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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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THE farmer does not sweat and toil entirely for his health. He builds his bins and tills his soil, and hopes to garner wealth. Yet oft by methods out of date, by lack of proper care, he does the work and pays the freight, but fails to get his share.

The merchant keeps his books in trim, and does not go it blind. Why should the farmer's books be dim and mostly in his mind? A record of each crop and field, of meadow, stock and grain, would show which ones most profit yield, the cost, the loss or gain.

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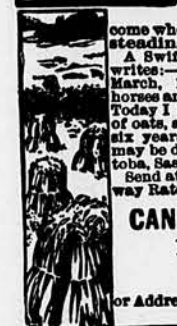
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PRICES SHOULD BE HIGHER

*Cattle Trade Lacks Buoyancy—Beef Imports
—Kansas City Conditions—Wheat Stronger*

CATTLE trade is not showing the buoyancy feeders have been expecting. Packers seem to have things their own way in the market, and prices are not what they ought to be, just now anyway, to encourage one to put high-priced corn into feeding cattle at recent or present figures. Revision of the tariff to a free trade basis, recent mild weather, a cessation in industrial activity in the East and over-enthusiasm and nervousness of not a few farmers and breeders account to a large degree for this state of affairs in cattle at Kansas City and other points.

It is asserted by packers that the unusual temperatures recently reduced consumption of beef. This, however, is only temporary, for cold weather, which stimulates the appetites of Americans, is bound to come. Little is being said of the effect of a let-up in industrial activity in the East, notably in the steel trade, but that merits some consideration so far as consumptive demand is concerned. "It's too much turkey," said a cattle trader to the writer the other day, referring to the unusual heavy consumption of turkey and poultry in the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year seasons, which almost invariably affect the market for beef adversely. So the holidays are also an influence in cattle for the present. The diminished activity in eastern industrial centers, which is increasing unemployment, is also an adverse factor. The East is not facing a year of prosperity such as is needed to insure an excellent demand for expensive beef.

TARIFF CLUB USED BY PACKERS.

Whether revision of the tariff is the most important factor in the market is a question, but there is no denying that it is apparently being used as a club by packers. Imports of beef from Argentine and other foreign producers since the inauguration of the new tariff, on October 4, have not been enormous, but the aggregate brought in, with the duties removed, is larger than ever before for a similar period in the history of this country. It is possible that the imports will not continue heavy. Or the recent imports, which are doubtless experimental, may be followed by a much heavier movement of foreign beef to American ports. Armour, Swift, and Sulzberger & Sons, are active in South America; the latter company being engaged in arranging to open a packing house, on January 1, leased to it at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, with the option of purchasing after three years. The manager of the foreign department of Armour & Co., in Chicago, recently declared that it was the intention of that company to bring over liberal amounts of beef from Argentine. On the other hand, England is said to be feeling the effects of the recent shipments of Argentine beef to United States ports, for they mean a decrease in the British supply. But the British consumers are not able to pay prices as high as those of the average consumers of America, so the United States may get an increasing share of the Argentine surplus.

Argentine beef is undoubtedly at least somewhat cheaper in price than the product of the United States. While at Kansas City the other day, Josephus Daniels, a member of President Wilson's cabinet, said: "Only last week as Secretary of the Navy I contracted for a large quantity of beef to furnish the battleships in Mexican waters. The contract was awarded to an American company for Argentine beef, and the price was more than one cent per pound cheaper than the bid made for the beef of American cattle."

Despite the revolution, imports of cattle from Mexico continue heavy. The United States has already imported about 400,000 head from Mexico this year, breaking all previous records in purchases from the southern republic. The imports of Mexican cattle in 1912, the preceding record year, were 315,187 head; in 1911, 177,735. Canada is sending only small lots now, having no great supply on hand.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS REVIEWED.

So far this month the top on fed steers at Kansas City is \$9.55. In November, 1912, the top on steers was \$10.85. November of last year, it should be remembered, witnessed limited supplies of fat cattle on account of the dry weather of the preceding year, hence the higher prices. Still, in view of the fact that stockers and feeders sold, on the whole, at the highest prices in the history of the cattle market the past season, and in view of the advance in

corn of 25 cents per bushel over the price of a year ago, as well as the higher cost of hay and cottonseed feed, fat cattle ought to yield the feeder more money than they are bringing.

Although there is no little dissatisfaction over recent declines in prices, those who raised cattle for feeding can still earn a very liberal profit. Stockers and feeders are selling at Kansas City largely at \$6 to \$7.50; during the height of the dry weather, when there was a scramble for stockers and feeders among buyers from the eastern corn belt states, notably Iowa and Illinois, sales of stockers and feeders at Kansas City were largely at \$7 to \$8, with stock calves up to \$8.60. No stockman of any experience can recall the time when these prices were considered very high for corn-fed cattle. The top on fat steers on the Kansas City market in 1906 was only \$7.50. But feeders and stockers did not sell above \$5.15 in that year, leaving a wide margin between the finished and unfinished animals. Now, however, and for the past two years, in fact, there is and has been a dangerously narrow margin between prices of finished and unfinished cattle. This is the result, principally, of the eagerness of farmers to fatten cattle and the decreasing breeding operations on ranges in the last decade. Either fat cattle must advance or stockers and feeders decline to provide a fair margin for cattle finishers and create a healthy situation in the trade.

FEEDING HEAVIER THAN BELIEVED.

The opinion of the writer, based on a close study of the movement of stockers and feeder cattle to farms the past season, is that the number of cattle on feed throughout the country is larger than farmers generally believe. Statistics of the movement of stockers and feeders are surprising, considering the high prices of feed, which have heretofore tended to discourage cattle feeding and breeding operations. Kansas City, the principal stocker and feeder market in the country, sent out 471,294 stockers and feeders in August, September and October, compared with 353,694 the same time last year. This is an increase of 117,600 head. Of the total Kansas City shipments in the three months, Iowa received 4,110 cars; Missouri, 3,074 cars; Illinois, 3,980, and Kansas, 1,633 cars. Kansas, which usually ranks first as a buyer of stockers and feeders at Kansas City, purchased fewer and sold more there, on account of the dry weather. Omaha shipped out 199,035 stockers and feeders in the three months, compared with 210,359 in August, September and October of last year. Chicago's shipments probably showed a decrease of about the same proportion as those of Omaha. The decreases at these two markets, however, are more than offset by the increase at Kansas City.

Of course, the Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago shipments included a larger proportion of stockers—cattle which will be wintered, not fed—but the number on feed in the corn belt is probably not very much less than the aggregate placed in feed lots a year ago. The biggest decrease is in Kansas City's immediate territory. Texas claims to have fewer at cottonseed oil mills, but there are more on feed in the beet pulp district of Colorado.

With corn very high and with the thin cattle representing a big outlay, many feeders who were enthusiastic a few months ago are now nervous. Some here and there are inclined to liquidate on every decline, hesitating to continue to put expensive corn into cattle. This naturally adds to the weakness of the market and tends to increase the supply of warmed-up animals offered at leading points. If the market fails to show some improvement, feeding operations may be reduced to such an extent that the prospective supply of fat animals will be lessened materially.

COMPARISON OF CATTLE RECEIPTS.

Kansas City's receipts of cattle and calves so far this year, with comparisons, follow:

	1913	1912	1911
Cattle ...	2,033,700	1,774,330	2,000,784
Calves ...	183,450	188,919	235,591

Receipts of cattle and calves at the five leading western markets—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph—combined so far this year aggregate 6,629,000 head; same time in 1912, 6,618,000; 1911, 7,261,000.

STRONGER TONE IN WHEAT.

Wheat markets are showing a stronger tone. The export demand needed to give

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

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We are in possession of a large amount of information that will be of the utmost value to you in deciding where to locate. We can tell you something of land values, terms, market conditions, taxes, cost of cultivation, cost of water and the hundreds of other things which you must know, and which would take you weeks and months to get for yourself.

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KANSAS FARMER

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

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

**E. B. COWGILL.**

The agriculture of Kansas lost one of its pioneer supporters and most ardent advocates last week in the death of E. B. Cowgill, for 18 years editor of KANSAS FARMER. He had, since his arrival in Kansas in the early seventies, been a firm believer in the possibilities of a permanently prosperous future for Kansas as an agricultural state through the adoption of the best methods of general farming. His ideas along these lines were first expressed through the columns of a Rice County weekly paper which he edited. It required a deep-seated conviction to in those days stand firm for a vigorous policy of thorough plowing, careful seeding and improved live stock.

Devotion of his ideas to the best in farming inspired him to reach a larger number of readers than his county paper would permit, so he bought into KANSAS FARMER—then, as now, the leading agricultural paper of his state—and became its editor. His work on this paper will be remembered by the thousands of home-building readers who were the close and confident followers of his teachings. In this service he did as much as any man known to Kansas in shaping the thought and action of her farmers and stockmen.

He was a faithful and devoted husband and father and an active and loyal citizen.

E. B. Cowgill was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 27, 1845. He was educated at the Iowa State University and from that institution obtained his A. M. and Ph. D. degrees. In 1871 he took a claim in Barton County, Kansas, near Great Bend. He was editor of the Rice County Gazette, 1875 to 1891. In the years 1884 and 1888 to 1889, he was representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture in investigating the cane sugar industry in Kansas. On November 4, 1891, he bought ex-Governor Crawford's interest in KANSAS FARMER and became editor of the paper and vice-president of the company. On December 12, 1908, he sold his interest in KANSAS FARMER to Albert T. Reid and his associates. Mr. Cowgill continued as editor until he resigned, July 31, 1909. Immediately he took a position with the extension department of the Kansas University. He retired about July 1, 1911.

Mr. Cowgill died suddenly at the Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, Tuesday night, November 18, 1913. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and six sons, who are as follows: Mrs. William J. Graves, of Fairview, Okla.; Miss Ruth Cowgill, State Historical Society librarian; Miss Ella Lee Cowgill, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Racine, Wis.; Horace B. Cowgill, of Rio Piedros, Porto Rico; Harry L. Cowgill, circulation manager of the State Journal, Madison, Wis.; Clyde P. Cowgill, law student in Washburn College; Paul K. Cowgill, salesman, of Wichita; Clinton H. Cowgill, student at Illinois University, and David Cowgill, student in the Topeka high school.

HESSIAN FLY.

The fly-free dates for the sowing of wheat in Kansas have in the years past had much publicity. The results obtained by wheat growers who have observed such dates have been such as to warrant the observance of these dates and the dependence in seeding at such time as would reduce to a minimum the damage from the Hessian fly. With the exception of the chinch bug, the Hessian fly is the most serious pest with which the wheat grower has to contend.

Although the Hessian fly has been present in Kansas over 40 years, there have been only six outbreaks, which, however, have resulted in destroying millions of bushels of wheat, and the last outbreak—that of 1909—it is estimated cost the Kansas farmers 10 million bushels of that year's crop. With such destruction as this and with the likelihood of an outbreak recurring at almost any time, it is well worth while to

study the habits and history of the insect and the measures of control.

These are well set forth in Bulletin No. 188, recently issued by the Kansas Experiment Station and which bulletin is free for the asking. Half of the bulletin is devoted to measures of control. The measures of little value, such as grazing, mowing and trap planting, are discussed, and the reasons why they are of no practical value are shown. Nothing can be done for the benefit of growing infested wheat. It is as well to get all the pasture possible and plow the wheat up, doing a thoroughly good job of plowing. Under the discussion of useful methods of control, much emphasis is laid on the thorough preparation of the seed bed, the destruction of volunteer wheat and late sowing. Before seeding time another season, KANSAS FARMER will review this bulletin in such way as to give growers the gist of the important points involved.

There is at this time no general infestation of the fly over the state, but there are several localities in which the wheat is at this time more seriously infested than has ever before been known. There is one serious local infestation in Dickinson County, one in Wabaunsee County, one in North Shawnee County, and there is considerable infestation in Atchison, Leavenworth and Sumner counties.

TRAINING FOR SPECIALTY.

Among our acquaintances is a farmer who last year bought a high-priced automobile. Several months in advance of the time he actually bought, this man had determined to make the purchase of a motor car. During a slack time of the winter he placed his son in an automobile school for the purpose of having the young man learn all he could about engines and automobile operation, keeping in mind that while the young man was learning the operation of an automobile motor, he would at the same time learn the principles applying in all gas engine operation. We thought at the time that this was a good idea on the part of the intending automobile purchaser, and we are still inclined to this belief. We have several times wondered just how this farmer is getting along with his machine after having taken the pains necessary to have one of his sons skilled in the handling of it as well as trained along such lines as should enable him to make repairs, replacements, correct trouble, etc.

It is certain, however, that the young man's training will result in saving many times the cost of the operation of the automobile alone. However, we are confident the father did not have his mind centered on the automobile when he was training the boy, although it is altogether probable that the boy so thought. The father has since equipped his farm with numerous power appliances operated by gasoline, and in the schooling of the boy he was training him to handle all of the farm power. This boy may not remain on the home farm always, but if he does not, as a result of this special training he will be able to secure a good position. Gasoline engine operation has become a business—so much so as the operation of steam engines. That business which involves the operation of gasoline and kerosene motors is making many openings for skilled men.

The above incident suggested this point, namely, that it would be wisdom on the part of the farmer to apply the same idea in all principal lines of his business. That is to say, should the farmer decide to engage in swine husbandry as one of the principal industries of the farm, why should not the boy, or himself, take a course of instruction along this particular line? If a dairy is to be established, why would it not be a good idea to have the boy who is to be responsible for the dairy operations, take a course in dairying? Is it less important that a son should be educated and skilled in the handling of any of the leading farm industries than in the handling of gasoline engines?

It stands to reason that the automobile motor and other engines operated will give greater satisfaction as a result of their skilled attendant. It is certain that the swine herd or the dairy can be made most highly profitable if skill is employed in its management.

The father who would so train a son is doing so not only for his own or such benefits as accrue to the farm, but so would enable the young man to secure here and there those positions which are open only to the specialist. It seems that in this instance the automobile experience has resulted in suggesting a practical means of benefit to parent farmers as well as to the lads so trained.

WANDERING CONGRESSES.

Do we become unduly excited about wandering congresses? John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal, thinks we do. In a recent letter to KANSAS FARMER he says he cannot escape the feeling that states make a mistake when they get too much excited about wandering congresses and expositions of various sorts and as a result to a considerable extent neglect their own permanent institutions such as fairs at Topeka and Oklahoma City which are working every year and all of the time.

There is something worthy of consideration in this opinion held by Mr. Fields. The fact is that the fair can take the place of any exposition held for the purpose of exploiting any particular phase of live stock or crop farming. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the fair in no state is able to do so. Just why this is so is a thing not readily understood.

We think, however, it is because certain special effort is required to interest special classes of people. For instance, the dry farming methods adapted to this country interest a class of people who cannot be attracted by the agricultural fair. Successful dry farming comes near being a profession just as much as law and medicine are professions. Because this is so, the dry farmer feels that he is justified in the organization and the support of an institution which will promote the profession in which he is interested.

The few exhibits of dry farm products at state fairs throughout those states in which dry farming is practiced, do not attract any considerable attention. The tendency of the day is to intensify everything. The International Dry Farming Congress centers on the matter of dry farm crops, dry farming machinery, dry farming thought, etc. This cannot be done to any such extent or degree at a state fair.

However, it is a fact that states which put up large sums of money for these special institutions would, in our judgment, gain much more satisfactory and permanent results if the same amount of money were placed to the support of some permanent institution. For instance, the money the International Dry Farming Exposition cost Oklahoma, if put into such exhibits for a ten-year period for the Oklahoma State Fair, would result in a much greater benefit. The same money expended at Tulsa would have put on a superior exhibit of the same class of specimens for a continuous six or seven-year period. Thousands of people would have seen this exhibit through the state fair, where hundreds, possibly, saw it through the Tulsa exposition. The same conditions will surround Wichita. However, it will not be necessary for that city to advance any such sum of money as did Tulsa, because Wichita has buildings and other facilities on the ground for accommodating the exposition and so will have only the exhibit and operating expense to meet. Yet Wichita is holding a successful fall exposition and it is our opinion that the same amount of money expended through that exposition for a term of years would result to a greater advantage to Wichita and Kansas than through the Dry Farming Exposition to be held there next year.

FARM ACCOUNTING.

Important thoughts are each week presented in the little story and illustration on the first page of KANSAS FARMER. It is intended that each of these pages drive home an important point in farm success. Sometimes the lesson taught is more specific than at other times. The front page of KANSAS FARMER this week is intended to teach the necessity of keeping farm accounts and in a general way the thought could not be better brought to the reader's attention.

It has been argued from the standpoint of the city man that the farmer has for years been enjoying unusual prosperity and the belief has become current that the farmer is burdened with wealth. On the other hand, the farmer has said that in spite of the high prices he is receiving for grain and live stock he is not getting rich. The fact is that the lack of a simple accounting system for each farm prevents both farmer and townsman from knowing just what money or profit there is in farming. The farmer engages in general farm operations, keeping a few cows, hogs, horses, and growing wheat, corn, alfalfa, etc., and patronizes this diversity of industries because most good farmers so do. He does not know from year to year which is the most profitable department of his business. He does not know whether his wheat is losing him money, whether his hogs are making money, or whether his cows are being kept at a loss. So long as the general results for the period of three, five or ten years shows that he is getting ahead financially, he is content to continue along the same lines.

As a result of this general condition it is certain that on many farms there is much wasted effort because of the following of industries which do not make money and which, in fact, do not pay their way. An industry on one farm will not be profitable, while on another farm the same industry will be profitable; therefore, it is impossible for anyone to say or for the farmer to determine that this or that or the other industry does not pay.

No farmer can know just how much money he is making, neither can he know which are his most profitable industries until he has kept some system of farm accounts. The accounting need not be complex. It can be made simple and elementary and accomplish the result. It is necessary to take an inventory at a stated period each year. This inventory will show what is on hand at the beginning of each period. A record of the sales from the farm on one page of an account book, and on the opposite page a record of the expenses, will give a sufficiently accurate report of income as compared with expense. A couple of pages devoted to the wheat field, to the corn field, to the alfalfa field, will keep the accounts with these fields. A rough charge of the labor expended on such fields and a rough account of the value of the alfalfa for pasture or of the hay harvested and fed to the various farm animals will show whether or not the alfalfa field is more profitable than the prairie hay field. At the end of the year these various showings are brought together and the farmer can satisfy himself regarding the relative profits of the various fields and also as to the total year's showing.

This is the time of the year when on most farms there is the greatest amount of leisure. This is the time to begin thinking of the accounting system. This is the time of year to plan for next year's work. It is the time of year to take the inventory above mentioned. Every year there ought to be a little improvement in our work, whether it be farming or manufacturing. The last month of the year and the first month of the new year can be used—the odd times only, if necessary—for making a general survey of the situation and conditions and the outlining of plans which should foretell greater profits for another year.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

ONE of our correspondents writes us regarding the proper fattening ration for hogs. He states that he has four hogs seven months old, weighing about 200 pounds. He is feeding them about 24 quarts of corn a day with liberal amounts of swill which contains some milk and some shorts and bran. These hogs are consuming a good liberal ration and should be making good gains. It is not perfectly balanced, however, to give the best and most economical results. Larger and cheaper gains would be made by adding to this daily ration for these four hogs about two pounds of tankage or meat meal. The bran had better be left out of the ration entirely, since it is better adapted for the feeding of growing hogs than hogs which are being finished for market.

This correspondent also asks regarding the value of soaking corn and whether it is profitable to boil or steam corn. There are times when soaked corn will give better results than hard, dry corn. This is oftentimes the case when hogs are being fed in the summer on old corn. In summarizing the experimental work of a number of experimental stations it has been found that about 2 per cent of the food was saved by soaking. The summary, however, included all kinds of grains. The general statement might be made that as a rule it does not pay to soak or grind feed for hogs except under special conditions. When corn is very high in price, grinding, unless too expensive, will undoubtedly return a greater profit than the feeding of the corn whole.

Boiling or steaming does not increase the value of grain for hog feeding. In fact, cooked feed is somewhat less digestible than raw feed. When an extremely high finish is to be placed on animals, such as feeding for show purposes, it is occasionally desirable to cook or steam feed for the reason that its palatability may be slightly increased and the animals may be induced to eat somewhat larger rations. Ordinarily in the feeding of farm animals it is profitable to feed more than twice a day. Supplying the daily ration in three feeds will secure slightly greater consumption of feed and larger gains but the extra cost will more than counterbalance this small gain.

Our correspondent is also interested in the use of oats as a feed for growing pigs. Oats have long been recognized as one of the best grains for growing animals of all kinds. Oats can seldom be fed profitably to hogs, unless it be to brood sows during the suckling of pigs or previous to farrowing. For fattening hogs, oats can hardly be considered as ever profitable. Where oats are available and not too high in price, they may be used with good results as a small portion of the ration of growing breeding stock. Where alfalfa hay is available, this will undoubtedly produce practically the same results at less cost. If alfalfa hay of fine quality can be kept before young breeding hogs at all times, there is little need of using the more expensive oats in the ration.

Fourth Cutting Alfalfa for Milk Cows.

Our subscriber, O. G. J., of Reno County, writes to inquire whether the last cutting of alfalfa hay which has retained its bright green color in the process of curing, contains more protein than good hay from earlier cuttings. This is a difficult question to answer since the percentage of protein in alfalfa varies considerably with the stage of maturity at which it is cut. Usually the fourth or last cutting contains a somewhat larger per cent of protein than the earlier cuttings, due to the fact that it contains a larger per cent of leaves. The leaf by analysis is found to be higher in digestible protein than the stem. Alfalfa hay that is cut early, when only a small percentage of the blossoms are out, contains two or three per cent more digestible protein than hay which has been allowed to stand until all the blossoms are out.

For feeding milk cows and horses the fourth cutting hay usually gives better results than earlier cuttings. There are times, however, when the fourth cutting has necessarily been harvested while still somewhat immature. Hay of this kind seems rather watery and may not give as good results pound for pound as more mature hay from earlier cuttings. For feeding milk cows hay which has been left to stand until the blossoms are all out is not as desirable as alfalfa cut somewhat earlier. For horse

feeding this later cut hay is usually more desirable.

When preparing an economical dairy ration under conditions of high-priced concentrates, plenty of good corn silage, even though it has no ears, is of great value in keeping down the cost of the ration. Our correspondent is fortunate in having good silage, and this should be the foundation of his cow ration. With all the silage the cows will eat should be fed alfalfa hay to the amount of six or seven pounds per cow daily, depending upon the size and capacity of the cow. Cows of large milk producing capacity will require additional nutrients, which must be supplied in the form of more concentrated feeds. At the prices quoted, corn and wheat ground together in equal parts, mixed with cottonseed meal in the proportion of seven pounds of grain mixture to one pound of cottonseed meal, will supply a well-balanced grain ration to feed with the silage and alfalfa. This should be supplied to the high producing cows at the rate of about one pound of the mixture to each four pounds of milk the cow is producing.

Fall Listing for Spring Crops.

The report comes to KANSAS FARMER from Greeley County that more than the usual amount of fall listing is being done this season. This has been found to be the most effective means of preventing the drifting of soil during the winter season. As a means of getting

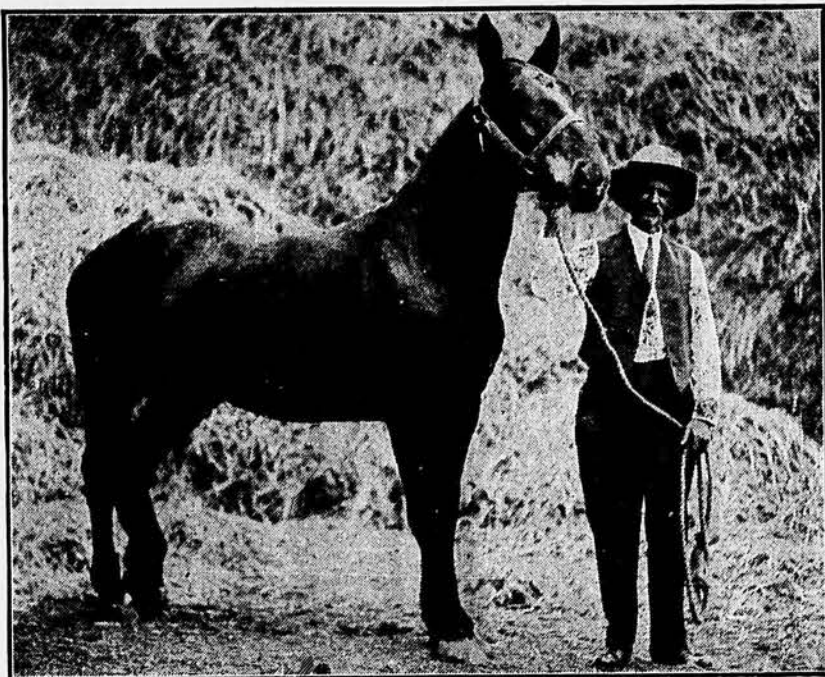
center, as is sometimes done when silage begins to freeze around the edges. The silage should be removed from the edge of the silo as far as possible even though it be frozen. It will soon thaw out and there is no danger in feeding such silage if fed immediately after thawing. If large quantities of frozen silage are allowed to accumulate on the edge, so soon as it thaws sufficiently to loosen it will fall to the center and rapidly spoil.

Should the weather be extremely severe and it becomes apparent that silage is likely to freeze badly, then the surface of the silage may be covered with blankets or canvas or with hay or straw. These can be thrown back as silage is removed and will cause the feeder little trouble. Ordinarily, however, such precaution is not necessary. Roof the silo and keep the doors in place and you will not be inconvenienced by frozen silage.

Eradicating Alfalfa Dodder.

"My alfalfa field has yellowish spots in it. Upon close examination I find that the yellow color is due to a vine. What am I to do?" writes B. E. T., Lyon County.

The yellow spots are so because of alfalfa dodder. This is a plant which lives on the alfalfa plant and which draws its sustenance from the growing alfalfa by means of extracting its juices. The dodder spreads rapidly, forming entangled masses of yellow vines and destroying the alfalfa. The dodder may



TWO AND A HALF YEAR OLD HORSE WEIGHING 1,500 POUNDS AND GROWN ON ALFALFA HAY ONLY.—HE HAS BEEN FED NO GRAIN.—THE PROPERTY OF J. H. WALLACE, MEMBER WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.

ready for a spring crop, this fall preparation has much to commend it for Western Kansas. It was a noticeable fact this year, and commented upon by all having opportunity to observe, that every field of kafir or cane which amounted to anything the past season was on land which had been fall listed or plowed, the reason for this being that much more moisture can be stored up for the crop by this method than where all preparation is left until spring. Greeley County has plenty of feed for its cattle this year. Stock is reported as doing well.

To Prevent Silage Freezing.

Subscriber S. P. M., Lyon County, asks what precaution he can take to reduce to a minimum freezing in his silo this winter.

In this latitude there is little trouble experienced as a result of silage freezing provided the silo has a good tight roof and the doors are kept in place and kept closed except during such time as silage is actually being removed. A tight roof and closed doors prevent the circulation of air above the silage and confine inside the silo the heat generated by the silage.

In removing the silage it is important to keep the surface level or even a trifle high in the middle. At any rate, the silage should not be taken out in such way as to allow a hole to form in the

be controlled by mowing just before it blossoms, then covering the affected spot with straw and burning. This plan will result in killing the dodder, but likewise will kill the alfalfa. Such spots are difficult to again seed to alfalfa. If the entire field is more or less affected it is certain that soon the whole field will be destroyed by the dodder, and in this event there is no better practice than to plow up the alfalfa and farm the field to cultivated crops for a few years. When you buy alfalfa seed again, have that seed carefully examined to determine whether or not dodder is present. The agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College will make this examination without cost.

If the dodder affects the field in only a few spots, the remedy through burning will be justified. Allow the straw covering the spots to extend over the edge of the affected area 10 to 12 feet in order to be sure that the entire area is covered.

Fall Plowing for Oats.

A. M. B., Dickinson County, asks if he shall fall plow for oats.

On general principles we believe in fall and early winter plowing for any kind of spring crop. It is reasonable to conclude that such plowing say for a ten-year period will give more satisfactory results than will spring plowing. The same difference between plowing at

these seasons of the year would not prevail in the case of a wet season as compared with a dry growing season. If our subscriber has time to do the plowing this fall it is our judgment that he will not make a mistake.

We are strongly inclined to the belief that it pays to plow for oats either in the fall or in the spring, although plowing for oats is not common in Kansas. It is our opinion that the sowing of oats is more neglected than any other of our general farm crops. On plowed ground a better stand of oats is uniformly obtained. Plowed ground, too, will bear heavier seeding. We have heard complaint urged against plowing for oats to the effect that the straw grows very rank and lodges before harvesting. This is a condition due largely, we think, to the fact that oats are better nourished when sown in plowed land and so grow more luxuriantly. Heavier seeding can and should be done on plowed land than when the oats are cultivated in corn stalks. To us the greatest value of the oats crop in Kansas is for hay, and twice the tonnage can be produced on either fall or spring plowed ground as compared with oats cultivated in.

Kansas' Tax Levy.

T. A. McL., Saline County, asks what determines the levy for taxes in this state.

Be it understood that taxes are levied to pay the expenses of state, county and township governments. The legislature fixes the appropriations for the expenditures of state government and which appropriations are for the maintenance of all departments of state, the more important of which are as follows: For the maintenance of all state charitable institutions; for penal institutions, including state prison and several reform schools; for all educational institutions of the state, including agricultural college, university, state normal, manual training schools, etc.; for the printing of state text books; for the maintenance of executive and judicial departments, which include salaries of all state officers, district judges, etc.; for the maintenance and expenses of the state banking department, state tax commission, utilities commission; also for numerous miscellaneous items. The recent legislature appropriated in round figures \$8,800,000 to maintain all departments of state for the years 1913 and 1914.

When the appropriations of the legislature are totaled the state tax commission makes a levy based on the total taxable wealth of the state and which levy is regarded as adequate to meet the legislature's appropriation. To this levy the county commissioners add another levy for the support and maintenance of the county governments. The board of each school district fixes the levy necessary for the maintenance of its school. The total of the several levies is the total tax collected by the county treasurer, and it is this total levy that fixes the tax paid by every individual who owns property in Kansas.

Care of Carpenter's Tools.

J. W. L., Dickinson County, writes that he has just acquired a chest of wood working tools and desires to know how these tools can be kept in the best condition.

The wooden parts of the tools, such as stocks of planes and handles of chisels and hammers, can to advantage be soaked in linseed oil for a week and then rubbed dry with a cloth. A wiping every couple of days for a week or two will be necessary to remove the surplus oil. This will produce a beautiful surface and exerts a solidifying and preservative action on the wood.

Caoutchouc oil is effective in preventing rust on iron. It should be spread with flannel in a thin layer over the metallic surface and allowed to dry. To remove, the article should be treated with the same oil again and washed after 12 or 24 hours.

All steel articles can be perfectly preserved from rust by placing a lump of freshly-burned lime in chest or case in which they are kept. This has the effect of absorbing the moisture.

Another mixture for preventing rust on tools is that of a half ounce of camphor dissolved in a pint of melted lard. Remove the scum and mix in as much fine graphite as will give it an iron color. Clean the tools and smear with this mixture. After 24 hours rub clean with a soft cloth.

EARLY MATURITY IN KAFIR

*Near Pure Kafir Matures Grain
—Importance of Seed Selection*

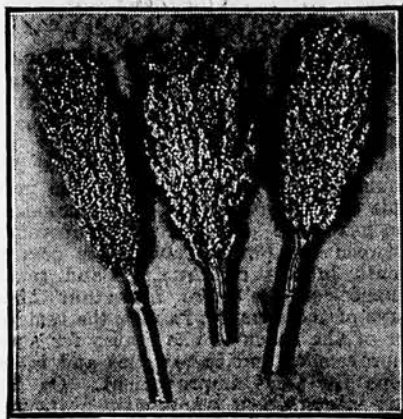


FIG. 7 — PRODUCED WITHOUT MEASURABLE RAINFALL

DID your kafir fail to mature grain this year? If so, look carefully to the quality of the seed you plant each spring. The grain sorghums, in the light of present experience, are almost indispensable to the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. If we exercise care in seed selection we can have grain for feed and material for the silo in the driest of years. The grain sorghums come as near being the "sure feed crops" as anything yet available. It is for us to use them in the way that will make for us the most of them.

Those who have observed kafir during the past 20 years know that the kafir of today is as much unlike the kafir of 20 years ago in size and shape of head, yield and hardness, as cane is different from kafir. Even in the most favorable seasons the yield of grain is 50 per cent less than 20 years ago, and the plant is so late in maturing now that it scarcely matures a head by the average date of killing frosts. This is a condition due to the mixing of the seed with numerous varieties of cane, with broom corn, etc.

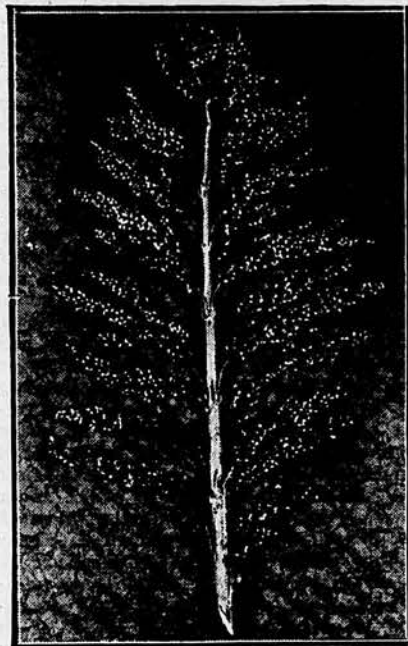


FIG. 3—HIGH YIELDING TYPE OF KAFIR HEAD

the right kind of seed. It must be remembered that in Osage County it was as dry this year as in any section of the state, and that any seed which produced a fair crop under the conditions prevailing there is such seed as deserves the respect of the farmers of Kansas.

The imported seed was mixed and produced two types of heads, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The short, compact head has a larger seed than the longer



FIG. 4—LOW YIELDING TYPE OF KAFIR HEAD

segregated from other sorghums, and note the results. It is certain that the short, thick head, producing as indicated by the picture here shown, in a season like this, has value worth following a few seasons.

Figure 2 represents typical kafir heads and were recognized as such by the growers. Figure 3 is a dissected specimen and truly represents the type of all those heads shown which corre-

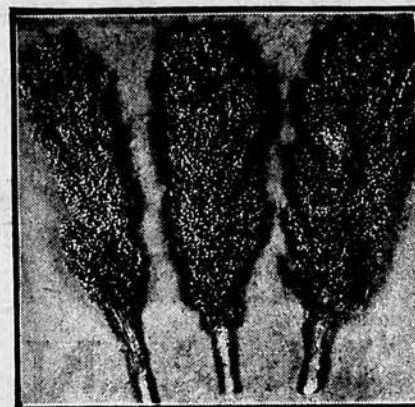


FIG. 5—OF EARLY MATURITY BUT LOW IN YIELD

head. The seed-bearing stems are numerous—more so than can be shown—and the stems are well seeded from the tip to the center. In general, it will be noted that this head has the framework for much seed and in a favorable growing season would have produced a very heavy head. In this connection it is important to know that if the kafir head is to yield abundant seed it must have the facilities for bearing and supporting that seed, and Figure 3 certainly has the necessary framework.

After observing Figure 3 it is well worth while to compare therewith Figure 4, which comes near being typical of the best heads of kafir grown under general farm operations in Kansas in this day. Figure 4 is a dissected head of Figure 5. This specimen is only 10 inches in length, has only six joints on the center stem and from which a smaller number of seed-bearing stems protrude than in the case of Figure 2. The seed-bearing stems are short and lightly seeded. Note, too, that the seed-bearing stems at the top are long and only lightly seeded. It is this construc-

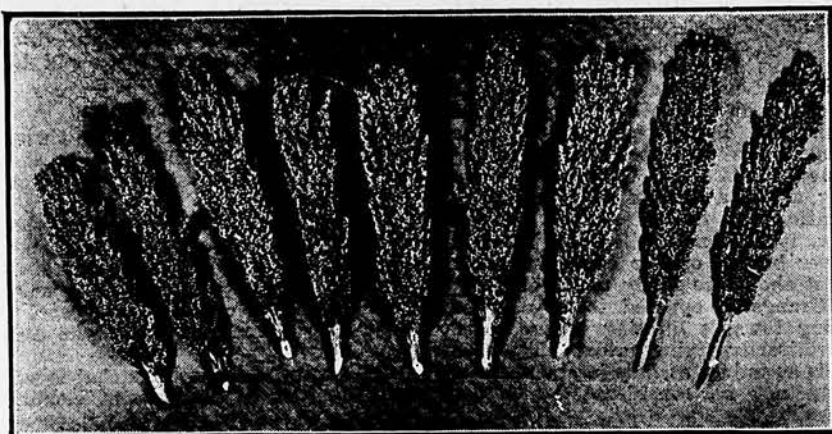


FIG. 2—SECOND PRIZE HEADS GROWN BY T. G. ELDER—TYPICAL HEADS OF NEAR PURE KAFIR

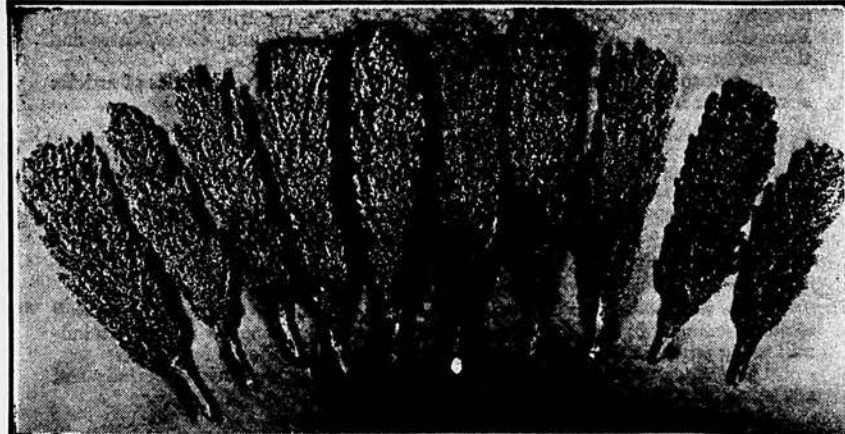


FIG. 3—HEAVIEST HEADS EXHIBITED, BUT NOT TRUE TO TYPE.—GROWN BY O. D. HOCKERSMITH.

Our seed has not been obtained from selected heads, either. These conditions have resulted in kafir seed of low germination, lacking in vitality, uneven and late in maturity and ill-shaped heads of low yielding ability. The use of mongrel run-out seed tells the whole story of low kafir yields in Kansas—low yields of grain in the most favorable seasons and practically no yield on most farms following a season like that of the past.

One of the most interesting and convincing examples of the value of the essential inherent qualities possessed by kafir and which has come to our notice, and which substantiates the conclusions heretofore printed by KANSAS FARMER, is that obtained from the importation of kafir seed direct from Cape Town, Africa, into Osage County last winter, the seed of which was distributed among 125 farmers of that county and which farmers a few weeks ago made a little kafir show in the city of Osage. The seed was imported by Silven & Sons, merchants of Osage, and which gentlemen are owners of several farms and of course interested in the best there is in farming. The illustrations on this page are from photographs of specimens owned by KANSAS FARMER and obtained from fields planted with the imported seed, except when otherwise noted. These specimens present most forcefully the advantages of kafir as a "sure feed crop" when grown from

head. The short head is unlike any other grain sorghum we have seen. The head is as compact as the head of milo. Several of the heads shown in the picture are mouldy in the center, apparently not having dried out following rain. However, this type of head producing grain, as it did this year, indicates that it is of merit, and were we the possessor of such, we would plant seed from this type

spond with the pure high-yielding type of kafir heretofore grown in Kansas and which is the structure typical of heads found in the few occasional high-yielding fields still grown in this country, and is the type of head always to be selected for seed. The full measurement of this head is 15 inches. It has eight seed-bearing joints on the center stem. The center stem extends to the end of the

tion which results in the fan-shaped head typical of the kafir we are now growing in Kansas and which shows the result of mixing with cane or broom corn, or possibly both.

The specimens shown in Figure 5 are heads typical of a field grown this year in North Shawnee County and which heads were of a prize-winning lot shown at the Indian Creek Grange fair. These heads were produced by a farmer who has not given attention to heads of any particular type, but who has each year selected the early-maturing heads and who this year succeeded in producing a crop as shown by the figure, which had matured four or five weeks in advance of this year's first killing frost. This specimen shows the advantages of selecting the early-maturing heads for seeding. While these heads are not of that type which yield heavily, nevertheless the seed possesses the hardness and early-maturing qualities which enabled it in a year like this to mature sound grain in advance of freezing weather. The heads shown in this figure are a fair sample of the heads to be found in the best Kansas fields producing kafir this season.

Figure 6 is of specimens grown by O. D. Hockersmith, Osage County, and are of the imported seed. The grower estimates that this will thresh 35 bushels per acre. The seed, according to the

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

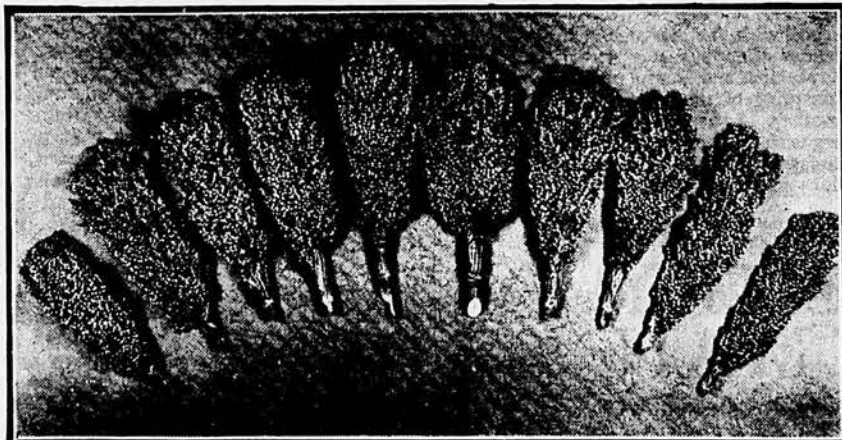


FIG. 1—FIRST PRIZE HEADS GROWN BY H. L. DAWSON — NOT TRUE KAFIR TYPE, BUT GOOD FEED

Your Grandfather Read It
Your Father Read It
Are YOU Reading It?

Old Farms Made New



An old man can never be made young. A worn-out reaper is fit only for the junk heap. A horse that is past usefulness must be retired.

But an old farm can be made new!

The owner of a hundred-acre farm was beating all his neighbors in crops, yet his business was a fizzle.

It looked as if he'd have to quit the game to make a living. But he told his troubles to a farm-management expert. The expert got busy and made that farm over from pasture to corncrib. He moved fences, started rotations—did just the things an expert replanning a factory would do.

And when he was done the deficit had been turned into a profit.

For several years the Department of Agriculture, through its field agents, has been experimenting with various farms, with the owners' cooperation, along the lines of system and efficiency. We are able to publish the results in a series of four articles, of which this is the first, under the title, *Old Farms Made New*. They tell how to replan a farm for economy in time and labor.

PECANS—A Tree Crop of Tomorrow

A plantation owner set out a sixteen-acre pecan orchard at a cost of \$600. Three years later a friend asked, "What will you take for it?"

"It's not for sale," the owner answered, and \$1800, \$3000, \$4000, wouldn't budge him. Why?

"Because when it is ten years old I can sell it for \$16,000—\$1000 an acre," he declared. Now it is nine years old and he wouldn't take \$16,000, because it will soon be paying twenty per cent. on that valuation.

Tree Crops is the next big thing in farming, says Dr. J. Russell Smith, and he understands this subject better than anyone we know. He studied the nut orchards of this country, and some friends of the University of Pennsylvania thought so highly of his work that they sent him on an 18,000-mile trip through Southern Europe and North Africa, where pecans, chestnuts, walnuts, olives, dates and the rest have flourished for centuries.

He returned with a new faith in tree crops. He tells in this series of articles how the nut industry must be reestablished in America.

Fresh Fowl—or Frozen

Cold storage is a saving grace to the farmer—it prevents glutted markets and equalizes prices the year round.

The poultryman especially will find that the cold-storage plant is his best friend. Here's a story that tells what it means to you as no other article you ever read has told.

A Woman and a Windmill

In the homesteading game on Uncle Sam's free land women win out as well as men; women of pluck and common sense, like this woman who took a windmill along with her when she went out to try to make a home for herself.

"Any woman can do it," she says, "if she will buckle down cheerfully and not try to be a parlor ornament."

This real story of a real woman is better than fiction.

Out West—The Little Landers

Can a family farm a quarter of an acre and get a living out of it? That's the claim back of Southern California's Little-Lander movement. Ever hear of the little landers? We have investigated them. You may be interested in the result.

These Are a Few of the Big Features You Will Find in One of Our Four December Issues. But They Are Not All

Growing Alfalfa for Market. A hundred dollars an acre in a droughty year looks good to Kansas farmers, and their cornfields are rapidly becoming alfalfa fields. Have you tried alfalfa as a money crop?

When Dairymen Get Together. For a long time the dairymen have been divided into many factions. Dealers and producers have waged continual warfare. Ice cream manufacturers have been misunderstood. Breeders have followed false gods and have maligned each other's breeds. But harmony is coming. The last National Dairy Show was really a peace conference as well as a school for producers, dealers and manufacturers. Our article on the Dairy

Show will have a new point of view. It's not merely a list of prize winners, but a foresight into dairy futures.

Progressive Agriculture. A girl made \$107 from tomatoes on a tenth of an acre. A boy raised 167 bushels of corn on an acre. Uncle Sam is teaching 92,000 boys and 33,000 girls how to get the most from the farm, and they are teaching their fathers and mothers.

Then there's a great woman's department, with the advance guard of Christmas shopping suggestions and holiday recipes and helpful hints for the "Mainspring of the farm"—the wife and mother. And a dozen more articles dealing with the two important features of the farm business—economy in production; profit in marketing.

IF FARMING IS YOUR BUSINESS YOU NEED

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Independence Square
Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL GRANGE IDEAS

National Master Wilson's Address Before National Meeting, Manchester, New Hampshire, November 12

Probably few Kansas Grangers were able to attend the National Grange meeting which has just been held at Manchester, New Hampshire. Our latest reports seem to indicate that this was one of the greatest meetings that the National Grange has ever held. The address of National Master Wilson was given November 12. Harry E. Caton, who edits the Grange column in the National Stockman and Farmer, reports in that paper this address as follows:

The Grange is in better condition today than at any time in its history. More is being undertaken and accomplished along the various lines of Grange endeavor than ever before. During the fiscal year 431 Granges have been added throughout 29 states. One new state has been organized—Wyoming. At the last meeting of the National Grange at Spokane, Wash., the executive committee was authorized to allow the difference states the sum of \$2,000 each for organization work provided that did not reduce the funds in the treasury below the \$90,000 mark. So that work under the per diem plan was discontinued in April and resumed under the former system which was not quite so profitable to the organizers. Under plan number one there were 95 Granges organized at a total cost of \$7,845.25, or an average of \$82.50 per Grange, and under plan number two there were 202 Granges organized at a total cost of \$3,740, or an average of \$18.51 per Grange. The National Master, fully alive to the importance of extending the Order, believes it is of far greater importance to strengthen the weak states than to organize new ones. The total assets of the National Grange are now, or were on October 31, the end of the fiscal year, \$95,923.04. The total expense of the year was \$46,545.34, of which \$14,500 was used directly in extension work.

CO-OPERATION.

On this subject the National Master had very pronounced opinions. He said in part: "The farmer has been waiting too long for some capitalist to come forward and solve the problem for him, which has been amply illustrated by various attempts, one of which was the conference on Marketing Farm Products which met in Chicago, at which the Grange was represented and its position defined. While the Grange desires to bring about a system of financial co-operation for the benefit of the producer, it does not believe in placing a heavier burden on the consumer, therefore it should be fairly understood that the Grange is opposed to any system looking towards limiting of production or arbitrarily fixing prices. This system is as unjust as it is impractical and should not be considered by a true Patron."

CONSERVATION.

Concerning conservation Master Wilson said that every possible precaution for conserving the soil should be taken and the fact that no one has the right to become a robber of the soil should be taught in the home, the school, the church and the Grange. Millions of dollars are being lost annually by erosion and other soil losses which could, if proper care were taken, be avoided. Forest fires continue to destroy property averaging about \$50,000,000 annually. It is said that insects destroy enough timber and plant growth every year to finance the construction program of the navy. There is being used three times as much timber as grows each year and but from 40 to 60 per cent of each tree cut down is being utilized. The preservation treatment of lumber is an important factor in conservation and should be encouraged and demanded, as it reduces the consumption and makes inferior quality available for use. We find about 20 per cent of the railroad ties being used are treated, but of lumber less than one-third of one per cent. Our loss in minerals and also water power is as great as in soil or forest.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

The position of the Grange is well defined on the road question. It has long advocated Federal aid for road improvement. It is just as positive as to how and where this money shall be expended. The Grange believes that the first consideration is the improvement of the central market road. We should improve the roads in all parts of the country so as to enable the farmer to market his produce at less cost, thereby increasing his profits and at the same time

decreasing the price to the consumer. When this is done it is then time to talk of the ocean to ocean roads which if constructed should be built and maintained almost if not entirely by the Federal government. Further, the National Master said, now that the principle of Federal aid has been recognized, the next step is the actual co-operation between the Federal and State governments in the construction and maintenance of the more important highways of the country, leaving the remainder of the roads to the states for state improvement and to counties and townships for joint improvement. On the long interstate or transcontinental highways the National government should stand all or the greater portion of the expense. On the main inter-county business and post roads in the states there should be Federal and State co-operation. The cost of transporting farm produce to market is more than 20 cents per mile, which is from 9 to 12 cents higher than it should be, entailing an annual loss upon our farmers of more than \$450,000,000. Twenty per cent of our roads are said to bear 80 per cent of our heaviest traffic, and this 20 per cent of road forms the great stretch of highways between the farms and railroad stations. Some of the things which should be considered in connection with road improvement, said Mr. Wilson, are these:

1. Use of the state automobile tax altogether with such other funds as the legislature may appropriate in the improvement of the highways.
2. The employment of prisoners from the state and county institutions in the preparation of road material, also the use of state prisoners (under state direction) by placing them on the honor system in actual road work whenever practicable.
3. Payment of all road taxes in cash.
4. Compulsory dragging of dirt roads at the proper time to obtain the best results.
5. Safety of road users, such as rules of the road and the proper construction and guarding of crossings at railroads and intersections of streets and highways.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.

The speaker believed that the time had come when the National Grange should be heard upon this very important question. He said:

1. Any rural credit system should make it easy and safe for a farmer to borrow money to buy or to improve his land or equipment to operate same.
2. Long-time credit at the lowest possible interest for the farmer who desires it.
3. A rural credit system that is suited to the needs of the present conditions existing in many parts of Europe must necessarily fail in our free and independent country.
4. The so-called rural credit commission that went to Europe had on it but few real representatives of agriculture, consequently we can receive but little if any benefit from its report.
5. Any credit system to be safe for the people must be under the direct control of, or operated by, the government.
6. Any system under private control, operated as a special privilege, would ultimately prove a detriment to agriculture.
7. I am opposed to any rural credit system or other system of finance that separates farmers from other business men. All we ask for the farmer is an equal opportunity with any and all other business men. There is no better security than farm mortgages, consequently there is no good reason why the farmer should pay an exorbitant rate of interest to the money lender who borrows direct from the government at 2 and 2½ per cent interest.

OUR LEGISLATIVE POLICIES.

Some of the important measures which the Grange favors are these:

1. Federal aid for road improvement.
 2. Conservation of our natural resources.
 3. A just and equitable system of financial co-operation.
 4. Effective regulation and control of railroads and express companies.
 5. A rational and fair system of agricultural credits.
 6. International peace.
- The National Grange still opposes:
1. A central United States bank.
 2. Any amendment to the oleomargarine law in the interest of imitation butter.

"I Will Teach You How to Run a Traction Engine Free"

EVERY young man mechanically inclined, every young man who wants to earn more money should write me today.

I want you to know about the automobile business and the great opportunities it offers to young men.

You can earn more money in this pleasant occupation than you can in anything else. **DON'T STICK IN A RUT.**

In order to get a chance to show you what we are doing in the **LARGEST** and **FINEST** and **BEST EQUIPPED** Automobile School in the world, I am going to give away a free course in traction engineering.

"Self-Starters"

Recognizing that a great change has come about in the care and repair of automobiles as a result of **SELF-STARTERS**, Mr. Sweeney made a trip East, where he visited the various factories, and arranged to secure the seven principal types of self-starters, including the Delco, etc. Sweeney students, therefore, will have the unique opportunity of becoming experts in this new branch, which is absolutely necessary to the trained man.

In the Sweeney School you will learn all about the various self-starters by actual practice.

Over 1,900 Graduates Now Hold Good Jobs

The real test of a school is: do the boys make good? Do they get paying positions promptly? Do they hold their positions? Are they satisfied? The Sweeney School can give you the names and addresses of over 1,900 graduates who are now chauffeurs, repair men, factory experts, garage owners, salesmen, etc.

No school in the world has such a record as this.

These men came to us untrained. They got interested by reading our advertising, just as you are reading now. They acted on the same impulse that moves you now to investigate. And then after a few weeks' instruction they went out of this school completely equipped, got employment, and today are Prosperous, Happy and Respected.

You can do likewise. I don't care who you are or where you live or how ignorant you are of automobiles, I will teach you so that you have a chance to qualify yourself for a Business Success handling or repairing automobiles.

It will cost you nothing to investigate, and let me tell you the actual experiences of my graduates.

Here Are Points for You to Consider

The Sweeney School is the largest.
Has more successful graduates.
Has more equipment.
Has finer buildings.
Has best class of men.
Gives actual experience.
Teaches all lines of auto work.

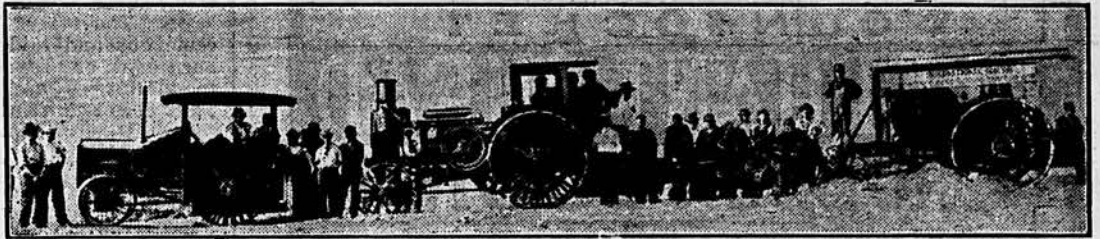
Doesn't ask or accept money for tuition until you have fully investigated.

Has a wonderful record of taking untrained men and making them masters of their business in a short time.

Is indorsed by Barney Oldfield, who says it is the Best Automobile School in the world.

Has students who have come from as far away as Australia to learn from Sweeney.

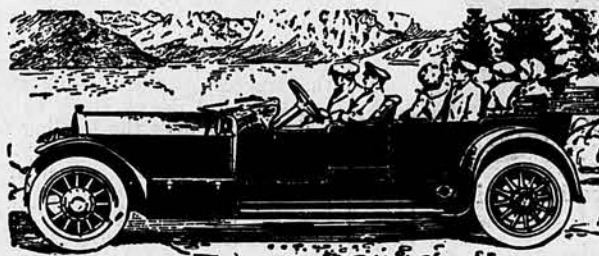
EMORY J. SWEENEY
Pres. Sweeney Auto School



OUR THREE TRACTION ENGINES.

The Sweeney System of Practical Auto Instruction

is now universally recognized as the most thorough, practical and interesting course of automobile instruction, leading to certain and profitable **EMPLOYMENT**. It embraces every point worth knowing, including vulcanizing, brazing, oxy-acetylene welding, lathe work, machine shop practice, testing, driving, truck repairing and operating, etc., **AND YOU LEARN** by doing the work on **REAL CARS** under the watchful eyes of skilled instructors. The only school equipped with all types of self-starters.



Everybody in the Automobile Business Today Is Making Money

Here is your chance. I want you to come to my school and see for yourself how quickly and easily you can learn the business and become a **HIGHLY PAID MAN**. Six weeks after the day you enroll you will be prepared to properly repair any auto made, drive any car or truck or traction engine, or open a garage or repair shop of your own. You can learn the business thoroughly in my school, because I have been years working out this system and the **WONDERFUL PROMPT** success of my hundreds of **PROSPEROUS GRADUATES** proves it.



SEND TODAY

for my big free catalog and we will also send you our monthly magazine free, the most interesting magazine for young men who want to get on in the world ever published. The catalog is full of fascinating **PHOTOGRAPHS** almost as good as a personal visit to the school. Send today, this very minute.

\$50 Course Free to Men Who Answer This Advertisement

You know right in your neighborhood of the demand for traction engineers and mechanics. Factories want workmen and demonstrators. We are in close touch with a great traction factory here in Kansas City. We teach you on three different types of tractors in actual work and also give you **FACTORY** experience no other school can offer. Men are wanted right now for good jobs. Here is a wonderful opportunity for young men. You can learn in a few weeks. We want to start out a few graduates right away and so, although the regular price of the course is \$50, you **GET THE COURSE FREE**. Sign and return the scholarship coupon today. No previous experience is required.

Learn to Run and Repair Autos and Make Big Money

Think of this. Here's a trade where you are in demand twelve months in the year. Short hours, pleasant work. Outdoor life. Travel. Enjoy the world. Meet nice people. Ninety per cent of the cars in use are not in proper adjustment on account of shortage of experienced mechanics. Grasp quickly this chance to make yourself a **SKILLED MAN** who is in demand and gets big pay for his work. No matter who you are, we can teach you.

PICK OUT A GOOD JOB!

Chauffeur, Salary: \$60 a month up
Mechanic: \$80 to \$160 per month
Salesman: \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year
Demonstrator: \$100 to \$150 per month
Garage Manager: \$35 per week
Stationary Gas Engineer: \$80 to \$100 per month
Gasoline Tractor Engineer: \$45.00 per day and up
Motorcycle Repairman: \$18 per week up

Eight Trucks in Daily Use Teach Students

We own a truck transportation company operating eight trucks and therefore give our students practical work in handling, repairing and driving trucks as well as giving them an insight into the livery and transportation business. **NO OTHER SCHOOL** in the world offers this valuable service to students, and from this alone you can get experience to open up a most profitable business of your own.

Our Men Learn Quickly and Easily Because Practical Experience Is the Best Teacher.

Study this picture. This is the only way to learn. Do things with your own hands. Practice beats theory. We do not merely tell you how; we show you how, and you then do the work yourself. We have over forty cars of all makes on our own floor, eight trucks, three tractors, and our **DRIVING TEACHERS** keep out on the road nearly twelve hours a day. **YOU GET PLENTY OF WORK** of all sorts.

No Books Used; Tools Furnished Free

The tuition is low, and after you have paid that there are **NO MORE** expenses or extras you have to buy. If you could learn from a book there are lots published you could read at home, but **PRACTICAL WORK** is the only method, and this is what makes my school different from all others.

EMORY J. SWEENEY, Pres.,
SWEENEY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
1199 E. 15th Street,
Kansas City, Missouri
Experienced Chauffeurs, Truck Drivers, Repair
Men and Traction Engineers Furnished.

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Send free scholarship and catalog. Also magazine.

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Address

"Of Course I Wear 'Elephant Head,' I Always Have!"

It is the extra material in these famous boots that makes them sell in the great big numbers of 10,000 a day. The extreme toughness secured makes them the strongest boot you can possibly buy.



WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS

Insist upon "Elephant Head" Brand Rubber Boots
Made of the purest, finest gum cement
known to science.

—made of extra strong duck.
—reinforced at every point

All the best dealers carry "Elephant Head" Brand Rubber Boots in all lengths and you can depend on them to carry the best of everything.

**WOONSOCKET
RUBBER CO.
Woonsocket, R. I.**

Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT
Ready Roofing

The natural oils in Trinidad Lake asphalt make Genasco the great weather-resister—the economical roofing.

Genasco stays put and stays tight against the action of rain, snow, sun, wind, heat, cold, alkalis and acids.

Get Genasco of your dealer. Several weights. Mineral or smooth surface. The Kant-leak Kleet for smooth surface Genasco keeps the seams watertight without cement and prevents nail leaks. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia

Largest producers in the world
of asphalt and ready roofing

New York Chicago
San Francisco



Why Make Your Dealer a Present of \$25?

Don't pay your dealer \$5, \$10 or \$20 more than the Kalamazoo costs. The dealer's stove can not be better than the Kalamazoo, and generally it's not as good. We will prove the saving. Write for price.



30 Day's Free Trial Low Factory Price

FINE heaters—glass oven door ranges, oven thermometer, etc.—only style you want—a 6 months credit if you wish. Don't pay dealer's high prices. Over 250,000 people have bought Kalamazoo stoves. You will too, when you see the quality. Write for Catalog #2. See what you can save on your new stove. Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

We have three catalogues: Stoves and Ranges, Furnaces, Gas Stoves. Please ask for the one you want.

Cash or
Easy
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A Kalamazoo
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Write for Book
Showing 400 Styles

Let Me Have Your Wasted Hours!

Study at Home Courses With Kansas Agricultural College.

READING COURSES
Stock feeding, Soils, Dairying, Poultry feeding, Corn, Hog raising, Alfalfa, and twenty others.

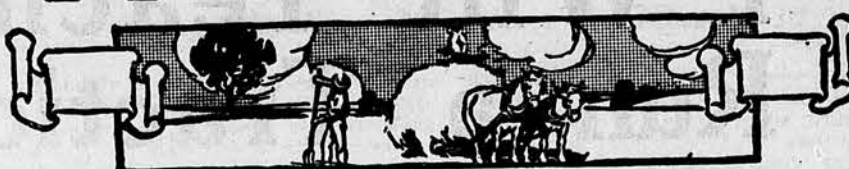
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Address for further information,

JOHN C. WERNER, Director Correspondence Study, Box E, Manhattan

THE FARM



"At one time the sugar beet craze in Colorado," says the Denver Field and Farm, "threatened to seriously affect the alfalfa acreage, as many of the best tracts were broken up to be put into beets. The other day some wise head came out and said we could afford to burn down our sugar factories and stick to alfalfa as a feeding proposition." Thus does opinion change.

A farmers' and housekeepers' institute will be held at Hays, Kansas, December 1 to 20. In this institute the Kansas Agricultural College and the Hays Experiment Station will join with the forces of the Western Kansas Normal School in giving what is believed will be the biggest and best farmers' and housekeepers' short course ever staged in Kansas. Instruction in all phases of farm operations will be given for the boys and men, and a complete course in domestic science and domestic art will be offered for the girls and women. The Golden Belt Poultry Show will be held during the second week of the course. Governor Hodges will open the institute the afternoon of Monday, December 1, and President Waters of Kansas Agricultural College will speak later on that day.

In the beet fields of Colorado tractors are used in hauling beets to the dump. We read of a tractor used in this way owned by a man who makes his wage from the use of his tractor. The beet grower loads the wagons in the fields, draws them to the end of the row with horses, and there lets them stand until the tractor owner hitched the wagons together and draws them to the dump. This tractor does the hauling for all the growers in one community. At the dumps teams with one man are stationed and one wagon at a time is handled over the dump. This method of hauling seems mighty satisfactory to the grower. It is saving much of the expense of beet culture. Beets yield 10 to 20 tons per acre and the hauling from the field to the dump is no small item of expense in beet production, if the hauling must be done with teams and a driver for each.

Frank J. Rist, a Richardson County, Nebraska, farmer, writes: "If I were to have my choice between corn and alfalfa as an exclusive feed for my brood sows this winter, I would choose the alfalfa every time. I know from experience that alfalfa sows produce the best and strongest pigs; then, too, there is little danger of losing sows and pigs at farrowing time. We put up five loads of fourth cutting alfalfa yesterday to feed to our hogs this winter. In fact we are feeding it to them now, and they certainly do eat it. We feed it to all the hogs varying in size from 15 pounds to 450 pounds. We have five alfalfa racks built especially for this purpose. This prevents the waste to a large extent. As a hog must pull the hay from the rack with his mouth, and while he has it there he simply eats it, while if it were thrown on the ground much more would be wasted."

The results of two plots of two acres each—same kind of soil, one deep tilled and the other plowed not deeper than six inches—are of interest. The deep tilled plot produced in ten years \$100 more of farm crops than the plot shallow tilled. In an experiment to show the value of humus as a factor in increasing water-holding capacity of the soil it was found that 100 pounds of ordinary sandy soil held 19 pounds of water while on the other hand 100 pounds of soil taken from a garden and which soil was well filled with humus, contained 53 pounds of water, or nearly three times as much. By deep plowing before the rains, followed by good cultivation to save the stored water, the amount of available moisture for growing crops was increased nearly 50 per cent. With such an increase in moisture there should not be—even in the driest sections—a scarcity of water such as to cause the loss of a crop. The best insurance against dry weather and loss of crop is deep winter and early spring plowing of soil well supplied with decayed vegetable matter.

The first far-reaching course of instruction offered the fruit growers and gardeners of the West will be that given during the state farmers' institute at Manhattan, the week of December 29 to January 2. Besides the course of instruction for fruit growers and gardeners there will be on exhibition the modern horticultural machinery and appliances and in addition an apple show. No premiums or prizes will be offered, but every fruit grower is invited to make a showing for educational and advertising purposes. Instruction is to be given in the following subjects: Tuesday, December 30, Packing School, conducted by E. R. Bennett; Judging and Identification of Fruits, M. F. Ahern. Wednesday, December 31, Diseases of Fruits, by D. E. Lewis; Pruning, by F. S. Merrill. Thursday, January 1, Insects Injurious to Fruits, by J. H. Merrill; Markets and Marketing, by George O. Greene. Friday, January 2, Orchard and Garden Fertilizers, by Albert Dickens; Diseases of Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes, by D. E. Lewis.

Humboldt is the big dairy county in California. It is settled almost wholly by Danes and Swedes. This accounts for its running so strongly to dairying. It is worthy of note that this is the first county in California to employ a county farm demonstrator. In making the announcement, the Pacific Dairy Review prints this paragraph, which contains much good sense and is as applicable to the success of the county agent in Kansas as in California: "Let's be merciful with the farm adviser. Let us remember that it is a new field of effort; that in itself a farm science is more or less a new thing and much of it just on the border-land of the unknown. Do not confuse his work with that of the architect, the engineer or the mechanic who has exact knowledge and can plan along positive lines. Rather the position of the farm adviser is like that of a physician who works out his case by progressive stages in the light of the best knowledge he has on the problem. 'Cut and dried' facts are not the farm adviser's stock in trade. It is his business to lead along the best light we have on the solution of farm problems."

The State Irrigation Congress will meet at Goodland, December 10 and 11. It is well that the congress will meet in this section of the state. The irrigation meetings of Kansas have heretofore been held in the Southwest, where the progress in irrigation has come near reaching a firm footing in so far as the knowledge of its adaptability and application is concerned. The idea of promoting irrigation farming in Northwest Kansas is good, and a meeting at Goodland should result in creating an interest in irrigation in that section. State officials, successful irrigation farmers and irrigation experts will take part in the two-day session and every farmer in the Northwest is invited. Among the prominent speakers who will address the convention are, Governor Hodges; President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College; H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines; H. E. Murdock, irrigation expert of the Federal Department of Agriculture; H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College. A large part of the second day's meeting will be devoted to discussions by successful irrigation farmers.

Have you ever noticed that it is the man who has pure-bred poultry, hogs, cattle, or horses, who takes the greatest interest and the most pleasure in showing you around his farm on the occasion of your visits? We can recall farmers whom we have visited in the early days who could scarcely wait until the team was put in the barn to lead the way to the corral or the hog pens to show how the milk cows or the hogs were getting along. This was a customary and a typical inclination of the farmer who had something above the average in this kind of live stock. We well recall visits to the farms of those of our neighbors who were not interested in improved live stock of any kind and on the occasion of which visits time seemed to hang heavily on the hands of the visitors as well as on the hands of the

visited. The idea is that the farmer who for some reason or other has surrounded himself with good stock, whatever breed it may be, is pleased and proud of his venture. The man who has "scrub" stock does not care anything much about the animals and is not interested in showing his live stock to the visitor. One of the important points in connection with animal husbandry and its development is that it inspires an interest and a pride which is essential to the highest success. This pride extends not only to the stock, but to all the farm work. For that reason a good colt, a good calf or a good pig is an inspiration to better things in all lines. That is the reason a little good blood in the live stock herds of the farm is worth its cost, and more too, as an educator.

The farmer has no complaint relative to the high cost of his living. At any rate, the man who kills his own beef and pork, who eats the meat and the eggs from his own poultry yard, and who consumes the fruits and vegetables from his own orchard and garden, has no right to complain, and there are thousands upon thousands of such among Kansas farmers. The city man complains because he thinks the farmer is getting more for the product of his farm than he should. This, of course, is a mistake, and may be dismissed with the simple statement that the city man should look elsewhere for the so-called excessive cost he pays for the necessities of life. A writer in an exchange puts the matter this way: "The high cost of living can be summed up in a few words. When we were boys our mothers used to give us a bowl of mush and milk for supper and we were the better off for that plain but wholesome diet. There would be no high cost of living to speak of if people would eat mush and milk nowadays. But they will not. Yet I can see no better men physically, morally or mentally than those we reared in the bygone days. Then the town women went to the market with their baskets on their arms. They did not call up the grocer or the butcher on the telephone to deliver a five-cent loaf of bread or a soup bone. The grocer and butcher must meet his expenses. People ask to be served and they must pay for it."

This is the time of year when many meetings designed for the benefit of the farmer are held from one end of the state to the other. Kansas has a system of farmers' institutes which, it is said, is not excelled by any other state. We have attended farmers' institutes in several states other than Kansas and we believe that the claim for the superiority of Kansas' institutes is well founded. In no other state have we seen such effective institute organization, such good attendance, so much interest or so many well posted, wide awake farmers and farmers' wives who make up a good part of the farmers' institute program. In Kansas the institute organizations depend less upon outside assistance than in any other state in which we have attended institutes. The fall series of farmers' institutes will conclude just before the holidays and during the week of December 29 to January 2 the annual round-up of institutes will take place at the Agricultural College at Manhattan. This is one big institute and is highly instructive from the beginning of the first meeting to the close of the last meeting. Other general meetings of importance to farmers will be held between this date and the first of the year, and announcements of several of these are made in this column. KANSAS FARMER would have it understood that too much stress cannot be placed upon the advantages of the institute, even though we know that the institute itself cannot solve a single problem for any individual farmer. We do believe, however, that if the farmer will attend the institute with an open, receptive mind, and determined to try some of the good things he can learn at the meetings, that he will be brought to a better realization of the things he should and can do and as a result will more easily work out his own salvation. No one can prescribe a formula by which the success of the farm or any other business is absolutely assured. However, there are a few fundamental principles which if well understood and if with the understanding there is a disposition on the part of the farmer to test out these fundamentals, he cannot be otherwise than helped.

Selling Surplus Breeding Stock.

"Last week," writes L. W. L., in an eastern farm paper, "I visited a dairyman who breeds all pure-bred animals.

The sire at the head of his herd is of most excellent breeding. A number of his cows are very good individuals and the 30 head of young growing animals look very promising. Among them are five young bulls fit for service, three of them being extra good animals. He is offering them for sale at very little above butchers' prices, but no buyers are in sight. There are many people wanting just such bulls who do not know where to find them at a reasonable price. If the owner of the animals would buy three or four lines of advertising space in a paper that reaches buyers and there say what he has to sell he would do the buyer a big favor."

The farmer must learn to sell his product. He has heretofore interested himself only in the production of the crops of the field and the animals of the pasture and feed lot. He has not studied salesmanship and accordingly is not a good salesman. Co-operative societies have been urged upon the farmer as the solution of his sales problems. To a considerable extent such societies have given the solution. However, such societies as a rule do not enable the farmer to sell to any better advantage than formerly the total products of his farm. For instance, the society which culminates in the farmers' elevator is concerned only in the sale of his grain. It does not help in selling the good hog or a good calf or a good cow. When the farmer has realized that the farm paper of wide circulation among the best farmers of his state, through its inexpensive classified ads, will place him in touch with those individuals who are looking for good animals he has to sell, then will he have come into his own as a salesman. Be it remembered that there is a buyer for every good bull calf there is for sale, if that buyer can be found. The means of reaching that buyer is the thing deserving the producer's study.

Ground Cane Seed in Dairy Ration.

"What is the feeding value of ground cane seed for milk cows?" asks F. W. B., Clay County.

The chemical analysis of cane seed is about the same as that of kafir, milo or corn, but unfortunately as a feed it does not compare with either. Our own experience has shown that it is greatly inferior in the milk cow's ration, and we think that this is principally due to the fact that cows do not like it. It is not palatable. The seed of all varieties of cane is bitter except in the case of "Freed Sorgo," to which we have several times recently referred and the seed of which is highly palatable, it is said, to all kinds of live stock.

At the New Jersey station some years ago milk cows were fed a ration in which 9 pounds of ground cane was used for each 100 pounds of live weight. On this ration the daily milk yield per cow was 24.6 pounds. The yield of the same cows when the same quality of corn meal was used, prior to the feeding of the cane and meal, was 28.1 pounds per cow. Following the use of the cane seed meal the herd was again put on the same ration containing corn meal and the flow increased to 27 pounds per day per cow. The station figured that cane seed meal is at least 10 per cent less valuable than corn meal for milk production.

We think that there is a wider difference than this between cane and corn meal in actual feeding practice in combining a ration of Kansas feeds. The New Jersey ration contained a considerable variety of feeds and such as would have a tendency to make the cane seed much more palatable than in a ration containing fewer grains. For instance, if the Kansas ration was to be one of alfalfa hay and cane seed meal as compared with alfalfa hay and corn meal, we are confident that the difference between the two meals would be much in excess of 10 per cent.

County Co-operation.

W. E. Watkins, county agent for Allen County, reports good co-operation in the buying of carload lots of tankage and cottonseed meal for use in his county. A number of farmers are co-operating and already they have purchased one carload of tankage and one carload of cottonseed meal. A few more cars will be purchased very soon in the same way. A deal has been closed for a carload of posts to be shipped out. These posts are secured from the Osage orange hedges. A quantity of tiling will be put in in Allen County this winter.

If stamps have stuck together, lay a thin paper over them, then run a hot iron over it, and they will come apart easily and the mucilage will all be there.

The Personal Advice of the Greatest Pianist in the World is Free to Every Student

Josef Hofmann is now universally conceded by the foremost musical critics to be the greatest pianist in the world. Eight years ago this wonderful pianist joined the editorial staff of *The Ladies' Home Journal* to answer personally the questions of piano students. During this time he has answered thousands of questions. So excellent were these answers that they attracted the instant attention of piano-teachers who use them today in their classes. Two books have been made and published from these answers.

This is not a case of a famous man having his work done for him by another. Mr. Hofmann personally writes every answer printed on his page in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It is *his* advice that is printed. Musical critics concede that it is the first time that a pianist has succeeded in really saying something worth while about piano playing, in print.

Every girl and woman, no matter how far removed from a teacher she may live, has, therefore, to help her in her piano work the personal advice of the greatest of all pianists. This is what Mr. Hofmann's department is for. A booklet, entitled "The Story of 600,000 Invisible Hands," tells something about this service. A postal-card 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.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
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Handy Help

For
Farm Homes

Old Dutch Cleanser lessens work in scores of ways.

TAKES THE DRUDGERY FROM SCRUBBING AND CLEANING

In the dairy, milk cans, pans and pails clean much easier and quicker.

SAVES WORK AND TIME in cleaning harness, feed boxes, carriage tops, etc.

Many Uses and Full Directions
on Large Sifter Can—10c

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.



One Hundred Dollars For One Idea

Short Courses in **Agriculture and Dairying** At the Kansas State Agricultural College, Jan. 6 to March 19

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

Includes instruction in Crops, Stock Feeding, Farm Dairying, Poultry, Orchard, Fertilizers, Stock Judging, Stock Breeding, Farm Carpentry, Gardening, Blacksmithing, Farm Mechanics, 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.

Correspondence Courses Offered.

CREAMERY COURSE

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

H. J. WATERS, Pres., Box E, MANHATTAN.

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STREET
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MOST MONEY
FOR FURS

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Write for our Price List
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What Have You to Sell?

KANSAS FARMER Classified Advertising is popular with the advertiser who wants quick results, because it is a sure and cheap way to reach approximately 300,000 readers. Think of being able to put your proposition before 300,000 prospective customers, for only four cents a word! That is why it is cheap. The fact that it reaches this great army of readers each week is why it gets the buyers and can sell your offering quick. If you have live stock, pet stock, poultry, lands, seeds, plants, implements, vehicles, automobiles, etc., to sell, or if you want to buy or exchange, remember that in these classified columns is the market place for these thousands and thousands of possible customers, and that the cost of reaching them is very small. See head of classified columns for rates.

THIS IS A GOOD RULE

WHEN you buy a plow or a harvester or a wagon, do you choose one you have never heard of, or do you pick one of the well known makes with which you are familiar?

In all probability you choose a make that has become favorably known to you through years of advertising, and which you know must have given satisfaction or it would not be so popular.

It is good business to do likewise in purchasing your clothes, your shoes, your furniture, your carpets and rugs, etc. In each line there are always a few enterprising manufacturers who are making unusually good articles and who are telling the world about them.

Read the advertisements in KANSAS FARMER.

DAIRY



It costs just as much to ship a can of 20 per cent cream as it does to ship a can of 40 per cent cream, but a can of 40 per cent cream will contain twice as many pounds of butter fat, therefore, it costs just twice as much per pound to ship butter fat in 20 per cent cream as it does to ship it in 40 per cent cream. When you ship 20 per cent cream you ship 80 per cent skim milk. The creamery has no use for the skim milk and in fact would much prefer not to have it. Your pigs and your calves and your chickens can use the skim milk to good advantage. The moral, therefore, is that the shipment of cream of 40 per cent fat saves both money and feed—and feed is money.

Whether the best results can be obtained by breeding heifers to freshen at two years or three years is a question which Dairy Commissioner Helme, who finds time to devote a small amount of attention to his herd of Jerseys, will endeavor to determine. In January Mr. Helme will have four heifers freshen with first calves at the age of 3½ years. These animals are now in a healthy, vigorous condition and will weigh close to 1,000 pounds apiece. Mr. Helme will keep an accurate record of the weight and growth of their calves and of the milk production of their dams. These figures will then be compared with those kept of the production of four heifers of like breeding, but who freshened as junior two-year-olds. The experiment will be worth watching, as it is only rarely that it is possible to secure statistics of this nature.

At the National Buttermaker's Convention recently held in Chicago, N. O. Nelson of the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, received the highest Kansas score, being 92.16 on his tub of butter. The highest score of the convention was 96.50 secured by W. H. Anderson, Algona, Iowa. These two exhibits were butter made from gathered cream. The highest scoring butter made from whole milk was 96.83, by O. N. Peterson, Rapidan, Minnesota. This was the annual national buttermaker's contest. It should be gratifying to Kansans to know that such high scoring tub of butter as that made by Mr. Nelson can be produced in this state. A difference of only 3 points between his score and the highest score received in the same class, is a difference so small that the average consumer of butter could not detect it, and while a difference of three points is of considerable importance from the standpoint of the expert scorer, it is, nevertheless, a matter with which only the expert concerns himself.

Oftentimes buckets, strainers and other utensils have crevices and corners in which milk and dirt may lodge and become the source of numberless bacteria and bad odors. This may be avoided by using only vessels which have no sharp corners and in which all crevices have been filled with solder. The cream separator, if not properly cleaned, is also a source of bacteria; though if properly cared for it will eliminate part of the bacteria from the milk and cream. It should be carefully washed and aired after each separation. In washing separators and other milk utensils, it is well to observe the following rules: First, rinse the parts in clear lukewarm water; then wash in hot water, using washing powder. Rinse in warm water, and sterilize by dipping in boiling water. Set where the parts may drain well and dry by evaporation. Never wipe them dry with a cloth, as most drying cloths are infested with bacteria. If possible, put them where they will be exposed to the direct rays of sunlight, as sunlight is a great germicide.

Trial shipments of New Zealand and Australian butter have been received in this country within the last few weeks. The object of these test shipments is, of course, to try out such butter in the markets of the United States, and upon the success of the showing will largely depend the attitude of these countries in endeavoring to build up a butter business in the United States under the new tariff law. It is said of these shipments that the quality is satisfactory

and that in this respect it would meet the demand of the consumers in this country. However, it seems that under present existing market conditions New Zealand and Australian butter cannot be brought into the United States at such prices as would result in affecting the price of the home-made butter and would not affect the prices at which it can be delivered to the consumer. Recent imported shipments cost dealers a trifle over 30½ cents laid down on their floors in this country. At this figure, that which has found its way into consumption left a very small margin for the handlers after cost of cutting, wrapping and putting into marketable condition for home trade, had been deducted.

Here are the reasons given for thoroughly clean milking by a Colorado dairy farmer: "The dairy cow can often be brought up to a high degree of efficiency by some very simple means. The persistency of the milker will pay well for all the extra time spent. Try to make the cow think she has not given enough and she will set about to make it up next time. A little milk left in the udder will make her think she is giving more than she is expected to, and at the next milking she will not have quite so much for you. There is a great difference in the per cent of butter fat in the first and last milk drawn. The first will sometimes be as low as 1 per cent and the last has been known to run as high as 12 per cent. It pays to work for the strippings. The manipulation of the udder will often result in the increase of a pound of milk. This is usually done after the milker has secured all the milk he can by taking the teat in the hand and pushing the udder up close against the body, repeating this about three times with each quarter. Then take each quarter, in turn, between the hands with the hands close to the body and rub down. The extra milk secured at a single milking may not pay for a time, but it will stimulate the cow to give that much more at the next milking without extra work. Here is where the profit will come in. We all know that a cow with which the calf is allowed to run will very soon adjust the flow of milk to the needs of the calf, and it is equally true that the dairy cow can and will increase the milk flow if encouraged by the milker. Get all the strippings. It will pay."

This year when feed is scarce and high priced, it is well to study carefully the economical feeding of the dairy herd. Not long since we were on a farm on which there is a herd of high class dairy quality but on which farm there was a poor feeder, the farm and cows being owned by one man who employed a feeder or tenant, as you might call him, on a share basis. The landlord was furnishing the feed. He desired to have the cows fed well; first, in order that they produce as large quantities of milk as possible, and second, because he desired that the cows be kept in good condition. The landlord had provided the best of silage which had been grown this year and which contained not less than 40 bushels of corn per acre. In addition there was a liberal quantity of alfalfa hay and for grain he had provided corn chop and cottonseed meal. The cows were being fed silage in equal quantities without regard to whether or not the cow was milking heavily or whether she was dry and without regard to mature cows as compared with heifers. Each animal, of course, was getting all the alfalfa hay she would eat at one feed. The feeder was giving all milking cows, alike, 5 pounds of corn chop and one pound of cottonseed meal. The feeding arrangement was ideal, the cows being confined in stanchions and each having her own trough from which she could eat without molestation by her neighbor. The fact that the cows in milk—some giving 40 pounds daily and others only 10 pounds—were being fed the same ration, was resulting in an unusual waste of feed and at the same time in a not unusual example of poor feeding. For instance, in feeding a cow giving only 10 pounds of milk per day, 6 pounds of corn chop and cottonseed meal mixed, a considerable proportion of such high priced feed



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Removes Grease.

An excellent mixture to remove grease spots from clothing is made of four parts alcohol to one part of ammonia, and about half a much ether as ammonia, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Apply the liquid to the spot and then rub with a sponge and clear water.

was wasted. On the other hand, the cows producing 40 pounds per day were not receiving the amount of grain needed. In other words, the feeder was feeding his cows as he would a bunch of hogs—all alike, with the above results. He should have decreased the grain ration to the cows giving the smaller quantities of milk, and increased the ration to those giving the larger quantities of milk. By such method his feeding would have been more productive of good results and he would not have used any more feed. This is an illustration of the necessity of individual feeding; first, to economize in the use of the feed, and second, to secure the efficient use of the feed consumed.

October Test Association Report.

This is the report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association for October, this year:

Breed.	Pounds of Milk.	Per Cent Fat.	Pounds Fat.
1. Jersey	639	5.3	33.87
2. Jersey	726	5.4	39.20
3. Jersey	957	4.8	45.94
4. Holstein	498	7.6	37.85
5. Holstein	894	4.0	35.76
6. Holstein	981	3.7	36.30
7. Shorthorn	816	3.8	30.44
8. Holstein	666	6.1	40.63
9. Holstein	901	3.7	33.74
10. Holstein	993	3.7	36.08
11. Red Polled	654	4.6	30.20
12. Holstein	855	4.0	34.20
13. Red Polled	1,050	4.0	42.00
14. Red Polled	1,032	5.7	58.82
15. Red Polled	774	4.0	30.96
16. Holstein	954	3.8	36.25
17. Holstein	834	3.8	31.69
18. Holstein	969	4.06	39.33
19. Holstein	1,008	3.5	35.28
20. Holstein	1,464	3.47	50.80
21. Guernsey	900	4.4	39.60
22. Jersey-Hol.	1,113	4.3	47.86
23. Holstein	1,386	4.0	55.44
24. Holstein	1,650	3.4	56.10
25. Holstein	1,323	3.8	50.27
26. Guernsey	543	5.8	31.49
27. Holstein	948	3.9	36.97
28. Holstein	654	4.8	31.39
29. Jersey	810	5.0	40.50
30. Jersey	870	4.68	40.72
31. Jersey	672	6.0	40.32
32. Jersey	708	5.52	39.28
33. Jersey	516	6.8	35.09
34. Jersey	651	4.8	31.25
35. Jersey	621	5.0	31.05
36. Jersey	831	4.7	39.05
37. Jersey	849	4.8	40.75
38. Jersey	669	4.7	31.44
39. Holstein	702	4.6	32.29
40. Holstein	762	4.7	35.18
41. Holstein	675	4.7	31.72
42. Shorthorn	540	5.6	30.24
43. Shorthorn	540	5.7	30.78

The cows as numbered belong to the following members of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association: Numbers 1 to 3 inclusive, S. Goldsmith; 4, Alvan Engle; 5 to 9, Dave S. Engle; 10, L. L. Engle; 11 to 14, H. H. Hoffman; 15 and 16, J. N. Engle; 17 to 20, George Lenhart; 21 to 28, A. B. Wilcox; 29 to 36, J. R. Sterling; 37 and 38, R. E. Hershey; 39 and 40, S. Reed; 41 to 43, John T. Leshar.

Skim Milk as a Feed.

Skim milk is a valuable by-product of the dairy. Milk of ordinary quality contains from three to five per cent butter fat and from ten to fifteen per cent milk solids, principally protein, albumen, and sugars. A standard separator will not leave more than one-tenth of one per cent butter fat in the skim milk, but will leave most of the milk solids. This leaves a by-product which contains everything that whole milk contains, with the exception of the butter fat. It is food that is high in bone and muscle making elements. This makes it especially good for feeding to growing animals.

In experiments made at the Kansas Experiment Station the calves that were allowed to suck lost weight at weaning time. The skim-milk-fed calves gained thirty pounds during the same time.

In feeding the skim milk, the greatest danger lies in overfeeding the calf. Five or six quarts a day is all that a calf should have until it is three or four weeks old.

Pays to Know Your Cow.

Several times *KANSAS FARMER* has made mention of the fact that in one of the herds being tested by the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association is a cow which promises to excel in butter fat production the famous Maid Henry of the Kansas Agricultural College. This cow produced in one month more butter fat than Maid Henry produced in her best month of the year in which she made 835 pounds of butter. This cow in the Dickinson County farmer's herd never would have been discovered except for the Babcock test. It is certain that her value has been very materially increased as a result of the showing she has made.

Every little while we hear of some animal that has been passed from one owner to another as an ordinary cow only to reach the hands of some one who recognized her merits and placed her at the top of her class either as a show cow or as a producer. A good example of this has just occurred in the case of the now famous Holstein show cow, Queen Perlina No. 54327, which, though 12 years of age, ap-

peared this fall for the first time in the show ring, having won first and grand championship honors at a number of the big "down east" shows of dairy cattle. The important point in all this is that this great cow lived 12 years, was owned by a number of different men, and was not recognized until last winter when she was spotted by a veteran scout who purchased her for a Pennsylvania farm and who fitted her for the show ring. There are now a half dozen or more farmers who are proud in the statement that they "used to own" this cow. They are proud of the one time ownership, likewise proud of the cow, but in neither case did the owner possess the judgment and the knowledge of a good cow sufficient to recognize the jewel he possessed.

It is ever thus in live stock husbandry. Many farmers purchase the best blood, feed liberally and well, but absolutely fail to recognize the points of merit and so dispose of rare individuals at comparatively small prices. To have developed the individual and placed it in the deserved rank of its breed would have brought fame and fortune to the owner. The greatest success of animal husbandry lies in the fullest knowledge of what constitutes the best individual. Without that knowledge ordinary success only can follow. Breeders are to a great extent born and not made. Unless the breeder possesses the inherent ability to know a good animal when he sees it he is not likely to be educated to the point that he will be able to identify the real prizes, though he has them.

Ellis County Boy Won Motorcycle.

The second big motorcycle prize contest conducted by *KANSAS FARMER* closed November 7. Charles F. Erbert, Ellis County, won the \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, having 721,450 points. Much interest was shown by contestants all over Kansas.

Five prizes were awarded, as follows: C. F. Erbert, Ellis County (721,450 points), \$285 motorcycle; Absalom Hunt, Harper County (541,150 points), \$75 diamond ring; True Joseph, Brown County (371,000 points), \$50 gold watch; Eddie Hood, Mitchell County (332,500 points), \$45 scholarship; Henry Pirott, Smith County (226,000 points), \$45 scholarship.

Boys and girls who want to win a fine Shetland pony prize should send in their names and addresses at once to the Pony Editor of *KANSAS FARMER* to take part in the Shetland pony prize contest announced in *KANSAS FARMER*. The three fine ponies and outfits will be awarded December 20, just in time for Christmas.

This is a splendid opportunity to win something every boy and girl wants—a pet Shetland pony and outfit. The contest is short and no contestant can get so very many subscriptions, so it is a good plan to start at once.

Stacking Alfalfa With Straw.

Not long since we had opportunity to examine a stack of fourth cutting of alfalfa. This cutting had been made when the alfalfa was extremely green and as a result of the wet fall contained much more sap than the fourth cutting in this country usually has. The farmer was anxious to save this cutting of alfalfa without frost and also without rain on the hay. It was therefore necessary to stack the alfalfa when it had cured little. To overcome the danger of damage by stacking so green, he began his stack with 18 inches to two feet of straw. On top of this was stacked a layer of alfalfa 12 to 18 inches deep. On top of this a layer of straw, and so on, until the entire crop was stacked. The alfalfa had cured out nicely and was as green and in as perfect condition as any alfalfa hay we have seen. Unquestionably the alfalfa had had some effect on the straw since a considerable proportion of the straw was eaten by stock with a relish.

This method of stacking alfalfa with straw is not at all new. In the early days of alfalfa growing in Kansas we have often seen this method employed. In our judgment it possesses merit only in so far as it permits the curing of hay which otherwise cannot be cured.

Prices Should Be Higher

(Continued from page 2.)

the market an upward trend has developed. There is a feeling of uneasiness over the outlook for the winter wheat crop, on account of the appearance of green bugs in Texas, and the Hessian fly in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Recent mild weather has been favorable to development of these insect pests. Parts of Kansas and Illinois have the worst infestations of Hessian fly in years.

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LIVE STOCK



Finishing Shoats for Market.

Our Reno County correspondent, O. S. J., has some 125-pound shoats which he is desirous of putting on the market in about 60 days. With corn and wheat selling at the same price on the market, these two grains can be fed in equal parts as the main part of the ration. A good mixture to prepare would be about 65 pounds of corn and wheat ground together, 30 pounds of shorts, and 5 pounds of tannage or meat meal. This kind of a ration will produce very rapid gains when fed to good thrifty pigs. The mixture should be wet at the time of feeding and fed in clean troughs.

Wheat and Alfalfa Make Cheap Pork.

It is reported to us that a farmer in Reno County having 32 90-pound shoats this fall put 970 pounds of gain on them in 28 days, using wheat largely as the grain ration. These hogs consumed through this period 28 bushels of ground wheat, which had been purchased at 75 cents a bushel. Not counting the cost of grinding, this wheat represented a cost of \$21. They were fed seven bushels of corn costing 80 cents, or a total cost for corn of \$5.60, thus making the grain consumed cost a total of \$27.60. This means that these hogs made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of 214 pounds of feed. The gains made at 7 cents per pound would have been worth \$67.90 on the market. This represents a net profit over the cost of producing this amount of pork, of \$40.30. Such cheap gains as these would not have been possible, however, had these hogs not had the run of a luxuriant alfalfa pasture. With the splendid fall growth made after the rains began, this alfalfa supplied the proper balance and made it possible to produce this large amount of pork at very low cost. Many farmers have no means of knowing what gains their stock are making. This farmer, however, used the scales. A stockman might be said to be working in the dark if he has no means of determining what gains he is producing from his feed.

Cowpea Straw as Feed.

C. W. L., Labette County, asks: "What is the feeding value of cowpea straw?"

It is our judgment that except for horse or mule feeding, the straw from cowpeas would in actual practice have low feeding value. This, because of its coarseness and because of the loss of the leaves in threshing. The leaves of cowpeas are about 30 per cent of the total weight of the plant, and the leaves are twice as rich in protein as the stalk of the plant. In running through a thresher, the leaves will be so pulverized as to make their feeding difficult. The hay will be extremely dusty, too, and we think would not be relished by well-fed animals. Horses or mules will pick out the coarse portions of the straw, and we would attach to such portions about the same value as we would to the stems of alfalfa hay. Cowpea straw will work out in feeding practice about like alfalfa straw, and it is worth giving the stock a chance to pick at.

We know of no experiences or trials in feeding cowpea straw and in view of the foregoing conclusions consider that such hay could not be worth in excess of one-third as much as alfalfa hay of average quality.

An "International" Investment.

Contrary to the generally accepted belief the exhibitions of live stock in the United States are the greatest in the world. Not only are the displays of animal excellence themselves superior to all others, but the equipment for the staging of the shows and the accommodation of the visiting public is far better and more comprehensive than in any other country. Vast improvements have been made the past year in the setting of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 29 to December 6.

In no other country is the show yard so closely associated with the national educational system, in none is the whole scheme and plan of exhibition arranged so that each season's prize winners may be brought before a court of last resort for final alignment, as

at the "International," which will this year be held from November 29 to December 6. Here alone of all the great world's shows may the best of all useful breeds of farm animals be seen in their foremost estate in one grand display.

In the United States we have the best, and the best of the best may be seen each year at the "International." Many foreign countries have great individual exhibitions, but by common consent of all the world's highest authorities, the "International" is an easy leader. At this show may be seen the pick of the foremost foreign breeds massed together well beneath a single roof. Gathered in their thousands the animals at the "International" offer a liberal education in themselves to all who care to study them.

To keep up with the trend of live stock breeding, the farmer and stockman must needs attend the "International." He must study the work of the judges, and if he cares to, and goes the right way about it, he may learn from the lips of these judges their reasons which governed their awards.

Fattening Horses for Market.

One of our correspondents from Reno County reports to us that he has a span of good grade Percheron mares that raised colts the past year and are somewhat thin. These mares are to be sold at auction February 5, and he wishes to feed them so as to put 200 pounds additional weight on them before that time if possible. Since our correspondent has good silage on hand, considerable cheapening of the ration may be effected by using this in fattening these mares. Good bright silage has been found to be good feed to use as a part of the roughage in feeding horses during the winter season. An experiment has been recently reported from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station which shows that silage can be used very effectively in fattening horses which are to be sold on the market. No mouldy silage should be fed to horses and they should be started in with rather small amounts, probably not to exceed five pounds per head daily. This may be increased gradually to 15 to 20 pounds. Thoroughly bright alfalfa hay may be used as an extra roughage, limiting the amount to five to six pounds daily. If good kafir hay is available, some of this might be supplied as additional roughage. Under ordinary conditions corn would be the grain ration used for fattening horses, but owing to the fact that corn and wheat are priced practically equal, the two grains might be mixed in equal parts with good results. The use of a pound of cottonseed meal or oil meal daily per horse would be a decided advantage in the ration. It will be necessary to feed these mares about all the grain they will consume in order to secure as much gain as possible during the limited time available. If they are not receiving more than seven or eight pounds of grain daily at the present time, they should not be brought up to a heavy ration too rapidly. The grain ration should be gradually increased until they are consuming from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds.

These mares should eat 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of silage between now and the fifth of February, costing in the neighborhood of \$2. They will consume about 1,000 pounds of corn and wheat, costing in the neighborhood of \$14. They will consume 100 pounds of cottonseed meal costing about \$1.65, and hay to the amount of \$2.50. This will make a total cost for feed of about \$20. There ought to be a good profit in putting flesh on these mares since there is probably no animal in which the finish or flesh counts for more than the horse. Farmers are perhaps not as well aware of this fact as they should be. Work horses in good flesh sell right along in the central markets for from \$25 to \$90 per head more than the same horse in thin condition. Many farmers undoubtedly put thin horses on the market that would make good money by finishing on the farms and thus securing this extra price which is always given for horses showing high condition in flesh and having a smooth glossy coat.



I'm Feeling Fine
Thank You

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SEVERAL BREEDS

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

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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.

POULTRY



In winter less roosting space is needed for the fowls than in summer, still they can be overcrowded in cold weather as well as in warm weather.

Instead of throwing your coal ashes in the yard, put them in the poultry houses, where the hens can get at them. They will pick out many a piece of charcoal that will be good for their digestion.

Don't forget that the value of any food for your fowls is to be estimated by the results which it will produce, and that often that which costs the most in money is the cheapest to buy. It will pay you at times to sell the cheaper feed you have raised and buy a more profitable kind for your chickens.

The season for poultry shows is near and will continue for about three months. If you have any birds that are fit for exhibition purposes, it will pay you to show them. If you win prizes, the truth of this statement will be apparent at once. If you don't happen to win any premiums, the showing of your birds will prove a good advertisement for you anyway.

The Kansas State Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Wichita January 12 to 17, 1914. It will be held in the new Forum building, the finest and largest show room in the state. Entry fees will be 35 cents per bird and \$1.75 per pen. Adam Thompson of Amity, Mo., and T. J. Campbell of Darlington, Ind., will be the judges. It will be a comparison show.

While attending the poultry shows, it is a good idea to be on the lookout for stock that will improve your flock of fowls. May be you have first class pullets and hens, but only an indifferent male to mate with them. In the show room is your chance to pick out just such a male as your flock needs for its improvement. Then again you may have extra good males to head your pens, but have several poor females. While in the show room, pick out such birds as you need to complete your pens and you will be all ready for the hatching season next spring.

Do not begrudge a breeder the price he asks for some of his choice stock. Remember that for years past he has been working with great care and patience in breeding birds as good as the ones he has to sell, and all this is worth time and money. Remember also that all the birds he raises are not top-notchers, he does a great deal of culling before he gets his flock where he wants it. He has only a few, may be, that are exceptionally good, and these are worth exceptionally good prices. Breeding is what counts, and if you get a well-bred bird up to standard requirements you have something worth having. A pen of well-bred birds will be worth a hundred mongrels, and in five years will be 100 per cent more productive. If you were to pay only 50 cents each for the mongrels and \$50 for the pen of pure-breds, you would find that time would give you a big balance in favor of the pure-bred birds.

It will pay you to attend a poultry show, even if you have no fowls on exhibition, just to see what is going on and to learn new things about the poultry business. Get all the information you can about the particular breed with which you are working. Compare the birds that are in the show room with the birds that you have at home, and if you find yours are much inferior, be prepared to buy some that will improve yours. The poultrymen at the shows are always willing to talk chicken, and can give you many good pointers. You can never know too much about the birds you are making a specialty of, and the more you know the better fitted you are to conduct your business. Every bit of information along poultry lines makes you more valuable and gives you a better chance to be successful. The successful poultrymen of today are those who have been willing to learn. They have adopted methods that were contrary to their own ideas when they

found that the new methods were successful. Never get an aversion to anything to the extent that you could never adopt the thing on account of the prejudice you have formed against it. Readiness to accept and put into action the successful things is that which makes for success to the man or woman who does it. The poultry show will be found to be the best school house for learning all the inner workings of the poultry business.

Fresh air, sunshine and exercise are the best poultry tonics. But fresh air does not mean drafts in the houses nor does sunshine call for exposure to hot suns during the summer. The houses should be so constructed that fresh air can constantly be present to drive out bad odors and purify the atmosphere. The sunshine should be able to reach every corner to destroy any germs that might be lurking in darkness. The fowls should exercise by scratching, that a good circulation of the blood may be stimulated. The above are the three best medicines in the poultry doctor's art.

The Produce News of New York City, has had fieldmen in all the poultry states finding out the condition of the poultry and egg trade. It predicts higher prices for both poultry and eggs between Thanksgiving and Easter. It says: "A canvass of the poultry states shows less poultry will be carried through the winter than common. In many places this will amount to fully 50 per cent less than last year's supply, while the other sections will show a smaller shortage, which will tend to bring up the average to a 25 per cent decrease over 1912. A good spring hatch occurred in most states, but from spring on the weather has been unfavorable for poultry. Drouth and heat have made the crop as a whole less satisfactory in point of quality than usual. A late start in spring and an unfavorable summer make the crop late in many places. With feed scarce and high there is a general tendency to cut down poultry flocks on the average farm before winter sets in."

The conditions in Kansas were described as follows: "Kansas was favored by a heavy lay this spring, so that the crop will not turn out short as some operators predicted because of the severe drouth during the summer. Poultry in all sections shows the effect of the hot, dry spell, and its condition is much under what it was a year ago at this time. Feed is high, and there will not be the usual free fall feeding, so that no reaction in improved quality is likely to follow cooler weather. There has been a disposition to market poultry as rapidly as possible, and the increased spring hatch has been cut into in such a way that there is less poultry in the state than a year ago, with indications pointing to even a greater shortage when winter sets in."

Proper Ventilation.

That all poultry houses and coops need to be ventilated is now universally conceded. To close up everything tight so as to keep out the cold or storm is to invite disaster, for in such quarters, especially at night, a large amount of dampness will gather on the walls and ceiling, the fowls will get too warm, and when they go out into the cool air in the morning they will become chilly and catch cold. The dampness must be driven out, and the quickest and surest method is by the admission of fresh dry air from the outside, which should enter at the front of the house through an unobstructed opening and pass out near the top of the building. By this continuous passage the damp air from farther back in the house will be drawn into the current and carried away. The open front house provides for proper ventilation without causing a draft on the fowls. Hens are warm-blooded and are provided with plenty of feathers. They can stand lots of cold weather, if kept out of the storm and are protected from drafts. They do not need artificial heat, but will do better without it, if the air is kept pure and dry by proper ventilation.

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

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.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Pure-bred, either male or female line, in pens, trios, pairs or singles. Fifty utility cockerels at farmers' prices. Be quick. Write wants minutely. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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BLACK LANGSHANS—CLOSING OUT half price to make room. A few good Houdan cockerels. Write E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

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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.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS OF A NEVER defeated show record. Large framed, early hatched and correctly marked. Hens, \$3.50; toms, \$4.50. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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Baked Hash.

A delicious way of using the piece of corned beef left from a boiled dinner, says the Montreal Star, is to cut off all gristle and then rub the meat and fat through the food chopper. Either cold boiled potatoes run through the chopper or mashed potatoes are used for this dish. Measure half again as much potato as there is meat; season well with pepper, salt and butter, and mix with cream till the mixture is about the consistency of croquettes. Put into a buttered dish and bake until brown on top.

HOME CIRCLE



Teach the little ones to pick up their toys. It will save you much worry and labor later on.

When embroidering, use fine thread double, and the work will progress as rapidly as though coarse thread was used and the result will be more satisfactory. The finer threads fall more closely together and gives the finished work a much smoother appearance.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves.—Ruskin.

The next time you run an elastic or drawstring in a facing, use a safety pin instead of a bodkin. This way there is no trouble of the tape slipping out of the needle when you are almost around and causing you to do the work all over again.

Instead of dipping linens and gingham into water to shrink them, wet a sheet in warm water, spread out one-half, fold the goods to be shrunken in the sheet, let remain several hours, or over night, and then press with a hot iron. It is said that goods treated in this way has proved entirely satisfactory. It certainly is much less trouble than the old way.

When your pretty lingerie blouses begin to wear at neck and sleeves, do not throw them aside; simply remove the sleeves, cut down the neck, trim neck and armholes with narrow lace, after binding them, put on a waistband, and you have a corset cover to wear with dainty dresses, at a saving of time and material.—L.

If, after sitting for a while at embroidery or other needlework, be it fine or coarse, your eyes begin to feel tired, don't "sag over," or tuck a pillow behind the small of the back, which comes to the same thing; instead, try putting the pillow on your lap. Choose a good fat one, and rest both arms and work upon it. The change of position acts upon the shoulders and spine, relaxing the muscles, and the slightly altered focus at once relieves the strained feeling of the eyes, thus easing the work in both directions.

The little plaits which are necessary when making a circular hem can be seen in a sheer material, so it is best to dispose of the fullness by gathering the edge of the turned-back hem and then evenly distribute the gathers and stitch. A circular hem in sheer material, if made in this way, will have a very neat appearance. If the material is very heavy the fullness is disposed of by small

plaits, but the upper edge should be bound with tape, so that it will not need to be turned and thus avoid any heavy line when the hem is stitched.

Ginger in the Bread Sponge.

To prevent bread sponge from becoming sour, use just a very little powdered ginger. For six loaves of bread, I put in about one fourth of a teaspoonful of powdered ginger, and I have never had any sour bread. If you live a distance in the country where it is necessary to make your own yeast, a very little ginger added to the yeast every time you use any will prevent the yeast from ever spoiling. The ginger will not affect the flavor of the bread in the least.

Knife-Plaiting.

Knife-plaiting is having a popularity all its own. Knife-plaited ruffles and frills are used on crepe de chine and wash-net petticoats; knife-plaited edge collars and cuffs on coats and blouses. And knife-plaited silk trimming is much used on voile and crepe afternoon frocks. One way of utilizing this form of trimming is to edge a broad folded satin girder top and bottom with a knife-plaited satin frill about an inch and a half wide. An elaborate white voile afternoon frock was made with a girder of this kind in deep-blue satin and was further trimmed with a few touches of bright blue on the bodice. Of course a girder so made increases the apparent size of the waist, but fashion says that is a thing to be desired.

Handy Storage of Paper Bags.

Smooth all clean paper bags neatly in their original folds. Sort them into three sizes—large, medium and small. Thrust each lot into a strong paper bag large enough to contain quite a number. Then place these storage-bags with their contents, bag-mouth outward, flat upon the pantry shelf. Now, when a nice clean bag is wanted, one of the required size may be drawn out instantly, without precipitating that avalanche which always follows when paper bags are laid in a loose heap. Each day put every incoming clean paper bag into its proper receptacle.



No. 6136—Misses' Dress. A novel and altogether stylish frock for the young girl is here shown. The garment is simple to make and may have long or short sleeves. The blouse may be long or short or in the Middy style. The blouse slips on over the head. The skirt is cut in four gores. Serge or linen can be used to make this dress. The pattern, No. 6136, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for the long blouse, or 4 yards of 44-inch material for the short blouse, without the yokes. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 3379—Child's Night Drawers. In these night drawers there is a seam down the front and one across the back at the waist line. The closing is also in the back. Full length sleeves are provided and also feet, which can be cut off at the ankles if preferred. The pattern, No. 3379, is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5 and 9 years. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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160-acre well improved farm for sale. W. C. WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Kan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—640 acres, good wheat, corn and alfalfa land; two sets of improvements; in German settlement near church and school; near Carleton, Thayer Co., Neb. Price, \$100 per acre. Must be sold. Address Wm. Gallant, Hebron, Neb.

GOOD HOMESTEAD. 320 acres, 5 miles from railroad town; good water, fine climate, no blizzards or cyclones. Adjoining lands, deeded, worth \$10 to \$12 per acre. Must sell at sacrifice. BOX 58, McIntosh, New Mexico.

FARMER INVESTOR.—I have in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, farms of all sizes and prices. I have the choice of Benton Co., Ark., fruit farms. Write for prices and terms.

PARRICK, The Land Man, Hiwassee, Ark.

960 ACRES. Deaf Smith Co., Texas. Choice land. 250 acres cultivated, balance choice grass land, all fenced and cross fenced; hog pasture, splendid well, 3 miles from railroad station. Owner offers at sacrifice. BOX 17, ADRIAN, TEXAS.

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.

BEST SPOT IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri. Farms for sale and exchange. Any size farm you want, very low price. Good stock and dairy country. For information address
J. I. WILLHITE, Tyrone, Texas Co., Mo.

Famous Springdale Fruit District.—No malaria, mosquitoes, negroes, saloons; pure water; mostly northern people. \$400,000 fruit crop—fine corn, too. No crop failures, mild winters. Free lists.
FREDERICKS, Springdale, Ark.

FINE SECTION unimproved, every foot nice smooth plow land; abundant underflow of fine water; 2 miles to store and P. O., 12 1/2 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.

FOR SALE.—80-acre farm, corn and alfalfa land; good house and barn, 60 acres cultivation, 10 acres hay, 10 acres pasture; 8 miles Coffeyville. \$45 acre. Other farms. Write for list. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

FARMS.—Two splendid dairy farms, Central New York state; accommodate 30 cows each; milk sold at door; near several railroad towns; best water, mild, healthful climate; considered best farms in their locality; prices less than cost of buildings.
GILBERT YOUNG, Harpersville, N. Y.

ALFALFA FARM BARGAIN.
110 acres best river bottom land, only 3 miles of Emporia; well improved, 40 acres fine alfalfa. Price, \$100 per acre. Always have a bargain. Write me what you want in first letter.
FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—1 1/2 ml. from Culver, Kan., 160 acres; 90 acres under cultivation, including 30 acres of alfalfa, the balance in pasture. Good up-to-date 8-room house, good barn, 75-ton silo, good all-around buildings. Plenty of good water. For particulars call or write, O. J. NELSON, Box 34, Culver, Kan.

IRRIGATED FARM TO TRADE.
160 acres irrigated land, government water, 5 miles from Montrose, Colo. Also new 6-room modern house in same town. Will trade one or both for improved Kansas farm.
B. B. Christianson, Owner, Montrose, Colo.

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.

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, Pautz & 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.

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

ALFALFA-GRAIN FARMS.—Best, cheapest lands. Sumner County, Kan.
H. H. STEWART, Wellington, Kansas.

Where Irrigation Irrigates. No. 164—40 acres. Nearly all in alfalfa. Paid up water right, perpetual; 6 miles from Farmington. \$5,500. Terms. Also have many farms for exchange. Write and send list. The Farmington Land & Investment Co., Farmington, New Mexico.

WILL TRADE 80 acres in Howell Co., Mo., 3 miles Mountain View, on main road, R. F. D. and telephone; 65 acres fenced hog-tight, 60 acres in cult., 40 acres valley, orchard and berries; 4-room house, good big barn and other bldgs. Inc. \$600, long time. Price, \$4,000. Wants western land. Ask for list. SOUTH MISSOURI LAND CO., Mountain View, Mo.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.
ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VALLEY. 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.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND AGENCY,
410 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles.

320 ACRES good local bottom land on Republican River. No sand. No overflow. All good alfalfa land; all fenced; 65 acres broken out; never failing spring; water crosses one corner. Three miles from town. \$30.00 per acre. **BROWN LAND & LOAN COMPANY,** Superior, Nebraska.

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

WANTED.—Hundreds of farmers to locate in Southeast Missouri, where the great drainage canals have opened up for the homeseeker as fine farming land as there is in United States. Will sell on easy terms or can lease a limited amount.
Edwards Bros. Realty Co., New Madrid, Mo.

TEXAS LAND OPENING.—First allotment, lands on line of Trinity Valley & Northern Railway, in famous Texas Coast country, unexcelled for corn, cotton, potatoes and other truck and fruit, in 20, 40, 80 and 160-acre tracts, just opened for sale on the remarkably easy payments of one-twelfth cash, 10 years' time on balance; payments annually or monthly. Maps, plat and literature sent free. Address George Martin, Land Commissioner, 319 First Nat'l Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of unimproved prairie pasture and hay land, 40 acres of which is smooth mow land; 160 acres rough prairie pasture land, about 100 acres of it could be mowed; spring water. Priced right. Terms reasonable if sold soon. No trades.
W. L. WARE, GARNETT, KANSAS.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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.

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 low cost.

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.

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

TEN WEEKS-10 CENTS

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

EARLY MATURITY IN KAFIR

Continued From Page Five

grower's recollection, was planted on June 1 and had matured August 15, which shows remarkably early maturity and is evidence of the early maturing quality inherent in kafir seed which has not suffered as a result of neglect. Several of the heads are not filled and are mouldy at the butt. This is because the heads did not emerge from the boot—a condition which is objectionable—and the seed from such heads should not be planted. These specimens show a mixture, too, of the short head above described and are not as true to type as Figure 2 and show what will result if this mixture is perpetuated for a few seasons. However imperfect these specimens may be from the standpoint of a careful analysis of the true type of kafir, it is deserving of note that a field producing such heads as this in a season like the past would result in the grower singing the praises of kafir far and wide. In the case of the growers who have this seed, it will pay to select the true kafir type and perpetuate it for seed. The mixed seed will be good for the general field crop next year, but for seed for succeeding years careful head selection should be made.

The three heads in Figure 7 were grown from imported seed, which seed was taken to Konantz, Colorado, a point on the Kansas line some 10 or 15 miles south of Holly. These three heads are of the compact type as shown in Figure 1. However, they are not so large and did not bear so much seed as the heads shown in Figure 1. Neither are these heads mouldy in the center, supporting, we think, our contention that the mould of specimens shown in Figure 1 was due to the failure of the heads to dry out after rain. It is claimed by the grower that these heads were produced without rain in measurable quantities. It had the benefit of only three or four showers considered as traces only, falling on this kafir. The seed is so bright and the hulls so light in color as to warrant the assertion that after blossoming and while filling it was not exposed to rain in sufficient quantities to darken the seed and hull.

It is to be regretted that detailed data relative to the time of planting, thickness of planting, the time of maturity, etc., were not kept on at least a few of these trials. The fields were necessarily small, since not more than one gallon of seed was distributed to each grower. Without the detail above suggested it is impossible to realize the full force of the superiority of the imported seed as compared with our common seed. Suffice it to say, however, that the growers are convinced of the value of kafir as a dry weather crop and of the necessity of keeping the seed pure and of early maturity. Of the eight or ten growers with whom we talked, none estimated the yield lower than 30 bushels; several believed their yield would reach 35 bushels. It is a fact that the heads are not as well filled as they would have been during a season of more liberal rainfall. This seed was planted by such methods as kafir generally has been planted. It is admitted that much was planted too thick to give the largest grain yield. These growers appreciate this fact, too, and will next year plant this seed thinner. Be it understood that in good kafir farming the burden of evidence in favor of a grain crop is that there should be a stalk of kafir where there is a stalk of corn, going on the assumption that a head of good kafir is equivalent to the ear of corn. This assumption is justified, too. This is the correct method of planting, we think, for the higher and thinner lands of the sections of comparatively light rainfall. In those sections in which land is more fertile and the rainfall heavier, thicker planting for grain is permissible. When planting for forage or for silage, thick planting will give an increased tonnage of the forage per acre.

The kafir crop of Kansas was generally disappointing this year, although here and there were fields which, under the most adverse conditions, have given good yields of mature grain. Kafir held its own while waiting for rain, but the rains came too late to enable it to mature grain. However, the great majority of fields gave fairly good crops of forage. The year, however, when corn generally in Kansas was near a total failure and kafir was needed to supply the necessary grain feed, it failed. To a considerable extent these same condi-

tions existed in 1911. The result is that we have lost much of the confidence heretofore placed in kafir. However, there are localities in Kansas in which good kafir crops were this year produced. In such localities the seed planted was of better quality than the average and the results in such sections this year point strongly to the advantages of good seed—that which has been kept of early maturity and which approximates the quality of the pure kafir of years ago. Such localities, and individual farmers here and there, have shown beyond question the difference in kafir seed—the dependability of good seed under adverse conditions.

KANSAS FARMER for two years has been carefully studying the kafir situation. We have shown the typical head found in high-yielding fields and this typical head has been found to be the characteristic head of pure kafir. Where fields producing such heads have been found, there has abounded an unmistakable vitality, hardness, early maturity and high yield not found in the case of fields producing heads of other form or such as have grown from mongrel or mixed seed. So the typical head of high-yielding early-maturing fields has been accepted as the ideal. Our readers will get much more benefit from this article if they will read our March 1, 1913, and our October 18 issue in connection with this. The important lessons to be taught the kafir grower are that we must have for planting, seed from the right type of head, which head has matured early, and when we have obtained such head it will possess vitality, the hardness, the dry weather resisting qualities and the high yield of seed which are necessary to make kafir the most dependable and most profitable crop.

A field of milo was grown near Osage City this year, which milo produced a good crop of mature seed a month in advance of frost. This field attracted much attention. Milo is practically an unknown crop in that county. If attention had not centered on the kafir it is certain milo would be largely planted next year. Farmers can grow milo to great advantage on the higher and thinner lands anyway. The evidence surrounding the production of grain sorghums in Osage County this year is such as to convince farmers generally of the advisability of an increased acreage of grain sorghums, whether it be milo, kafir or feterita. Whether or not Kansas farmers will provide themselves with the feed necessary to take care of their live stock will depend upon their patronage of the several grain sorghums best adapted to their sections and of the year-to-year selection of the best seed heads, which should result in improvement instead of deterioration.

Kansas Grange Officer Honored.

Members of the Grange in Kansas will rejoice to hear that State Master A. P. Reardon has been honored with the office of chaplain of the National Grange.

Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston addressed the National Grange on November 14 at Manchester, N. H.

Greenwood County has organized a Pomona Grange.

Why City Men Win on Farm.

In many notable instances city men are succeeding as farmers. If they do not know all about raising grain and handling live stock, they are able, as a rule, to apply business methods to their undertakings.

Successful farm management must include a knowledge of buying and selling. In this particular the city man is apt to be ahead of his rural neighbor. It is essential to know what consumers require, what the usual retail prices are on farm commodities, and the facilities available for transporting and selling. The man of city experience understands these things and he goes in for a line of produce like onions, beans, potatoes, ducks, chickens and carnations and asters, on which he gets big profits.

It would not be like a city man to raise wheat at 75 cents a bushel and 20 bushels to the acre when he can get 90 cents a bushel for onions and 250 bushels to the acre. This illustrates the whole idea, and no truth is more striking than the fact that city men are needed in agriculture.—From C. C. Bowsfield's book, "Making the Farm Pay."

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 Sixty 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, Horine Station, Mo.

(30 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—Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick. A. J. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.

P. L. WARE & 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 by 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, TWO 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 "Griller's Surprise." Dams—By A Wonder, "Miller's Chief Price," and "Podendorf's." Chief Price Again. Immured. 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 the only Clay Jumbo, assisted 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 165 to 260 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., 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. E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

GRIFFITHS' BIG IMMUNE POLANDS.

Twenty big husky spring boars, hard to match, sired by big sons 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.

TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 3-year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, 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 K, Jamesport, Mo.



POLAND CHINAS

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 Polands

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, \$20 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothing but the best shipped. J. H. HARTEK, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mouw 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 Rademacher, 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 COUNTER 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.

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. R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one yearling boar Meddler breeding. All immune.

Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

J. H. BROWN, OSKALOOSA, 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

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

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

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

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30.

HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by prize-winner, T. R. Fancy. 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. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. WITTOFF, Medora, Kan.

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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.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Eighty large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 to 18 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.

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Good milk cow, \$75.00. Also pure-bred Guernsey bull calf, \$20.00. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, 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. R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.

40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immune) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

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

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 & Buskirk, Newton, Kan.

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 Coles, 2d 22361 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. Eggs shipped on approval. J. E. WELER, Faucett, Mo.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—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.

SPRING BOARS and GILTS

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

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15.

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

BELLARE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

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

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. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kansas.

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.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM.

Duroc Jersey gilts and boars sired by my three great boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain Valley Pride 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, Asherville, 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.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.

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

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

F. 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, Kanopolis, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SMALLEY & 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. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

Amcoats Offers Fine Bull.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and offers several fine young Shorthorn bulls for sale, among them being an 18-months-old pure Scotch calf sired by a son of Captain Archer and out of a Barmpton Knight cow, a granddaughter of old Red Knight. Mr. Amcoats says this is easily the best bull ever dropped on the farm. He is a nice red and a splendid individual in every respect. The other bulls are all reds and somewhat younger, but all good ones. Recent sales include seven fine heifers to a party at Barnes and a young bull to a breeder at Solomon, Kan. A few of the big immune Poland China boars still remain to select from.

If interested in sheep, get in touch with our advertiser located out at Russell, Kansas. Mr. E. S. Tallaferrro, breeder of registered Hampshire and owner of the best flock to be found in the west. His prices are reasonable. Write him and if possible visit his fine herd.

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.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Buy Jerseys

Dollar for dollar invested, the Jersey will earn back the amount paid for her quicker than other breeds because her product brings a higher price per quart or per pound. For the home she is unsurpassed, and her low cost of keep makes her most desirable. Write now for Jersey facts. No charge.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
224 W. 22d St., New York

Jerseys and Guernseys
FOR SALE

On account of failing health, must close out my dairy herd at once. Twenty-seven head pure-bred and high-grade Jersey and Guernsey cows. They are a first-class lot and money-makers, and are priced to sell quick. A. J. CONBOY, STILWELL, KAN.
25 Miles South of Kansas City, on Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choicely bred good producing young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528, Register of Merit No. 157, for \$150.00. A magnificent daughter of Flora's Golden Fern and in calf to Oakland's Sultan for \$200.00. Heifers, \$100.00 to \$150.00. Bulls, \$50.00 to \$150.00. Also a son and a daughter of Gambo's Knight for sale.
R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.

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.
W. M. H. BRUNS & SONS,
Route 2, Box 16, Concordia, Mo.

BUTTER BRED BULLS
FOR SALE

Some extra good Jersey bulls, exactly same breeding as Eminent's Best, 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.
CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

WEST VIEW JERSEY FARM

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

Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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.
D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

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 12; 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 of Comfortholm. Dams of Golden Lad breeding. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels.
E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, 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 Paladin; Caldo 2d by Printer, and Beau Sturgess 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.

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

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 Augusta, Victoria and other Scotch families; breeding stock of all ages. Address either farm. Jas. C. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. station Wakarusa, on main line Santa Fe, or Jno. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. R. station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—An 18-month-old straight Scotch dark red bull, out of our best Barmpton Knight cow, and sired by a son of Captain Archer by the great Collynie. The calf is an outstanding good individual and his dam was a grand-daughter of old Red Knight. A few good Poland Boars, also younger bulls.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

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 60 Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels. Inspection is invited.
Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, (Ottawa Co.) 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, \$150 to \$180.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, 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.

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

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 Choice, 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.

FOR SALE—Four choice yearling D. S. Polled Durham bulls with quality, size and fine color. Write or come and see them.
C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

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.
HALLOREN & 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 & 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered
HOLSTEIN
CATTLE

In the production of milk and butter, the larger the cow the larger the profit, other things being equal. This principle has been established through the investigations of government experts and is generally recognized.

When a cow's milking days are over, size is still an important factor. The big Holstein-Friesian, weighing anywhere from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds, with her clean white fat well distributed through her muscular system, proves a most profitable dairy beef animal.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

80 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 ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER HERD—A Herd Sire, Hill-top Pontiac Abbecker, 116019, Born January 18, 1913. Dam, 21 pounds at 4 years. Twenty of his nearest tested dams average 25 pounds butter, 7 days. Mostly white, a choice individual, ready for service. Price, \$250. Other good ones, \$150 up. Bull calves, \$100 up. The best are the cheapest.
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

175 head of strictly high grade well bred fancy marked heifers; thirty 2-yr. old 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 & CO.

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

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.

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, E. 1, Topeka, 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.

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.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

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. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

International Sale Dates at Chicago.
Galloways—December 2, 1 p. m.
Angus—December 3, 1 p. m.
Shorthorns—December 4, 1 p. m.
Herefords—December 5, 1 p. m.

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. Axelton, 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. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.

Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Edinburg, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, 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. 24—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, 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—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.

March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.

March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 30—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

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

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 8—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall 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. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

If you want good cattle you can find them at L. W. Poulton's farm at Medora, Kan., and the price will be right. Further mention of this herd will be made later in Kansas Farmer.

John H. Dunlap of Williamsport, Ohio, is recognized as the head of the Mulefoot breeding fraternity. He now has over 60 brood sows on his farm and 10 prize-winning herd boars. No other breeder of Mulefoot hogs has made such a record at state fairs, and his winnings at two fairs alone this season were over \$600. He won all ribbons at New York State Fair, including champions and grand champions. He has breeding stock for sale at all times.

Dairymen will be interested in the card of A. J. Conboy of Stilwell, Kan., that appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Conboy is offering his entire dairy herd for sale. The herd consists of 27 head of purebred and high-grade Jersey and Guernsey cows. They are a high-class lot and are money makers. Mr. Conboy is compelled to sell on account of failing health, and is pricing them for quick sale.

Twelve Boars Left.

Hubert J. Griffiths, the big Poland China breeder at Clay Center, Kan., reports good inquiry but says he still has 12 extra fine big strong Poland China boars for sale. These boars are not fitted highly, but are just right for immediate and hard service. They are everyone immune and are being priced rather low in order to sell them out quickly and make room for the fall pigs. Mr. Griffiths will give every inquirer an honest description and send him a good boar or none at all.

J. B. Cline's Bred Sow Sale.

On February 13 J. B. Cline, of Iola, Kan., will offer a splendid draft of brood sows and fall yearling gilts at public sale. Most of the offering will be bred to his large two-year-old boar, Tecumseh Hadley. Further mention of this sale will be made in Kansas Farmer. Please watch for later mention and be sure to send for a catalog, as Mr. Cline has no mailing list and would be pleased to send catalog on request.

L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kan., is offering bargains in imported and home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions and mares. He now has 125 head, among them two-year-old stallions weighing from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds. They are the kind with style and quality. He also has a lot of mares, matched pairs, bracks, grays and bays. His offering is one of the best that buyers will find this year, and he is making prices to move them. Look up his ad in Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

Attention is called to the card of J. H. Walker, of Lathrop, Mo. Mr. Walker is the owner of the famous Evergreen Farm herd of hornless dual-purpose Shorthorns, one of the greatest herds of that breed of cattle now in existence. The butter record of this herd in 1911 was 5,415½ pounds, and in addition one of the best lots of calves that the writer has ever seen. Mr. Walker boasts that calves on Evergreen Farm never taste skimmed milk, and an inspection of his calf herd every year will verify his statement. If you want dual-purpose Shorthorns, write Mr. Walker for prices.

If you want the old original big-boned spotted Polands, don't forget that H. L. Faulkner's Highview Breeding Farm at Jamesport, Mo., is headquarters for them. He owns the largest registered herd of big-boned spotted Polands in existence, and holds the record for mail order sales of breeding stock. The demand for the big spotted kind has been great again this year, and Mr. Faulkner has just purchased another fine farm near Jamesport, Mo., and is preparing to increase his herd to meet the constantly increasing demand. His offering at his annual bred sow sale February 11 will be the best in the history of the farm. He has 35 fall yearlings to go in this sale that now weigh around 400 pounds.

Change in Circuit Dates.

N. B. Price, the big Duroc Jersey breeder at Mankato, Kan., has changed his bred sow sale date from January 29 to January 30. This closes up the gap left by the dropping out of George Phillips of Lebanon, Mo. As it now stands Mr. Price sells at Mankato on January 30, followed by Rinehart at Smith Center the day following. These sales will afford the opportunity of the winter to buy from the very best herds in this part of Kansas. Both herds are immune and these sales cannot be too highly commended. Every reader of this paper who believes in Durocs will look forward to this circuit with more than ordinary interest.

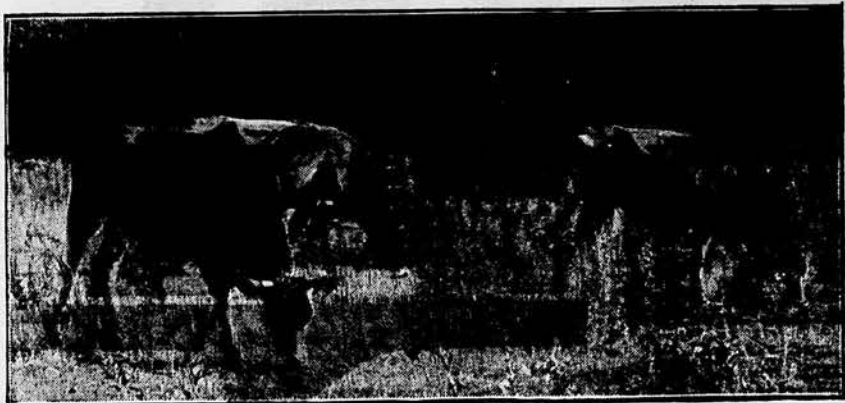
New Home for H. W. Johns-Manville Co.

In order to properly take care of the big increase in its volume of business, the Baltimore branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company has been compelled to seek larger quarters. The new home of the company is a modern six-story building with floors measuring 47 x 187 feet, located at 207-13 East Saratoga Street which is within two blocks of the post office and right in the heart of the business section. It will include an attractive store and up-to-date offices, in addition to large warehouse accommodations. To facilitate the handling of incoming and outgoing shipments there will be a railroad switch running into the building.

Hog Sale February 19.

When W. Z. Baker, of Rich Hill, Mo., opens his sale at Rich Hill on February 19, 1914, there will be offered to the public one of the grandest lots of sows and gilts bred to champion and grand champion gilts boars of the large type of Poland Chinas ever sold in that part of Missouri. Mr. Baker made a splendid show record this year at the leading state fairs, and his two herds boars, King Hadley, a grand champion, and King John, a first and reserve champion. Mr. Baker probably won more prizes this year than any other breeder showing, and he exhibited one of the best herds shown this year. He is a young man in the hog business and is very deserving of a good sale, and has good hogs. Further mention will be made in Kansas Farmer of the sale. Please remember the date is February 19, 1914, and send your name in early for a catalog.

RICHLY BRED WORKING Jerseys at Auction FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1913 Sale Pavilion, Clay Center, Kansas,



SEVENTY HEAD

Comprising 25 choice young cows, some of them now fresh and all bred to the great young bull, Blue Boy's Baron 99918, a son of Blue Bell's Blue Boy, half brother to the \$15,000 Noble of Oaklands.

Twenty choice young heifers in age from 8 to 18 months, richly bred and fine colors. Nearly all sired by the bull mentioned.

Ten fancy young bulls from calves up to 10 months. Good individuals and colors.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM consign a half dozen head of young things, including a pair of extra choice heifers bred to their Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble.

Write for catalog, giving full information. Sale under cover.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, James T. McCulloch, H. F. Erdley. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for This Paper. Send him bids in my care.

E. L. Axelton sells Jerseys the day before at Garrison, Kansas. Attend both sales at one expense.

AXELTON'S DISPERSION JERSEY CATTLE SALE

Thursday, December 11, 1913
AT FARM BETWEEN GARRISON AND OLSBURG.
Eight Miles Southeast of Randolph.



I am leaving the farm and am making a dispersion sale of my Jerseys without reserve. A choice lot of cows in milk, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls, including the herd bull, Nundas Sultan 116259, a son of the great imported bull, Oakland's Sultan. His dam was a daughter of Hood Farm Pogis 34th, son of Hood Farm Pogis, sire of a large number of Register of Merit cows. All the cows and heifers of breeding age will be bred to this bull. Included in the sale are several granddaughters and great granddaughters of Golden Fern's Lad and Hood Farm Pogis. In fact practically everything traces to one or the other of these sires. Included are cows that have made 450 pounds of butter in one year. Write for catalog and attend this sale.

E. L. AXELTON, GARRISON, KANSAS

JAMES T. MCCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER.
JESSE JOHNSON, FIELDMAN. SEND HIM BIDS.

S. S. Smith sells Jerseys at Clay Center, Kan., the day following. Attend both sales.

Three Fine Gentle Shetland Ponies and Outfits to be GIVEN AWAY

FREE: TO BOYS AND GIRLS: KANSAS FARMER, the big paper you are reading now, is going to give away three fine gentle Shetland ponies and outfits to boys and girls December 20, 1913,

just in time for Christmas presents. Do you want one? Sixty-eight other boys and girls have already won KANSAS FARMER Shetland ponies, and so can you. There is no nicer pet or playmate in the world for a child than a cute little pony like these we are going to give away. It will be easy to get one—the other boys and girls said it was easy and they were so glad they sent in their names to the PONY EDITOR. There is no easier or better way to get a Shetland pony than to send in your name right away. It costs you nothing to enter this contest and you will sure win a PONY or a CASH PRIZE.



FREE OFFER IF YOU ENTER DURING THE NEXT 15 DAYS. Don't wait—send in your name and address at once. To all who send in their names within 15 days a FREE PREMIUM will be sent with a free outfit and full information about the contest, so ACT AT ONCE.

FILL IN THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.

PONY EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Shetland Pony Contest. Please send me Free of Cost the Free Premium and Free Outfit and tell me how I can win a Pony and Outfit.

My Name..... Address.....

My Father's or Mother's Name.....

Postoffice.....

Street or R. F. D..... State.....

FIELD NOTES

Jersey Sale December 11.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains announcement of the dispersion Jersey cattle sale to be made by E. L. Axelton of Garrison, Pottawatomie County, on Thursday, December 11. Mr. Axelton has one of the good little herds of this state, and has built it up by careful and judicious mating. He is leaving the farm and will sell without reserve the entire herd, including some outstanding good cows. Practically everything in the sale is of Golden Fern's Lad or Hood Farm Pogis breeding. The cows are large and very showy. Several of them have private records and have made as high as 450 pounds of butter in eleven months. The first or foundation cows came from the Smith & Roberts herd at Beatrice, Neb., and from the Linscott herd at Holton, Kan. The present herd bull came from Mr. Linscott's herd and is a son of Imp. Oakland's

Sultan, a prize winner on the Island of Jersey. The dam of the Axelton bull traces to Hood Farm Pogis. This bull is included in the sale and all the females of breeding age will be bred to him except a few to the former herd bull, Auburn Prince 2d, a very intensely-bred St. Lambert bull. This sale affords a splendid opportunity to those wanting to buy the best of breeding and buy it at a reasonable figure. The farm is located near the towns of Garrison, Randolph and Olsburg. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send sealed buying orders to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Axelton's care, at Garrison, Kan.

Big Jersey Sale December 12.

An event that should interest every Jersey cattle breeder in the West and hundreds of dairymen and farmers throughout Kansas will be the big Jersey sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., on Friday, December

25 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES

The cheapest place in America to buy. A dollar saved is two earned. This is what we do for you. Home-bred stallions as low as \$300. Our imported horses, the cream of Europe, at prices unequalled on earth. Two-year-olds from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds now, with a world of bone and quality. Forty head of real brood mares, big-boned, rugged, matched pairs of blacks, grays and bays, all bred and safe in foal by our head horse. Write and see what we say. "We more than meet competition, we create it."

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants. **C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.**



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding Establishment in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7. 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.

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, CHARITON, IOWA.



12. The offering of about 70 head will be a select draft from the good herd of S. S. Smith at that place and a small consignment from the Johnson & Nordstrom herd located in the same town. Mr. Smith is selling out very close, only reserving his herd bull and about eight females. The offering comprises about 25 mature cows, some of them giving milk now and others due to freshen soon, and all bred to Mr. Smith's great butter bull, Blue Boy's Baron, the best son of Blue Bell's Blue Boy, a half brother to Noble of Oaklands. The dam of Blue Boy's Baron was the fine cow, Baronette of Alfalfa Farm, a Golden Lad cow with a long line of high producing cows back of her. Many of the cows included in the sale came from the best herds in Missouri and Maryland, and are out of the oldest and strongest herds in other eastern

states. They are all richly bred, Island breeding predominating, daughters and granddaughters of Guenon's Golden Lad, Golden Crown's Fox, Imp. Stockwell's Prince, and Beatrice Stockwell. There will be about 20 extra fine heifers in the sale, nearly all sired by Blue Boy's Baron, with several by Guenon's Eminent, a good son of Oomer's Eminent. Ten young bulls are included, some of them of serviceable age, bred along about the same lines. Johnson & Nordstrom, also of Clay Center, consign a few very choice individuals, including heifers bred to their great Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble; also a few heifer calves and a pair of very richly-bred bulls old enough for service. Catalog will be sent to any party who writes for it. E. L. Axelton sells Jerseys at Garrison the day before. Both sales can be attended at one expense.

Let Me Tell You How Thousands Of Other Farmers Have Pulled Up Every Stump In Their Fields—and How You Can Do It EASY!

**Pulls an Acre
of STUMPS
a Day**

**Guaranteed for
3 Full Years**



B. A. FULLER
President

who wants to send you a
Hercules for 30 days'
free trial.

Thousands of farmers have sent for my catalog. They have read the facts and proof of the efficiency and superiority of the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller. They ordered, at my low special price, on 30 days' free trial, backed by my 3-year guarantee. Now they are pulling stumps at the rate of an acre or more a day—often devoting not more than

Five Minutes to the Biggest Stump

Let me send you my book to prove it to you. If you have stumpy land or stumps in your fields you're losing big money that rightfully belongs to you. I'll show you how you can turn 40 acres of stumpy land into \$1281.00 profit the very first year and \$750.00 every year after—by doubling the land value and by raising money-crops! The actual photographs and actual letters from hundreds of Hercules owners, as shown in my book, will convince you of the necessity of pulling out the stumps and of the ease with which it is done with the Hercules.

Send In Your Name for My Book and Special Price Proposition

You know how big a nuisance stumps are. You realize how much profit they prevent you from making every year. You know how hard it is to blast them out or grub them. I want to prove to you the superiority of the Hercules over any other known method of getting rid of stumps. And I want to make you a proposition that will be worth while for you to take up. I want you to write me—on the coupon or on a postal. I will tell you how the Hercules has won its way to the top on quality and the service it has rendered. I want to show you letters from far and near—from men who own small farms and big timber-tracts. I want to show you in dollars and cents how much a Hercules means to you and I want to quote you my special price—a price I can only make to the first one or two buyers in each locality.



HERCULES All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Let me tell you a few facts here, about
the construction of the Hercules

All-Steel Triple Power

The Hercules is the only all-steel Stump Puller made. It is the only puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. There isn't a stump, green tree or hedge grown that the Hercules won't pull out without straining or breaking any castings. It's the only low-down constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features—the only one with double safety ratchets, that insure the absolute safety of men and team. Let me send you a Hercules on

30 Days' Free Trial

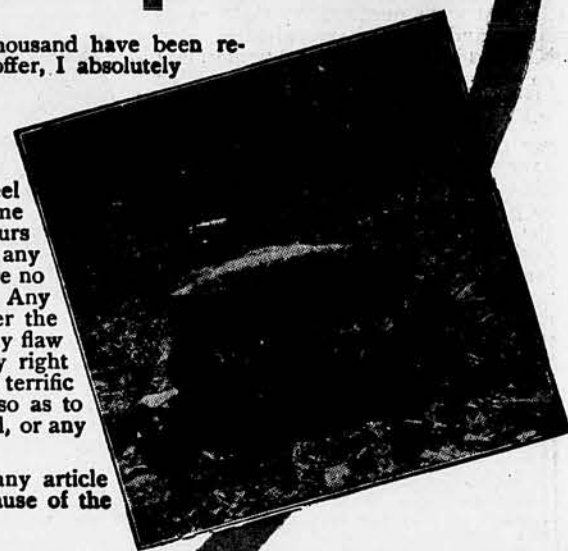
If, at the end of that time, the Hercules isn't everything I have said it is, I want you to send it right back to me, and I'll see that you get every cent of your money back promptly. Thousands and thousands of farmers have ordered on this

plan, and so far less than one out of a thousand have been returned. Besides my thirty-day free trial offer, I absolutely give you the following

3-Year Guarantee

If any casting of your Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller breaks, any time within three years, whether the fault is yours or the machine's, I will absolutely replace any such part free of cost to you. There are no conditions to this guarantee whatever. Any casting will be replaced promptly, whether the machine breaks by accident or through any flaw in workmanship or material. Let me say right here, however, every Hercules is tested to terrific strain before it even leaves the factory, so as to guard against any machines being returned, or any parts being returned due to breakage.

The strongest guarantee ever placed on any article for farm use. Made possible only because of the High Quality of Hercules.



Mail Me the Coupon or a Postal

If you write me at once on the coupon below or on a postal, I will reserve one of these machines for you at the special price I am now making, until I hear from you whether or not you are going to buy. Understand, your request for my book is not an order. I simply want to get the book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work making big profits for owners everywhere. Mail me the coupon or the postal right now before you forget, or take down the name and address and write it at once as you get a postal card. Address me personally.

B. A. FULLER, President

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.

1803 TWENTY-SECOND STREET,
CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

RUSH COUPON for Book and New Low PRICE

MR. B. A. FULLER, President Hercules Manufacturing Co.
1803 22nd St., Centerville, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Please send me free book about the Hercules Triple Power All-Steel Stump Puller. Also your low price to first purchasers.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

Route No. _____

NOTICE!

It is this Yellow strand wire rope that won first prize at St. Louis Exposition proving twice as good as next best cable. It is this Yellow strand wire rope that is being used

by the U. S. Government at Panama on the real important work of building the canal. And experts say this Yellow strand rope is one of the big helps that will enable Uncle Sam to

complete the canal a whole year before expected. And it is the Yellow strand wire rope that is used exclusively on the Hercules Stump Puller—not a green strand, blue strand,

white strand or red strand—but a YELLOW strand—don't forget that—and don't let any unscrupulous person or company confuse you.

Grand Prize Yellow Strand Wire Rope used on HERCULES PULLERS