been distributed, because our own observations convinced us of this fact.

"Many of the hoppers that were found dead in piles around wheat stacks and those clinging to weeds were destroyed by the parasitic flies. I am fully convinced as well as are thousands of farmers, that if the counties under the direction of the Agricultural College, the government experts, and the demonstration agents had not taken up the fight in the systematic manner as they did, that the grasshopper problem would be a serious one, not only this fall but also for next year."

## Salvage Grain For Milk Cows.

R. G. C., our subscriber from Meriden, Kansas, recently phoned KANSAS FARMER for information and advice concerning the feeding value of salvage grain for milk cows. This grain, samples of which had been furnished, consisted mainly of barley and oats and a small amount of shriveled wheat. It had been slightly injured by fire so as to render it unsalable in the ordinary channels. In a year when grains or concentrated feeds of all kinds are so extremely high in price, a farmer may well consider carefully the nutrient value of many feeds which he is not ordinarily accustomed to use. Barley is almost the

in the silo. Our correspondent reports that fodder that has stood out in the field and harvested at the same time is practically worthless. This is certainly a strong argument for the use of the silo in saving even an inferior crop. This correspondent also put some cowpeas and alfalfa in a silo late this fall owing to the great difficulty he was having in curing the crops as hay. Our readers will be interested in knowing how his experiment along this line results. He reports that to date the cowpeas and alfalfa seem to be keeping in the silo all right.

## Marketing Weight of Hogs.

One of our readers in Arizona who operates a dairy and cheese factory, asks us for advice as to whether it will pay to feed a hog after he reaches about 200 pounds weight. He asks whether it would be better to sell when this weight is reached and put the feed available into stock hogs.

The answer depends largely upon the circumstances under which the hogs are grown and finished. Simply from the standpoint of cost for producing a pound of increase in weight it costs more to bring the hog from 200 pounds to 300 pounds than it did from 100 up to 200 pounds, or in other words, the 200-pound hog has produced a pound of meat somewhat more economically simply from the standpoint of feed required than the heavier hog.

There are conditions, however, which make it advisable to put a considerable amount of growth on a hog by the use

of inexpensive feeds. The Kansas farmer who has an abundance of alfalfa and good pasture available would probably find it somewhat more profitable ordinarily to carry his hogs to somewhat higher weights. If expensive, high priced feeds must be used, a hog undoubtedly should go on the market at as early an age as possible.

The prices at which the stock hogs could be purchased to consume the feed available might also have a bearing upon this question. There are times when stock hogs command a premium on the market. Our Arizona correspondent utilizes hogs as a means of converting into some profitable use the whey and other by-products of the dairy and cheese factory. All concentrate grains must be purchased. Under these conditions it would probably be more profitable to place the hogs on the market at comparatively light weights so as to avoid the more expensive gains of feeding to higher weights.

## Federal Department Helps Fight Bugs.

The department of entomology of Kansas Agricultural College has secured the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the chinch bug fight in Kansas. E. O. G. Kelly, assistant entomologist of the department, who has had his headquarters at Wellington, Kansas, for several years, will help. The Federal Government will furnish at least two experienced men, and possibly more, to assist in every possible way in organizing for systematic burning. Township trustees, farmers' institutes, school boards, county bankers' associations, Granges, A. H. T. associations and other organizations should help in organizing for systematic work. Road supervisors should have all the bunch grass and other trash along the roadsides burned.

The burning of the chinch bug in winter quarters is no experiment. There can be no question about the results if all will get together.

## Give Address and Write Plainly.

A subscriber whom we answered by letter but which letter was undelivered, asks for data relative to the yield of molasses per ton of sorghum. We advised this subscriber to make inquiry of the Fort Scott Sorghum Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Our inability to reach the subscriber by letter warrants mention of his inquiry in these columns.

It is not unusual that we have returned our answers made by mail inquiries. This is because inquirers do not give sufficient address or do not write sufficiently plain. If you want your inquiry answered, be sure and give us correct address plainly written.

## Annual Farmers' Roundup.

The State Farmers' Institute will be held at Manhattan, December 29 to January 2. Some thought was entertained of changing the institute dates to late in January or early in February. KANSAS FARMER is pleased that no change has been made. The state institutes in the past have been highly successful, being attended by as many as 1,200 people, this being last year's attendance. The farmer and his family are better able to get away from home during the holidays than at any other season of the year. What is believed to be the best program prepared for the state institute is in process of completion for this year's session. Short courses will be given in corn judging, cooking and sewing, dairying, fruit judging, gas and steam engines, silo construction, stock judging, and diseases of animals. Conferences of institute officers, butter makers, cattle feeders, demonstration agents, fruit growers, and the men interested in irrigation and good roads, will be held. Men of national reputation will address the institute at the general assembly each morning and evening.

## Silage For Sale.

Nelson Delaney, Route 6, Box 67, Parsons, Kansas, has 100 tons of silage for sale, or he will take sufficient stock to winter to consume this silage. He will furnish a good feed lot and plenty of water.

G. O. Cleaves, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas, has two 100-ton silos filled with corn silage and which silage is for sale at \$700 per silo. This feed is located 5 miles from the Wichita Stock Yards and plenty of water and good feed lots are available.



# SWEET CLOVER SEEDING

Reader Asks C. C. Cunningham, K. S. A. C. Sweet Clover Questions

I AM deeply impressed by what you say in KANSAS FARMER of August 30, about sweet clover, and am surprised that your suggestions for time of seeding and amount of seed to be sown are not more explicit.

You say 20 to 25 pounds of clean seed, five pounds more if sown in the hull should be sown, because often only one-half the seed sown germinates the first season, therefore it is practically useless.

Coupling the above with your statement that the seed may be sown any time from January to the last of May, with equal chances of success, raises the question, does your department know whereof it speaks from actual experience? Is there not a method and a time for seeding that will insure better germination results than you have had?

It stands to reason that the very hard coating on these seeds might be broken down so germination would go on if sown the greatest length of time possible before the germination season, thus being exposed to earth moisture and sunlight for a greater length of time.

Has your station made any experiments in fall seeding of this plant? Would September or October seeding, in a manner to cover the seed thoroughly, cause germination and a fall growth of the plant to any great extent that would not withstand the winter?

How to seed successfully with twelve or fifteen pounds of high priced seed, instead of the twenty or twenty-five you recommend, by adopting methods to secure best germination and when to seed to secure the greatest growth of the plant the first season, is what we are greatly interested in knowing. It would seem that April or May seeding would not induce the greatest growth.

I invested \$116 in sweet clover seed last spring, that was sown on forty acres of land, and was practically all lost, by reason of late seeding and the prolonged drouth that followed.

I am very anxious for you to lead me out of this slough of despond. I will try again for next season, when I get light enough.—J. T. TRUE, Shawnee County, Kan.

The information regarding the seeding of sweet clover given in the article in question, was obtained almost entire-

ly from our own observations and from experiences of farmers who have grown this crop, rather than from experimental data obtained at this or other experiment stations. Sweet clover has not been considered a crop of value until recently and, therefore, very little experimental data regarding same is available.

As a rule, sweet clover can be seeded successfully any time during the late winter or early spring or during August. J. M. Thompson of Allen County, who has had considerable experience with this crop, states that it can be seeded any time from January until May. The farmers who are growing sweet clover in the vicinity of Garden City, planted during December and January. Evidently they are of the opinion that winter seeding is best.

In our co-operative tests with sweet clover this season, a number of our co-operators seeded sweet clover during May and June and good catches were secured in all instances. However, most of the tests were located in the western half of the state and the stands were destroyed by grasshoppers during July and August.

It is considered that seeding as early as possible in the spring is best. The time for best results will probably vary with the seasons and for the different portions of the state. However, under average conditions, in the eastern portion of the state successful stands should be obtained by seeding at any time during the period given. Successful stands have been obtained by seeding during August. Seeding in September or October in your locality would be almost sure to result in failure. The plants have to make sufficient growth to develop a good root system in order to survive the winter.

The rate of seeding should be governed entirely by the quality and condition of the seed. Nearly all authorities in giving general directions regarding seeding sweet clover recommend twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. The comparatively large amounts are given so as to be sure of the seeding of a sufficient quantity of seed that will germinate to insure a satisfactory stand. The following, quoted from Bulletin No. 244 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, shows the necessity of recommending the sowing of liberal amounts of seed:

"Comparing the average germination of the 37 samples of sweet clover with the number of samples of alfalfa and red clover (all seeds being subjected to the same germinating conditions), the alfalfa would yield a germination percentage of 75 per cent to 85 per cent, and the red clover 80 per cent to 90 per cent, in comparison with but 24.14 per cent for sweet clover.

"The average results of all the samples tested are as follows:

"Average germination of sweet clover tested by the Department of Botany, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, from March, 1908, to December, 1911. Germination made in Geneva germinator or at room temperature.

Total number of samples tested.....	37
Average germination of 37 samples.....	29.14%
Average germination 11 samples yellow variety.....	35.14%
Average germination 5 samples yellow variety.....	20.08%
Average germination 21 samples, variety not stated.....	28.15%
Average germination 11 samples unhulled seed.....	27.94%
Average germination 14 samples hulled seed.....	34.32%

The low per cent of germination is largely due to the "hard seed" which is always found in sweet clover in varying amounts, depending on where it was grown and whether it is one or two year old seed. The "hard seed" is so called because the seed coats are so hard and impervious that the seed does not germinate the first season. Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture and reported by J. M. Westgate in Farmers' Bulletin No. 485, show that southern-grown seed contains a larger per cent of hard seed than does the northern-grown sweet clover. The results obtained are as follows:

Source of Seed	Number of Samples	Average per cent Germination	H. Seed
Southern	22	14	60
Northern	22	37	43
Imported	28	56	12

It will be noted that very low per cents of germination were obtained. Mr. Westgate stated that hard seed was present in nearly every sample, but was more abundant in southern-grown than in northern-grown seed. In commercial samples the proportion sometimes runs as high as 90 per cent.

The above figures show the necessity of seeding sweet clover rather heavily. When the per cent of germination is high, 12 to 15 pounds of seed would be sufficient. If the per cent of seed that will germinate is known, the rate of seeding could be readily governed accordingly. In commenting on the results obtained in the above table, Mr. Westgate says that possibly the comparatively high per cent of germination obtained for the imported seed was due to the fact that it was two-year-old seed. From this it might be inferred that two-year-old seed will give a better germination than one-year-old seed. This is a question upon which there is no available data and to my knowledge it has not been determined by experiments whether or not two-year-old seed will germinate better than that one year old.

Your supposition that the per cent of germination might be increased by seeding the greatest length of time possible before the germination season, thus exposing the seed to the elements for a longer period, is probably correct, although there is no available experimental data substantiating such a conclusion. If seeding some time in advance of the germinating period, I would not advise exposing the seed to the direct sunlight, but would prefer to have it covered lightly.

The germination of sweet clover can be greatly increased by treating it with sulphuric acid or by subjecting the seed to a scratching process, effected by special machinery, which facilitates the absorption of moisture. However, neither of the two methods given is very practical. It is usually better and cheaper to sow a larger amount of seed rather than increase the germination of the seed by either of these methods.

It is impossible to cover in detail all phases of a subject of this kind in a short article of two or three columns, hence the general and brief discussion of the seeding of sweet clover in the article in question. I trust that the information given above will be of some help to you. Perhaps in another year we will have more information regarding the growing of the crop.—C. C. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant in Co-operative Experiments, Kansas Agricultural College.

## Grain Sorghums For West

By W. A. BOYS, Demonstration Agent, Hays, Kansas

THE grain sorghums in western Kansas have made good this season and have proven their ability to withstand severe drought conditions for several weeks after corn, under similar conditions, has dried up. The production of sorghums for grain and fodder and the production of live stock should be the principal industries in western Kansas. This is practically agreed by all who live in the section and are familiar with its conditions.

Fodder crops can be produced practically every year and, with the use of the silo, there need be no scarcity of rough feed any time. If a grain crop also can be successfully grown, live stock production can be made more profitable. Perhaps the greatest objection that has been offered to the grain sorghums is the uncertainty of maturing. This is due to several causes; the seed may not be acclimated or may be of late maturing strains or there may be lack of moisture, which supplemented with the cool nights, retards the growth and in effect, shortens the season.

Again the grain is not given sufficient attention to obtain the best results. When due consideration is given to the early preparation of the soil for the purpose of storing moisture so that the plant may be retarded in growth as little as possible and if sufficient attention is given to the selection of early maturing strains, better success will follow.

### FALL PREPARATION OF LAND ESSENTIAL.

I have visited many farms this season and in practically every case where I have observed a fair crop of grain, the ground was prepared last fall by plowing, listing or by summer fallowing. In the fall of 1913 B. F. Oxley of Gove County prepared some two-acre plots of

leveled some with a harrow so that they could be split at planting time with little difficulty. Dwarf kafir seed furnished by the Department of Agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural College according to my instructions. One was plowed eight inches deep and one listed six inches deep. No further work was done to this ground until last spring when the lister ridges were leger, was used for seeding these plots. Planting was done on May 15. The ground was free from weeds and in such excellent condition that only two cultivations were given the entire season and these were given with a one-horse

five-shovel cultivator. By September 1 the kafir heads were practically all matured sufficiently to harvest. The plants were uniform in height and the heads uniform as to maturity. Mr. Oxley estimates that this kafir would yield approximately fifteen bushels of grain per acre, and further adds that next year three-fourths of his cultivated crop will be kafir and one-fourth corn instead of the reverse as has been the case formerly. Corn under the same conditions produced only a little fodder of a poor grade.

FETERITA ATTRACTS ATTENTION.  
Feterita is attracting considerable at-

tention this season on account of its ability to withstand the severe weather conditions and still produce a crop of grain. Fields of this crop have been visited in Gove, Graham, Sheridan and Wallace Counties that will yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. One of the strong points in favor of feterita is its early maturity. It does not seem to be retarded in growth by a dry spell but continues to grow and produce seed.

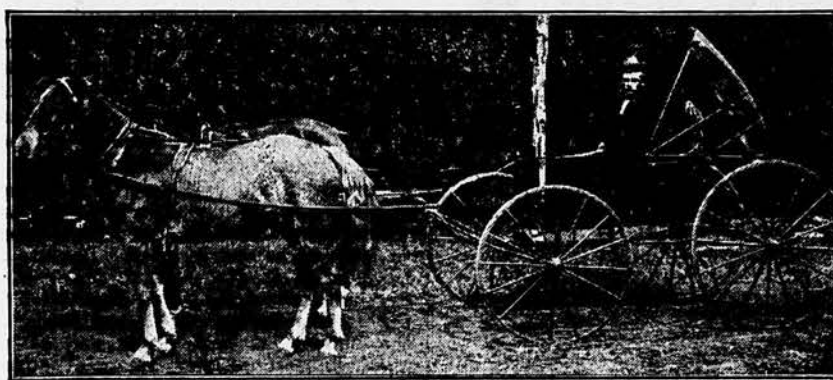
For greater success with the grain sorghums the ground should be prepared early, preferably in the fall, in order that as much moisture as possible may be conserved. Early maturing varieties should be grown and the earliest maturing heads from these selected in the field every year in order that good acclimated seed always may be on hand.

### Casters on Chair.

It is a great saving in floor covering to put casters on the legs of the chair that is used in front of the sewing machine, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It also saves a great deal of time and of jumping up and down to get the things that are just out of reach.

Have your poultry house so arranged that no draft can enter. This is very important. Chickens can stand a lot of cold, but they cannot stand a draft. They will take cold which may develop into roup and the whole flock may be affected. See that all the cracks in the poultry house are battened up tight.

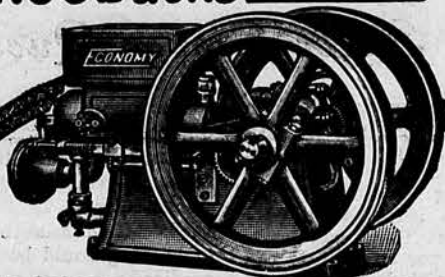
Good rich cream with a large per cent of butter fat will keep sweet the longest.



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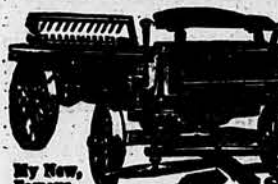
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## DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

Thomas Shaw Thinks Combined Milk and Beef  
Cow Will Lead the Farmer to Prosperity

THE article on this page was written by Prof. Thomas Shaw and printed in a recent issue of The Breeders Gazette. Professor Shaw was formerly professor of Animal Husbandry at the Minnesota University. He has been a life long advocate of the dual-purpose cow. The editor of KANSAS FARMER has been following his writings on this topic for years. It is our opinion that this is the most conservative statement from his pen on this subject that we recall.

KANSAS FARMER readers know that the editor of this paper is a dairyman, born and reared, and that we have repeatedly expressed ourselves at a considerable variance with the views of Professor Shaw—conservative as those views here printed may be. During the past year we have printed several signed articles from Kansas dual-purpose breeders. The dairy breeders of the state have probably been too busy milking the pails full to take a hand in the argument supporting special purpose dairy cows. The article of Professor Shaw should set such to thinking. Let us hear from dual-purpose as well as special purpose advocates.

NOW that meat prices are soaring, the question of furnishing it becomes increasingly important to the farmer. He can obtain it most profitably from dual cows of suitable types that will be milked. These cows will include the Shorthorn, the Red Poll, the Lincolnshire Red, the South Devon and the Brown Swiss and grades of these. Of all these breeds none is superior, if indeed equal, to the milking Shorthorn. The straight dairy breeds, as the Holstein, the Jersey, the Guernsey and the Ayrshire, cannot furnish this meat so profitably as the breeds named. They are straight dairy breeds. They are not dual-purpose. In theory that sounds very well, but in practice how is it to be brought about? The Shorthorns in America have been maintained mainly for beef-making. Many of the Red Polls in America are maintained for the same use. They are not milked, hence they can produce beef only, no matter what the owners may say about their dual qualities. The Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns are not in the country and the same is true of the South Devons. How then are dual cattle to be bred?

There are three ways at least of doing this. One is to purchase good specimens of all the breeds named in the pure form and to import them into this country. All the males of desirable form may be sold to farmers who milk their cows, and who therefore produce cows that possess more or less of the dual quality. But it calls for money to do this. In Britain these animals are relatively dear. Nevertheless, in the end, such breeding should prove profitable to the men willing to make the necessary outlay.

A second method would be simply to import males of the same breeds to be used on cows of good milking conformation, regardless of the blood elements which they possess. Normally the cows thus bred will produce animals that will furnish a large amount of milk and that will produce steers that will grow into excellent beef. The obstacle to be met in both instances is the difficulty in obtaining dual animals in Britain. They command the highest prices that are paid for cattle.

The third method is to breed up those dual cattle. This method is slow, but it is relatively cheap and safe. How may it be done? Select cows of good milk producing qualities, whatsoever may be the character of the breeding.

For such a use none are better than Shorthorn grades, as in addition to a leaning to milk production they have a strong leaning to beef production. Here then is an excellent foundation on which to build the dual quality, but a dash of dairy blood in the foundation cows is in no way objectionable, because of the salutary influence which it has on milk production.

On these cows the aim should be to use a bull of marked dual qualities, if such a bull may be obtained. Here is the one difficulty at the present time in breeding dual cattle. Where can such a bull be obtained? Some bulls of this class may be secured in America. Some of the breeders of Shorthorns and Red Polls have been wise enough to retain the good milking qualities of their cows. The proportion of these herds is relatively small, but if they will only make their whereabouts known by judicious advertising they are sure of a harvest. But males of these herds are not nearly enough to go around. The supply may be increased by importation. That of course is costly. A good dual-purpose bull of any dual breeds in England cannot be obtained for less than say \$250. One of more than usual merit will cost not less than \$500. Whether it will pay the farmer to give those prices for imported bulls will depend in a considerable degree on the size of his herd.

That there is a fine opening in America at the present time for the breeding of dual cattle, and especially males of the dual type, cannot be questioned. But to accomplish this thing in the best form, the breeder should begin with cattle purely bred, he should keep milk records of the production of all his cows and he should eliminate all animals of inferior or of only ordinary production. This he may do without any serious loss, as such animals are sold for beef and beef now commands good prices.

Beyond all question, the era of the dual cow has come. This will not mean that there will not always be a place for the straight dairy cow, nor does it mean that there will be no place for the straight beef cow, but it does mean that the most important place by far in America will be held by the dual-purpose animal. America wants today 1,000 professional breeders of cattle of the dual types. Who will be the first to engage in the work? Stability in live stock production depends upon the answer that will be given to this question.

## Improving Your Dairy Herd

There are a good many farmers here and there throughout Kansas who have one or two superior dairy-bred animals for sale and who, as shown by a recent letter we have from one such farmer, are not able to sell such stock to good advantage simply because there is not a demand among the farmers in their own neighborhoods. Sometimes this is a pure-bred bull calf from a good cow, and more frequently it may be the bull which has been at the head of the herd as long as he can be used. Because no neighbor feels the need of the calf or of the mature sire, the disposition of the farmer is to sell to the feeder or the butcher at beef prices and so not avail himself of any financial advantage on account of the breeding or the usefulness of the animal as a breeder. While it is to be regretted that many such animals are disposed of on a beef basis, nevertheless the farmer is wholly responsible for his loss. There is a de-

mand for this kind of animals and there are farmers here and there who are desirous of buying a bull calf or an aged bull. Many a farmer must begin in just this way in the breeding up and improving of his dairy herd. The man who owns such animals can sell them at breeder's prices if he will advertise them outside of his own little community. There is no better way to reach the farmers of Kansas than through KANSAS FARMER's classified advertising column. This is the farmers' exchange. Read the head of that column in this issue and note the cost of such advertising. To be sure, KANSAS FARMER desires the advertising, and it is advertising that keeps the wheels running, but Kansas is badly in need of dairy stock. Farmers are asking for it every day. It is too bad that any good animal, young or old, should be sold at stock cattle prices because the owner did not announce to those who could use it that he had such animal for sale.

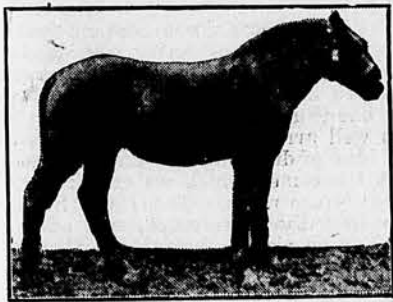


## Jewell County Home of Good Horses

There is probably not a better live stock county in the state than Jewell County. The character of the soil and the kinds of crops which are successfully grown make it possible to handle all kinds of live stock to the best advantage possible. Alfalfa is one of the great staple crops, there being approximately 60,000 acres in the county. Nowhere could better conditions be found for developing the high-class draft horse. Farmers of the county have recognized this fact and on a recent visit to this county the writer was much impressed with the high-class horses in evidence. The fall growth of alfalfa was springing up on every side and large numbers of horses and mules were to be seen from the car windows grazing on these fields.

The farmers of this county have been especially progressive in the production of better live stock, and the annual horse and colt show has been a strong factor in encouraging the improvement of the horse. There is nothing that will inspire breeders and farmers to greater effort in the improvement of their horses and colts than the getting together of a bunch of them in such an event as recently took place in Jewell City.

The officers in charge of this show have recognized the fact that special emphasis should be laid upon the colt as the drawing card in a show of this kind. It has not only the effect of centering the thought of the community upon the most important point in the improvement of the horse stock, but it as well attracts more exhibitors and spectators than almost any other phase of a colt or horse show. Ninety dollars was subscribed for this colt show, to be distributed in prizes. Thirty dollars of this was devoted to the weanling horse and



FIRST PRIZE COLT AT JEWELL COLT SHOW IN CLASS OF 15.—OWNER, H. L. JOHNSON.

mule colt classes—five prizes or awards being given, ranging from \$5 on down to \$1. In spite of the rainy, muddy weather which prevailed on the day of the show, 15 colts were shown in the weanling class. The writer, upon whom fell the duty of picking the winners, found it no easy task. The first prize in this class was won by H. L. Johnson, a farmer who came nine miles through the mud with his exhibits. Mr. Johnson has not been so successful in the past, never having reached the first place in previous shows. He has persisted in his efforts, however, without a complaint as to the decisions made, and this year came in with this splendid colt good enough to win first place in the class. He has evidently used proper methods in breeding or he could not have made this

improvement in the past few years. Another colt shown by Mr. Johnson won third place.

Henry Ruggles owned the colt which took second place in the class. There were plenty of other good colts on down the line, but space will not permit mention of each individual colt shown.

The weanling mule colts formed as strong a ring as the horse colts. A good mule means almost sure cash in the hands of his owner these days. The first money in this class went to Elmer Hoffer, Howard Stapleton winning second. Only three yearling mules were shown. The best mule of this class was an especially good one and it was of special interest to the writer to learn that this mule was picked out as the best weanling mule colt at the show the previous year by W. L. Blizzard of the Animal Husbandry department of the Agricultural College. At the time of this previous show there was some ring-side comment to the effect that this mule should not have been given first place. It would appear from the way it developed that the judge made a good selection when he placed it at the head of the class last year.

The most significant class, from the standpoint of fixing attention on the improvement of horses through proper methods of breeding was a class for brood mare with two of her offspring. There is nothing like calling for a showing of the produce of an animal to demonstrate its value as a breeder. There were only three entries in this class, Henry Ruggles taking first money with the same mare that won a similar prize the year before. Such mares as were shown in this class, properly mated, are absolutely necessary if the horse stock of the country is to be constantly improved from year to year. Among the draft teams shown, John Kemmerer brought out an entry winning first prize.

The officers of this show, J. W. Berry, president; F. W. Bevington, secretary, and Dr. H. R. Groome, superintendent, certainly deserve great commendation for the splendid manner in which the show was handled. It often happens at colt shows that the greatest of confusion occurs in getting the exhibits properly classified and shown. There was nothing of this kind at Jewell. Every entry was carefully tagged and numbered. The exact age of every animal appeared on this ticket. Announcements of winnings were not given out until all the awards had been made. This held the interest of the spectators and exhibitors until the very last class had been placed. The judge was congratulating himself that these arrangements had been made in order that he might be able to get out of town before the awards were announced. He was not permitted to do this, however, being called upon to mount a wagon and make a few remarks in explanation of the placings as made.

An event of this kind in which the breeders and producers of live stock in a community get together and compete in friendly rivalry has a splendid effect in advancing the interests of live stock production.

## Care of Farm Machinery

Carelessness in the handling of farm machinery causes a serious leak in the management of many a farm. The average farmer perhaps does not realize the amount of money he has invested in the various kinds of machinery now required to successfully operate a farm. Often-times machinery which with proper care and shelter would last for years goes to rack and ruin in a very short period of time. The writer has from time to time visited on farms where it almost looked as though the owner might have to buy additional land on which to store worn out and discarded machinery. When the proper time comes, farm machinery should be carefully looked over and placed in a thorough state of repair, using paint and grease where needed. A good machine shed will almost pay for itself in one season's use. The very fact that machinery is placed in thorough repair and ready for the next season's work may mean the saving of many a dollar in time and annoyance the following year. The farmer who finds that practically every machine he attempts to use the next season must be repaired at a time when he can ill afford the time neces-

sary, is certainly not using his head to the best advantage in the management of his farm business.

This care of machinery also has its ethical value. A farm cluttered up with worn out, discarded machinery and surrounded with untidy yards and lots, has a most depressing effect upon the family of the owner. The farm which presents a well-kept appearance with some evidence of order and system in the care and handling of its equipment, is a far more desirable environment in which to raise a family than the one of the other sort.

### Burning Stumps.

Our correspondent, H. M. A. of Morris County, writes to ask how he can burn out some stumps on his place. A dry, dead stump may sometimes be successfully burned by boring several holes into the stump a few inches above the ground slanting them downward. Fill these holes with kerosene and after it has had time to soak into the stump, set fire to it. Where stumps cannot be started to burning in this way it will probably be necessary to blast it apart with dynamite or giant powder or pull with a stump puller.

## A Girl who asks— “May I trim your Hat?” And free of charge

She trims thousands of hats every year. She does nothing else, in fact. So far she has trimmed and made over some five thousand old hats, and made them look like new. She learned how to do it in New York, Paris and Philadelphia. And she does it by mail and without charge.

She is the Millinery Editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and thousands of girls and women have learned to rely upon her to make a hat last more than one season, and to tell them what to do with a hat that is too good to throw away. In addition she answers questions relative to the dressing of the hair.

She does it in part each month in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, but her greatest work is done by mail, in personal letters, full, comprehensive, and directly helpful to the individual need. Her work is part of the personal service that the magazine gives to its readers, and that has made it a living, human institution that goes beyond print and paper and reaches out a helpful hand of actual service. A booklet, entitled “The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands,” tells something about this service. A postcard request will bring a copy.

A year's subscription to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, by mail, costs \$1.50, or it may be bought from any Newsdealer or Boy Agent at 15 cents a copy.

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# THE FARM



A visit to the International Dry Farming Congress and Exposition held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, last week, would have been well worth the cost to any Kansas or Oklahoma farmer, and since it was held in their dooryard, almost, it is too bad a larger number could not attend. But, next year's meeting will be held at Wichita, so there will be another chance for Kansas farmers to look in on the biggest thing of its kind. At Tulsa delegates were present from Canada, Oregon, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and from several countries in South America and the Old World. The farther the man came, the more he seemed to appreciate what he was able to learn, and the more pleased was he at having incurred the expense and given the time necessary to make the trip. The exposition was a great showing of crops produced under dry land farming conditions. Be it remembered that no products grown in sections having more than 20 inches of rainfall available for crops, evaporation considered, were eligible to this competition, so that in fact the showing was one from so-called dry farms. There were no "ringers." That is to say, no exhibits from localities of heavy rainfall were shown in competition with products from sections of lighter rainfall. The individual exhibit winning first prize was from Oregon, and the average rainfall for the section in which this was produced is about 12 inches per year. This was a magnificent display, showing all kinds of field crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, beets, pumpkins, etc. The man who made this display and grew these crops is a bona fide farmer making his livelihood from the tilling of his land. He was formerly a farm demonstration agent for the Federal Department of Agriculture. We suspect that he became dissatisfied with his salary and having confidence in his ability to win success for himself by the same methods he recommended and demonstrated to farmers, he decided to engage in farming on his own account. In a brief talk before the congress, he stated that he practiced deep plowing, the summer fallow, and a conservation of the accumulated moisture by frequent cultivation. These, by the way, are the principles which have become pretty well fixed as necessary for success of farming in arid or semi-arid sections. Conditions of soil and danger from blowing require some variation in the application of these principles, but nevertheless the principles are sound and hold good for the most certain production of grain and forage crops under light rainfall. It may not be amiss, either, to state that deep plowing in those soils permitting it, thus preparing a large reservoir for the storing of moisture, and surface cultivation to conserve that moisture, is good practice under any condition of rainfall for the reason that the more water available for the growing plant the better growth and the heavier the production. The handling of the field by these well established principles will pay whether rainfall is light or heavy.

Even a hurried examination of the exhibits shown would convince the visitor of the advantages, not only of the principles of dry farming, but of the success of those crops which are best adapted to that character of farming. For example, the man who doubted the value of the grain sorghums could not but be convinced of their ability to produce abundant forage and grain under light rainfall and other adverse conditions. The showing of grain sorghums from Kansas and Oklahoma, in particular, were gratifying to KANSAS FARMER editor. Each of these two states could have been millions of dollars better off in grain and forage this year if the grain sorghum acreage had been increased to even half of the corn acreage. Oklahoma has been increasing her grain sorghum acreage the past few years more rapidly than has Kansas. This, probably because the last three or four seasons have been less favorable in Oklahoma than in Kansas, and also because every merchant, banker, etc., has been boosting kafir. It is necessary, in a considerable measure, which impels the planting of the so-called sure feed crops such as kafir and milo. The kafir ex-

hibited showed the effect of the dry weather in that the seeds were small and the heads not fully seeded, but nevertheless making yields in grain ranging from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. There was not a first-class head of kafir shown at the exposition, for the above reasons, but the purity of the seed and the consequent attendant hardness and dry weather resistance was apparent nevertheless in the best exhibits. When the kafir shown at this exposition by the thousands of heads is compared with the showing made by the average field in Kansas this year, one can appreciate the advantages of pure seed from early selected heads. The kafir showing from the Indian schools and the experimental farms of Oklahoma was especially strong. These institutions showed the best kafir. To us, this means a fuller appreciation of the value of seed selection and possibly a greater appreciation of the necessity, not only of timely planting but also of proper spacing in the row, or, stated differently, a better appreciation of the manner in which kafir should be planted in order to produce a grain crop. You can generally put it down as a fact that these institutions and farmers which give the most thought to their work in crop production are those which make the best showing at harvest time. Kafir in Kansas is grown too much on the "hit and miss" idea. We do not handle it intelligently and so "miss" too often.

The Kansan could not escape a feeling of pride, after inspecting the display from his state. The specimens were gathered almost wholly from the western one-third of Kansas. The display was well arranged and was set up with the idea of bringing out certain important lessons to which we may refer at some future time. The Hays Station was liberally represented, not only in the Kansas display, but also in the \$20,000 display put on by the Federal Department of Agriculture, being a splendid compliment to the quality and importance of the work done at that station. In the state display was shown wheat under several methods of seed bed preparation, and in addition kafir, milo, feterita, sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, etc. The Hays station has been working with feterita for four or five years. The record of feterita in so far as grain production is concerned, compared with dwarf kafir, at that station is regarded as about a stand-off. In the Kansas exhibit was shown "Freed Sorgo," which takes its name from a Scott County KANSAS FARMER reader who has developed it. This is not a sweet sorghum. The seed is white, the head is large, but in form like the common sorghum head, and as a seed bearer surpasses any other sorghum yet known to this country. The grain is palatable and liked by live stock. This, because it is not bitter. In the Kansas exhibit was also shown a specimen of Sudan grass grown at Hays and which is recommended as a hay plant to take the place of millet, being more productive than millet and not so susceptible to damage by chinch bugs. The specimens of milo, kafir and feterita shown were gathered in Thomas County, this year, and all were good specimens. It should be gratifying to the Western Kansas farmer to know that in Northwest Kansas this year specimens of these grain sorghums were produced which made a favorable comparison with any shown at the exposition.

The Oklahoma exhibits were housed in the "Kafir Corn Palace," this being the building erected for the use of Oklahoma exclusively. We are reasonably sure that never before in the history of the world has such an exhibit of kafir, milo, saccharine sorghums, cowpeas, Spanish peanuts, alfalfa, Bermuda and other drouth-resisting grains, forages and grasses been made. The Oklahoma farmer who has been plugging along for years, growing only wheat and corn for market, would, if he had seen this showing, experience an everlasting conversion to the grain sorghums and drouth-resisting legumes with the determination to keep enough live stock necessary to consume them. He should have been convinced that a dependence upon kafir or milo and alfalfa, Spanish



peanuts or cowpeas, with cows, calves and pigs to eat them, is the safest and surest means of making a livelihood and some besides in that state. The same conversion would have been experienced we think by the Kansas farmer. After all, there is little difference in soil and climate and the crops adapted thereto as between Oklahoma and Kansas. The exhibits in the "Kafir Corn Palace" were gathered here and there throughout the various counties, so making up a grand display. On every hand could be heard the remarks of farmers to the effect that they this year grew better kafir, larger milo, taller cowpeas, or bigger Spanish peanuts than those shown, and which remarks are evidence that not all of the good specimens of the several crops produced in Oklahoma were brought together for this exhibit. It must be kept in mind, too, that in the Oklahoma showing were not only those grains and forages mentioned above, but also were exhibits of all kinds of fruits, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, wheat and corn. Jackson County, the extreme southwestern county in Oklahoma, made an excellent showing of all farm products. This county showed particularly fine milo produced on seven to eight inches of rainfall between April 1 and September 30. That county has a farm demonstrator and the exhibit attendant informed us that the demonstrator was making his work count. The common practice in that county for spring crops is thorough disking following harvest, early plowing and sub-surface packing following plowing, this method of handling the soil being the idea of the demonstrator, and the exhibit attendant represented that such plan was working out with highly favorable results.

The show convinced KANSAS FARMER editor that the Spanish peanut is a legume which deserves more attention than is given it, although the exhibits would indicate that it is being grown throughout Oklahoma. It will grow in Kansas, too, in the west as well as east. A placard attached to Spanish peanuts grown in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, read: "Grown on high, dry ridge of tight clay soil exposed to hot winds and 65 consecutive days without rain; yield, 35 bushels of nuts and one ton of hay per acre, with an acre value of at least \$50." In the same county exhibit was kafir planted on July 6 which matured good heads before the frost of October 22. So far as we were able to observe this was the best specimen of kafir shown at the exposition. The cowpea exhibits were numerous. So much so as to indicate that pretty generally throughout Oklahoma considerable attention is being given this legume. The cowpea with the Spanish peanut is adapted to the general farm feeding operations as a substitute for alfalfa, the grain of each being a highly concentrated protein feed taking the place of cottonseed and linseed meal in the balancing of the common roughages in the ration. Each will grow under conditions not at all favorable for alfalfa and so prove a godsend to the feeder who realizes the need of protein in balancing the roughages of kafir, cane or corn. Numerous varieties of cowpeas were shown, some varieties yielding more peas and less forage than others. The siloing of cowpeas with kafir or cane was a much discussed topic among visitors. KANSAS FARMER has already reported that in Kansas farmers here and there are using cowpeas in this way with results entirely satisfactory to them. The addition of cowpeas to corn, kafir or cane silage will result in a feed superior to combining the silage and the cowpeas in any other way. From states other than Kansas some objections have been raised against the siloing of cowpeas and corn, but these objections seem to hinge principally upon the point that the mixture does not settle well in the silo and so does not keep perfectly. Kansans who have siloed the mixture claim that this objection is overcome by additional care in tramping the silage at the time of filling the silo.

An interesting feature of the exposition was the showing of machinery adapted to dry farming methods. The cultivating machinery shown was built with the idea of maintaining an efficient surface mulch, but leaving the mulch as coarse as possible. The principle is that of making a fine mulch directly underneath the surface, the surface inch being left coarse and so less subject to blowing. Another principle being developed in the cultivating machinery construction is that of covering ground more rapidly than our old-style machinery will permit. If fields are to be cultivated following each rain during the growing season, then it is necessary that a man and a team must get over the ground more rapidly than he has here-

tofore been able to do, and the machinery is constructed with this idea in view. The showing of tractors and gang plows was large, and the largest types of such implements were shown. These, we think, were viewed by the Oklahoma farmers more as a matter of curiosity than from any other standpoint. This, because the Oklahoma farmer, as a rule, is farming on a smaller scale than would seem to warrant the use of the 12 or 15-bottom plow. However, the delegates from foreign countries were much interested in the big tractors and big plows, and sales of such implements to such delegates were reported. The silo exhibit consisted of about every type of well-established silo construction. There was an unusual number of the so-called makeshift silos shown. For the most part such silos followed the idea of local silo builders and the types of which are confined to comparatively small sections.

From the standpoint of attendance the exposition was not a success. This, because of the bad weather. People will not leave home when the weather is uncomfortable and storms threaten. Someone—and we presume it is the town of Tulsa—is holding the sack for \$25,000 to \$50,000. The exposition was a big institution and highly educational to the man who would extract the benefits therefrom. It is too bad that the attendance at such expositions must to a very great extent be restricted to local patronage and even which patronage cannot be had when the weather conditions are not favorable. The conferences, we have no doubt, were highly interesting and instructive. Those we attended were. The best informed men in their respective lines from throughout the United States, and even from foreign countries, made addresses. The next meeting of the congress will be held at Wichita in 1914, when it will be up to Kansas to make a showing equal to that of Oklahoma in its "Kafir Corn Palace" and to equal that show will be some job, but Kansas must take hold and not be outdone.

#### Good Forage on Fall Listing.

A western Kansas farmer recently advised that the bulk of the forage grown in his section this year was produced on land which had been fall listed last year. This ground, he says, was in the better condition than any other ground for planting last spring and the fact that good crops of forage were produced indicates to him that there is a tremendous advantage in beginning preparation for spring crops the preceding fall. Forage planted or sown on spring prepared or plowed land was practically a complete failure in his county this year. It is his belief that the fall prepared land takes up the moisture from the snows and the rains and makes this moisture available for the growing crops and which moisture is stored in a quantity sufficient to grow forage through a summer of unusually light rainfall.

#### Jersey Breeders' Meeting.

An interesting meeting for dairymen will be that of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, which was organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of this splendid breed of dairy cattle through the Southwest, and which has issued a call for an all day's convention on November 18 at the Coates House in Kansas City beginning at 10 A. M. This is the annual business meeting of this organization, and at present five directors are to be elected. In addition to this business, however, valuable papers on dairying will be read and discussed. This program includes these addresses: "Feeding the Dairy Cow," by C. T. Graves; "Health of the Dairy Cow," by Dr. J. H. Lomax; "Various Types of Dairy Cows and How to Judge Them," by Prof. H. G. Van Pelt; "Developing the Dairy Industry," by Prof. E. G. Bennett; "Housing the Dairy Cow," by Harbison Manufacturing Company; "Progressive Farming," by ex-Governor Hoard. This should be an interesting program for the dairymen of this territory. The Association through its efforts staged the splendid showing of Jerseys at the American Royal and is doing much to promote the interests of this favorite breed.

"Mamma," asked little three-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear; I hope so," was the reply. "I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddie, "he couldn't leave his business."

Every time a tuberculosis germ sees a north bedroom with a battened window he gives three cheers and a tiger.

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Uncle Sam is building the Elephant Butte Dam, the largest irrigation project in the world. You know that he was certain that every condition for irrigation farming—land, markets, etc.—was JUST RIGHT before he spent \$10,000,000 on this project.

Uncle Sam stands behind the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, which has options on the land there, and sells it at a fixed price—no sliding scale. This association of farmers was formed to insure a square deal to every man who comes here. The State Agricultural College is right here, with men expert in irrigation methods, offering you practical co-operation FREE. Water rights for first 10 years are only \$4 per acre per annum—after that FAR less, for the farmers themselves will then own their project outright. A year and a half from now the giant project will be complete—but you don't need to be told that the biggest opportunity is now, when you have the choice of the best lands and locations.

#### OVER 60,000 ACRES NOW IRRIGATED

By community ditches; and there are good markets, towns, etc. You can begin making money NOW. F. H. Walter, in the Rincon Valley, got 45 bushels wheat per acre, netting \$35 per acre. W. C. Wilkinson, in lower Mesilla Valley, got 60 bushels corn per acre. J. Quisenberry, near Las Cruces, netted \$79 per acre by following barley with milo maize.

#### FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THIS.

Don't wait another day. Mail a postal card today, and let the farmers here tell you what crops they are getting, etc. You know that nothing can beat irrigation farming where conditions are right—and every condition is RIGHT here.

Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, Box 70, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

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Wednesday, December 3d, 1 p. m.

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CHAS. GRAY,  
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#### FIFTY SELECTED SHORTHORNS

Thursday, December 4th, 1 p. m.

For Catalog write  
ABRAM RENICK,  
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A manufacturer recently paid an employee one hundred dollars for one suggestion. Why should not one thousand Kansas farm boys attend the Short Course at Manhattan, where they may get a thousand ideas about farming for a good deal less than one hundred dollars?

#### FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

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Includes instruction in Creamery Management, Handling Cream, Making Butter, Cheese Making, Refrigeration, Ice Cream Making, Dairy Mechanics, Judging Dairy Products, Milk Production, etc.

Courses open for young men over seventeen years of age with a fair common school education. Students not admitted after January 13. All should be here not later than January 8. Send for illustrated pamphlets.

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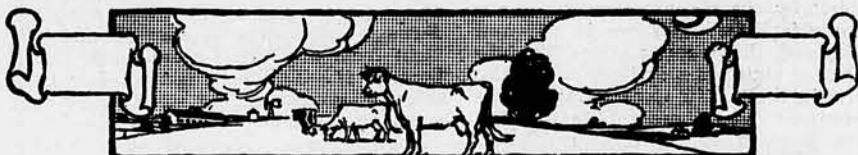


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# DAIRY



Saturday of this week will be called at Abilene a meeting for the reorganization of the Pioneer Cow Testing Association of Dickinson County. This is the first cow testing association in Kansas, and it has completed a year's work. In addition to the work of reorganization the members of the Association will meet for an exchange of ideas with reference to dairying and particularly regarding the advantage the association has been to them during the past year. It is altogether probable that there will be a few members who consider that the advantages of herd testing have not been worth the cost, but if these same few doubtful members could be brought to a full realization of the possibilities lying before them we are sure they would not consider dropping their membership. It is altogether likely that a few members have been disappointed in their herds. If this should be the case, it is certain that they are the individuals who need the association. We hope the association will be continued for the reasons given. These are reasons also arguing for the establishing of other associations, and it is from this viewpoint that the somewhat extended observations are made.

If a farmer thinks that his cows are good and that they have been returning to him a profit on the feed consumed, the labor invested, etc., but as a result of the test he finds that his herd is unprofitable, then the advantage of knowing the capability of his cows is certainly worth the cost of testing. This is so because it has shown him that a herd he believed profitable is not profitable and he is no longer deluded as to the profits of his dairy. Having learned what the test teaches, then he is in position to determine upon one or two courses—either that of discontinuing milking cows because such milking is not profitable, or he is able to correct the trouble by replacing the present herd with better cows either through purchase or through the introduction of dairy blood and in this way make the beginning in grading up a herd of profitable producers. It seems from this standpoint, therefore, that even though the herd, by testing, has proven unprofitable and a disappointment to the owner, he has been justified in the \$1 per cow expended for twelve months of testing, to know the real situation. If, on the other hand, the herd has proven itself one of the best in the association or neighborhood, it is certain that the added pride taken in the herd will be worth the cost. It is worth a great deal to a man to know whether or not he has the best in his neighborhood, whether it be cows, chickens or children.

The man who has discovered in his herd some superior milkers—as has been true in the case of a number of members of this association—has increased the value of each cow in the herd. For example, if he felt that he had a pretty fair herd and that his cows would yield an average of 250 pounds of butter fat per year, and he found as a result of the test that the cows yielded 300 pounds, then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a bunch of real milkers and with the record of each cow for reference it is certain that he could sell a good cow on the basis of her year's record for enough more money than it cost to test the whole herd. We mean to say that if a cow looking as though she might be a fairly good milker could be sold for \$75, she would sell just as readily for \$125 to \$150 if it were known that she had in twelve months produced 250 to 300 pounds of butter fat. A grade cow of the 300 pounds butter fat per year class is worth and will bring near two times as much money as she would sell for if her actual product were not known. In other words, if the owner of one of the good herds in this association had advertised his cows for sale at a public auction tomorrow and when offered he were able to say that this cow's record for the past twelve months, as shown by the figures of the association, was 12,000 pounds of milk with 300 pounds of butter fat, we will guarantee that the bidding on such cow would be extremely spirited and that she would bring a bigger price than her

owner believed and such price would be far in excess of the price he would be able to obtain for the same cow if he were not able to state what she has been capable of doing. The editor has had some experience along this same line, although the records of his cows were private records. We have no doubt there are people in South Dickinson who yet recall the sale of the animals in our dairy herd and the prices brought, which prices were unheard of for milk cows in that country and which excellent prices were due to the fact that the cows offered not only looked as though they would give a fair quantity of milk, but we were able to say just what each cow had done in the way of butter fat production.

The milk records also had an effect on the selling price of the offspring. When a few months old heifer calf from a superior cow was offered and we were able to state just what quantity of milk that calf's mother and grandmother had given, the value of the calf was at once increased and the calf was sought eagerly by buyers. Therefore, there is this phase of the testing matter to consider, and it is by no means the least important phase of record keeping. Sooner or later in every herd there comes a time when the surplus must be sold. Sometimes it is the sale of a really good cow to be replaced by the heifer of a better cow; sometimes it is the heifer of a good cow to be sold, and to know just what the performance of the ancestry has been or to know just what the dairy performance of the animal sold has been, means dollars and cents to the man who grew the animal and who is offering her for sale. We have at other times stated that one of the most remunerative features of dairying is the rearing of good milk stock and the selling of the same at the good prices they will bring. No man can guess as to the real value of a cow in milk production until he knows as a result of the test the cow's ability to produce milk or until he knows the producing ability of the mother and so is governed as to what the heifer is likely to produce when she becomes a cow.

In looking over the records of the association hastily, we find that the larger number of cows producing large quantities of butter fat are those which have been bred for dairy purposes. In other words, those cows of dairy breeding are those which make up the largest list. Dairy speakers and the papers have for years been setting forth the advantages of dairy blood for dairy purposes. We feel that there has been much misgiving on the part of the farmer as to whether or not dairy blood was of sufficient advantage to warrant its introduction into his herd. It is our opinion that if the several members of this association will carefully analyze the records of each of the tested herds they will conclude that the dairy lecturers and the papers have been correct in their contention that the largest and most economical yields are secured from cows of dairy breeding. On the other hand, a careful examination of the records will show that among those herds of dairy breeding there are some cows of good breeding which do not produce butter fat in as large quantities or as economically as other cows of the same breeding. Thus, the lesson of individuality in animals is taught. Thus it is shown that because a cow is a Jersey or a Holstein of fairly good breeding she is not necessarily a good producer. Also an examination of the records will reveal the fact that some cows of so-called beef breeding have produced butter fat in quantity equal to many of the cows of dairy breeding. This is a condition which exists in the case of the herds in this association, but we note, for example, in the August report that of the total of 18 cows which produced during the month 30 pounds of butter fat or more, there are only three cows of beef breeding which reached that quantity. We do not have the complete records and so cannot specifically analyze the showing of the dairy breeding as against cows not bred for milk. It may be, too, that the major portion of the herds being tested are of dairy breeding and that there are only a few



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herds which are of other breeding. However, we have no doubt that the complete records will soon be available for the several members and that they will be able to draw therefrom certain conclusions which will be highly interesting and which, if followed out, will be worth many dollars to the farmer who is to continue cow milking.

If a few herds are far exceeding in production other herds in the association, there must be some good reason therefor, and it will be worth the while of members to find out that reason. It may be that the better herds are of better breeding. However, on the other hand, it may be that a number of the herds are about equal in breeding, but there is some other cause for superiority. It may be a matter of feed or a matter of care. At any rate, if the above situation prevails it is easily within the possibility of those members whose cows are not doing as well as they think they should do, to find out something of the methods pursued in the feeding and handling of the herds which are making the higher records. If you have a herd of grade Holsteins and that herd is not doing as well as the grade Holstein herd of your neighbor, it is worth your while to learn what he is feeding or how he is handling his cows. Thus an important lesson in feeding and handling may be learned, and this lesson is far from the least important lesson to be learned in profitable milking. Speaking of the matter of feeding, we note that each member, except one, of the Dickinson Cow Testing Association, feeds silage. From a general standpoint it would be interesting to know the production of the herd not silage fed as compared with those fed from the silo. The data we have do not go into this matter. However, the facts are that the man who does not have a silo can afford to carefully investigate the cost of feeding herds which have silage, as compared with the cost of feeding his herd, and this is a matter which can be better investigated and a safe conclusion reached as a result of the accurate record of the testing association on the silage-fed herds. It may be, too, that some of the herds fed silage are giving much better results than other herds fed silage, and those owners who are securing the poorer results from the feeding of silage should look into the cause.

The reports also warrant some study along the lines of the peculiarities of the individual cow. For instance, in the August report we note that one Holstein yielding milk testing slightly less than 3 per cent of butter fat, in that month produced 1,080 pounds of milk which yielded 32.8 pounds of butter fat. We note that in the same herd is a Holstein cow testing 3.5 per cent butter fat yielding 900 pounds of milk which produced 31.5 pounds of butter fat, or in other words, the 3.5 cow in one month produced a half pound of butter fat less than a cow in the same herd the milk of which tested 2.97 per cent. In another herd we find a Holstein producing 1,311 pounds of milk testing 3.2 per cent of fat and yielding 41.95 pounds of butter fat. Suppose that the owners of these two cows had not been keeping records as to the amount of milk produced per month, but that they had taken samples from several milkings and had found that the test of one cow was 3.2 per cent and that another cow's test was 2.97 per cent. As farmers generally consider, the two tests above mentioned are low, and cows testing so low are, as a general thing, considered thin milkers and hardly worth keeping. We have known of dozens upon dozens of cows discarded from dairy herds because of tests no lower than the two mentioned, and we are satisfied that a large number of such discarded cows were larger producers and more profitable than other cows kept in the herd even though the cows retained yielded milk of a higher percentage of fat. The lesson to be learned from these two examples is that the value of a cow in milk production does not rest alone upon the per cent of butter fat contained in the milk, but that her value must be measured by the total pounds of butter fat produced per month, or better still, during the milking season, and that the butter fat production per month or per year can be determined only upon knowing the amount of milk yielded at the percentage of fat shown by the test. It would have been manifestly unfair to the cow producing 1,080 pounds of milk with a test of 2.97 to have been sold from the herd as being of little value, while her stall mate producing milk testing 3.5 per cent was retained, and the stall mate—the latter cow—at the end of 30 days yielded less in actual butter fat than the cow disposed of. In another herd

we find a Holstein testing 4.9 per cent butter fat with a yield of 39.54 pounds of butter fat during the month of August. How unfair it would be to dispose of a cow testing 3.2 per cent fat and yielding 41.95 pounds of butter fat during the same month. This further illustrates the lesson sought to be taught with reference to depending upon test alone in determining cow value or relative merit.

The organization of this little cow testing association ought to result in the beginning of the development of superior dairy herds in Dickinson County or in any other county in which a test association is organized. In fact it ought to establish a dairy breeding center to which buyers of Jerseys and Holsteins would go when in search of milk-producing animals. We mention these two breeds because they are the breeds predominating in the association. The four or five Holstein breeders and likewise the four or five Jersey breeders can operate together. When their herds have reached the point at which they have a surplus of stock for sale, it will be possible for the buyer to obtain two or three animals from each herd and so obtain 10 or 12 animals of the kind of stock he is looking for without searching further. The buyer not only appreciates an opportunity of this kind by paying more money for the animals than he would if it were necessary to buy such number in the four corners of the state, but he would realize that in all probability he could obtain better animals because of their having been tested or from tested ancestry. Furthermore, the keepers of the several herds of each breed will be able to exchange sires and this in itself will result to their advantage. To make such exchange of sires does not necessarily depend upon the existence of a test association, but these herd owners are brought together on a basis of mutuality by virtue of the test association, which mutuality would not exist except for the association. A single herd would in all probability not be tested, but by grouping together ten or twelve herds the testing can be done cheaply and with little trouble and so it furnishes a foundation for a co-operation both in breeding and selling and grading up which otherwise would not exist.

By continuing the testing association year after year, the herd owner will be able to observe the improvement he is making in grading up and selecting his herd. It would not be easy to detect—in fact improvement from year to year would not be assured if the herds should not be tested either privately or through the testing association. The test is important from this standpoint and since the association furnishes the cheapest means of doing this testing, this is another good reason why a test association should exist in every community in which cows are milked. There are the heifer calves from good cows to be tested when they come into milking. It is important to know how much better they are than their mothers. The testing of the heifer calves also will furnish the only available line on the value of the sire used in the herd. When the first heifers of a sire come into milk it is possible to know whether that sire should be kept longer in the herd or whether he is inferior and should be disposed of. It is only by knowing the producing ability of the heifers that the value of a sire may be determined. It is not unusual to find a sire so prepotent in transmitting the milk-producing qualities of his ancestry to his offspring that he should be kept in service during his life time. Such sires are priceless almost, yet every year hundreds of superior sires are sacrificed because their real value is not known or through the lack of the test is not appreciated. This feature of the testing association opens up another phase of advantage, namely, that of being able to pass this sire along from herd to herd and so a half dozen or more herds receive the impress of his prepotency and each herd benefited as well as community in general.

Below are printed the reports of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association for August and September results. These are short reports and are given together. The October report will appear in next week's issue. The fact that the October report will show three times as many cows reaching the 30-pound or better butter fat standard per month indicates that a number of the cows of the association have freshened and are starting the record for another lactation period. The chances are that some of the cows included in the Oc-

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

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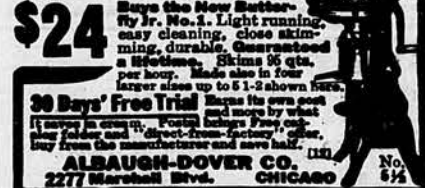
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Architecture	Good English
Contracting and Building	For Every One
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outwear several ordinary blankets. They are closely woven of hard, tight-twisted, high-quality yarns. Extra warm, heavy and strong; they hang gracefully.

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not only because they last longer than ordinary blankets, but also because your dealer buys direct from our factory—the largest horse-blanket factory in the world.

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They are strong, warm, thick and closely woven. They outwear several ordinary blankets. Weight 8 lbs. Measure 54 x 90 inches. Medium price.

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## NEW FEATHER BEDS \$7.30

Extra weight 86 lbs. Pair 6 lb. pillows \$1.15. NEW LIVE, SANITARY FEATHERS. Best ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Order now or write for BIG FREE CATALOG. **AMERICAN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Agents Wanted** Dept. 55 NASHVILLE, TENN.

# LIVE STOCK



### Treatment For Sore Teats.

One of our subscribers wishes to know how to treat the teats of a milk cow which crack open and get very sore during the winter season. Cows inclined to have sore teats should always be milked with dry hands in the winter time. There is nothing that has a greater tendency to aggravate this difficulty than the wetting of the hands during the milking process. Vaseline is very useful in treating sore teats. Carbolyzed vaseline is even better than pure vaseline. This can be purchased or a little carbolic acid may be mixed with ordinary vaseline. An oxide of zinc ointment may be made by using one ounce zinc oxide to four ounces benzoated lard. This ointment is good for dry sores of any kind.

### Panama-Pacific Live Stock Notes.

"The climate of San Francisco is such that it is not deemed necessary to provide any special means for acclimating dairy or other herds of cattle previous to the contest for premiums," write I. D. Graham, assistant chief of the live stock department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. "With no winter season and with a mean temperature of 60 degrees the cattle will be at their very best so far as climatic conditions are concerned."

"The greatest concessions in railroad and steamship rates to shippers of exhibits that has ever been made to any large exposition have been secured for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Already the railroads west of Chicago announce a one-way rate on round trip shipments of live stock, with a rebate of 25 per cent on all animals which may be sold at the exposition. The ocean steamship lines announce a rate of one way for the round trip, and while it is predicted that all of the animals which are sent to San Francisco for exposition purposes can be sold for profitable prices, it is interesting to know that these concessions have been made in favor of what promises to be the greatest live stock exhibition that has ever been held."

"The live stock department will handle all the feed necessary for the maintenance of animals during the entire period of the exposition. This feed will be sold to breeders at actual cost, thus preventing any exorbitant charge for maintenance which might occur if dealers only were depended upon. Close estimates based on the experience of breeders and farmers show that the cost of maintenance of animals of different classes will not vary greatly from that in the corn belt states. It is planned to erect a number of silos and have them filled with silage so that those exhibitors who desire may use that kind of feed."

### Silos in Brown County.

T. J. S. C., one of the successful live stock farmers of Brown County, in writing to us recently states that Brown County has not gone in for silos very strong. This correspondent last year put up the first silo in the county with the exception of one built near Horton some fifteen years ago. Our correspondent says a full silo looks good to him this fall.

If any county in the state should have silos it certainly ought to be Brown County. Blessed with a most fertile soil and conditions admirably adapted to the production of live stock, this county has gradually drifted away from this most important phase of successful agriculture. It could easily become one of the leading live stock counties of the state. Present systems of farming cannot continue much longer. Farming from a mining standpoint has about reached its limit and this well-favored county must begin a process of building up.

KANSAS FARMER has advocated for years the use of the silo under such conditions as prevail in Brown County. The increase in land values make it incumbent to eliminate every waste possible. The necessity for beginning a process of replacing worn out soil means live stock. A system of live stock farming under the conditions prevailing in this section can not be successfully carried out without a silo.

A year such as the one just passed

in which corn as a grain crop—the great staple crop of Brown County—has been more or less a failure viewed from past standards, has served to emphasize the necessity for so planning the farm operations as to convert into cash even the corn fodder. The men who have silos and have gradually developed a system of live stock farming have not been seriously hurt by the recent dry spell.

While it is, of course, too late to build silos this year, it is not too late to make plans for the future. The probabilities for a continued and increasing demand for high-class beef naturally stimulates the interest in the production of this staple product on many corn belt farms. The man farming under such conditions may well give careful consideration to the adoption of such plans as will enable him to become independent of seasonable conditions. The adoption of a well rounded system of live stock production, combined with a proper rotation of crops, will put Brown County farmers on the up grade. The corn belt farmer must protect himself against these drouthy seasons, and he also is finding it more and more necessary each year to introduce methods which will bring back to the soil the humus which has been removed by his prodigal system of constantly removing grain crops from the farm.

### Lice on Horses.

Our subscriber, E. H. of Clark County, Kansas, writes us that his horses are rubbing the hair out of their tails and asks for a remedy for same. He also has a horse with soft puffs on his hock joints for which he desires a remedy. The rubbing of the tails may be caused by lice. If this is the difficulty a careful examination of the parts affected will probably decide the matter. The first symptoms of lice infection are always manifested by considerable itching of the skin. The best remedies to apply probably are some of the coal tar products on the market such as creolin, zenoleum, chloro-naphtholeum, etc. These remedies can be used in the proportion of one part of the remedy to 50 parts water. Careful washing of the part affected will destroy the lice. The nits or eggs, however, will hatch in from five to ten days and a second application must be made about ten days after the first in order to destroy the lice hatched from these eggs. In treating animals for lice it is always well to pick out a warm day and give them a sheltered spot where they can dry out in the warm sunshine. Kerosene emulsion likewise may be used. This emulsion may be made by dissolving a quart of soft soap or a quarter of a pound of hard soap in two quarts of boiling water and adding one pint of kerosene. By carefully churning and shaking this mixture, the kerosene will be thoroughly mixed with the soap emulsion and can be used in washing the animals to destroy the lice. Kerosene alone will usually take the hair off and should not be used in this way unless washed out immediately. If lice are responsible for this itching, it will be necessary to thoroughly disinfect the quarters as well as destroy the lice on the animals. All litter about the stall must be removed and rubbing posts and other parts of the stalls carefully disinfected with strong solution of carbolic acid or some of the coal tar disinfectants already referred to.

Horses seem sometimes to be affected with a serious itching of the skin at the roots of the mane and likewise the roots of the hair about the tail which cannot be attributed to lice. The remedy which is suggested for an infection of this kind is to thoroughly wash the part affected with soap and water and after drying apply an iodine ointment, rubbing it in carefully. The iodine ointment may be made by taking one-half dram crystals of iodine, one-half dram of iodide of potash and one ounce of lard. Laxative food and a four-ounce dose of salts until the bowels are moving in good condition will be a benefit to the horses in this condition. Intestinal worms, especially pin worms, occasionally cause more or less rubbing of the tail.

The puffs about the hock joint are due to the abnormal secretion of

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"joint oil," or synovial fluid. These secretions occur around the soft tissues of the joint and cause them to bulge outward and when they occur around the hock joint they produce what is known as the bog spavin or if in the back part of the leg along the large tendon, what is known as thorough-pin. To a considerable extent bogginess about the joint is inherited and can never be entirely cured. It may sometimes result from a severe strain. They seldom cause serious lameness and treatment consists in the application of wet bandages, hand rubbing and treatment with absorbent ointments. Tincture of iodine may be painted on the joint and the iodine ointment already referred to, rubbed in daily for some days. When the part begins to get sore the ointment should be discontinued. These soft, puffy swellings about the limbs of the horses seldom interfere with their usefulness in ordinary work but are a serious blemish on a horse. It is always desirable to breed from animals entirely free from such unsoundness.

The remedies suggested in the main have been taken from the useful book entitled "Care of Farm Animals," by Mayo. This book is published by the Macmillan Company of New York City and is a very useful reference book on the home care of farm animals.

#### Sheep in Short Grass Country.

One of our Colorado readers writes to us for advice and information regarding the purchasing of 1,000 head of western lambs, which will cost him about \$2.50 a head. If these lambs are reasonably well bred they ought to be well worth the price asked. Under the conditions prevailing in the short grass country of Colorado, sheep can be very profitably handled at the present time. The country is short on cattle and consequently the prices of meat products will maintain their present high level. The matter of the tariff will not have anywhere near as much influence on the sheep business as some seem to expect. Sheep will be handled largely from the standpoint of meat production, the wool being a secondary consideration. As our subscriber has silage available, these lambs can be wintered in a very satisfactory manner without great expense. Some alfalfa ought to be used, and if the silage does not contain much grain it would be desirable to use a little cottonseed meal or cake to supply this deficiency.

The weight which these lambs might be expected to attain in a year is somewhat hard to predict without knowing more as to their breeding. If well bred they might be expected to reach weights of 100 to 125 pounds. The amount of feed required to maintain a breeding cow in good condition would probably feed ten or twelve of these lambs. Forty or 50 tons of silage and in addition 30 to 35 tons of dry roughage, including some alfalfa, would feed 1,000 head the 50 days which our correspondent figures he must count on. The remainder of the winter period they will secure their maintenance requirements largely from the short grass of the range.

Advertisers in KANSAS FARMER may be safely referred to for cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay. Alfalfa will be very high in price this winter, and it will undoubtedly be wise to limit the amount used to a considerable extent. A few tons of cottonseed cake could be used to supply the necessary protein more cheaply than it could be produced with the alfalfa, although it would hardly be advisable to cut out alfalfa entirely.

The band of 600 ewes one to four years old which our correspondent reports can be purchased at \$4 a head, will require fully as much feed to carry them through the winter as the 1,000 lambs. If it is the purpose of our reader to start a breeding flock of sheep, the buying of the ewes would probably be the most satisfactory method of making the start, since these ewes could all be bred to pure-bred mutton-type rams for spring lambs. The percentage of lamb crop to be expected could not be estimated very accurately without knowing more as to the breeding of the ewes. Some of our pure-bred mutton breeds produce 150 to 160 per cent lamb crop. The conditions under which they are handled have much to do with this, and from ewes of more or less mixed breeding we cannot expect so high a per cent of lambs.

The range sheep coming from farther south, commonly known as the Mexicans, can be bought more cheaply than the sheep that have been referred to. These Mexican sheep, however, are the poorest of any of the range sheep, and they show the least improvement in breeding and are often more or less inbred and usually small and shear very light fleeces. When Mexican lambs are

finished for the market, however, they make a splendid killing lamb, and are for that reason popular with feeders and also with the butchers.

Scab is prevalent to a considerable extent all over the range territory. The only remedy is careful dipping, which is being practiced quite generally by the sheep men of the West. Scab usually attacks the sheep first on the sides and produces a terrible itching, and as a result the sheep rub and bite at the skin and great bare patches appear.

If our correspondent has a liking for the sheep business and has had any past experience in the handling of sheep, he probably would find an investment in a good band of sheep more profitable to him at the present time than a similar investment in cattle. We would recommend every sheep man to supply himself with some of the good books that are now available on this subject. Sheep Farming in America, by Joseph E. Wing, can be purchased from the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, Ill., for \$1; Sheep Feeding and Farm Management, by A. H. Doane, Columbia, Mo., can be purchased of Ginn & Company, New York City, for \$1; Modern Sheep, Breeds and Management, by Shepard Boy, is another splendid book published by the American Sheep Breeder Company, Chicago, and is selling for \$1.

#### Feterita Not Kafir Equal.

KANSAS FARMER's adaptation of feterita to the several divisions of Kansas, as stated in our issue of October 25 on page 5, agrees with the opinion of L. E. Call, professor of agronomy of Kansas Agricultural College. Many farmers in Central and Eastern Kansas who are buying feterita seed will be disappointed next year, thinks Professor Call. It will not do so well in those sections of the state as well selected kafir. It is, however, well adapted to the western third of the state, and, though grown there only a short time, it appears to be very promising.

Feterita is a grain sorghum equal or superior to milo, though the fodder is not so good as kafir. The heads of feterita are large and erect, being easily harvested. The grain is larger and softer than kafir and can be fed without being ground.

The assertions that feterita is chinch bug proof are false. It is true that the pests do prefer other sorghums, and the wonderful vitality of the plant enables it to replace the leaves and stalks which are destroyed, but it cannot be considered safe from a chinch-bug invasion.

"Kansas grew feterita first in 1911 at the Ft. Hays Experiment Station. Since then it has been grown in many other parts of the state, and has proved to be unusually drouth-resistant. This sorghum receives the same treatment as kafir, and matures thirty days earlier.

#### DAIRY NOTES

(Continued from page eleven)

tober list have not been given a full twelve months' test and the owners of such cows should be anxious for the continuance of the organization that a full year's report may be had on these animals.

#### AUGUST BUTTER FAT REPORT.

Breed.	Pounds Milk.	Per Cent Fat.	Pounds Fat.
1. Holstein	1,311	3.2	41.95
2. Holstein	1,248	3.7	46.18
3. Jer.-Hol.	1,005	3.5	35.18
4. Shorthorn	903	4.6	41.54
5. Holstein	882	4.0	35.28
6. Jersey	898	4.54	40.77
7. Jersey	813	4.2	34.15
8. Jersey	699	4.5	31.46
9. Jersey	720	4.3	30.96
10. Jersey	606	5.3	32.12
11. Jersey	885	3.8	33.63
12. Holstein	1,023	3.3	33.76
13. Angus	1,026	3.5	35.91
14. Holstein	720	4.6	33.12
15. Shorthorn	747	4.9	36.96
16. Holstein	807	4.9	39.54
17. Holstein	900	3.5	31.50
18. Holstein	1,080	2.97	32.08

The cows as numbered above belong to the following members: Numbers 1 to 3, A. B. Wilcox; 4 and 5, John T. Lesh; 6 to 10, J. R. Sterling; 11, S. Goldsmith; 12 and 13, D. S. Engle; 14, L. L. Engle; 15, S. Rohrer; 16, E. S. Engle & Son; 17 and 18, George Lenhart.

#### SEPTEMBER BUTTER FAT RECORD.

Breed.	Pounds Milk.	Per Cent Fat.	Pounds Fat.
1. Holstein	1,265	3.3	41.68
2. Holstein	1,239	3.3	40.89
3. Holstein	1,149	4.4	50.56
4. Jer.-Hol.	1,023	3.0	30.69
5. Holstein	804	4.0	32.16
6. Red Poll	708	4.3	30.44
7. Holstein	822	4.7	38.63
8. Holstein	1,002	3.29	33.06
9. Shorthorn	801	4.7	37.65
10. Jersey	696	4.5	32.02
11. Jersey	678	4.7	31.87
12. Jersey	749	5.23	39.15
13. Jersey	639	5.0	31.95

The cows as numbered above belong to the following members: Numbers 1 to 4, A. B. Wilcox; 5, Dave S. Engle; 6, H. H. Hoffman; 7 and 8, George Lenhart; 9 and 10, John T. Lesh; 11 to 13, J. R. Sterling.

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**SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARMS**—160 a., 5 ml. town; 100 a. cult., 10 a. mow, bal. pasture; some creek bottom land; good bldgs., orchard and water; ½ ml. school. Price, \$6,000. Also 80 a., level, plenty cult., pasture and mow land; fair improvements; silo; near school. Price, \$3,000. Also 160 a. all in prairie grass, no imp., spring water; \$800 per year income. Price, \$5,600. Many others just as good. Write **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

**Fine Butler County, Kan., Stock Farms.** 360 acres, 4 miles from county seat; 100 acres first-class first bottom and 100 acres finest smooth deep soil second bottom in cultivation and alfalfa; good improvements, timber, abundance water, 160 acres pasture. Price, \$20,000. No trade. 160 acres, five miles county seat; 70 acres finest bottom and second bottom, 40 acres fine alfalfa, 70 acres best alfalfa soil, 40 acres wheat, abundance water, timber, highly improved, beautiful home. Price, \$11,500. No trade. The above are two of the best farm propositions in Southern Kansas for the money, no exception. **V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kan.**

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**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**—MY BIRDS also made a clean sweep at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City this fall. If in need of a good breeder of birds to win at your show this winter, write me. My birds are winning everything in sight wherever they go. **N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.**

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**ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS.** Two pure-bred bulls, 13 to 15 months old. **ALEX SPONG, Chanute, Kan.**

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# POULTRY



Beware of having your chickens overcrowded.

The vices of feather-pulling and egg-eating are always more prevalent in overcrowded flocks than in quarters where there is plenty of space for the fowls to exercise.

The Smith County Poultry Association will hold its next annual show at Smith Center, Kan., December 31 to January 3. Premium lists will be sent on application to the secretary, **O. T. Vinsonhaler, Bellaire, Kan.**

If you have rats on the place, be sure that they are not stealing your chickens. Cold weather makes the rats congregate in poultry houses and barns, and if not looked after will soon get away with many chickens.

Where there are many trees, there will be many leaves. These make the best kind of litter for the chickens to scratch in, and they should be gathered and stored away for use all through the winter. If you have no leaves on your own place, it will pay you to haul them from somebody else's place.

We are more than ever convinced that it does not pay to bother with late-hatched chicks. A couple of hens stole their nests in August, and came trooping in with two broods of chicks. Although fairly good care was given them, the chicks kept dwindling away one by one till the cold weather came. All the feed and attention given them was wasted.

It is a poor plan to be continually changing breeds, or even varieties of the same breed. Settle on some one variety and stick to it. The experience that you get from caring for the one variety will be of great value to you. Each variety has its own characteristics, and after learning these it is not a difficult matter to work with them successfully. The constant shifting from one breed to another does not make you an adept in the successful handling of all kinds of birds. It is only by sticking to one variety that you will in time gain a mastery of the art of breeding, feeding and caring for the birds you have. It is better to be well posted on one variety than to have a smattering knowledge of all the breeds.

The winter is fast approaching, so get your arrangements made for the care of your fowls as soon as possible. When the snow is flying and the cold winds blow is no time to be thinking about making it comfortable for your chickens. Now is the time to make a thorough inspection of the houses and look over the roofs. Make the houses air-tight, without the possibility of drafts. There is not so much danger of colds where there are open-front houses as where there are drafts. A person will not take cold when out in the open air so quickly as when he is in the house but sitting in a draft. A thorough cleansing and disinfecting will make the poultry house more habitable and give added comfort to the fowls, while at the same time it will prove uninhabitable to lice, which are so irritating to the chickens.

### Poultry Digestion Experiment.

The results obtained in digestion experiments conducted at the Maine station indicate that the digestion efficiency of most nutrients for poultry are not materially different from other farm animals. Unlike ruminants, however, they digest very little crude fiber, hence a coarse fodder carrying much of this mineral is of but little value to them. The nutrients of wheat do not seem to be as well handled as most other concentrated grains and may be used to some extent. Likewise bran, one of the wheat offals, shows low digestibility in organic matter. Its bulky and coarse condition has brought it much into favor to feed with more concentrated materials, and it often makes as much as 50 per cent of the mixtures used for mash.

The mixture of equal parts cornmeal and finely cut early clover, used in the

experiments, was sufficiently bulky to feed the concentrates; was also more digestible, and at present prices more economical, providing, of course, the poultryman produces his own clover. An exclusive diet of wheat had a deranging effect upon the digestive system of the birds.

### Common Ailments.

The poultry ailment called impacted crop or cropbound is an overdistended and paralyzed condition of the crop, generally caused by overeating or by swallowing coarse and indigestible substances such as feathers. In cholera the crop is paralyzed as a result of this disease.

The first symptom is a loss of appetite or an effort of the bird to swallow without being able to do so. The crop is seen to be very large and much distended with contents which are more or less firmly packed together. If permitted to continue the condition becomes aggravated, the breathing difficult and death may result.

The contents of the crop may sometimes be removed by forcing the bird to swallow a teaspoonful or more of sweet oil, then massaging the lower part of the gullet, if it contains food, or, if not, the part of the crop nearest to the gullet, until a part of the contents are softened and may be pressed toward the head. This is made easier by holding the bird head downward.

By continued manipulation the greater part of the material may be removed. The bird should not be permitted to eat for several hours after it is relieved.

If this plan of treatment is not successful the crop must be opened with a sharp knife and the contents removed through the opening, using for this purpose a coffee spoon, a buttonhook, small forceps, a bent wire or other suitable instrument. After this is done, wash out the crop with clean warm water.

The opening should not be more than an inch in length and should be closed with three or four stitches, first in the wall of the crop, and when this is finished an equal number in the skin. Each stitch should be made and tied separately.

Coarse, white silk is the best material, but if it is not at hand ordinary cotton thread may be used. Feed on milk and raw egg beaten together for a day or two, and gradually change to soft mash.

### INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH.

This trouble, when not the result of one of the contagious diseases, is generally due to eating moldy or putrid food or irritating mineral poisons. It is indicated by loss of appetite, dullness and constipation or diarrhea. It may be treated by giving 30 or 40 grains of Epsom salts or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil, and feeding a soft mash for a day or two.

### LIMBERNECK.

The condition known as "limberneck" is in reality not a disease, but is a symptom of several diseases which are characterized by a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, which makes it impossible for the bird to raise its head from the ground. This condition is due to the absorption of poisons from the intestines, which act upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is generally associated with indigestion or the eating of moldy grain or putrid meat or with intestinal worms.

The best treatment is to give a full dose of purgative medicine; that is, 50 or 60 grains of Epsom salts or three or four teaspoonfuls of castor oil for a grown fowl. Often the birds will be cured within 24 hours, and in case they are not better within three or four days it is not advisable to keep them.

### LIVER DISEASE.

When not produced as the result of one of the contagious diseases, liver disease is generally caused by errors of feeding and lack of exercise. It cannot certainly be distinguished from other forms of disease during the life of the bird.

When examined after death the liver is found enlarged and so tender that it is easily torn. If it is suspected that other birds in the flock are similarly affected, correct the ration, give plenty of green feed and encourage exercise in the open air.—**D. F. Salmon, D. V. M., in Farmers' Bulletin No. 530.**

## PURE BRED POULTRY

**FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES,** \$1.00. **Chas. Jobe, Sedan, Kan.**

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

**FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS** \$1.00 each. **Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

**TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE.** **Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. **W. C. Gilmore, Onelda, Kan.**

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, from my prize-takers. Prices reasonable. **W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.**

**DURING NOVEMBER, ENGLISH PEN-** cilled Indian Runner Ducks, 75 cents each. **Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.**

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

**COCKERELS—ANCONAS, REDS, PEN-** cilled Drakes, Bourbon Red Turkeys. **Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS AND BUFF** Rock chickens for sale by **C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.**

**ROSE COMB REDS—FINE COCKERELS,** \$1.00 each until November 25. **Mrs. John Carlisle, Vera, Okla.**

**FINE BOURBON RED GOBBLERS, \$3.50** if sold before December 15. **Mrs. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan.**

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. **Mrs. John M. Lewis, Route 3, Larned, Kan.**

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE-** winning cockerels, \$6 each. **Rothe Red Range, Lock Box 5, Otis, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUMS. 50** cockerels, \$2 each and up. **Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.**

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-** keys. Fine stock. Toms, \$5. Hens, \$3. **Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5; HENS,** \$4, during November. **Mary M. D. L. Gibson, Eureka, Kan.**

**BEST IN MISSOURI STRAIN S. C. REDS.** 100 fine cockerels and pullets for sale. **Write Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.**

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAU-** ties, \$1 each. Also Bourbon Red Gobblers. **Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.**

**ATTENTION.—BLACK LANGSHAN** cockerels at \$1 each until November 15. **Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.**

**BUFF ORPINGTON S. C. BROWN LEG-** horns. I have some extra nice birds for sale. **G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellsworth, Kan.**

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, NONE BETTER** in state. Have shape and color and great layers. Write your needs. **Alford & Talbot, Yards 823 Fourth, Hutchinson, Kan.**

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—GREAT** winnings at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Stock for sale. **Write me. Dr. E. P. Cressler, Peabody, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCKS—I HAVE SEVERAL** cockerels from my state show birds for sale. **Write me. A. T. Edwards, Plains, Kan.**

**BUFF ROCKS—CUT PRICES TILL DE-** cember, to reduce stock. Pullets, 50 cents up; cockerels, \$1.00 up. **A. Casselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.**

**MAJOR'S S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS** and **R. I. Reds.** Choice breeding and exhibition stock for sale. **F. P. Majores, Peru, Neb.**

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorns. World's most famous winners and laying strain cockerels, \$1.50 up. **Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.**

**CHOICE BREEDERS—BUFF ORPING-** tons, Brahma cocks and cockerels; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cocks. **Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.**

**CLOSING OUT MY HIGH-CLASS BUFF** Leghorns, fine Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons, cheap. **Frank A. Agnew, South Omaha, Neb.**

**BUFF LEGHORNS—LARGE, VIGOROUS** cockerels. "Solid Buff." Have bred Buffs for 15 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Elmer Carson, 3405 California, Omaha, Neb.**

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—** Cockerels, \$1 and up. Guaranteed to please. Show record free. **W. F. Wallace, Diagonal, Iowa.**

**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH, TO** make room. Fine big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. R. Baker, Box 3, Abilene, Kan.**

**BARRED ROCKS—A FEW STRONG** healthy May-hatched cockerels, nicely barred, now at \$2. **H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.**

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND** White Ducks and Drakes, \$1.00 each. Ducks are now laying. **H. D. Williams, Brunswick, Mo.**

**TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 6½x8½ VIEW** camera and outfit complete for good mated Homer or Carneaux pigeons. **Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.**

**A NICE PEN OF SEVEN BUFF ORP-** ingtons, \$15.00. Very best White Orpington and Buttercup eggs in season. **John R. Blair, Russell, Kan.**

**LARGE 6 TO 8-POUND COCKERELS** for sale, from best Rose Comb Reds, from \$2 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Write quick. E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Newton, Kan.**

**SIXTY VARIETIES—BLUE RIBBON** birds at all the big shows, such as the State Fair and Kansas State Shows. Some splendid birds for winter shows or breeding. Some in all varieties for sale. **Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.**



# HOME CIRCLE



## A Preference.

U often C a 1,000,000-aire;  
It's not so much 2 B 1,  
& yet I'll tell U on the square  
I'd rather B than C 1.

—Lippincott's.

It is said that hooks and eyes can be made rust-proof, by simply boiling them in soda and water. After they have been boiled they should be laid out on a newspaper before the fire, to dry thoroughly.

When mending wool goods, use threads pulled from the same goods, and darn closely on the wrong side, being careful to follow the weave of the material. When it is finished, press under a damp cloth on the right side. If carefully done the darn will be hard to detect.

If you are adding crocheted borders or edging to doilies, underwear, or any article, shrink the lace first, thus insuring a smooth adjustment. Wax thread well before stringing beads or sewing them on material. This makes the work easier and more durable.

Whiting is said to be excellent for cleaning white enameled woodwork. Besides removing spots that soap will not, it doesn't injure the gloss of the finish. Moisten a clean soft cloth and dip it into the whiting and rub on the soiled places.

## Adjustable Buttons.

To make an adjustable button, cut the cloth a little larger than the mold, run a thread around the edge, draw up slightly and insert the mold; then put in a small brass paper clamp, head to the mold, draw the thread and finish sewing as you would in covering any mold. When you wish to place the button, make an eyelet, insert the clamp, open the prongs and press them back; it can be put in and taken out in an instant, and without musing the garment.

## Auntie Changed the Subject.

She was a very pretty little girl, with eyes of blue and hair of gold, but she didn't like soap and water very much, because it was so wet, she said.

One day she went to tea with her auntie, and her hands were just a shade grubbier than usual. You see she had been trying to make marbles from soft asphalt that the roadmakers had left over.

"Effie," said her aunt, "how dirty your hands are! What would you say if auntie came to table with sands like that?"

"Oh," said the little lady of the golden locks, "I'd be too polite to say anything about it."

The auntie changed the subject.

## To Renovate Ostrich Feathers.

There is only one thing to do if you wear ostrich feathers, and that is to learn how to curl them. When the moist hat with feather trimming is removed

put it if possible near a fire. Heat often restores a good deal of the lost curl. When this is not possible let the feather dry thoroughly, and then recurl it with a nail-file, the blunt edge of a knife, or some other steel or silver blade which is not sharp.

Work with one or two of the fronds of the feather at a time. Catch them between the thumb and the blade near the stem of the feather and slowly draw the thumb and the blade along the fronds to the edge. If necessary, go over some of the feathers twice.

It is surprising how rapidly this curling can be done; and if it is carefully done after a little practice the feather will look quite as well as if it had been curled by a professional.

## Setting Table for Every-Day Meals.

First cover the table with the silence cloth, then lay the tablecloth on perfectly straight, letting it hang even on all sides of the table.

A piece of linen embroidered in white for the center of the table with a low dish holding a simple bouquet is the most suitable decoration. The dishes should be arranged properly even though the meal be very simple.

Arrange the plates an even distance apart, right side up, and an inch from the edge of the table.

Lay all silverware in order in which it is to be used, also an inch from the edge of the table and parallel with each other. Knife at right with sharp edge towards plate. Spoons at side of knife with bowls up. Fork with tines up at left of plate. Glass at tip of knife. Napkin neatly folded or in ring at side of fork. Bread and butter plate or butter plate should occupy place just above napkin.

Bread and butter, water, salt and pepper, oil and vinegar, if needed, should be placed inside of plate line.

If coffee is served at table place the coffee pot and cups at right, and sugar and creamer in front of hostess.—MRS. GORDON W. RANDLETT.

## Mayer HONORBILT WORK SHOES

Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes outwear all other shoes because they are made from specially selected, tough and seasoned stock—heavy oak tanned soles—solid counters—double leather toes and double rows of stitching. They stand hard knocks and rough wear, yet are not heavy or clumsy looking. For strength, wearing quality and comfort demand Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes.

### Made of "RESISTO VEAL"

The uppers of Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes are made of the wonderful wear-resisting leather "Resisto Veal"—the new leather that resists even ammonia of the barnyard, and the alkali in the soil, and remains soft and pliable. This is the best wearing leather ever put into work shoes.

**WARNING**—Always be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dryox, the wet weather shoe; Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee



**STAND HARD KNOCKS AND ROUGH WEAR**

30 Days' Free Trial



## GET FACTORY PRICES

400 Styles

Why not save money on your new stove? Don't pay dealers high prices—send for the Kalamazoo Catalog and take your pick of the 400 Kalamazoo Styles—latest improvements—highest quality with

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Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers, Kalamazoo, Mich.

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs. Please ask for the one you want.

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Year's Test Direct to You

**We Pay the Freight**

## BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and surrounding Territory with a Heart-to-Heart Business Talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at a low cost.



**Sunshine L.W. SODA**

The Family Package

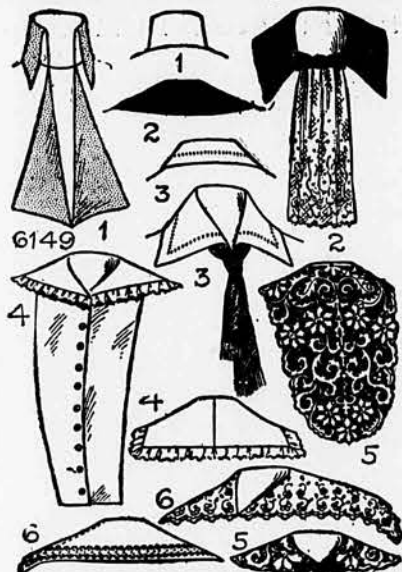
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**CRACKERS**

are economical because they come in this big family-size package. They're always clean and fresh because the package is triple sealed and air-tight. They're nourishing and digestible because they are light, crisp and flaky. They're appetizing because their delicious flavor and delicate toasty brown appeal to the eye and taste.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



No. 6149—Ladies' Collars. Every woman likes to have an assortment of collars, and here is a good pattern for the same. Linen, satin, and all-over can be used to make these collars. The pattern, No. 6149, is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires for No. 1, 1/2 yard of 27-inch goods; No. 2, 1/2 yard of 27-inch goods and 2/3 yard of edging; No. 3, 1/2 yard of 27-inch goods; No. 4, 1/2 yard of 27-inch goods and 1 1/4 yards of edging; No. 5, 1/2 yard of 18-inch all-over, and No. 6 requires 1/2 yard of 27-inch goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



## Classified Advertising

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

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

### HELP WANTED.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.**—Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Osmont, 44E, St. Louis.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR** government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Osmont, 44E, St. Louis.

**AGENTS—NOVELTY KNIVES AND RA-** zors are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 163 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

**CAN FURNISH RETIRED BUSINESS** men, clerks, bookkeepers and others fine farms, five acres and up to 1,000, near railway stations and good markets, cheaply and on easy payments. Write for particulars to Stephenson Land & Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**YOU ARE WANTED FOR A GOVERN-** ment job. \$60 to \$150 month. Parcel Post means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions, with full description. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 81, Rochester, N. Y.

**OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE**—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 54 Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

### REAL ESTATE.

**WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM, FROM** owner only. Give price and description. Dromberg, Box 754, Chicago.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK,** 640 acres near Pueblo. Price, \$10 per acre. H. L. Nichols, 109 West C St., Pueblo, Colo.

**FOR CATHOLICS, CITY HOMES; ALSO** 20, 80, 160 acres. Write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

**COMING TO FLORIDA? LET ME IN-** vestigate your land proposition. Bank references. Lawrence Roberts, Melbourne, Fla.

**FOR SALE—FINE IMPROVED 320-ACRE** farm, Valley County. A. E. Charlton, Arcadia, Neb.

**FOR SALE—COLORADO LAND. GOOD** farm land cheap. That's all. Maher & Hanks, Deer Trail, Colorado.

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

**FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN** settled neighborhood; fine farm land, no sand hills. Cost you \$200, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

**OFFICIAL BULLETINS RELATING TO** the agricultural opportunities of Wisconsin may be had by addressing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 133, Madison, Wis.

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

**WHAT KIND OF A FARM ARE YOU** looking for? Can sell you good little farms from \$20 to \$40 per acre, and good ranches from \$18 to \$30. Ask me and see if I haven't the farm you are looking for. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

**A SNAP AT \$10 PER ACRE.—NO FAIL-** ures. 160 with running water, loan soil, 30 a. cultivated, good log buildings, 6 miles to station on new Soo Railway; new school, telephone line, 2 miles to store and post office, easy clearing. One-half down. Write Howard Jackson, Webster, Wis., at once.

**AT A BARGAIN—160 ACRES NEAR TO-** peka. Eighty acres cultivated, 30 acres prairie hay, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres orchard and yard, 8-room house; barn 30x40, cow barn 16x60, carriage and tool house, chicken house, good wells. Priced low. Address X, care Kansas Farmer.

**FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR** stock of general merchandise or cattle, one of best small grain alfalfa or potato farms on Cedar River Valley, consisting of 160 acres second bottom land, all level. Sixty acres broke, all can be. Never failing creek on quarter. Frank Blaylock, Thunder Hawk, S. D.

### SHEEP

**CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM—REGIS-** tered Shropshires. Choice one and two-year-old rams, \$15.00 for quick sale. Also spring lambs, both sexes, \$6.00 to \$10.00. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

### HORSES AND MULES

**SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, MARES,** colts and geldings, all ages and sizes. Write your wants. C. R. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

**STALLION AND JACK—A REGISTERED** Percheron stallion and a black jack with light points for sale or trade. Come and see them. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON STAL-** lions 8 years old, sound and sure. One gray and one black, weight 1,850. Joe Saindon, Route 1, Concordia, Kan.

### CATTLE.

**REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE FOR** sale by C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEYS,** John Bogner, Mt. Hope, Kan.

**WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL** calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

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

**HOLSTEIN CALVES, EITHER SEX,** beautifully marked, \$20.00 each, crated. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

**DAIRY CATTLE, ALL KINDS, FROM** one to carload lots, at short notice. Guarantee satisfaction. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE COMING 2-** year-old high-grade Holstein heifers, and three cows, all coming fresh to service of registered bulls. W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—POLLED** Durham bull, Challenger 338159. Three years old. Second prize at Topeka Fair, 1911. Frank Wassenberg, Sr., Marysville, Kan.

### HOGS.

**POLAND CHINAS—THE BIG SMOOTH** fellows; both sexes. For sale, will guarantee. J. L. Boner, Lenora, Kan.

**A FEW MORE OF THOSE CHOICY** big-boned Mulefoot pigs, both gilts and boars, for sale at bargain prices. A. I. Campbell, Rice, Kan.

### DOGS.

**SCOTCH COLLIES; FEMALES—OLD** and young for sale. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

**FOR GUARANTEED COON HOUND 2-** cent stamp gets prices from Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

### HONEY.

**FOR SALE—FINEST GRADE EX-** tracted honey in 60-pound cans. \$9.50 per case of two 60-pound cans, f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

**HONEY—PURE EXTRACTED 60-POUND** can clover, \$6; two cans, \$11.50; 60-pound can heartsease, \$6.25, two cans \$10, f. o. b. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Pangburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

### PATENTS

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

### TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER** bushel. Free sample. Large sample, 10 cents. G. L. Huyett, Minneapolis, Kan.

**TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.** Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box P, Wichita, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO** earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

**CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK** guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 607 Jackson, Topeka.

**WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON** farm or ranch. Very best of references. A. J. Gilbert, Lansing, Kan.

**WANTED—WORK IN DAIRY. PREFER** location near Kansas City. Can give best of references. Gus Norris, Columbus, Kan., care of John A. Albertson.

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

**WANTED BY EXPERIENCED FARMER,** farm with stock and implements on shares. Best of references. Address Box 216, Chetlaw, Colo.

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

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

**ELECTRIC-SEAWEED BATH MASSAG-** er. Seaweed massager and Turkish bath rag all in one. Send 15 cents in coin or stamps for one; 25 cents for two. Charles Clarke Co., 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**TAKEN UP OCTOBER 4, 1913, AT SYCA-** more Springs, Brown County, Kansas. One dark red heifer which appears to be between one and two years old, by J. Slusser, Sabetha, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE** of 145 subscribers with income of \$2,000 per year. Will sell worth the money. Might take in live stock or mercantile business up to \$2,000. Write R. Whitlock, Bourbon, Mo.

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT AND SEND** you absolutely free a 6-lb. pair feather pillows as an introduction along with your order enclosing ten dollars for our famous 36-lb. feather bed. New feathers. Best ticking and equipped with sanitary ventilators. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Agents make big money. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 91, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 91, Charlotte, N. C.

## The GRANGE

### DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

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Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

#### Program Fillers.

1. Some of the needs of our rural schools.
2. Would free text-books for schools be advisable?
3. Value of county experiment farms.
4. Abuses of the initiative and referendum. How can these abuses be remedied?
5. What I learned at the fair.
6. Effect of "short ballot" upon rural influence in politics.

#### The "Granger Movement."

Volume XIX of the Harvard Historical Studies is entitled the "Granger Movement." It has been impossible for us to make an exhaustive study of its contents, but it seems to fill a long-felt want for members of that order. It has been prepared by Prof. Solon Justis Buck, associate professor of history of Harvard College. It takes up the fundamental reasons for the formation of the order, the organization, and the influence of the order politically, on legislation, the railways of the country, co-operation, social features, and results of the movement. It would be a fine addition to the library of every Grange or Granger. It is issued from the Harvard University Press, and can no doubt be secured through any good book dealer.

All the struggles of Father Kelley in the organization of the first Grange and his subsequent attempts to extend the order are taken up authentically and will be read with great pleasure by everyone, whether a Granger or not. The following paragraph is indicative of the style and treatment of the work: "The Granger movement, broadly viewed, was more than a movement for class organization, and its influence can be traced in other directions. It was a movement to subject railroad corporations to public control and the permanent influence of its work in this direction has already been indicated. It was a movement for independence in politics, for a preference for men and measures over parties, and even, when necessary, for the organization of third parties." And "The Granger movement was, primarily, a movement for agricultural organization, for the advancement of the farmers in every possible way—socially, intellectually, politically, economically—by concerted effort. It was the first attempt at agricultural organization on a large scale, but it was far from being the last, and the ideas and ideals, if not the direct influence, of the Patrons of Husbandry can be traced in every one of the later organizations."—Pacific Grange Bulletin.

#### Indian Creek Grange Program.

The Indian Creek Shawnee County Grange will hold its annual institute November 17 and 18. This is one of the big Grange institutes of Shawnee County and the program is made up almost wholly of local speakers, A. S. Neale and Miss Florence Snell of the Extension Division of Kansas Agricultural College being the only speakers not members of the local Grange. The program for the evening of November 17 is as follows: "Is a Green Manure Crop Profitable?" J. F. Cecil; "Value of Barnyard Manure," J. M. Pollom; "My Experience with Sweet Clover," Fred Priede; "Soil Fertility," A. S. Neale.

The program for the morning of November 18, beginning at 10 A. M., is: "Care of the Farm Horse," E. O. Sechrist; "How I Handle the Dairy Herd," R. O. Obrecht; "The Most Economical Feed for Dairy Cows," H. W. McAfee; "Dairy Farm Management," A. S. Neale. The afternoon program is: Round Table—"Insect Pests"; "Woman and Her New Responsibility," Lila Day Monroe; "How to Increase the Influence of the Rural Church and Sunday School," Dr. A. E. Holt.

The evening program is: "Home Sanitation," Florence Snell; lecture, Rev. W. M. Balch.

## Bargains in Land

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### LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY

The Home of the "Swappers," handles exchanges of all kinds with agents or owners. Write us for particulars. Lawrence Realty Company, Lawrence, Kan.

**80 ACRES** located 6 miles of a good town, all nice tillable land, good 6-room house, barn 32 x 36, other good outbuildings. Price, \$50 per acre. \$1,500 cash, balance 5 years at 6 per cent interest. Write for list. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

**FINE SECTION** unimproved, every foot nice smooth plow land; abundant underfoot of fine water; 2 miles to store and P. O. 12½ miles to R. R. Being sold to avoid foreclosure. Your opportunity. \$6.00 per acre, cash, no trades considered. D. F. CARTER, Bonded Abstractor, Leoti, Kan.

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

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**ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VAL-** LEY, only 70 miles from Los Angeles, on S. P. R. R., 40 to 640 acre tracts, \$10 to \$45 per acre. Ten years' time. One-tenth cash. Ask for pamphlet. Please mention this paper.

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Eighty acres, 3¼ miles from Osage City, Kansas; 45 acres in cultivation, family orchard, balance native grass, all nice smooth land, no rocks, 4-room house, good cellar, stable, corn crib, hog house, sheds, good water, close to school, R. F. D. Price, \$3,200.

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

**A DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAIN.** Eighty acres all smooth land, fine black loam, can plow every foot of it. Large 9-room house, well finished; cellar, cistern, well and mill; good barn, plenty large; cow barn separate, some orchard. This is for sale at a bargain. Inquire of

Briney, Fauts & Danford, Abilene, Kansas.

## BARGAINS

**160 Acres** improved land in Hodgeman County, Kan.; 90 acres in cultivation. For sale cheap. Three quarters together in Hodgeman County, raw land, for sale cheap.

**160 Acres** good level land in Ford County; 100 acres fenced, 80 acres in cultivation, 60 feet to water. \$25 an acre. Cheap at that price. H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.

**FOR SALE—Thirty-acre suburban farm** at Garnett, town of 2,500 inhabitants; improvements, good 10-room house, barn 36 x 36, chicken house 12x20, hog house, coal house, drilled well, large cistern, new orchard assorted fruit, 19 acres alfalfa, 3 acres fenced hog-tight, 6 acres clover and timothy; 1½ acre fenced for garden. Price reasonable; good terms. No trades.

Also good livery stock for sale in Eastern Kansas town of 2,500 inhabitants.

W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kan.

### SHAWNEE CO., KS., FARM BARGAINS

**Two to Ten Miles of Topeka.**  
600 a., \$75; ¼ cash, 15 years on balance.  
280 a., \$55; one-fifth cash, 10 years on bal.  
80 a., \$70; two-thirds cash, 7 years on bal.  
70 a., \$75; ¼ cash, terms on balance.  
320 a., \$75; one-third cash, terms on bal.  
38 a., \$75; ¼ cash, terms on balance.  
22 a., \$100; one-third cash, terms on bal.  
State size farm wanted, I'll do the rest. Address

J. E. THOMPSON, the Farmer Land Man, Tecumseh, Kan.

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**CHOICE FRUIT** and poultry ranches for sale in western states and British Columbia—any size from 5 acres up—monthly, yearly or all cash payments. No irrigation needed. Price \$50 to \$150 per acre. Actual government reports show that ranchers making from \$400 to \$2,000 per bearing acre. Come and see. I have sold to over 500 people in eighteen months—send for the Kootenay Magazine—price 50 cents, but free to readers of this paper if you state your nationality, amount you have to invest and one reference. Beautiful mountain lake 85 miles long—never freezes—no rainy season, no crop-killing frosts. No severe storms, droughts or cyclones. Plenty of work in mills, mines and on ranches for laboring men. Wages the best. I live there myself. Write me personally. Fred L. Harris, President International Fruit & Farm Lands Co., (Inc. \$500,000), Minneapolis, Minn.

### Sixty Bushels Corn to Acre No Fertilizer

Northern men now farming say this land is as good or better than \$200 an acre land in the corn belt; grows 50 to 60 bu. corn to the acre, two tons or more clover, 60 bu. oats, bale of cotton and other crops in proportion; no fertilizer is used; long growing season, two or more crops a year on same land, stock runs on green pasture every month; 275 acres deep, rich, alluvial soil under cultivation, 181 acres timber; saw mill on farm, also cotton gin, blacksmith shop, 7-room residence, several tenant houses; close to R. R. station, fine market; price if taken now is only \$65 an acre. See photo of residence and read all about this farm and this wonderful alluvial soil country where two and three marvelously big crops grow every year without fertilizer. In Special B. in Sheet, just out. Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3077, 12 South Main St., Memphis, Tenn.



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Map of Nebraska showing county names and precipitation data for the year ending September 30, 1905. The map includes county names such as Kearney, DeWitt, Adams, and others, along with precipitation amounts in inches for each county. A scale bar indicates distances in miles.

wheat look fine. Water is scarce.  
Lane—Week favorable for wheat.  
Linn—Wheat looks good. Creeks are still dry.  
McPherson—Farm work about completed. No corn to gather. Wheat fields look fine and being pastured.  
Marion—Still cutting alfalfa. Not damaged much from freeze.  
Marshall—Not bad week except 7th, which was very windy and disagreeable.  
Nemaha—Weather seasonable. Wheat looking fine. Farmers getting ready for winter.  
Norton—Wheat all sown. Early wheat growing fine. Stacking feed in progress.  
Pottawatomie—Week mild with some brisk winds. Wheat looking fine. Feeders taking advantage of prices and shipping in corn. Rough feed seems to be plentiful.  
Russell—Dry, windy and dusty. Only frost of week on 8th.  
Scott—Wheat seeding finished and more than 35,000 acres in.  
Smith—Wheat looking fine, notwithstanding lack of moisture.  
Sumner—Cloudy most of week. Lots of alfalfa hay. Wheat pasture never better.  
Washington—Wheat making fine growth.  
Wichita—Considered a very cold month.

Accurate statements and no misrepresentations of any nature are necessary to an advertisement before we will accept it for our columns. So, therefore, be free to earnestly advise our readers, when interested in any of the articles advertised in our paper, to write direct to the manufacturers for catalogs and full particulars, even though the goods are sold through the local dealer. The manufacturer of a product is naturally the best person to know much better than his local dealer, and if you do not know the name of the dealer handling the

**And She Kept On Smoking.**

"Aunt Chloe, do you think you are a Christian?" asked a preacher of an old negro woman who was smoking a pipe.

"Yes, brudder, I 'spects I is."

"Do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes, brudder."

"Do you know there is a passage in the Scriptures that declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Yes, I'se heard it."

"Well, you smoke, and there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. So what do you say to that?"

"Well, when I go dere I 'spects to leave my breff behind me."

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**L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS**

**B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo.**

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**Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding Establishment in the West.** Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 1st. Many of our horses were medal winners at the foreign shows this year; all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us.

**W. H. BAYLESS & COMPANY, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.**

A black and white illustration of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a suit and tie, holding up a document. The document is titled "THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF" and contains text about the organization's purpose and a list of members. The man is looking at the document with a slight smile. The document is tilted and held in his right hand. The text on the document is as follows: "THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF  
INCORPORATED  
OFFICE: 100 N. 3rd St. St. Louis, Mo.  
1900  
The purpose of this Association is to promote the education and welfare of the deaf and to secure for them the best possible conditions of life.  
The Association is composed of the following members:  
1. The National Association of the Deaf  
2. The American Association of the Deaf  
3. The Canadian Association of the Deaf  
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## JERSEY BULLS

Do you want a real good one to head your herd? Then write your wants to us. We have them sired by The Owl's Champion, he by The Owl of Hebron, and he by The Owl. It will pay you to investigate this line of breeding if you want the best the breed can produce. Also good Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

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Some extra good Jersey bulls, exactly same breeding as Eminent's Bess, world's record Jersey cow that gave 18,782 pounds milk and 1,132 pounds butter one year. St. Lambert and Golden Fern's Lad blood.

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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams, American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.

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## BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

We are getting ready to sell about the best lot of registered Jerseys ever included in a western sale. Sale date will be in December. Write any time for catalog.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

## GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by the Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble. We are consigning choice heifers bred to this bull to the S. S. Smith sale to be held here December 10; also heifer calves and bulls of serviceable age. Ask for catalog.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

## FAIRVIEW FARM JERSEY CATTLE.

For Sale—My herd bull, Daisy Corona's Champion, a richly-bred bull and an excellent sire of heifers. Can not use him longer to advantage. Also young bulls.

R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

## BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.

A few bull calves for sale, sired by Sultan by Comfortholm. Dams of Golden Lad breeders. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels.

E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

## FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Jersey cows and one half Jersey, half Guernsey.

Fresh soon. Extra good cows. Price reasonable.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kansas.

## HORSES AND MULES



## JACKS AND JENNETS

Large-mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 yrs.; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Special prices for summer and fall trade.

PHIL WALKER,

Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

## OUT OF THE BEATEN PATH

Away from crowding to city barns where price has to be higher or stallion plainer, take a little trip on the quiet to my farm and see big bunch registered Percheron studs, weanlings to four years; growthy, useful money makers for you. The farm is where they are raised and where you ought to buy them.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa.



## JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

## MULE FOOT HOGS

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS. One hundred head, sows, gilts and boars. All ages. Prices reasonable.

ERNEST E. GRAFF, ROSENDALE, MO.

350 big-type Mulefoot hogs of all ages for sale, from champion herd of America.

JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.

## WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 20 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 835 pounds 10 ounces butter.

Ruby Financial Count 87211, a grandson of Financial King, dam a Register of Merit granddaughter of Financial King; milk record of 56 pounds per day. Herd founded on Finance, Interest and Gambo Knight families. Cows milk, as three-year-olds, 40 to 56 pounds per day. Every cow in herd on test. No dairyman ever considered a cow beautiful unless she is a heavy producer. Constitution first, production second, beauty third.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Pearl Shorthorn Herd

Sixteen choice coming yearling bulls, reds and roans. Five of them straight Scotch, others have several Scotch tops. Some of them from extra heavy milking dams. All sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Valiant. Few coming twos. Also 12 Duroc Jersey boars, the tops from 35. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. TAYLOR  
Abilene, Kansas

## Six Pure Scotch Bulls

They are royally bred; sired by show bulls and out of our best Scotch cows. Four beautiful roans, two reds, 10 to 15 months old. Priced low for quick sale.

HARRIMAN BROS.  
Pilot Grove, Mo.

## TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

200 HIGH-CLASS CATTLE, 20 leading Scotch families, other standard sorts also. We offer 20 heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, choice breeding and quality; 10 select bulls of Augustus, Victoria and other Scotch families; breeding stock of all ages. Address either farm. Jas. G. Tomson, Carbonate, Kan., R. 1 station Wakarusa, on main line Santa Fe. Jas. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. 1 station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

## Springdale Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Athens' Scotchman, a son of the noted Athens Victor. Cows represent the very best milking families. Herd numbers about 70 for sale; 15 choice young red bulls, the blocky, beefy kind. Also 50 Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels. Inspection is invited.

Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, (Ottawa Co.) Kan.

## SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

Eight choice young red coming yearling bulls, sired by Seal's Gauntlet, grandson of Gifford's Red Gauntlet. Same number of choice young heifers. Attractive prices for a short time. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

## YOUNG BULLS

Eight to 13 months, weight 700 to 900. Big-boned growthy fellows, nicely bred. Four or five nice cows and heifers. Either bulls or females, \$100 to \$150.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

## DUAL SHORTHORNS—HORNLESS.

5,415½ pounds butter sold 1911. Infant male calves. Two Oxford and one Lincoln ram. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

## ROAN HERO

## THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156

The first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Hero, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, Kan.

## DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.

Four choice individuals. Scottish Baron, my herd bull, included. Gets 50 per cent polled calves. Weighs 2,200 pounds. All fully guaranteed. Also six registered Shorthorn bulls. Prices very reasonable.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

## POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Young bulls and heifers sired by a son of Roan Hero. Also some choice young stallions and fillies. Prices right.

D. L. & A. K. SNYDER, Winfield, Kansas.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## LANDER'S

## Brookside Herefords

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

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

## MODERN HEREFORDS

Robert H. Hazlett, Hazlett Place. The home of Beau Beauty, Beau Brummel 10th and Beau Santos, sons of Beau Brummel; Publican by Paladino Caldo 2d by Printer, and Beau Sturges 2d by Beau Brummel 10th. 150 breeding cows, all of the richest and strongest Anxiety blood and the choicest individual merit. Visitors always welcome.

William Condell, Herdsman, El Dorado, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

If your cows produce only about 4,000 pounds of milk per year and 160 pounds of fat they are practically worthless; 350 pounds of fat per cow per year should be your minimum requirement.

No matter how poor your present herd is, you can easily raise it to this standard in a few years by the intelligent use of a well-selected pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Asso., F. L. Houghton,  
Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

## Bonnie Brae Holsteins

85 Head of high-grade Holstein heifers and cows from 2 to 6 years of age. A number just fresh. All to freshen this fall and winter. Also a few young bulls, high grade and registered.

IRA BOMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

## GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

175 head of strictly high grade well bred fancy marked heifers; thirty 2-yr. olds due in Sept. and Oct.; forty 2-yr. olds due in Dec. and Jan.; fifty 2-yr. olds bred in July. Forty yearlings and twenty five heifer calves from four to six months old.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

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

CAMERON, MISSOURI.

Choice young Holstein cows and heifers for sale. Also few young bulls. Tuberculin tested.

## SUNFLOWER HERD

Kansas' greatest herd. Breeding, individuality, seven-day A. R. O. and yearly records prove it.

F. J. SEABLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

## COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600. Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175. Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korn-dyke.

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

## HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.

Home of Madison Diamond DeKol 94475, one-day milk record 101 pounds 10 ounces. Six bulls for sale, calves to yearlings, grandsons Madison Diamond DeKol. One Pontiac bred bull. CHAS. HOLSTON & SONS, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Large registered bulls, cows and heifers. Also five carloads of grade cows and heifers. Our herd is state inspected and tuberculin tested.

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH,  
Concordia, Kansas.

## PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.

Seventy-five to select from. Cows in milk. Choice bred heifer calves and young bulls, from the best stock in New York. Selected by us. Glad to show them.

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

## BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.

J. F. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

Heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor.

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of registered cows, bulls and heifers. Several herd headers.

HALLGREN & GAMBILL,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

## Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,  
Pomona, Kansas.

## PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.

Young bulls ready to ship. Bred cows and heifers, best of breeding. Inspection invited.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

## RESER &amp; WAGNER'S RED POLLS.

Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring.

Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BREED STOCK SALES.

## Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

## Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 12—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan., and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.  
Dec. 11—E. L. Axelson, Garrison, Kan.  
March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

## Poland Chinas.

Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Feb. 6—Edward Frasier, Archie, Mo.  
Feb. 7—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. C. Granger, Lancaster, Kan.

Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.  
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.  
Feb. 26—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 28—A. R. Revstead, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Ononque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.  
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Feb. 27—A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.  
March 2—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Mo.  
March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan.

March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

## Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 4—Mosser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.  
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marsh County, Kan.  
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.  
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.  
March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

A letter from Mr. C. A. Stuart written to the advertising department of Kansas Farmer will be answered if Mr. Stuart will send us his address.

Frank Agnew, South Omaha, Neb., is closing out his Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons. His offering is very high-class and he is offering to sell at reasonable prices. Look up his card and write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

E. S. Davis, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Meriden, Kan., recently bought a very high-class young boar to place at the head of his good herd. This boar was purchased at the Laptad sale held at Lawrence recently.

Ernest E. Graff, Rosendale, Mo., is offering bargains in Mulefoot hogs. Mr. Graff can sell boars or sows most any age, and can sell pairs and trios not related. He is also offering some very fine fall pigs from eight to twelve weeks old at bargain prices.

E. G. Munsell, our Duroc Jersey advertiser located at Herington, Kan., writes that he has just bought a very choice Jersey bull from A. J. Wood, Council Grove, Kan. This bull, Emma LeQuay's Pretty Lad, is a five-year-old and a dandy. He has sired a very choice lot of heifers for Mr. Wood and was sold because a change was necessary owing to these heifers being of breeding age. Mr. Munsell has a small herd of choice Jerseys.

## Herd Boar for Sale.

P. H. Murry, Ridgeway, Mo., is offering a Poland China herd boar for sale. This boar is by Sparkle by Master Meddler. His dam, Nellie, is a state fair winner at Iowa and Missouri state fairs. He is two years old, large, has a big bone and is an excellent breeder. Anyone wanting a herd boar will find this one right in every way. Write Mr. Murry at Ridgeway, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

## Can You Use One of These Women's Coats?

If you can, here is an opportunity no woman can afford to overlook. It will be well worth your while to carefully consider the record-breaking women's winter coat display in the big Fall and Winter Fashion Guide sent free to every woman who writes to Phillipsborn, "The Outer Garment House," Dept. 65 N. W., Corner Van Buren and Peoria Streets, Chicago. This wonderful showing of women's winter coats is the largest and best ever attempted by any house in this country. Thirty-eight pages of coats, 101 different styles, sizes guaranteed to fit any type of woman. Phillipsborn has made this a year of sensational values, such wonderful money-saving opportunities that every woman who reads will remember it for many years. Every garment is a reflection of the last word in the most desirable of the newest fashion amply sustaining the Phillipsborn reputation for the best values in America—or out of it—and at the lowest prices. All Phillipsborn garments are perfectly made. The fabrics, lining and canvas are of the best quality; the fit perfect, the tailoring and workmanship faultless in every detail. And in addition—every garment—every article—sent to the purchaser—no matter where residing—delivery charges prepaid. Every garment—every article of women's wearing apparel shown in this wonderful shopping guide of a million women, is backed by the Phillipsborn guarantee, which means simply this: If the style does not suit, if the material does not please, if the garment is not as becoming when tried on as you thought it would be when you saw it in the picture, return it (of course at Phillipsborn's expense) and he will refund your money immediately. Send for garment or article that pleases you then you will have the real facts before you and test the unusual money-saving opportunities for the women who desire to dress better at less cost. Send for this wonderful Phillipsborn catalog. Send for a thousand bargains before you make any purchase for winter wear of any kind—it's free.



## POLAND CHINAS

## POLAND CHINAS

## A WONDER'S EQUAL

## SUNNYSIDE FARM HERD BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

Herd headed by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder. Boars, \$20 to \$50. Some attractive herd header prospects. Three out of Cap's Expansion Queen farrowed February 24 will weigh 250 pounds. Not fat, but just right for service. Summer and fall pigs, either sex, \$15 to \$20. They are good ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. OLIVER, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

## GILDOW'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS.

Special Offering for the Next Six Days: Fifty big spring boars, fifty big stretchy spring gilts and yearlings and aged sows, either bred or open. These are all the big, stretchy kind, combining size with quality. We guarantee satisfaction. Write us today. We are offering bargains. DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.



## ADVANCE 60548

The mammoth 2-year-old grandson of the great Expansion is the sire of the great line of fall pigs. I am offering for sale at weaning time. Either sex. The dams of these pigs are a splendid bunch of brood sows of the Black Mammoth breeding. None better in big-type Poland. Priced to sell quick. Book your order early and secure choice mentioning Kansas Farmer. PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, or will hold and breed for early next spring litters. A few dandy boars left. Booking orders for fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind. THE ENNIS FARM, Marine Station, Mo. (80 Miles South of St. Louis.)

## ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

## AMCOATS IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifteen top spring boars and 20 gilts. Cholera immune, well grown out. Sired by A's Big Orange, out of mature sows of big-type breeding. Also few young Shorthorn bulls. Inspection invited. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## P. L. WARE &amp; SON'S POLAND CHINAS

Choice lot of spring boars for sale, sired by Miami Chief by Wide Awake, out of Choice Lady. These boars are out of sows of Big Hadley, Young Hadley and Young Hadley's Likeness. Prices reasonable. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

## BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

Both sexes, February and March farrow. Fifty-five head, tops from 100 head, sired by Ross Hadley and Hadley C, out of extra big sows of Expansive, Price We Know, King Mastodon and Mogul breeding. Can furnish pairs not related. Well grown out on alfalfa pasture and of the best big-type breeding. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Jackson County, Kansas.

## SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD

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

## BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS

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

## POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE

20 Yearling gilts, bred. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell. THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

## CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Big Joe, an A Wonder boar. Six choice fall and twelve selected spring boars at bed rock prices. Also gilts. JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

## BIG ORANGE BRED BOARS

Fifteen extra choice ones, sired by Ott's Big Orange, weighing from 155 to 250 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

## STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

## Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

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

## TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE

One 3-year-old, grandson of Big Hadley, one fall yearling, sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

## ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE

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

## Hildwein's Big Type Poland

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

## HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

No fall sale. Twenty choice spring boars, tops of 35, best of breeding, \$30 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothing but the best shipped. J. H. HARTE, Westmarchand, Kan.

## BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mow boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Badermacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

## GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted \$580 litter, Colossus, O. K. Price, and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited. AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

## BARGAIN COUNTRY BIG POLANDS

Owing to light corn crop I offer big-type spring pigs, both sexes, at \$15 each, with pedigrees. Yearling herd boar, \$40, and registered Holstein bull, \$75. V. E. CARLSON, Formoso, Kan.

## Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS

We are not the originator, but the preserver of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address: H. L. FAULKNER, Box E, Jamesport, Mo.

## MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS

Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorr's Expansion 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale. E. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

## GRIFFITHS' BIG IMMUNE POLANDS

Twenty big husky spring boars, hard to match, sired by big sows of big sires; 700-pound dams. Unusual values. Write quick. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

## IMMUNE BOARS CULLED CLOSE

Fifteen big-type Poland China spring boars, strictly tops, \$20 for choice for 30 days. Also 35 gilts, same money. All immune. Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

## REED BOAR FOR SALE

Sired by Sparkle, by Master Meddler. Dam, state fair winner Iowa and Missouri. Two-year-old, fine breeder. P. H. MURRY, Ridgeway, Mo.

## POLAND CHINAS, Spring pigs, one yearling

boar, Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

## J. H. BROWN, OKALOOSA, KANSAS

Spotted Poland; Bred Gilts and Boars for sale.

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right. DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

## FROST'S O. I. C's

Twenty March and April boars for sale. Also three show boars weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. All prize winners. Prices reasonable. Address: S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

## MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

## O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair

Young herd (4), \$30. HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smallley & Sons' SHROPSHIRE

Registered yearling and two-year-old rams by a son of Carpenter 432, winner of Pettifer cup, 1906. Choice breeding and quality, priced right. N. W. SMALLLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

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

## OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds. J. O. JAMES, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE

Spring Boars and Gilts sired by prize-winner, T. R. Fanny. Will sell Mollie 5th, one of my best sows, due to farrow October 12. S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

## ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE

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

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Hat Malle and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. O. Wittorf, Medora, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study School, which opens January 5, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1406 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

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## Col. Wm. Myers, Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer

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## LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

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## W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales

Salina, Kansas.

## Col. N. E. Leonard, Live Stock and General Auctioneer

Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

## COL. FLOYD CONDRAY Stockdale, Kansas

Guarantees his work.

## Col. Frank Regan, Live Stock and General Auctioneer

Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas.

## Col. C. A. HAWK, Live Stock and General Auctioneer

Birmingham, Kansas.

## L. R. BRADY, Fine Stock Auctioneer

Ask those for whom I have sold. Manhattan, Kansas.

## Col. Jesse Howell, Live Stock and General Auctioneer

Up-to-date methods. Herkimer, Kan.

## L. H. GROTE, MORGANVILLE, KANSAS

General Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates at my expense.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

## CHOICE PIGS

Ten to sixteen weeks old, either sex, \$20. Boars ready for service, \$25 and \$30. Registered, crated, f. o. b. Breeding and individuality of the best. H. J. LINSOOTT, Holton, Kan.

## 40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40

Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune)—Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

## FIELD NOTES

J. H. Harvey's Sale. The O. I. C. and Chester White hog sale of J. H. Harvey at Maryville, Mo., October 15, was well attended by breeders and farmers from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa. The offering was a good one. The top on boars was \$60 and the top on gilts \$50. The whole lot sold for an average of nearly \$30 on the 57 head. Mr. Harvey has one of the best herds of white hogs known to the breed. He has recently purchased International Boy of J. L. Barber, Harlan, Iowa, at a long price to use on his Jumbo 2d gilts and place at the head of his herd. International Boy is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best yearling boars of the breed.

## DUROC JERSEYS

## Tatarax Herd Durocs

For Sale—Fifty Spring Boars, sired by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat. Col. and Tat's Top. The best bunch of boars we ever raised. Priced reasonable.

Hammond & Bush, Newton, Kans.

## W. C. HARMAN'S DUROCS

Extra fine boars for sale, including one senior March yearling, one junior September yearling, and two outstanding March boars, all sired by King of Cols. 2d 22351 and out of dams of Crimson Wonder 3d and Red Wonder breeding. They are the big high-class easy-feeding kind and are priced to sell. Description guaranteed. W. C. HARMAN, Route 4, Gallatin, Mo.

## LEGAL TENDER DUROCS

Outstanding spring boars and gilts. Some good herd header prospects. Also one extra good Shorthorn bull calf. Prices reasonable. Hogs shipped on approval. J. E. WHEELER, Fannett, Mo.

## HILLSIDE DUROCS

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model, by Dandy Dandy—Dandy Model's litter. Brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable. W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

## GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

No. 35203. The sensational first premium champion and grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair, 1913. Special prices on boars. W. W. OTEY, Winfield, Kansas.

## DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C's Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tatarax, Col. Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding; at farmers' prices. JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

## LOCUST VALLEY DUROCS

The kind with size and quality. One extra fall yearling boar, two fall yearling gilts, choice spring boars. Description guaranteed, prices reasonable. C. D. CALDWELL, Milan, Missouri.

## SPRING BOARS and GILTS

Gilts bred or open by Model Chief. Summer pigs, no kin, priced worth the money. Write for prices and descriptions. DANA A. BRUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

## MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15

Bred Gilts, \$25. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

## SELECTED DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Twenty-three extra choice ones of spring farrow, sired by Old Bonney K. Overland Col. and other great sires. Reasonable prices in order to close out early. N. E. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEY BOARS of early spring farrow

sired by Joe's Price 118467, a son of Joe, the prize boar at the World's Fair, out of large mature dams. Will ship on approval. Prices very moderate. HOWARD BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

## FOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM

Duroc Jersey gilts and boars sired by my three great boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain Valley, Bride and New Lebanon Coker, for sale. Also a few White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels at from \$1 to \$2 each. Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.

## GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

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

## MARSH CREEK DUROC JERSEYS

Choice boars of spring farrow, also fall pigs, either sex, at low prices. No culls shipped. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KAN.

## BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD

Oldest in the West. Seventy spring pigs, both sexes, mostly by my herd boars, Model Topnotcher and Oakland Lad, out of richly bred dams. Also fall gilts. Everything guaranteed. N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

## QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 111095. E. G. MUNSSELL, Prop., Route 4, Herington, Kansas.

## IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows

and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited. R. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

## CLEAR CREEK DUROCS

Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money. J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

## FIELD NOTES

Jenkins Wins Suit. A second time the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. of Kansas City has been victorious in the courts in protecting the name and reputation of the well known Elburn piano. It will be interesting to know that the name Elburn was chosen by the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. because Elburn, Illinois, is the birthplace of the members of the Jenkins family. To perpetuate the name and make a lasting fame and enviable reputation, the name Elburn was chosen years ago. A great expenditure of money for developing, testing and improving a systematic, aggressive campaign of reformation, real merit, individuality and worth combined to make a grand success of the Elburn. In this great Southwest territory the name of Jenkins is so well known and the Elburn so thoroughly established that few persons were fooled by the imitation. The decree of the high court will doubtless prevent further imitations of the Elburn and surely if any other concern tries to sell as an Elburn a piano which is not genuine, prompt and vigorous action will be taken by the J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. to uphold the name and protect innocent purchasers.



# BUSTED!

## ROOFING LUMBER

### Our Great FALL Announcement

You can order a complete carload of material including everything you need to construct a building and we will ship it forward to you without you paying us a cent down.

### Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid estimate that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the Fall of 1913 is going to be the Banner Season in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Scaffolding, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

### Shingles at Big Saving

We have a special lot of 100,000 8 to 10 inch Olen Shingles on which we are making an exceptionally low price of \$2.99. Order by Lot No. M. S. 40.

## PRICES

## No Money Down

## WIRE and FENCING BUILDING MATERIAL

### Write Us for Our Liberal Terms

You are safe when you deal with us. Our capital stock is \$10,000,000.00 and 20 years of honest dealing have earned a place for us in the public confidence that is unquestioned.

You can buy a carload of Building Material from us without paying us one cent in advance. All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up. Our terms are more liberal than anyone else offers.

### \$759 Buys the Material to Build This House

This is Our House No. 6A. A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. Has been sold over 400 times. Copied and imitated all over the U. S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25% to 50% below local dealer's prices. Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stock. When you come and see it loaded. \$100,000,000.00. \$2.00 extra perfect. Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of \$1.50 if you do not like them.



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### ORIGINAL METHODS

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving.

We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stock.

Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

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Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale.

Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

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If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material needed to build same. Every stick first class. If you intend to make improvements, write that they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

### Our FREE Book of Plans

Our Book of Plans contains 120 Designs of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Cottage to a 10 room house. Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices, etc. And it's free.

## CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Now operated under the name of

### HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

FOR twenty years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY. There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

### Why We are Called the Great Price Wreckers

Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

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We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way, or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price. We refer to our responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

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Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun". It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Scaffolding, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us today for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

## THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

## Smash Go WIRE and FENCE Prices

### BARB WIRE Less Than 2c Per Rod

New galvanized, heavy weight barb wire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-AD-25, per 100 lbs. \$1.99. Galvanized barb wire, light weight, first grade best made, put up exactly 50 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-AD-23, per reel, \$1.40.

### Wire Nails, Per Keg, \$1.28

5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds to building regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-AD-33, price per keg, \$1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny weight regular wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, \$1.25. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalog. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

### Smooth Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. \$1.13

It is suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is regular in length—it ranges anywhere from 50 to 250 ft. \$1.13 is our price for No. 9 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

### 15c Per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio flooded factory, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 24 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-AD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs., \$1.75.

### BEST QUALITY READY MIXED PAINT

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 5,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Paint at 50c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

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Syphon acting, vitreous bowl, hardwood seat and cover. Low down, latest style, copper lined tank. Outfit is Lot 5-AD-105.

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This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub. Fitted with the latest style, nickel-plated drain, with full double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated overflow, and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is used exactly as the name of any item. Lot 5-AD-101.

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The lightest, strongest and most compact Gasoline Engine ever produced. Thirty days' free trial. It is 4-cycle, self-contained, horizontal, hopper cooled; on heavy wood skids, complete, wt. 250 lbs. Has automatic governor. Easy to start. Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalog.

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Good from pipe in random lengths complete with cupboards, suitable for all liquids; size 8-10 inches; our price 10c. per foot for 1 1/2 inch. 10c. per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

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We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating pipes. They are suitable for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your home. We have a large amount of the ordinary 3/4 inch pipe, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for \$2.50.

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We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. This is a sample of our money-saving bargains. Write for complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors.

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