

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 13, 1912.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE CREATOR makes something out of nothing; makes something out of anything; but woman makes almost everything out of almost nothing.

In life's dance of difficulties she is the conservator of the home—the universal sanity—with whom man may rise to the height of his capabilities, but by the neglect of whom he may sound the depths.

Drudging in the kitchen with poor equipment and little knowledge, her work is followed by discouragement, dyspepsia, divorce. With modern conveniences and a knowledge of their uses she supplies the pabulum for the healthy body, the sound mind—the dynamic energy of success.

The Kitchen Cabinet is the laboratory in which men are made to their full stature.

—I. D. G.



Better Farm Implements
How to Use Them

A NEW JOHN DEERE BOOK

FREE

THE most complete implement book published. Illustrates and describes the best line of farm tools made. Tells when and how to use them. It answers every question about farm machinery. No farmer can afford to be without this book. Write for it today.

John Deere Plows, Cultivators, Harrows and Farm Tools

Trade-marked goods that have received the gold medal at every world's fair and international exposition since 1840. The world's best in farm implement building. Everything from the smallest walking plow to an engine gang—high class and up-to-date. Have the best. The John Deere trade-mark protects you against inferior goods. Take no chances.

No matter what implement or farm tool you want, write us what it is and then be sure to ask for the big illustrated book, "Better Farm Implements," package No. X13

Get Quality and Service—John Deere Dealers Give Both

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill.



SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

Ask your local dealer to show you the OSCILLATING DRAW BAR HEAD on a Superior Single Disc Drill—the exclusive patented device that gives such great clearance—that allows the discs to sow around obstructions, not over them. Send for the Superior Catalogue. Insist on seeing the drill that puts the seed in the ground—that "Drills the grain to grow again." The "Superior Feed sows every seed."

Superior Drills can be had in any size from one-horse up in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer. Single Disc, Double Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

Superior Drills are sold under a warranty that means absolute protection to the purchaser.

Superior Drills make good everywhere on earth—"The Name Tells a True Story."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

CYCLONE LAWN FENCE

Artistic, Practical, Durable. Gives your place a distinctively prosperous appearance and increased value. We also make tubular steel Farm Gates. Free books Cyclone Fence Co., Dept. 30 Waukegan, Ill.

BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks. Maffin in the head and all kinds of small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. FREE—Sweep as "Feeds and Manures" C.N.P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office \$300 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Over the Editor's Table

*Just a Bit Personal By The Editor
For KANSAS FARMER Folks.*

Not long ago I received an interesting letter from a subscriber touching some of the things of which I have written in these columns. While I say, "an interesting letter," I don't mean to convey the impression that only one interesting letter reaches me every so often. Far from it. My mail is a pretty heavy one, and all my letters are interesting in one way or another.

The special interest I noted, as coming from this particular letter, sprang from a few well directed questions, having to do with the matter of merit in advertised goods. My correspondent stated his general belief in the proposition that advertised goods are good goods. But he also asked if I didn't know it was a fact that some advertised goods were worthless, and still others worse than worthless,—harmful as well as useless? And, my correspondent added, "How is every one to know which advertising can be accepted and which rejected?" He cited instances of goods widely advertised, as they have been for years, which to his knowledge were of the highest value. Then there were others he mentioned as being of the no-good kind, the advertising of which he says he sees pretty regularly, even in publications which profess to guarantee the reliability of all their advertisers. His final question is to this effect: "How much dependency can the public place in publishers' guarantees, when the public sees advertising of goods commonly known to be unreliable, worthless and even harmful, in the columns of papers which regularly print their 'guaranty of advertisers'?"

This correspondent opens up a large question, one which has in it a large responsibility on the part of the publishers. It seems to me that as the publisher's business is to disseminate reliable and trustworthy information, the publisher, as a matter of duty to his subscribers, should know of the character of the matter he prints in the advertising columns of his paper, as well as in his editorial columns. I am aware of the fact that many publishers go on the theory that, as they sell their advertising space (and the public knows it), the advertiser can use what he buys as he will. The advertiser is supposed to be responsible for what he says over his own signature—a responsibility which some publishers disclaim to share. This theory puts the matter of trade upon the old and now nearly obsolete basis of "let the buyer beware." This theory, in my judgment, puts a publisher in the attitude of "begging off" on or "dodging" a moral as well as a financial responsibility to his subscribers. It sort of looks like a weak defense of the proposition, "let us get the money—honestly, if we can—but in any event, get the money."

As far as KANSAS FARMER is concerned there is no doubt about the worth of its guarantee of advertisers' reliability to subscribers. Its meaning is not befogged by printing in this paper, any advertising, the real worth of which is open to question. We aim to know about every advertiser's business of which we print advertising. We have means of ready investigation, and if advertising is offered to us by any business not personally known to us we simply hold it up until we can find out about it. Then KANSAS FARMER has a certain set of rules for the conduct of its business, which shut out absolutely various classes of advertising which are deemed objectionable for one reason or another. There isn't any doubt that much advertising runs in many papers, year after year, of goods and wares that have little or nothing to warrant their right of existence except that the manufacturers and sellers of them are of such blunt consciences that they do not scruple to make money off of people's vices, superstitions, weaknesses and ignorances.

Far be it from this paper to take it upon itself to be mentor and guide in every activity or desire of everybody making up that body referred to as the

"public." Life is too short, and human wants and desires run into too many channels for any man or set of men to undertake an understanding or direction in everything. This paper does not anticipate that its lone efforts will work a material reform in the ethics of advertising or merchandising. It does believe, however, that it ought not to print advertising in its columns of goods which the editor would not buy if he had use for any of the class of goods offered. It ought not to print any advertising of anything which is not known, by the light of accepted and worthy knowledge, to be of beneficial usefulness to those who may buy the things advertised.

I don't believe a publisher is justified in doing, as one did, according to this story: A publisher's representative was in a certain city soliciting advertising and called on a so-called Doctor who was largely advertising a new method of restoring failing eyesight and curing blindness. This representative secured a large contract from this advertiser. It was a part of the advertising contract that each "piece of copy" should carry at the bottom a statement to the effect that "the editor personally knows Dr. Bigclams to be reliable and therefore endorses what he says as being worthy of the highest credence by our readers." The solicitor who secured the contract and his wife were, for the time being, living at a hotel in the town where this so-called famous eye expert was located. The solicitor introduced his wife to one of his acquaintances, while he was telling of the contract he had just made with the "eye doctor." This prompted the solicitor's wife to say: "Oh, yes, that reminds me. I must go to an oculist to see what is the matter with one of my eyes. It has been paining me for a couple of days." The acquaintance at once chimed in: "Why don't you go to Dr. Bigclams? He has patronized your husband in a nice way, and it would be the handsome thing to go to him for advice and necessary treatment." "Not much," instantly replied the solicitor. "I know the -d grafter. He'll never get a chance to practice on me or any of my family or friends if I can help it."

I am assured that this is literally a true story. The advertising was said to have been printed in due time as per contract, with the editorial endorsement. The "grafter" was good enough to be patronized by the readers of the publication in question, but he was not good enough to treat the publisher's personal representative or his wife. It seems to me that in such a flagrant case the publisher should have no difficulty in deciding as to the kind of advertising he was asked to print. And I can't escape the conclusion that the publisher was something of a grafter, whether intentionally or not.

Every day I pick up papers with goods advertised in them, which goods, I feel pretty sure, the publishers of the papers would never buy—or even take for gifts. And I believe the larger part of the general public think the same way about them. Yet these same papers print "publisher's guarantees" in every issue. What are they worth? A lot of people say, "Nothing." Perhaps more of them than some publishers think. It is up to publishers to be as square and as high minded in their advertising columns as in their editorial columns. I am hopeful that the day is close at hand when all publishers will make it a vital concern with themselves to exercise the same code of ethics with reference to the advertising they print as they do in their other affairs with those with whom they come in close contact every day in their offices, homes, lodges and churches. When they do this, questions like my correspondent's will go unasked, and everybody—publishers, the reading public, advertisers and merchants—will all notice a perceptible change for the better in more ways than one.

A. A. Rotten

FURNITURE FOR ALL PEOPLE



ALL PURPOSES ALL OCKET-BOOKS AT FACTORY-COST

Buy that Furniture you have wanted so long right now. Don't think for a minute you can't afford the chair, bookcase, couch or bed. Perhaps you can't afford to pay the price your local dealer asks you to pay; but have you seen our prices? Our values will startle you. Never before have we offered such a complete, high grade, carefully selected line of furniture at such ridiculously low prices. You do not want to miss our furniture book this year. It will be interesting reading for you. From the first page to the last it is all the same story—highest quality furniture at lowest possible prices.

JOHN A. HALL, our expert furniture buyer, has selected this line from the offerings of the leading factories of this country. In many cases he has contracted for the entire output. Thus we have obtained prices that no local dealer can hope to duplicate. This saving is yours—how much of a saving it is, a comparison of prices will tell. And just a word about the assortment. Everything (absolutely everything) that comes within the ordinary furniture needs of man, is here. We have grades and prices that will suit you, no matter what your tastes, no matter how large or how small your pocket-book. Everything is new—up-to-date and stylish in design and finish. The materials are the very best, and we show you a variety ten times as great as you will find in the average retail store.

Let us send you the furniture book. You need it. The number is 7.

Here is a complete list of our money-savers—we will send any of them free of charge on request. Put numbers of the books you want on the coupon.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Paints | 17 Baby Carriages | 28 Women's Tailored Suits |
| 2 Pianos | 18 Men's Fur Coats | 29 Circular and Drag Saws |
| 3 Organs | 19 Sewing Machines | 30 Women's Fashion Books |
| 4 Trunks | 20 Gasoline Engines | 31 Rain Coats, Rubber Coats, etc. |
| 5 Boats | 21 Cream Separators | 32 Tomatoes and Monuments |
| 6 Vehicles | 22 Building Material | 33 Men's Clothing |
| 7 Furniture | 23 Stoves and Ranges | 34 Dry Goods |
| 8 Incubators | 24 Underwear Samples | 35 Men's Wear |
| 9 Wall Paper | 25 Automobile Supplies | 36 Millinery |
| 10 Typewriters | 26 Automobile Supplies | |
| 11 Grocery List | 27 Bicycles—Motorcycles | |
| 12 Feed Cookers | 28 Baby's Dress and Toilet | |
| 13 Tank Heaters | | |
| 14 Wire Fencing | | |
| 15 Carpets, Rugs | | |
| 16 Building Plans | | |

Sign and Mail Coupon NOW!

158 Montgomery Ward & Co.
19th and Campbell Sts. Chicago Avenue Bridge
KANSAS CITY CHICAGO

Please send to my address below books Nos. absolutely free of cost.

Name

Post Office

State

SEND COUPON TO THE NEARER ADDRESS

SOFT FUR HATS \$1.50



2 1/2 inch Brim. 3 1/4 inch Telescope. PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Here's New York's latest style in Men's Soft Fur Hats. Made from the best imported furs. Colors, black, brown and pearl. Usually sold for \$2.50. Write now for latest catalogue of Hats and other goods. MILLER MERCANTILE CO. 340 Central Ave. - Newark, N. J.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

STILL BETTER

The "Ful-Flooting" seat and "Free-Wheel" control—two new and exclusive Harley-Davidson features—make it better than ever and superior to any other motorcycle. No more "bumpy" riding—rides roughest roads like boulevards. No running alongside or pedaling to start—starts like an auto. Great. Send for booklet. HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY Milwaukee, Wis.

11 1/2 CTS. A ROD UP

Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT ON 30 days free trial. 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight. OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ka.

FREE!

COWBOY WATCH FOB Gun is reproduction of a Colt six-shooter—2 1/4 inches long holster 2 1/2 inches. It's the nicest leather fob ever gotten up. I'll send you one Free now with your first subscription to our splendid big farm paper Profitable Farming. Price (in U. S.) \$20 a year. Just send \$20. stamps or coin, and I'll mail fob and first paper prepaid right back. You'll be delighted with both. F. J. WRIGHT, EDITOR, BOX 14, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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



KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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

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

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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



SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Trade in pure-bred hogs promises to be very brisk and there is some doubt as to whether the supply will equal the demand. At any rate, the man who can offer a good bunch of bred sows or gilts during the winter sale season will surely play in luck this season.

And right now is the time for the breeder to be careful, as upon the record he makes will depend his future business. When business is brisk he is sometimes tempted to sell culls for breeding animals which should go to the fattening pen and nowhere else. A cull sold as a breeder may bring more money than if sold on the market, but the buyer will not come back and you have not only hurt your own future business, but you have hurt the business of every other breeder.

Be careful about pedigrees, not only in making them accurate but in handing them to the purchaser as soon as the animal is delivered. More complaint comes to this office about carelessness with pedigrees than about any other phase of the pure-bred business. A pedigree is an important part of the animal, so far as the sale is concerned, and has been bought and paid for by the purchaser. He is not only entitled to it, but he is entitled to it when he takes the hog. It takes no longer to make out a pedigree in January than in July, and the way to do it is to have them all made out and ready to go with the animal when sold. Not to furnish a pedigree promptly is to hurt your own business, and hurt it bad.

Fix a policy about how and when payments must be made for your stock and stick to it. When you make a sale and announce in your catalogue that the terms "must be complied with before shipment is made," why don't you find this good enough for everyday business? Cash is the best basis for any business.

Don't give cash discounts, as this is only a means of making trouble and reducing the amount of your sale receipts. "Six months' time with 2 per cent off for cash" simply means a loss of 2 per cent if cash is paid and a possible loss of the whole amount if it is not. Indiscriminate note taking at a public sale is bad business, and this applies to private treaty as well. Cash sales are business builders. Averages may not run so high but both present and future business will be better.

Do not get the impression that the breeding business is one thing and the hog is another. The hog is your business if you are a swine breeder and anything that will hurt business hurts the hog, and vice versa. This does not mean you alone. It means that anything which you do to hurt your hog business in any way will hurt every other breeder's business. Don't hurt if you don't want to be hurt.

Fix a standard of type and quality and strive for it all the time. When you buy a cake of soap today "because it floats" you know that you have exactly the same quality, weight, size and odor that you had in the same soap 10 years ago. Make this true of your hogs just as nearly as possible, provided the standard is high.

Let the young man who is thinking about leaving the farm and going to town to work for wages studiously go over these figures. He should determine whether his chance for earning a better salary than the average will warrant him in getting into the mad rush for a job at wages. If he can't figure that he will be able to earn better—much better—wages than the average he should stick to farm work. The Massachusetts report for 1908 shows that, of 350,000 adult males employed in leading industries, one-third received less than \$400 a year—or under \$40 a month—and three-quarters averaged under \$60 a month. Of 145,000 adult females in the same industries, two-thirds averaged under \$35 a month.

ENGLISH FAT STOCK PRICES.

It is interesting to compare prices received for fat stock in England with those paid in this country. At the Christmas fat stock show held at Newcastle, England, the blue-gray Scotch bullocks sold for \$145 per head and blue-gray heifers for \$135 per head. Sheep brought \$10 per head. The blue-grays are very popular with the Scotch market feeders, and while the individual animals bring good returns, their creation is a distinct detriment to breeding operations. One of the grand champions at the Chicago International was a blue-gray, though they are not common on this side of the water. Blue-grays are Angus-Shorthorn crosses and they are characterized by their wonderful feeding qualities, their vitality, hardihood and scale. The success attained in cattle raising in England and Scotland is largely due to their numerous fairs and shows, and the Newcastle show had an increase of 271 cattle, 1,072 sheep and 831 hogs over last year. The mere increase made in one year by this show would make a pretty good fair in Kansas.

Although the Britons are so expert in the making of beef, and "the roast beef of old England" has become a household word, the facts in the case rather knock the poetry out. Sixty per cent of the "roast beef of old England" comes from the Argentine, and another large percentage comes from the United States, while 56 per cent of Britain's mutton comes from Australia and 55 per cent of her pork comes from Holland and other continental countries. This does not, however, change the fact that British feeders are the best in the world, nor does it reflect discredit upon them, as they are hampered by want of land area.

The British Royal Commission, appointed to investigate tuberculosis, has found that human and animal tuberculosis are essentially the same and differ only in degree, while bird tuberculosis differs in kind as well as in degree. If these findings are correct it would seem to settle the question as to whether animal tuberculosis may be transmitted to the human family and to show that avian tuberculosis may not be so transmitted.

Cotton farmers of the South are in much the same condition in regard to the depleted fertility of their soil as are the wheat farmers of the West, and a return to live stock is the only thing which will restore their acres. Perhaps they have suffered more in the cotton fields than we have in the wheat fields because of the heavier rainfall, which washes and leeches out the available fertility left by the crops, but both sections suffer from the curse of the single crop system. Much of our great western plains should never have been plowed up and all of them would be better for more live stock and less wheat.

The man who can raise good live stock and does not do it is piling up a lot of profitless work for himself. Stock must have feed and care, and these are money. If the animal brings a profit the money is well invested. If it is a boarder some other part of the farm must make enough money to pay the board bill. When a man pitches hay he sweats; when he plays golf, he perspires. The man with the poor live stock sweats.

Figures indicate that in 1870 each dairy cow in this country was supplying milk, butter and cream for 3.8 persons; in 1880 for 4 persons; in 1890 for 3.9 persons; in 1900 for 4.5 persons, and in 1910 for 5.1 persons.

Reading good farm papers never made any man a poorer farmer or a poorer man. How many do you read?

SPECIALIZE IN FARMING.

The following editorial article in the Industrialist, the weekly paper printed by the Kansas Agricultural College, is along a line on which KANSAS FARMER has often addressed its readers. We do not argue that specialized farming is a necessity, but believe that it offers good opportunity to the man who has ability and liking along some particular line. The Industrialist says:

"A farmer's chances for success are multiplied several times if he picks out one special line of farming and hammers on that alone. The string attached to such a plan is this: It must maintain the fertility of the farm, or the homestead is being sold, a wagon load at a time.

"Did you ever notice the men in your county who are making good? Aren't they men who are specializing in some one phase of agricultural endeavor, in which they are better informed, have more skill and are more up-to-date than the average farmer?

"Making a success of such a specialty, a farmer devotes more time and attention to it, which results in a careful study, combined with experience gained through his efforts. To be sure, diversified farming must be practiced to keep up the fertility of the acres, but that is fundamental.

"Some farmers living near cities are specializing in dairying, selling the product by the quart to the consumer direct. Other stockmen may have taken up feeding cattle or hogs. Some other man may be rearing sheep or goats. Still another is in the pure-bred poultry business.

"Such a plan necessitates an arrangement of the farm buildings for that purpose. All the farming operations must dovetail into this scheme. Many farmers fail because they haven't a specialty. Many other fail who have special lines but no definite plan of working."

An agricultural class has been organized in the Kansas State Penitentiary and the work is being taken by 22 individuals. The interest shown by the convicts, who are members of this class, is perhaps more intense than is shown in any other study. Most of them are employed regularly on the prison farm—which, by the way, is some institution in itself—and they are men who came direct from the farm to the prison or young men who plan to take up farming when their sentences expire. One of the students in the class is the superintendent of the prison farm and he shows as much interest in the study of soil culture, the rotation of crops and methods to increase yields as he would if owner of the farm.

The farmer is less affected by panics and fluctuations of the market than the merchant or the manufacturer. In the United States we have practically reached the limit of our tillable land. Our population is rapidly increasing by immigration, a majority of which goes to the large cities. Thus the demand for farm products steadily increases. To meet this demand a larger production must be realized per acre. More than ever before a comprehension of the principles underlying his business is necessary for the successful farmer. One of the factors in a farmer's success is a knowledge of his soil and its requirements as to fertilization and tillage. Proper tillage to conserve moisture for the use of the plant at its critical stage of growth must be understood. The plant food necessary to the highest development of a plant and the supply which a given soil will yield can be determined only by careful study and experimenting. The experiment stations, however, have worked out these problems, and it is our part to put into practice the methods already determined upon as good.

POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY.

Ten years ago the United States export of wheat was enough to feed 36,000,000 of people. Last year it was hardly enough to feed 11,000,000.

In 1901 the export of meat animals was 799,000 head.

In 1910 the export of meat animals was 188,000 head.

In 1901 the export of beef and pork was 1,389,000,000 pounds.

In 1910 the export of beef and pork was 370,000,000 pounds.

Within 10 years, unless the American farmer does something to increase the volume of farm products, this country will be consuming more than it produces. The farms of many parts of Europe are producing two to three times as much per acre as American farms, notwithstanding they have been cultivated many centuries longer than ours and were not so fertile to begin with. This thing of increasing our acre yield and of conserving our soil's fertility is not seriously considered at this time by the western farmer. He refuses to look to the future—caring only for the present and for himself. If he persists in continuing this policy our western lands will be robbed to the extent that the next generation must at once proceed to build them up by the expensive and laborious methods such exigency makes necessary. All that the farmer of today can really take from the land for his own benefit is his living. Everything he takes or gets over and above that his children will receive, and generally that will be a few hundred dollars and a worn-out farm. Would it not be better to leave a fertile farm?

The words of President Taft in his address at the Kansas City Conservation Congress have an especial bearing on this phase of the question:

"The welfare of the people is so dependent on improved agricultural conditions that it seems wise to use the Welfare Clause of the Constitution to authorize the expenditure of money for improvement in agricultural education, and leave to the states and private enterprise general and other vocational education. The attitude of the government in all this matter must be merely advisory.

"It is now proposed to organize a force of three thousand men, one to every county in the United States, who will conduct experiments within the county for the edification and education of the present farmers and of the young, embryo farmers, who are being educated. It is proposed that these men shall be partly paid by the county, partly by the state and partly by the federal government, and it is hoped that the actual demonstration on the farms in the county—not agricultural stations or schools somewhere in the state—but in the county itself, shall bring home to the farmers what is possible to do with the very soil that they themselves are engaged upon.

"It is ordinarily not wise to unite administration between the county, state and federal governments, but this subject is one so all compelling, it is one in which all people are so much interested, that co-operation seems easy and the expenditure of money for a good purpose so free from difficulty, that we may properly welcome the plan and try it."

One farmer has settled the tenant question to his own satisfaction after a three years' test. He pays a cash wage of \$30 a month for the labor done and gives the tenant one-fourth of all the annual crops and of the increase in live stock. The tenant took over this farm with no capital or property, and after only three years he has become quite prosperous. The owner is perfectly satisfied, and finds his farm in better condition than before. The owner makes a fine income and the tenant has some incentive to work with both his brains and his hands.

FARM POWER PROGRESS

Demand for Gasoline Engine Forcing Itself Upon The Farmer Continually

By T. A. BORMAN

WHO, a few years ago, would have thought the demand for information regarding gasoline engine operation would have made necessary the organization of a big school of instruction for Kansas farmers and their sons to familiarize them with this same gasoline engine—all kinds and sizes of gasoline engines, those used in automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, and even the little engine designed to operate the cream separator and the larger one used to grind corn, chop alfalfa hay, etc. But this is what we have come to. The need of power on the farm and the adaptability of gasoline to furnish that power has brought us to this point in the world's progress. The public demand is not far wrong in its conclusion, and I believe that the interest already shown in the gasoline engine is a fair indication that the use of gasoline engine power is soon to be realized by every land owning and land improving and agricultural advancing farmer.

The school in question was held at Manhattan under the auspices of the engineering department of the Kansas Agricultural College. The date was December 27 to 30, 1911. The classes were patronized by a larger number of farmers and their sons than were any of the classes in the preceding schools, which schools have been held for three or four years. The work was really instructive. Engine experts from the college engineering faculty assisted by experts from the best gasoline engine manufacturers conducted these classes. By charts and with blackboard and crayon the lessons in theory were taught. The teaching of the actual operation was by dissecting the engines and assembling the parts, and the engine again placed in working order. This drill was performed on all sorts of engines. The work was as thoroughly done as any I have seen in the regular work of any engineering school. This is a tip as to the value of the instruction given in every line attempted by the Agricultural College during farmers' institute week. These institute classes are work—not play.

The equipment on hand for the demonstration included every conceivable kind of gasoline engine and designed for every conceivable work. The engines were worked—actually worked—at the job they were intended to perform. Automobiles attracted a large share of attention—as they always do—but the real interest was centered in the tractors—those machines which are built for plowing, threshing, shelling corn, grinding feed and for use on the road hauling trains of wagons loaded with grain to the market. A half dozen or more makes and sizes of tractors were shown and worked. Plowing rigs were not used because the ground was frozen, but I am sure frozen fields could have been plowed. The tractor will pull a plow through anything, and to me this is one of the important points of advantage. If when plowing time comes the ground is hard, the tractor-drawn plow goes right along. The weeds are plowed under, the hard soil thrown up for the best use of the rains, and the crop goes in on time in the best possible condition. Earlier and deeper plowing are two things which the tractor can and will do to help along the most favorable condition for larger crops. It appears to me as certain that the gasoline tractor has reached the point of perfection where it will do the work for which it is designed, and such a variety of sizes and styles are built that I am sure there is a practical tractor for every farm of 160 acres or larger.

I believe, basing my conclusion on what I heard from farmers attending this school, that the prevailing idea of a tractor is that of an engine somewhere near as large as the average railroad locomotive. At this school was shown a 15-horsepower engine—designed for the small farm. I believe this is the tractor which will meet the general Kansas demand—just as the four-passenger automobile has met the demand of the farmer's family. This size of tractor is made by several companies. It has 15 horsepower on the drawbar and will pull five to seven plows. It has 30 horsepower on the belt and is large enough to operate any threshing machine, ensilage cutter or feed mill. This 15-horsepower tractor is the engine for the Kansas farmer—the quarter section

farmer—to investigate. The farmer who sows his 1,000 acres of wheat each year will buy the larger machine, of course, and he is the fellow who to date has bought and is the enthusiastic user.

My idea that in field work plowing was the only thing a tractor could do, was far from the truth. I talked with farmers who hitch harrows behind the plows and thus at one operation plow and harrow—the right thing to do in getting the newly plowed ground in condition to conserve the moisture. You will recall that I have many, many times urged that you harrow each day's plowing before leaving the field. With the tractor this can be done in one operation. I find, too, that a big wheat grower in northwest Kansas plows, harrows and drills at one operation. The stress of his circumstances, I suppose,

says: "In 1910 I bought a 22-horsepower farm tractor and that same year I plowed 675 acres for myself and 220 for my neighbors at \$1.75 per acre. This paid for all the coal oil, gasoline and lubricating oil, also all repairs and all my hired help from harvest until I got my wheat sowed, which was 800 acres. After I got through plowing I harrowed 300 acres with my engine. The rest I harrowed when plowing by dragging the harrow behind the plow.

"Last year the fuel and lubricating oil cost 20 cents an acre, but we ran it this year on 16 cents. I understood running it much better this year and could be with it all the time myself, while last year I depended a great deal on hired help. I can plow with less cost per acre with my engine than is possible to feed horses. Besides, it does not take so many hands, and when the iron horse



POWER derived from the steam engine has created our modern factory system and our cities; mechanical power in the steamboat and railroad locomotive has superseded animals on the road and built up a worldwide transportation system, and engine power on the farm will exert a similar far-reaching influence that will lead to the reorganization of agriculture. This new force on the farm will bring about a social and human readjustment that is far more important than any other single business enterprise.—From "Power and Plow."

makes it necessary that he do this, but in central and eastern Kansas I would not recommend this operation. If we plow when we should—immediately after harvest—it is not time for seeding. But the seeding can be done with the tractor when seeding time comes.

A Canadian farmer who grows 1,000 acres of wheat a year attended this school. He uses a tractor. He completes every operation—plowing, harrowing, seeding, cutting and threshing and marketing with his tractor. At present he hitches three or four self-binders behind the engine. He told me that a tractor harvester had been placed on the market. This machine cuts a 15-foot swath, binds the grain and delivers the bundles ready for shocking by two men who follow. He has his eye on this harvester. So it will be seen that specially designed harvesting machinery will follow the tractor's use and result in a combination which will force their use upon the man who farms in a big way. If there is one thing our present day farm methods require more than anything else, it is the use of more power—horse or gasoline power—than we have heretofore had. In Canada, according to this man, wheat is placed in two-bushel bags as it comes from the separator. Seventy-five of these bags are placed on a wagon with a flat bed, and four of these wagons make his train to town when grain marketing time comes.

D. C. White, of Ford County, Kansas,

is not in use it does not require any feed or care. I fully believe that if an engine is taken care of as it should be the wear and breakage will not amount to any more, if as much, than the loss of horses by death and old age. I have never yet used my engine for disking or drilling."

I was really much surprised to know of the use already made of the tractor. Inquiry developed that throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and California, the tractor method of farming already has a firm hold, and I can see now—although I did not at first—that in our Kansas farming the tractor is sure to make itself felt. This article is not intended to make you believe that a gasoline tractor will cure all the ills of Kansas farming or that all a farmer must do to become rich is to buy a tractor and plows, but is to get before you what I know to be the truth and to prepare you for a full consideration of "gasoline" farm power. The farm horse will always find something to do, and the good horse will always be in demand. But, in the farming methods of the future the horse and tractor will occupy a relative position similar to that of the man and improved machinery in the modern factory.

L. W. Ellis, a man who has studied this tractor business for a long time and who has written a book called "Power

and the Plow," says: "The tractor has its place on the corn belt farm, as surely as in the great wheat belt. With the corn crop, the crisis lies in the work of preparation. The harvest is not rushed. The crop does not spoil easily. If it is not gathered in one way it will be in another. Cultivating, which is still the almost undisputed province of the farm horse, is spread out over many weeks of leisurely nibbling along the corn rows. We have seen the wonderful opportunity for multiplying the corn yield by deeper plowing, though plowing is already the greatest problem of the farmer. With horses, plowing must be begun early and finished late. But the work of preparation requires haste. Uniform plowing, uniform preparation, and uniform date of planting result in an even crop all over the field, and add quality to the product. In a humid climate the ground should be left until in the proper condition and then made ready with all possible haste. In a dry climate the thoroughness of preparation is even more important. A Kansas farmer, formerly at the head of a government experiment station in the Panhandle of Texas, says that only the corn crop that has a good start can mature nicely after the idle period which is inevitable during the summer drouth. A crop that goes into the resting period in a backward state will not survive and bring forth a respectable yield. Deep plowing and a perfect seed bed are fundamental aids to a good start."

In southeastern Minnesota, according to government figures, the horses on a number of diversified farms each consumed 5,213 pounds of grain and 7,073 pounds of hay annually during the years from 1905 to 1907. Supposing oats and corn to have been fed in equal quantity by weight, and assuming prices of 50 cents for corn, 30 cents for oats, and \$8 a ton for hay, one horse's feed for a year would cost \$73.89. These horses averaged 948 hours of work of all kinds per year, hence each ate 5.5 pounds of grain and 7.46 pounds of hay, costing 7.8 cents for every hour spent in harness. For 1,000 hours of hard work a tractor equivalent to 15 horses would consume about 3,000 gallons of fuel. Kerosene may be had at 3 to 3½ cents at the refineries, and at the country towns in barrels for 5½ to 7 cents. At the latter figure, 3,000 gallons would cost \$210, and the tractor's fuel would cost less than three times as much as one horse's feed. Even if we add \$75 a year for lubricants and minor items, the difference is enormous.

It has already been said that there is a tractor for every farm—for every work. More specifically, tractors are made by most manufacturers in 12, 15, 20, 25 and 45 horse-power. In selecting a tractor look for simplicity and strength in every part. Do not forget that the tractor is the 24-hour-a-day power. Judge the tractor according to the standards you apply in judging your farm team. Your good team is the one that goes into the field in the morning and keeps going all day. When you take the horses to the barn you don't kick about how much they eat or how much water they drink—you figure they have earned it. If they were balky or got tired at the end of an hour's work you would sell them. Size up a tractor from the same viewpoint. Give fuel consumption, drawbar power, simplicity, appearance, design, and other points the proper consideration—not too much and not too little. But, convince yourself, first, that the tractor is a real all-day worker.

To plow an acre of ground in the old way the farmer must walk eight miles. To plow a square mile requires 5,200 miles of furrow. To plow a tract five miles square requires a furrow which would reach around the earth at the equator. Think of the useless waste of energy! Plowing with a gasoline tractor means a saving of from 50 cents to \$1 in the cost per acre, and, besides, the walking is cut out. You see, it is possible to save both money and energy. It is not uncommon for a man with a 25 horse-power tractor to plow, harrow and roll from 12 to 15 acres a day.

Gasoline and kerosene have proved their right to work for the farmer. They are easily handled, always ready, thoroughly reliable, and, transportation, time, and other things considered, they are the cheapest.

BEGINNERS WITH PURE BREDS

Young Breeder May Have Much to Learn But the Pay Is Good

By I. D. GRAHAM

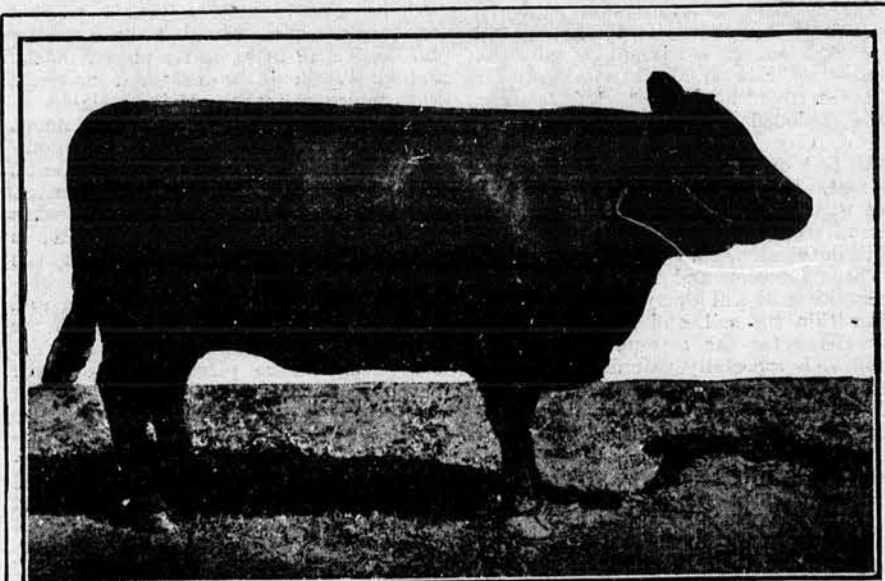
WHY is it that so many of the pure-bred herds of live stock in Kansas are located in isolated places? There are now many localities which are the centers of pure-bred industry, but there still remain others which are difficult of access. The herds which have become noted have taken years to build up and gain their present reputations. When they were started the state was new and the breeders had to contend not only with pioneer conditions, but with lack of transportation facilities and of community work in breeding. There are advantages in this isolation, and it is a fact that some of the best herds of breeding cattle and hogs in this state today are the most difficult of access. This condition makes for the betterment of the animals, but against the ease with which they find a market.

On the other hand, the disadvantages of an isolated location are considerable, and the young breeder who is compelled to make his start in such a location will not only have to solve the breeding problems alone, but will have to overcome the prejudice of his neighbors and build his herd and his reputation unaided. To the young breeder who can control such matters the importance of securing a location where there are other breeders of the same breed cannot be too strongly urged. If this cannot be conveniently done he should then select a location where the idea of pure-bred stock is prevalent and where animals of this quality are valued at their worth. Of course, transportation and other facilities and a suitable equipment have an important bearing upon the work and its success, and these should have attention. It is only too often the case that the breeder cannot and does not receive his best patronage from his immediate neighbors, and must depend upon mail orders to sell his stock, but he will find that in a community where the idea of pure breeding is accepted he will have less trouble in establishing himself, as he will not have to build this sentiment as well as his herd.

Community breeding is not made enough of in Kansas, while the great reputation enjoyed by some other states is founded upon it. By community breeding is meant a community or neighborhood where a large number of the residents breed the same breed of cattle or hogs or horses. In every place where this condition exists there is the double advantage of a community, as well as an individual, reputation, and this is worth much and serves to attract buyers. When a young breeder can locate in such a place he at once begins to partake of the community reputation. He has the advantage of being able to consult with older and wiser men as to the lines of breeding he shall pursue in order to build his herd to a higher efficiency and not make mistakes by outcrosses or otherwise which he might make if he were alone.

The first requisite to success in breeding is honesty. No breeder can hope for lasting success who is not honest. The pure-bred business is founded upon honesty and cannot be conducted without it. Every pedigree is simply a statement of fact or otherwise that is made by the breeder. It is accepted by the record associations if there are no known facts to disprove it. It is accepted by the purchaser of the animal as a necessary and important part of the purchase. In one sense it is a most important part of the animal, as it carries with it the evidence that this animal is pure bred, and this is the only evidence. It also carries the reasonable assurance that this animal will breed true to type and will not "throw back" to some scrub ancestor. And this pedigree, this important document, is written by the breeder himself with none to criticize or make him afraid—until later. The whole pure-bred business is built upon the individual honor of the breeder, and when this is smirched, not only does the breeder himself suffer, but he injures every other breeder.

Naturally the next important step is to secure good breeding animals. And right here is where the matter of honesty comes in. If the young breeder is not familiar with the business he knows that he can go to the breeder of established reputation with perfect confidence because he knows he is honest and his word about the stock he has to sell is reliable. From such a breeder he can buy and know that he is getting what he pays for. This experienced breeder will be of great help to the



BEEF TO THE EARS—A GOOD TYPE TO AIM AT IN BREEDING OPERATIONS. HAVE AN IDEAL IN YOUR MIND'S EYE.

younger one, because every animal which he sells to him that makes good is an advertisement, and a good one, of his own herd. Besides this, he makes of the young breeder a permanent customer who will always go to him for fresh blood in order that he may maintain the same lines of breeding. It is an immediate asset to the young breeder to be able to advertise animals for sale that are the get of some famous bull or boar or of his sons. Men will travel far and wide to secure the get of a famous animal, and his grandsons or granddaughters will command but little less attention if they have been handled properly.

Having secured good animals, the next and perhaps the biggest job is a careful study of families and breeding lines. A pedigree, even when it is genuine and of the highest quality, does not make a good breeding animal, though it is entirely in his favor as such. Neither does the color of the hair. The laws of nature are such that, in spite of the best efforts of the best breeders, there will be some poor animals. Like begets like, and this applies to faults as well as to perfections. The whole pure-bred business is founded upon this fact, and a pedigreed animal is, or ought to be, one which has a greater number of perfections than faults and will breed these perfections rather than the faults. These perfections are attained by mating an animal which is excellent in all respects, except perhaps in one weak point, with another excellent animal which is exceptionally strong in that point. By proper selection a type can be established in some family or strain of blood and this is maintained by inbreeding or by line breeding. The young breeder will be wise who will adhere to line breeding, at least until he gains confidence in his own knowledge and skill.

Feeding is a most important part of the pure-bred live stock industry and one to which not enough attention is given. A pure-bred animal is the finest possible machine for making beef or pork or milk, but, like other machines, it needs both fuel and care. The more fuel it can consume, within proper limitations, the greater volume and higher quality of work it can perform. In a beef animal care should be taken that it shall never lose its calf fat. It was born into this world in good condition, and it should go out of it without having lost any of it. This means intelligent feeding, and not forcing, nor yet allowing the animal to run to the crib. Among other things it also means a getting rid of the idea that corn is the only feed necessary for any animal, or that even large quantities of corn are necessary in the ration. Corn is one of the most valuable feeds known, but corn alone has done more to retard progress in the breeder's art than any other

method of feeding. No animal can do his best on one kind of feed, and corn lacks in some of the elements that are necessary to the development of bone and muscle. Study the feeding problem and learn from the men who breed and fit the prize winners.

Another vital feature of the pure-bred live stock business is the selling end of it. To get the best results a man should be a good salesman and able to point out the merits of the animal, show what he has done, and the possibilities. Two classes of customers must be dealt with. The man who has had experience in this kind of breeding and who "likes the color of a good animal" and the man who has no such experience, and is only about half way inclined to engage in it. The first will know what he wants, and it will only be necessary to agree upon a price after he makes his selection. The second man does not know what he wants, and he will be more difficult to handle, as he does not understand the difference in price between a pure-bred and a scrub. Here is where skill as a salesman is most important, and here, too, is where some young breeders make grave mistakes. In order to make a sale to the man who does not understand, he is sometimes tempted to sell a poor individual in order to get the lower price offered. This poor animal may bring a higher price when sold as a breeder than he would if sold on the market, but the damage he will do your herd reputation will offset this many times over. The purchaser will not be backward in allowing it to be known where he got this animal, and he may indeed advertise its progeny as having its origin in your herd. This will give you a new battle to fight, as a poor animal from a breeding herd always "kicks back." If an animal is not such as you would keep for your own use, put him in the fattening pen and do it now.

Without buyers, very few men could afford to engage in breeding pure-bred live stock. There is a fascination about it, of course, but without the element of profit this will not last. A factor worthy of every consideration, then, is to get your buyers. If you have but few buyers you must sell at the prices they offer you, but if you have many buyers you sell at your own price, because they bid against each other. The only way to secure buyers is through advertising, whether this be done by word of mouth, by hand bills, or by the use of farm paper space. No kind of business can be successfully conducted without advertising. Great business interests have been built up solely through this medium until it is now true that the names given to certain articles are so well known that they alone are worth almost as much as the factory which produces these articles. The name alone of one article is said to be valued at a million dollars, and this value was secured solely

through advertising a good product in a judicious manner. In the breeding business reputation is everything. Reputation for honest dealing, for good animals and for prompt attention to business all spell success writ large, and these can be secured only through advertising of some sort.

The breeder who is in the business to stay should "keep his sign up," just as the merchant in town does. Neither can do business without this. Advertising of a herd should be just as permanent as advertising any other kind of merchandise. Don't allow the public—your customers—to forget that you are doing business at the same old stand. Many breeders think that they can succeed by inserting a small advertisement in their favorite farm paper for a month or two when their pigs are ready to sell. The merchant who would hang his sign out for a couple of months and then take it down for ten months would get ahead very little. People forget. We all do so, and when a breeder inserts his advertising card for a few weeks and then takes it out for the remainder of the year he fails of best results because people are not familiar with his name or his stock. He puts himself in the position every year of the new breeder who has all his reputation to win. It is not wise to be extravagant in advertising, or in anything else of value. Large space is not necessary except for quick returns, as in the case of a public sale or for the sale of stallions which have only a short selling season. A breeder's card, carefully worded and the copy changed from time to time, is all that is necessary for ordinary purposes. This space to be enlarged in the event of a larger number of animals to be moved quickly or of a public sale. This card should be kept running in the paper the year round, though smaller space may be used during between seasons and larger during the active seasons, so that the average will be the same as if the space were kept at the same size all year.

Some people, though their numbers are growing fewer, seem not to know that the advertising space, which the publisher of any standard farm paper sells them has a definite and fixed value, based on number and quality of circulation, which is just as staple as that of sugar or coffee. This is true, and no law of modern business life is more firmly established. When a breeder buys advertising space in a standard farm paper he does it for the purpose of attracting buyers. If his advertising fails to do this it is, in nine cases out of ten, his own fault in carelessly wording his advertisement or in failure to make proper changes in it from time to time. In no case can he blame the publisher who sold him the space. When the paper has carried his message to its readers it has done its full duty and all that it was paid to do. If the paper brings inquiries, that is all that can be asked of it. If no sales follow, the fault lies in lack of salesmanship.

Entering the field as a breeder of pure-bred live stock may look like a big proposition. A thorough knowledge of pedigrees, of blood lines, of quality in animals, of feeding, of advertising and of selling are all necessary, and more. In fact, a man cannot know too much to be a breeder, and yet it pays. The compensations which come to the breeder are many. As it costs no more to raise pure-bred animals than scrubs, and as they mature ready for market at an earlier age and sell for a higher price, the profits are much greater. As money making machines will do better work with better care, the pure-bred will teach the owner to give this care, and this is highly valuable knowledge which can be obtained in no other way. As these animals depend upon their owner entirely for their food and care, and as they reward him liberally when he gives it, he is taught self-reliance and self-confidence. As the breeder succeeds in his business he has the pride of achievement, of having accomplished a noteworthy thing which entitles him to the respect of his fellows. In this country the highest mead of praise goes rightfully to the man who can do things. And then he has the joy of the artist who, by his knowledge of nature's laws and their application, has created a newer, more beautiful and more useful animal form which is the envy of his neighbors, and they are ever ready and willing to pay him for doing that which they want done but can not do.

THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB

In spite of the stormy weather there was a good attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, which was held on December 30.

Secretary J. Will Kelley of the Commercial Club made an address of hearty welcome to the club in its use of the Commercial Club rooms for their monthly meetings, and followed this by a most instructive address on good roads. Secretary Kelley pointed out the advantages of improved highways to both the farmer and the merchant, and briefly outlined the policy of the Commercial Club in its work of securing them. He asked the co-operation of the farmers in this work, as no class of citizens will derive a greater benefit.

The city organization can perhaps organize and conduct a campaign such as is necessary, but the co-operation of the farmers is of vital importance. Topeka is a growing city and a live one, and much depends upon the proper development of her environs. Among these the one of first importance is the good road.

Secretary Kelley closed by inviting the farmers to become members of the Topeka Commercial Club, and it is noteworthy that every man present at the meeting whose residence lies outside the city limits voted to accept this invitation.

The regular program provided for a discussion of the question of the use of dynamite for the breaking up of hardpan. This had especial reference to the preparation of land for growing alfalfa, though the many uses of dynamite on the farm were not excluded from the discussion. The discussion was opened by Edward Lewis, who is a representative of the DuPont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., and who had come from St. Louis for the express purpose of delivering this address.

Mr. Lewis called attention to the different grades of dynamite and their uses. All dynamite is composed in part of nitroglycerine, and the percentage given to any grade indicates the amount of that substance contained in it. A high power dynamite, such as the 60 or 80 per cent kind, is used for tearing or rending, while the low power, like that marked 25 per cent, is used to heave or to exert great pressure slowly. For blasting rocks, breaking boulders, clearing stumps or digging ditches, the high power dynamite is used, while for break-

Members Discuss Dynamite as New Farm Force For Deep Cultivation

ing up hardpan or clay subsoil where the surface is not to be disturbed, the 25 per cent grade only is used.

The hardpan stratum must be bored through to determine its thickness, and then each charge of dynamite must be planted in this stratum within 10 or 12 inches of its lower side. Each charge, when exploded, will break up the hardpan or clay subsoil for a distance of eight feet on every side, or a radius of 16 feet. If the charges are placed 15 feet apart each way there will be no ground which has not felt the influence of the explosion.

The concussion and the fumes of the dynamite will kill every form of insect life within the soil, and for this reason, as well as for the loosening up of the earth, it is especially valuable in rejuvenating old orchards. It is found to have an enriching effect on the soil, though whether this is due to the release of elements from the soil or to the high amount of nitrogen contained in the dynamite was not stated.

Hardpan which has been broken up with dynamite will disintegrate and cause no further trouble, while clay subsoils thus treated will remain in good condition at least six years, which is the length of time covered by the history of these operations. This may be effective much longer, but the records do not extend beyond six years back.

In ditching, stump blowing or boulder blasting, the earth must be wet, and in all kinds of agricultural dynamiting the soil must be damp to secure best results. Land which has not been disturbed below the plow shoe has been tamped by nature, and man can do it no better. Water cannot penetrate such subsoil readily unless it be sandy, and this penetration is necessary for proper root growth as well as to bring up stores of fertility from below.

The best time for dynamiting the soil is the fall, as it is not wise to plant immediately after dynamiting, and any soil treatment administered in the fall secures the advantage of the fall and winter rains and the action of frost. Any farmer can handle dynamite with per-

fect safety if he will remember to keep metal or other very hard substances from coming in violent contact with it and will learn to be careful. Use a wooden tamping stick for tamping the dirt over the dynamite after being placed in the holes. Water is an excellent material with which to tamp if it is available.

Generally an iron or steel bar of about 2 inches in diameter can be used for making the holes for planting the dynamite, though in some cases an auger is better. As the dynamite sticks are 1 1/2 inches thick and 8 inches long, a 2-inch hole is best. For breaking up hardpan the charge should be placed nearer the bottom of the stratum than the top, and this will determine the depth, but for blasting holes for tree planting the charge should be placed at about the depth to which it is desired to set the tree.

For breaking hardpan or for rejuvenating an orchard only one-half stick of dynamite is used in each charge. This will not damage the roots of the trees and will enable them to take on a new and rapid growth, as it opens up the soil so that both rootlets and water can penetrate. A charge of one-half stick of 25 per cent dynamite is not in any way dangerous to the foundations of any building or permanent structure, and when exploded at a depth of several feet it does not even heave the surface, and only manifests itself in a slight puff of smoke. At a shallower depth it will heave the surface earth. Dynamite cannot be used successfully in sandy soils nor in very light soils unless they are very wet, but for heavy or compact soils, like clay, gumbo or hardpan, its use is a real economy. Mr. Lewis told of one drainage ditch measuring 1,700 feet in length and 8 feet wide which had been dug, ready for the water flow, in an instant, and this at a cost of only about \$400. The ground was wet and the 60 per cent dynamite charges were placed from 18 to 24 inches apart and in three rows 30 inches apart. The holes are bored or punched on an angle of about 45 degrees and all pointing the same way. A fuse is placed in

the middle hole of the middle ditch and an extra charge is placed on each side of this at a distance of 15 inches so that when the central charge is fired the concussion will more readily fire all the others in turn.

Mr. Lewis' lecture was full of interest and information and showed the immense possibilities in this new development in agricultural practice.

Hon. W. A. S. Bird, who is a large land owner and one of the most active members of the Alfalfa Club, called attention to the fact that because Kansas is progressive and was the first to attempt farming with dynamite, she had won a bad reputation "way down east." He stated that he had just returned from the national capital and other eastern points and that people there had the impression that Kansas is a hardpan country and that it is necessary to use dynamite or some other equally strenuous means in order to get crops to grow at all in Kansas. These good people should know that there is very little land in Kansas where dynamite is necessary to prepare land for agriculture, and that this new force is only used in Kansas farming to make a rich country more productive.

For generations the top soil on American farms has been turned over and over each year and has gradually given up its native fertility in the annual crops. When a deep tiller plow which will break up the soil to a depth of 18 or more inches is used there is a great and immediate increase in crop yield, the rainfall is conserved, and the mechanical condition of the soil is improved. The use of dynamite affords an easy and cheap method of breaking up this compact soil to a depth of several feet and of saving the rainfall for the summer drouth.

The government is spending millions on irrigation projects which from the very nature of things can only benefit a comparative few, while the use of dynamite for deep cultivation and moisture conservation will be of direct benefit to practically every farmer. At least such an opinion has been freely expressed by those who have used it.

After a lengthy discussion and a vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis for his valuable lecture, the club adjourned to meet on the last Saturday afternoon in January.

Five Profit Crops

By W. C. PALMER, For KANSAS FARMER

Corn, Alfalfa and clover are "five profit" crops. In other words, they will give five profits when wheat gives one. And wheat cannot give that one unless helped out by corn, alfalfa or clover.

The five profits are: (1) The crop. (2) Preparation of the land for a crop of grain and the assurance of a crop of grain. (3) The milk, butter, beef, eggs, pork or horse-power that these crops can be manufactured into. (4) The manure. (5) Distributing the income and work.

The crop of corn, alfalfa or clover will bring as much profit as the crop of grain. They are much more sure of making a crop. This makes them more profitable than the grain crops.

These crops prepare the land for a crop of grain. The cultivation given the corn saves moisture, kills weeds and plant diseases, leaving the land in condition to double the profit from the grain crop. It takes twelve to thirteen bushels of wheat to pay for raising the crop. When a 12 bushel crop just pays for its raising, a fourteen bushel crop leaves two bushels for profit. A sixteen bushel crop leaves four bushels for profit, or twice as much as the 14 bushel crop. An 18 bushel crop will leave three times as much profit and so on. That is not all that the preparation will do. It also goes a long way toward insuring a crop of grain in case the season should be unfavorable. Alfalfa and clover enrich the soil in humus and nitrogen, things a soil must have to be fertile. They also kill weeds and plant diseases. Corn, alfalfa and clover do the greatest good when they are grown in rotation with the grain crops. The corn will help the alfalfa, clover and grain and these in turn will help the corn and grain.

MILK, BUTTER, BEEF, EGGS, PORK OR
Whichever of these the corn, alfalfa or clover is manufactured into, a profit results, and usually a good one—a profit that is the most independent of the

seasons and of any other industry on the farm. The labor required in this manufacturing process is usually work that would not otherwise be utilized dur-

ing the greater part of the year. Most business cannot succeed if its plant is lying idle most of the year with labor unemployed. The grain farmer has his

TEN ACRE FARM

Inquiry Full of Interest and Much Value

We have a subscriber at Joplin, Mo., who writes the letter below, and we are opening the columns of Kansas Farmer to a discussion of the most practical means for the handling of this little farm, the paying off of the debt, etc. Our subscriber has in mind the growing of strawberries only, although his letterhead would indicate that he was a breeder of pure-bred poultry. The ideas brought out in a discussion of our subscriber's situation will, no doubt, be helpful to many another man who would or could settle himself on ten acres if he thought he could make a living and a little more on such tract. Let this subscriber have your opinion. His letter is:

"I have bought ten acres of strawberry land in Newton County, two miles from Neosho, Mo. I have built a house of four rooms and a summer kitchen of one room, and I have yet to build a barn, poultry houses, etc., and to clear my land and put it into fruits and berries.

"You know the land is rocky, like all the good berry and fruit land in the Ozarks.

"This land cost me \$1000, and the improvements will cost me almost \$1000 more. I will be in debt about \$1000 on this ten acres when I get ready to go on it, which I want to do in February of this new year.

"The question I want to ask of you is this: Can I make good on this ten acres and pay off this mortgage in five years?"

equipment and labor idle more than half the year. This could be employed in manufacturing as above outlined in a most profitable way.

When corn, alfalfa, clover and other food products are fed to stock they return four-fifths of its plant food in the manure. This has a money value greater than the profit from the average crop of wheat. The time spent in handling manure will return more profit than that spent in growing wheat without manure or rotation.

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Some years it does and other years it just lays down—gives up—leaves the farmer with a great big loss that it will take several wheat profits to make up for. Wheat does not pay the mortgage—it usually makes it. Corn, alfalfa, clover, cows and hogs pay the mortgage. They also brace up wheat so that it does not give up so easily in the face of an unfavorable season.

Corn is king and alfalfa queen, while wheat is a subject lacking nerve. When all goes well it flourishes. When things are unfavorable, it lays down; corn and alfalfa plug along making a crop. They are "five profit" crops, and without them wheat becomes a "no profit" crop.

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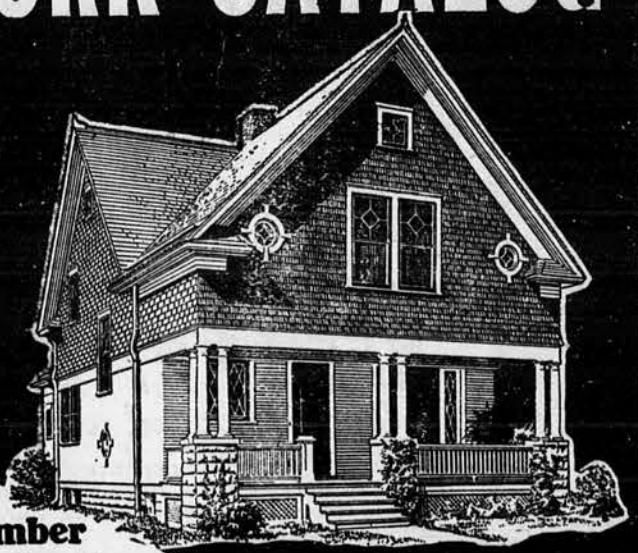
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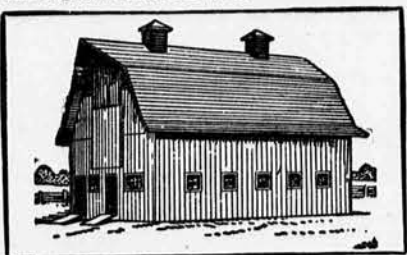
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DAILY FARM LOSSES

*Two Views, Each By a Good Farmer—
Lack of Gumption the Cause of Loss*

Recently I asked each of two farmers to write me their ideas regarding unnecessary farm losses, and which losses could be avoided—a subject I was discussing with each at the time I made the request. The letters follow, and each is worth careful reading.—Editor.

On many farms it is customary to let all the farm machinery stand out exposed to the weather, and the loss from this source is tremendous. This loss is greater from the misuse and abuse than from the actual work done. It certainly pays to shed all our farm implements.

Another loss is caused by trying to get along with old, worn-out implements. The loss of time with such is often much more than the cost of good implements. You can usually tell an up-to-date farmer by the class of machinery he uses. The more labor-saving machinery we use the better off we are in these times of scarcity of good labor. Often a delay of a few days on account of the breaking down of a machine in poor repair results in the loss of a quantity of grain and loss in quality of that saved. Another loss in using poor machinery is not only in the crop you are trying to save, but by taking more time than necessary you are neglecting some other crop that needs your attention.

We have been trying to make it plain that it pays to protect our farm machinery. So we think it also pays to protect and save our grain and hay. One of the greatest losses every year is caused by not stacking small grain. Usually threshing commences almost as soon as we are through harvesting, and we are called to help some of our neighbors thresh, while our grain stands it will grow. One of our greatest losses on the farm comes from using poor seed. A little extra time or money spent in getting good seed is well spent.

Another loss is by not utilizing all his ground. There is not a farm but what there is a little waste place here or there that could be set to trees which, in time, would furnish firewood and posts. If these places were thus used they would soon turn a profit and make the farm look much better.

Another cause for loss and worry on the farm is caused by attempting to do too much. How often do you see a man trying to cultivate 100 acres of corn and get far less than 50 acres well cultivated would have made him, besides the worry and loss of the use of the other 50 acres of ground? The most successful farmer puts in less crop and gives what he has better cultivation, and he gains much by it.

Now, Mr. Editor, our greatest loss on the farm is the needless loss of soil fertility caused by careless methods of farming, allowing our soil to wash away, by not using proper crop rotation, and, last, by not returning a portion to the soil that we take from it by keeping and feeding our crops to a good class of live stock.—H. B. WALTER, Powhattan, Kan.

The leaks on the farm are so many bleaching and wasting in the shock, and often before it comes our turn to thresh there comes a big rain or two and our grain is greatly damaged. Besides, no grain threshed out of the shock is in as good condition as when properly stacked. I actually believe that fully 10 per cent, if not more, of the value of our small grain is lost every year by not stacking as soon as possible after harvest.

There is enough loss by stacking alfalfa and clover to build a good hay shed and pay for it with the hay usually lost.

If we must stack hay, use some up-to-date hay stacking machines and by making the stacks large the waste is greatly reduced.

Another loss is caused by not having the farm fenced so that we may utilize what usually goes to waste. If we can turn the hogs into a stubble field, every bit of the grain will be saved and the pasture they get there goes a long way toward saving high-priced grain. Also, many a fine fall pasture is wasted by having corn in the same field as small grain and no division fence.

One of the great farm losses results from or through the care of live stock, the principal causes of which may be summed up as follows: Lack of protection or shelter, poor grade of stock, improper feeding and lack of care or neglect. Many a farmer wastes fully one-half of his feed by feeding it into a lot of scrubs, including horses, cattle,

hogs and poultry. In the horse line, we may take the example of a man raising colts from a scrub mare weighing from 900 to 1100 pounds and possibly get a \$50 colt, when by using a good grade draft mare weighing from 1400 to 1700 pounds he could with very little more expense raise a \$100 colt.

And how many of our farmers raise cattle bred for a purpose? Many of them raise most "any old kind" that has not been bred either for milk or beef, and with such breeding he gets but little of either. Many of our cattle do not pay their board bills, let alone make a profit. The same is true of hogs, yet I believe the average farmer has a better grade of hogs than of other animals. Why feed hogs a bushel of corn for six to ten pounds of gain, when the same feed will produce from twelve to sixteen pounds of pork? Is this not a great waste to the farmer?

Many a man says, "Well, this may all be so, but I cannot afford to buy good breeding stock," when, in fact, his scrub stock is losing him much more than the additional price necessary for good breeding stock. But let us have ever so good breeding, our live stock ceases to make us a profit if not sheltered in winter and properly fed and cared for.

What is true of good animal blood is true, also, of good seed. We may often, without any extra work, increase our crop yield from one-fourth to one-half by using good seed. Not only is this true in selecting the variety, but also in getting the seed saved and cared for in such a manner that a large per cent of them are hard to enumerate. There is the exposure of tools to the weather, the neglect to keep them properly repaired and painted, the wasting of feed on scrub stock which should be fed only the best, and dozens of other leaks, both great and small, which every intelligent farmer sees every day. But the principal cause of all leaks, is gumption.

To illustrate: Last spring when Farmer John commenced farm operations, his team was not in as good condition for the work before them as they should have been, simply because Farmer John did not have the gumption to give them a little extra feed and a little extra care before spring work commenced. So they lost flesh rapidly, and the colts are not so good as they ought to be because their dams did not furnish them the needed nourishment, consequently, a serious leak for want of gumption.

Farmer John wants to put in some oats. He has spent many hours in frivolity, and he neglected to clean his seed, but the time has come to plant. He puts them in just as they are, the weak and strong together. He has pretty nearly finished the job, but it is Saturday afternoon, and he thinks he will go to town and give them one more stroke of the harrow on Monday. On Monday it rains; the work is not completed; his oats turn out a poor crop; a leak of 20 bushels to the acre. All for the want of gumption.

Next comes the corn. The seed has not been tested. The result, a poor stand; it has to be planted over, extra work for the team which wasn't counted on, but the team is not in shape, so he runs the listen shallow one way to get it in, for it is getting late and the alfalfa is coming on. At last he has it in, but Farmer John is behind with his work and his team is not in shape to press things. The horses have no steam, and Farmer John has no gumption, so the alfalfa is put up in a hurried way; no time to cock it up, just bunch it with the rake—that will do, maybe it will not rain, but then it does. The leak is large, but Farmer John is behind and must get into his corn. The corn is growing fast; the weather is getting hot. John didn't press things when he could. He cannot press them now if he would.

Part of the corn has been cultivated the third time, but the second crop of alfalfa must be attended to, so the other 20 acres will have to go. Now it is dry and hot, evaporation of soil moisture goes on rapidly, and there is no dust mulch to save it, and the weeds are robbing the corn of food and drink. Here is a leak of 10 bushels per acre by (Continued on page eleven)

Overland

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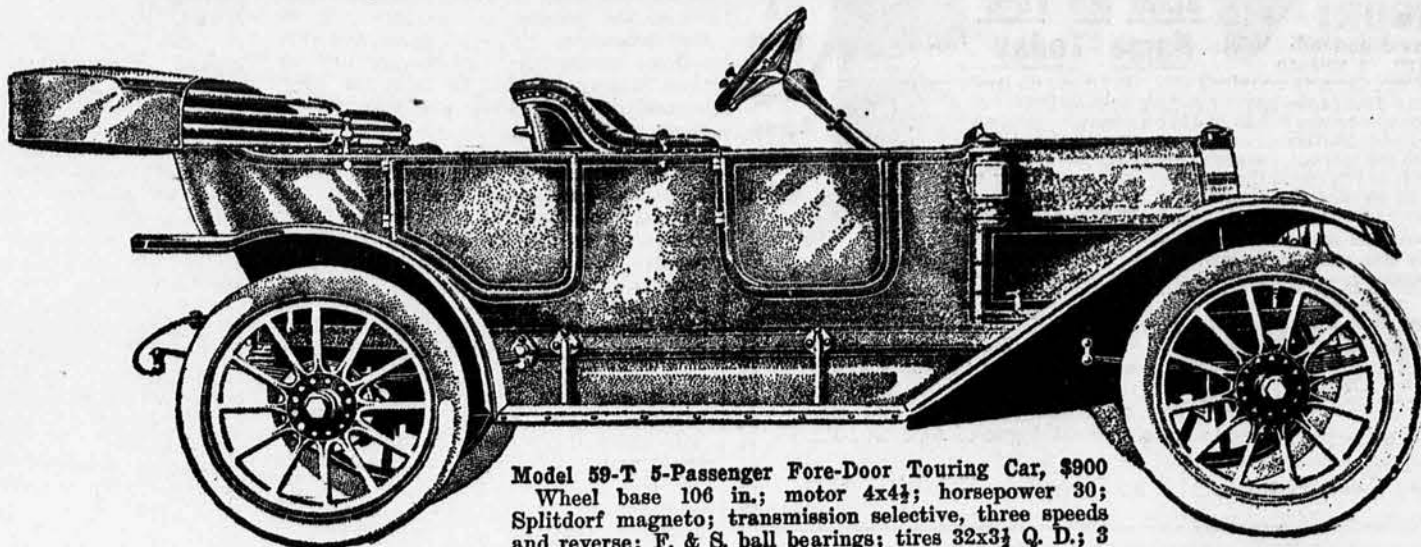
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THE FARM



A railway journal reports a heretofore unheard of use for Kafir. The editor visited the Butler County Kafir carnival this fall and wrote his paper that one man he met had recently shipped 25 cars of Kafir to a distillery in Kentucky, to be used in making whisky, which when so produced is regarded as fine the day it comes from the still as a five-year-old corn whisky. That is the final test for Kafir. It surely is as good corn, and here is hoping Kansas farmers grow more of it.

Syracuse, Kansas, has a club for dry farmers and meetings of which are held weekly. In summer the meetings are held out of doors and in winter in the city hall. This is, of course, a farmers' club. It was organized by farmers who have been successful by dry farming methods. The dry farming idea is getting a hold here and there and will eventually become a widespread idea in Kansas. Dry farming spells cure-all for failing or short crops, but the idea is built on moisture conservation and is sound.

Humus, the decaying vegetable matter of the soil, tends to prevent soil erosion. Humus absorbs and retains moisture. When the ground contains an abundance of moisture the rains are absorbed and carried into the subsoil. Therefore the rain is not left on the surface to wash ditches. Keep the soil full of humus if you desire to stop the soil washing. Have the grasses and legumes occupy a prominent place in the rotation for those hillside fields. Soil erosion can never be prevented entirely, but it can be greatly reduced if you manage the fields as you should.

One deplorable thing in connection with farming in some parts of Kansas is that our farmers are buyers instead of sellers of horses. In another section which is given over almost entirely to the growing of wheat, farmers do not even attempt to grow the corn for their own work stock, and, growing no corn, grow no hogs for the family's pork. Such a system is wrong—very much wrong—and the reputation of farming and the pocketbooks of our farmers are suffering accordingly. It is such farming as this that causes many a young man to feel that farming does not pay, and leads him to seek his fortune in other walks of life.

Just to show that the agricultural papers and college professors are not the only fellows talking what is regarded by some folks as nonsense, the following is taken from the speech of a farmer before the meeting of his Grange recently. The man farms by what he talks, too: "The problem is not only to make the soil produce the best and biggest crops possible, but to so manage the soil and farming operations that the farm shall continue to produce such crops that our children and our children's children shall have enough to eat, as we have had. It rests with the farmers of the present day to turn over to the farmers of the next generation the soil unimpaired in its fertility so that it may be able to meet the very urgent demands that are sure to be made upon it."

The farmers of the United States should produce every dollar's worth of human food possible. It is necessary that they do this to feed the American people. When the consumption of this country exceeds the supply prices get high, and when those prices get too high the consuming public begins to look for some country producing a surplus, and then we begin importing products which our own farmers could as well produce. Then we are in competition with new land, cheap labor, or some other phase of cheap production, and our own farmers suffer. The most recent example of what we are getting at is the organization of a beef producing syndicate which will grow and feed cattle in Brazil for the beef markets of this country. The ranges of this country now being a thing of the past, our beef can and will be produced on the farm. The

farmer who grows a dozen or two steers per year can fatten and place them on the market at a lower cost than anyone else, and it is up to him to do it.

At this writing the news press is full of reports of the suffering of live stock, and in fact the loss of much from the scarcity of feed in the western third of Kansas and eastern Oklahoma. While such reports are usually exaggerated, we have no doubt that they contain much truth. Trips late last summer and early last fall through these sections by this editor revealed an unusual shortage of feed, but since in many localities surplus cattle were months ago shipped to market, it was our hope that feed supply would be ample for the remaining animals. But, along the lines of railroad over which we traveled, we did not see a farm on which there was not enough green feed in sight to fill at least one 100-ton silo. One hundred tons of silage will feed 30 head of cattle, large and small as they go, 220 days, or seven months—the entire dry feeding season. This same feed cut and shocked in the usual way would hardly start the season. A silo would look mighty good just now to many a man.

Moisture conservation is not a sure cure for crop failure. Every farmer, though, knows what three or four inches of additional rain during a dry season will do, and when it is realized that it is possible and feasible to conserve moisture to that extent it begins to look as though the saving of moisture from one year to another would help some in case of short rainfall. Three or four inches of rain carried over from one season to the next means three or four hundred tons of water an acre in the subsoil—water enough to carry a growing crop through any ordinary dry weather. It is possible to carry even more than this from one year to another, says A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor of crops at the Kansas Agricultural College. How can the rainfall be saved? Plow the field as soon as the crop has been harvested. If it is spring or summer, follow the plow with a drag. The rains will soak into the soil instead of running off the surface or evaporating. Fall plowing should not be dragged, as there is danger of the soil either packing or becoming dry and blowing. The extra expense of following such a plan ought not to cost more than a dollar an acre at most. Many places it could be done at a much smaller cost. It pays big interest on the investment even at the higher figure.

Recently President Waters, of Kansas Agricultural College, made comparisons between agricultural conditions existing in Denmark and Kansas. A generation ago Denmark was on the verge of bankruptcy while at the present time she stands foremost in the world as an exporter of agricultural products, in proportion to her population, besides supporting 155 persons on every square mile of soil. Her exports average \$9 per year in value for every cultivated acre of ground. Eight out of every ten of her farmers own the land which they farm, while in Kansas four out of every ten farmers are tenants. "We are moving things around too much," said he. "We can and should produce nearly everything we need on our own farms. We ship our corn and feeder cattle to Kansas City and then buy them back again, to feed the corn to the steers then ship the fat cattle back to Kansas City." A recent investigation in Marion County by President Waters revealed the fact that corn raised there was being shipped to Kansas City, while but 50 miles west corn was not to be bought and feeders had to dispose of their stock in a half-fat condition. We sell our grain and vegetables, then buy them back again in tin cans and packages with half a dozen profits tacked on. Our stock is shipped to the markets and we buy back the chops and steaks at more than double the selling price.

Kansas wheat helps put quality into a lot of Minnesota flour.

DAILY FARM LOSSES

(Continued from page eight)

actual test—200 bushels at 80 cents per bushel, \$160. So, he has to suffer all this loss for want of gumption.

Gumption will gather up the odds and ends of time and put them to good use. It will oil and mend harness, fix the fence, save the garden, paint the machinery and keep your buildings painted and in good repair; it will select good seed and prepare a good seed-bed; it will put the finest stock upon the farm and take proper care of it there; it cares but little for gun clubs or baseball, but builds highway bridges, and schools, and attends to fairs and farmers' institutes, and stops almost every leak upon the farm.—ROBERT THOMPSON, Garrison, Kan.

Results From Subsoiling.

It has been found by government experts that subsoiling greatly increases the yield of cotton. Last year's crop, although greatly damaged by the weevil and dry season, was the largest ever harvested in this country. The reason for this, it is believed, is that so many growers adopted the practice of deep cultivation. To a Kansas man it would look that if deep cultivation were good for the cotton grower it would likewise be good for the corn grower.

Saves One-third Corn and All Hay.

That the silo is a good thing is shown by our subscriber, O. H. Allen, Wabash, Neb., who writes:

"I have shipped my silage-fed cattle, and am well pleased with the results. I fed 235 head of heifers and cows, principally heifers, for 100 days. They put on 341 pounds per head during the 100 days fed.

"By feeding silage I saved about one-third of the corn bill and practically all of the hay bill. My cattle consumed about two pounds of hay per day, 12 pounds of corn and about 25 pounds of silage.

"The average feeder who has not had experience in feeding silage is under the impression that silage scours cattle, but such is not the case. During this feeding period I don't think I had a critter scour, and they had all the shell corn they would consume."

Weeds Injure the Farmer.

They withdraw from the growing crops more or less of the fertility of the soil and retard their full development by crowding and overshadowing them.

Weeds such as bindweed, thistles, pig-weeds, lambsquarters, docks, etc., make harvesting a heavier job by increasing the draft and cause extra wear on the binder and mower.

Weeds delay the curing of grain and hay.

They make threshing more difficult and the cleansing of grain and seed more tedious.

Very few of them have any food value for stock, while some, such as squirrel tail grass, wild oats and porcupine grass, which have barbed awns, are injurious to animals.

Many of the more serious weeds, such as perennial sow thistle, oftentimes interfere with a proper rotation of crops and the presence of weeds on a farm detracts from its appearance and reduces its value in the eyes of an intending purchaser.

About Fence Posts.

In some tests to determine the durability of farm timbers found that large posts usually last longer than small ones of the same wood. It makes no difference, says a report received by the Department of Agriculture, which end of the post is put in the ground, except that preference should be given to the sounder or larger end. In stiff clay soil the posts generally rot just beneath the surface of the ground, whereas in porous, sandy, or gravelly soil, they usually rot throughout the buried portion. Posts standing in constantly wet soils last longer than in soils which are alternately wet and dry. Seasoning does not seem to have any marked effect on durability. Timber growing rapidly and in the open is not so good as the same variety growing in the woods. The evidence appears to show that it is not a good time to cut posts just as the tree begins to grow in early spring. The wood at the center of the tree is not so good as that just inside the sap wood. In an average lot of so-called first-class posts on the market a number can usually be selected that are defective, though they may

Please stop and consider—you men who use tires.

Note how motorists are coming to this patented type.

Last year's output would completely equip 102,000 cars.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have come to outsell every other tire in existence.

Yet the sale is only beginning. In two years the demand has multiplied six times over.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That's the result of experience.

Men have proved that these tires cut tire bills in two.

Men want oversize tires—men want tires that can't rim-cut—when they cost no extra price.

So, as fast as men learn the facts, they insist on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Tire Bills Cut in Two

These are the facts we ask you to consider.

The old-type tire—the hooked base tire—rim-cuts when partly deflated.

Such a tire, if punctured, may be wrecked in a moment—ruined beyond repair.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.

No-Rim-Cut tires save that wreck and that worry. They make rim-cutting entirely impossible.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize.

That means more air—more carrying capacity. It avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

Under average conditions, 10 per cent oversize adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Our average

oversize, measured by cubic capacity, is much over 10 per cent. A recent comparison with five other makes showed it 16.7 per cent.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost no extra price.

So these features are free. The saving is clear.

Do you wonder that tens of

thousands of users insist on these patented tires?

The Final Tire

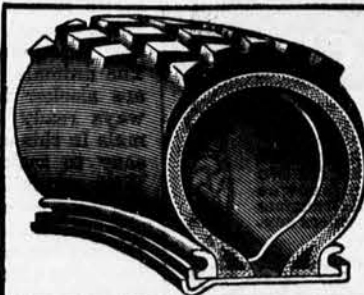
We have spent 13 years in making automobile tires.

After 13 years of constant improvement, we have brought these tires close to perfection. It will never be possible, in our estimation, to make a better tire.

These perfect tires—made so they can't rim-cut, made oversize—are the tires which we offer you.

Consider these facts and judge for yourself if it pays men to insist on them.

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts which motor car owners should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

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

(457)

appear sound and firm. The defectiveness is usually indicated by a somewhat darker color than normal, especially near the center of the tree.

Value of Green Manure.

It is a well-established fact that the soils of the arid regions are as a rule deficient in organic matter. This deficiency may be overcome to a certain extent by any of the three common methods of adding organic matter to the soil, which are as follows: (a) By green manures and crop residues; (b) By accumulating in pasturing; (c) By applications of farm manures.

Of the methods mentioned, the first is the most important and least practiced. It consists mainly in the growing of a crop which is plowed under while it is green and succulent as it decomposes most readily at that stage. Leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, field peas and vetches, are usually recommended for green manures. They have the special power of obtaining their nitrogen from the air through the agency of bacteria inhabiting the tubercles on the roots.

The characteristic advantages of green manures to the soil are as follows:

1. Increases its fertility by the large amount of organic matter which it acquires.

2. Increases its water-holding capacity.

3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.

4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface soil.

Sure Booster for Kafir.

Twenty years ago Kansas Farmer editor learned the value of Kafir as a feed and its value as an almost sure crop in sections where corn was practically a failure, or at least so uncertain that it could not be depended upon to furnish the grain necessary for live stock. The editor has always boosted Kafir, and has printed columns in its favor while other Kansas papers have been printing inches. The letter below from our subscriber gives the farmer's view, and is a vindication of Kansas Farmer teaching.—Editor.

"I would offer the suggestion that you farm paper editors shove Kafir more than you do. I am certain that it should be the standard crop instead of being considered a make-shift or catch crop for dry years.

"There is no use trying to dodge the fact that corn will not make a full crop in Kansas very often. And when we do get a full crop it is still not as valuable as Kafir put on the same ground and tended the same.

"Kafir can be made to reach the 40 bushel mark on any upland in Kansas by proper tending and selection of seed. I have grown it as a main crop from its first introduction, and find it the

equal of corn in all ways, and the fodder much superior to corn.

"My experience has been that it should never be threshed, but fed either in the head or ground head and all. Either of these ways it will keep indefinitely, but when threshed it will not keep, and is not good feed, as stock swallow too much of it whole. When threshed it makes too heavy a meal for feeding stock if ground, unless bran is added. When ground in the head I have found it to be fully the equal of corn chop and bran mixed, and much cheaper.

"The farmers of the state have been too careless in selecting seed, and have let it get too late in maturing. I have kept the time of ripening down to September 10, and anyone can do this by selecting the earliest heads for a number of years.—J. G. MITCHELL, Lafontaine, Kan.

The by-products of the packing houses are the source of no small part of their revenue, if reports are to be believed.

The rapidly increasing price of land is the cause of much emigration to new countries; of large individual ownership and of a great increase in the number of tenants, as well as of high taxes. All this results in a decrease in number of farmer land owners and a rapid decrease in the fertility of the soil.

Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. \$1.25

GREATEST SALE ON RECORD

Best Quality Barbed Wire at Wrecking Prices

We bought from Manufacturers an enormous stock at an exceedingly low price. You get the benefit. All this Wire is put up on reels regularly, same as you would buy it from any concern. Prices quoted below are for prompt acceptance only:

Lot No. 2 A. D. 25—Painted Barbed Wire, full weight, 2 and 4 point, about 100 lbs. to the reel, per 100 lbs., \$1.50
 Lot No. 2 A. D. 26—Galvanized, same as above, per 100 lbs., \$1.85
 Lot No. 2 A. D. 27—Special Barbed Wire, put up on reels, containing 50 rods exactly to the reel, light weight. Price per reel for the painted, \$1.30
 Lot No. 2 A. D. 28—Price per reel for Galvanized, 50 rod reels, \$1.40

Now is the time to place your order while these remarkably low prices exist. Never before have such quotations been made. No one can equal our low prices. We urge you to buy now, even if you are not ready to have your Wire go forward. We will accept a reasonable deposit and enter your order, shipping at such time as suits you. We can ship immediately from our Chicago stock.

26-inch Hog Fencing Extra Heavy Galvanized

Per Rod 15c

Here is a fine heavy weight smooth spring wire galvanized Hog Fencing, 26 inches high, strongly constructed. The best all around fencing manufactured. Don't compare this fencing with the cheap light weight kind so extensively being advertised. This is a Fence built for continuous and lasting service. It's the kind of a fence every up-to-date owner ought to buy. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Price, put up in 20 and 40 rod coils, per rod, 15c. This same fencing is furnished in all heights from 20 to 60 inch at correspondingly low prices.

A complete line of Fencing in all heights, "Premier" Driveway and Farm Gates at 1-3 less than usual prices. Also a complete line of Walk Gates and Poultry Gates. Write for our prices on Ornamental Lawn Fencing. We can furnish anything required at a material saving in price. All quotations sent by mail. Prices are made subject to prior sale on account of limited stock.

Write Today for Free Wire & Fence Catalog No. RA 61

Our catalog on Wire and Fencing quotes lower prices than that offered by any other concern in the world. We can furnish anything required in Fencing, Wire, Staples, Nails, etc., etc.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

Smooth Galvanized Wire, Per 100 Lbs., \$1.25

Lot No. 2 A. D. 29—Suitable for Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines or any purpose where ordinary Wire is used. This Galvanized Wire which we offer at this remarkably low price is new regular stock, except that it comes in irregular lengths, ranging anywhere from 80 to 220 ft. We bundle these lengths together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as what you would buy in the regular way. The only difference being that these lengths are not continuous. This Wire is known as Galvanized Wire Shorts. Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. It is extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders and for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. Prices as follows:

No. 6 gauge	\$1.25
No. 7 gauge	1.35
No. 8 gauge	1.40
No. 9 gauge	1.50
No. 11 gauge	1.60
No. 12 gauge	1.65
No. 14 gauge	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your order promptly, as these low prices will soon exhaust our stock.

WIRE NAILS, Per Keg \$1.50

Lot No. 2 A. D. 33—10,000 kegs of new regular Wire Nails, put up 100 lbs. to a keg. These Nails are mixed, all kinds in a keg. We do not guarantee any regular assortment. They are same as made by Nail Factories. Make a fine handy assortment. There is nothing the matter with these nails outside of the fact that they are mixed together. This certainly is an opportunity for you to make a purchase. Our price, per keg, \$1.50

Wire for Reinforced Concrete

Lot No. 2 A. D. 30.

Our reinforced concrete stays are made of heavy galvanized wire, superior to smooth or twisted wire. They cannot slip and are galvanized on the inside. We can furnish any length. Price per 100 lbs., \$2.25

GALVANIZED STAPLES

Lot No. 2 A. D. 35. New regular Fence Staples, put up in 100 lb. lots, also in smaller packages. When ordered in lots of 100 lbs., our price, per pound, 3c. Price per keg of 100 lbs., \$3.50

Fence Posts

Write for our low quotations, advising us how many you need and what length.

Telephone Wire

High Grade BB Telephone Wire, 40 percent saving. Write for quotations.

Our Stock includes practically everything under the sun: Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Bedding, Machinery, Lumber and Building Material, Hardware, etc., etc. Write today for catalog.

LIVE STOCK



In the mind of J. G. Arbuthnot of Cuba, Kansas, who is one of the greatest hog raisers in the state, there is nothing which quite equals santonin for killing worms in hogs. This substance is hard to dissolve and must be soaked a long time in water before ready for use. After the solution is made a dose of from two to six grains to the hog is given, according to age and size.

Mr. Arbuthnot is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College who is applying the knowledge gained in that institution to farm life. He has devoted special attention to raising hogs for market, and during the last four years his sales of hogs have averaged nearly \$13,500 per year. He has built what is thought to be one of the largest and most commodious hog houses in the state and fitted it with every convenience, even to electric lights, which are supplied with current generated by a private farm plant. He is credited with knowing something about hogs.

In 1909 there were 62 silos in Kansas, and now there are more than 2,000, but these are not all owned by dairymen, not even a large proportion of them. The beef producers, the horse raisers and the hog men are all coming to a better knowledge of the value of ensilage as an animal ration. One man in Lyon County found that the dry weather had struck his corn just at the wrong time and that it would not make ears. He at once cut the corn crop and put it into the silos, of which he had two, and as he did not have the stock to feed it out, he sold the 200 tons of ensilage for \$700 cash. Only \$3.50 per ton. Not a big price for ensilage, but very fair when we consider that it had no ears in it and when we remember that under the common method of farming this corn field would have been a total loss, we can see that this \$700 was "like finding it."

This ensilage was bought by a big cattle feeder who is at this time very much pleased with results, though he has not yet completed the feeding period. The animals eat less of expensive grain, are sleeker in appearance, and are always ready for their feed. With animals in this condition it is comparatively easy to make beef and do it quickly. With our million acres of alfalfa for use the year round and with the silo to supply succulent feed during the winter and the dry season of summer when the pasture gets short, the problem of beef production will come much nearer being solved.

Americans will never see cheap beef again in the sense to which they have been accustomed. Heretofore, with free pasturage on government land, we have had cheaper beef than any other people on earth, unless we except those of the Argentine, in South America. Americans have had their beef supplied to them at a cost actually below that of production, and the cattle kings of the long ago did not get rich at the business. Now all this is changed, and farmers will not grow beef for market unless there is a profit in it. This profit can only be obtained, under present-day conditions, by the use of well bred stock and by economical methods of feeding. Making beef is a business by itself and requires brains, knowledge and industry. The beef we get now is better than range beef, and is made much quicker. At 18 months the modern steer is a better beef animal than the range steer was at four years.

With her enormous increase in population and a consequent restriction of the beef-making area to the farm instead of the range or ranch, the problem of beef making in America is in a transition stage. More mouths to feed, a greater congestion of population in the cities and among the non-producing classes, and fewer farmers, and a constriction of the beef-making area, the market is sure to grow better as the years go by. People simply must have meat, and beef is their choice. If this is not available, then sheep or pork, or even horses, might be substituted, but never with satisfaction. The English speaking people, who have never been conquered by any other race in their history, are a beef-

eating people, and who shall say that this food has not had much to do with the development of that splendid physical and mental vigor which has made of them the greatest people since the world began?

Fat stock shows teach many lessons to those who would learn. While it is not necessary or even desirable that all farmers should attempt to produce prize-winning animals, it is desirable that some do so, as from these much can be learned that will be directly profitable to those who do not aspire to prizes, but who do want profit. The champion ear lot of fat steers at the International were so fed that they never had a hungry moment. On the other hand they were not over-fed and did not get off their feed and lose time and flesh. Three important points will be noted in the production of these champions. Grain stomachs were developed in the calves before they were weaned, and oats were made liberal use of as a ration, than which there is no grain better for a growing animal. Then their appetites were kept satisfied at all times, but without overfeeding or permitting them to go off their feed. Again, they were fed such rations and in such variety as to simultaneously encourage both the growth and the laying on of flesh and fat.

Baby beef cannot be produced by first growing the animal and then fattening him, and no other kind of beef production is profitable now. A prize winner must never lose his calf fat. In the champion ear lot at the International feeding was begun before weaning, and such a variety of feedstuffs as would keep the appetites on edge were used: corn, oil meal, cotton seed meal, molasses feed and roots were included in the bill of fare, and this included corn in the roasting ear stage during a part of the time.

No championships can be won or even seriously competed for without good breeding. With good blood a champion is possible and a good market animal sure. Without good blood only average results can be expected at the best, and these not often. Perhaps never in late years has there been so good an opportunity to get a start in pure-bred animals as right now. Prices are right, conditions are right, and prospects are right.

Kansas Horse Breeders.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association held its regular annual meeting at Kansas State Agricultural College during the state institute. Classification of horses at county fairs, work of the stallion registry board, unsoundness in horses, care of the horse's foot, diseases caused by corn smut, and a report on the big horse feeding experiment at Fort Riley last year, were the subjects discussed by college and experiment station officials. Officers were elected for the next year as follows: President, H. W. Avery, Wakefield; vice-presidents, Ralph Snyder, James Thompson, John Barr, T. H. Terry, John Bishop, Ralph McKenney, George B. Ross, John Peck; secretary, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State Agricultural College; treasurer, N. H. Holdeman, Meade. By an amendment to the by-laws all Kansas owners of pure-bred mares and all Kansas owners of stallions licensed by the state registry board shall be entitled to membership without dues.

The College Serum Plant.

There are more than 2,000,000 hogs in Kansas. To vaccinate these once a year would require more than 60,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum. To produce this amount of serum would cost more than \$90,000. If only one-half the number were vaccinated once a year it would require more than one-half million dollars to produce the serum. The last legislature appropriated \$3,500 to enable the State Agricultural College to provide serum for the state. Hog cholera became epidemic and continued so throughout the summer. The serum plant was swamped with orders. The college had more than \$16,000 tied up in the work—money bor-

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Great French Remedy

THIS Wonderful Liniment, in use for over 30 years, is a most marvelous Human Flesh Healer, and a Sure-Quick-Safe remedy for every known pain, requiring external treatment. Thousands have and thousands more will testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

Penetrating, Healing, Soothing. Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. One tablespoonful will do more than a whole bottle of any other Liniment. As an external application has no equal for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Burns, Bolls and Swellings.

A "365" Day Liniment

Safe and Reliable—for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes:—"I have been using Caustic Balsam ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet." A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard Veterinary remedy of the world. "My right arm was crippled for two years. I spent \$500 doctor bills and finally tried Caustic Balsam. My arm is now as good as ever."—E. E. Lowe, Blackburn, Okla. Price \$1.50 per bottle at all Drugists or sent by express prepaid. Write for free booklet and read what others say.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Heider Eveners

are exactly true to name. They even up the load on your horses. They prevent abuse and injury to your horses. They save time and worry by making the heavy farm work easy. Thousands of farmers now use Heider Eveners, everyone recommends them as a good investment because they are better made, work better, last longer than any other Eveners on the market.

HEIDER EVENERS work free without side draft. They are made for 2, 4, 6 or 8 horses. The Heider Eveners will pull all plows, work four horses in line for hitching to all plows, work one horse in line for hitching to all plows, work one horse in line for hitching to all plows, work one horse in line for hitching to all plows. Just the thing for your wagon to pull the furrow, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Heider Eveners are made in all sizes and are the best thing for your wagon to pull the furrow, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Heider Eveners are made in all sizes and are the best thing for your wagon to pull the furrow, grain drill or any other implement with pole.

Ask Your Dealer for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock don't accept any other. Write to us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than satisfied because none are so good as the Heider Eveners.

Heider Mfg. Co., 140 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.

You Can Plow 40 Acres a Day

Forty acres are an easy possibility with the REEVES MULTIPLE GANG PLOW. The only really successful outfit is the Reeves Flexible-Frame Engine Gang Plow

because it does perfect work in all conditions of land. Flexible frame and running of plows in pairs gives REEVES PLOWS a great advantage over others. There are a dozen points of Reeves superiority.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

telling the whole story of traction plowing. Shows plowing scenes and gives letters from users. Either steam-lift or hand-lift plows can be furnished for either steam or gas tractors.

REEVES & COMPANY
 118 5th Street, COLUMBUS, IND.

rowed from other funds. Since January 1, 1911, the serum plant has produced more than 1,000,000 cubic centimeters. Twenty cubic centimeters are needed for one dose. To save money, finally, and give the hogs permanent immunity, the veterinary department officials are urging farmers to use the "simultaneous," or double method, at the start. This is more expensive, but it gives the hog a long license to live, free from disease.

Worms in Sheep.

I lost a spring lamb this fall. It laid around four or five days and then died. It did not scour, but was normal in that way. It just moped around and ate some until the last day, when it died. I cut it open and could find nothing wrong until I came to the stomach, and then there were two balls, or chunks; one was about one inch through or a little more, by two inches long, and the other about the size of a small hulled walnut. The first one looked like hair or wool almost red and hard, but when it was opened it was full of worms about one inch long and about the size of a number 40 thread, and they were red and white striped. The stripes run from one end to the other and about two or three times around. The other was soft, but contained just the same kind of worms as the first, only they were not so far developed. The first ball was tight against the outlet. I killed a yearling for mutton and it contained a few, but not in compact form. Can you give a cure or preventative, and oblige?—H. S. YOUNG, Rantoul, Kan.

WORMS: Give turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; area nut, 2 drams; castor oil, 3 ounces. Mix and give at once on empty stomach as a drench.

Live Stock Auction Sales.

A successful auction sale of pure-bred live stock is the result of careful and painstaking effort, and not of luck.

The auction is not only a quick means of turning stock into cash, but it is the very best possible way to advertise this stock.

Nothing but the best animals, in the best condition, should be offered in an auction, as each one sold is a living advertisement of your herd and your methods.

Never put a poor individual or an ailing one into an auction sale. You are sure to hear from him, and you cannot deny him.

Spend all you can afford—go the limit on advertising, as you must have buyers, and advertising is the cheapest and surest way to get them.

Make an attractive catalog, and make it tell something. A pedigree is necessary, but a record of performance will get more buyers. If a sow has big litters, tell about them. Such a catalog is good advertising.

Never allow anything to interfere with the run of bids. If you put a poor animal into the ring or allow a dog fight, the later sales will suffer.

Make your crowd comfortable, and make them feel that they are welcome. No one will buy well if he is chilled or wet, and the fellow with the big appetite for sandwiches may be the big breeder of the future.

Use the best live stock and agricultural papers that cover your territory, and see that your advertising copy is well prepared and the space used is ample. If you cannot handle the copy satisfactorily, the field men or the editor will help.

Farmers are always the steady buyers and make the back bone of the sale. Breeders have stock of their own to sell, therefore advertise to the farmers, without neglecting the breeders. Get an auctioneer who knows when to quit. Many a sale is spoiled by an auctioneer hanging on after he has secured fair value, and this hurts the sale of the other animals.

Pure-bred live stock business is done absolutely on honor. A pedigree is simply the breeder's honor given in detail. Nothing that even smells of crookedness must come near the sale ring.

Horse Feeding.

One of the objects to be sought in the great horse feeding experiment conducted at Fort Riley last year, in which nearly 1,000 horses were under observation, was to find some substitute for oats. Another object was to determine those proper combinations of feeds which are most easily supplied from the vicinity of the posts where the horses may be stationed. The army has a fixed ration composed of oats, corn and timothy or prairie hay, and it not infrequently happens that some of these cannot read-

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In 14 Colors.
To Hang
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Home**



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In 14 Colors**

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55
2 Miles in	1:55
14 Miles Averaging	1:55
30 Miles Averaging	1:57
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59
120 Miles Averaging	2:02

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times. Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 clip, when only 25 months old, in 1911. Also Paced Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Cattle will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One!

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his Present Splendid Physical Condition. This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I own The Painting and have reserved It Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the Finest they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed Absolutely Free, To Farmers or Stockraisers OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, If You Own Stock and Answer Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and Answer These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to Stockowners.

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FOR THIS SLENDID PICTURE. I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE \$10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture. Address,

M. W. SAVAGE - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis

FREE BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF DAN PATCH

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 25 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in your Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of any Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

Free for Stockowners, Postage Prepaid

For over 25 years I have been guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Always Saves Grain.

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58, George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:30, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. It Always Saves Grain.

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK. International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results.

Its Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT."

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived. He Also Has 40 in Official Speed List.

He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all the Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

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1912 Pratt-Forty

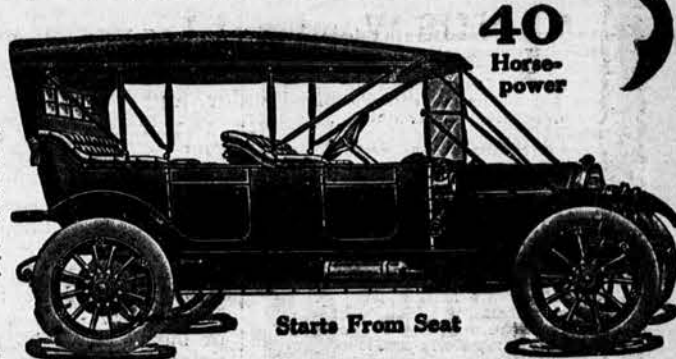
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Elkhart, Indiana



Starts From Seat

ily be supplied in some sections of the country, and this necessitates long shipments or a substitution of other feeds more readily obtainable.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the State Agricultural College, who conducted these experiments, found that there is no better feed than oats, though it is not the cheapest. He found that other feeds can be substituted for oats which will produce equally good results and at a much lower cost. The best ration, though not the cheapest, is composed of oats 4 pounds, corn 6 pounds, bran 4 pounds, and timothy hay 12 pounds for each 1,000 pounds of horse. The hay to be fed in a light allowance in the morning and a heavy one at night, with none at noon.

A much cheaper ration, and one which produced nearly as good results, was composed of corn 6 pounds, bran 8 pounds, oil meal 1 pound, and alfalfa 10 pounds for each 1,000 pounds of horse. Alfalfa hay, when properly fed, is a much better ration than either timothy or prairie hay, and will cheapen the cost of the daily ration from 25 to 40 per cent. Trouble comes not from feeding alfalfa hay, but from feeding too much of it. It is really surprising how small a bunch of alfalfa will make a full ration for a horse. As it is richer in protein than any other hay, it must be sparingly used when other concentrates are fed. Kidney trouble is not caused by feeding alfalfa, but by feeding too much of it, and when properly fed so that the horse will clean up every leaf and want more, it is a very satisfactory feed for livery and work horses. However, alfalfa which is to be used as horse feed should be allowed to become much riper before it is cut than that which is intended for cattle.

Corn, when fed with the proper amount of alfalfa, gives just as good results as do oats, and is about 50 per cent cheaper, while horses maintain their spirit just as well as they do on oats. These experiments may and probably

will open up a new market for Kansas alfalfa.

Wormy Corn and Blind Staggers.

After experimenting with horses on the Agricultural College farm, Dr. T. P. Haslam concludes that the feeding of wormy corn is a cause of blind staggers. Of the 16 horses which were fed moldy or wormy corn, seven developed this disease, and these were the only cases on the college farm. The mold is what produces the disease and kills the horses, and the corn ear worm is the cause of the mold.

As a very large percentage of the 1911 corn crop was wormy, its use as a horse feed is attended with great danger. Dr. C. B. Fort, of Salina, Kan., reports that during the winter of 1908-9 C. W. Lamer lost 20 out of 260 head from blind staggers. These horses were fed on shelled corn, fanned and ground, alfalfa meal, one-half pound of oil meal per head daily, and alfalfa hay. Last winter he fed 200 head on the same feed, but with the fanned shelled corn tested in a water tank and the bad kernels skimmed off before feeding, and he had no losses. Dr. Haslam says:

"It is not safe under any circumstances to pasture horses in stalk fields or to feed them fodder from fields in which the corn was wormy. Great care should be exercised in choosing the corn fed to horses. Often it is not thoroughly cleaned by fanning. There are too many moldy grains which are too heavy to be separated from the sound corn in this way. The safest method is to pour the shelled corn into water and skim off and throw away all the part that rises to the surface. Good results are reported by some from thoroughly fanning the shelled corn, then grinding it and mixing it with equal parts of oats and bran. Others say little trouble results from pasturing stalks if there is a good growth of green wheat in the field; in short, any treatment that removes the moldy grains or worm dirt lessens the

danger. Pouring the corn into water is the best method of purifying it."

The experiments made at the college show that there is much difference in the susceptibility of the animals. Four horses on a ration of moldy corn ate the feed well for the most part, and kept up their weight for a month, when one died. This horse was found dead in the morning, and a post mortem showed typical softened areas in the brain. The other horses ate the moldy corn without adverse symptoms. In other cases the blind staggers developed in from 15 to 50 days, while another horse in the same lot ate the moldy corn for 67 days without bad results. This experience, together with the experiments which have been conducted for the past three years, prove conclusively that moldy corn will produce blind staggers in a large percentage of horses to which it is fed; that the mold which causes the disease and death of the horses is caused by the corn ear worm; that wormy corn is the rule this year and not the exception, and that the best safeguard against the blind staggers is to fan the corn and then throw it into a water tank and skim off that which floats.

Blind staggers is much more common than most people believe. One veterinarian in Nemaha County reports about 300 cases in 15 years. Another in Morris County had 200 cases in four years, and one in Dickinson County 600 cases in 15 years. The disease is worse in dry years, as the worm then has a chance to develop a third brood. It never pays to feed wormy corn to horses.

Dust from vacuum cleaners makes a good fertilizer, and there are places in Paris where it is on sale for this purpose.

A vigorous attempt will be made this winter to induce Congress to appropriate a large amount of money for the building of good roads.

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The world's greatest mechanical men use Tubulars, thus endorsing and guaranteeing their superiority.

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Cattle or Horse hide, Cat, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. It will certainly pay you to look into it. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; how we pay the freight both ways; about our marvelous brush dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and cat skins; about the goods we sell, taxidermy, etc., but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. If you want a copy send in your correct address.

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Send me your hides. My sure-fit measure system guarantees you best fit. Robe tanning pleases all. Taxidermy and heads mounted. Rugs to order. All work guaranteed. Write for prices and cost blanks. E. F. Mullen, Taxidermist, Furrier, Tannery, 2417 Q St., South Omaha, Nebraska.

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DAIRY



The farmer who never does this month what he can put off until next month will be the man who wishes he had put up a silo, when his feed bills mount up and his milk flow goes down through the winter.

If the cow feeder who gives his cows dry corn stalks all winter was put on a diet of dry bread for two weeks he would know how very thankful his cows would be for some alfalfa hay, silage, or something else to change the diet.

Calves should have daily outdoor exercise when the weather will permit. Fresh water should be supplied them daily as soon as they are old enough to want it. Because the calf is drinking milk is no reason that it does not require water.

Good feeding—the feeding of a balanced ration—and good breeding for herd improvement, is not fancy dairying. It is practical dairying—the money making kind—and any farmer who will can adapt himself to these conditions without loss of time or much increased original investment.

Whitewash is a good thing to spread around the cow barn—horse barn, too. It will help in keeping the barn free from lice, is a good disinfectant, makes things look clean, and greatly increases the light in a dark barn. The liberal user of whitewash will never be very dirty and slovenly in his barn work, either. For cleansing the gutters behind the cows quicklime should be used two times a week. It will keep the gutters from offending your sense of smell.

From government statistics it appears that 30 years ago less than 4 per cent of the butter made in this country was of creamery manufacture. In 1890, 15 per cent of the butter marketed came from these factories, and in 1900 the creameries were making 30 per cent. The remaining 70 per cent was made on the farms of this country. The creameries seem not to have increased the total output, but have decreased the amount of butter made on farms by the purchase of the cream.

A joke or story goes well once in a while, and here is one the Jersey breeders will appreciate. The reader will remember, please, that the Holstein fellows occasionally tell one as good on the Jerseys. Mr. Munn, a Jersey breeder, said a friend of his was trying to convince another friend to buy Holsteins for his proposed dairy herd. The first friend said: "It would be cheaper to dig a well than to buy a Holstein."

The cow barn should and can be kept so clean that milking will not prove objectionable to any of the farm women. To do this the barn should be cleaned once per day. The proper arrangement of floor and gutter will help much in ease of cleaning, and the right kind of cow tie will keep the manure in the gutter where it belongs and the cow will keep clean. The use of bedding—preferably wheat straw—in moderate quantities along with reasonable precautions for barn cleaning will make milking a pleasure.

Not every man is cut out for a dairyman. It is well this is so. The farmer has a long list of specialties from which he can make a selection and to which he can devote his time and energies. This gives us a widely diversified agriculture—a thing we must have to make the country great and ourselves prosperous. But, dairy farming fits nicely with general farm operations, furnishing winter employment at good wages and marketing at home for each a considerable part of the farm roughage which otherwise has no value. Dairying is an insurance against hard times on the farm.

Any dairy farmer can have plenty of cream for sale when the cows are on pasture. The test of feeding ability and care comes when the pasture season is over and the cows are on dry feed. In Kansas alfalfa hay and corn or Kafir chop, or silage and alfalfa hay with a

little grain, are the combinations which will make the best and cheapest milk rations. With these and protection from the storm and otherwise good care the cow will come near doing as well as when on grass. The cow is born with the ability to do a certain work, and no quantity of feed will make her do much more.

A man's dairy herd will be just what his ideas of a dairy herd are. If he gives the herd no thought it will be a poor herd with small producing ability. It is the amount of thought and applied energy that causes a man to rise above the average, whether in dairying or wheat or corn growing. A dairy herd can't be built up by growing and hauling feed alone. The man's mind and the things the mind only can do will improve the herd. These columns give you the best thought of the time in dairy herd improvement, and so does the thinking. If you will apply the thought it will be well worth your while.

A subscriber says he can buy a fairly good bull for \$100, but a much better bull for \$200, and that the latter bull is the one he wants and would buy if he could convince himself that the good bull was worth the extra \$100. Not knowing the respective merits of the two bulls, the question is difficult to answer. The \$200 bull will cost \$7 or \$8 per year more interest on investment to own. The increased value of one good heifer calf will more than offset that. If the \$200 bull is registered and of good breeding, he should increase the value of each heifer calf to a greater amount than the interest on the increased investment.

If you are figuring on fall fresh cows this year this should be the last month the bull be allowed to run with the herd. A cow bred this month will be fresh in September. Every dairy farmer should get his cows to freshen in the fall, and the only way to do that is to keep the bull up. Stretch a wire between a couple of trees or fence posts 50 or 75 yards apart. Snap a rope in the ring in his nose, tie the rope to a ring in the wire, and he'll get the exercise he needs. Give him a rock to eat from and lead him to water. If you are keeping a scrub bull for a half dozen cows you'll soon find that it does not pay—and you will either get a better bull than anyone else has or pay your neighbor a reasonable fee for bull services.

Why Cream Tests Vary.

We are asked once more to give the causes for the variation in tests of cream from a centrifugal hand cream separator. These are:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variation in temperature of milk separated.
3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

Change in the speed of the separator is the most common cause of variation. The greater the speed of the separator, the smaller the amount of cream and the higher the per cent of fat.

Again, the temperature of the milk separated varies on the farm from day to day. If cream tests 30 per cent when the cream is separated at 90 degrees, it may test as high as 40 per cent when separated at 70 degrees. Under average conditions on the farm, however, the variation in fat due to change of temperature will not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in the rate at which the milk flows into the machine. If less than the regular quantity flows into the bowl, the tendency is to increase the per cent of fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated affects the richness but not the quantity of cream. The richness of a cow's milk depends on inheritance and can not be changed permanently by feed.

15⁹⁵ AND UP- WARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1001 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

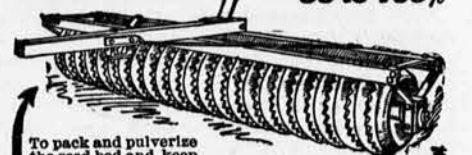


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This Great Rifle is over 30 inches in length. The barrel is bronze, 16 inches long and finely rifled. It has a built up steel jacket, giving it great strength and durability. The rear sight is open and adjustable and the front is a knife sight. The stock is made of fine walnut with pistol grip as shown. The gun has the hammer action and the shell is automatically thrown out when the barrel is "broken down" for reloading. The gun shoots 22 caliber long or short cartridges.

This is one of the finest rifles made. I want you to have one. All I ask is a little easy work. Write today and I will tell you about the gun and how to get it. A. H. Piper, 124 Poplar Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

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To be a good feeder of dairy cows one must be a student, and he will never live long enough to master the science fully. He will find the problem to vary from year to year and slightly different in one part of the country from another. He must be a gentleman and understand cow nature. Usually he is born and not made. That is, he must have the natural capacity and fondness for that kind of work, a capacity, however, which can be very greatly developed by education and experience.

Big Market for Pure Milk.

An excellent opportunity in a dairy way is afforded many farmers through supplying their towns with pure, clean milk. The fact is that the townspeople can buy no article of food at so low a price in proportion to its food value as milk. By supplying really good milk the consumption of it can be increased. When the town man is assured that the milk he gets is pure and he begins to understand that the food value of a quart of milk is equal to that of a pound of beef, he is going to buy beef only for change, and use milk in all sorts of forms for a much larger portion of his diet than he has ever done heretofore.

No Dairyman Can Afford Poor Cow.

There is no greater exponent of sound dairy gospel than ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. He says:

"There is one phase of dairy economics that should not need very much pounding to get it well into the heads of dairy farmers, which is that in these days of high-priced feed no man can afford to keep a low-producing cow. Nor can he afford to be careless or indifferent about putting himself on the track of that cow and hunting her out of the general confusion that exists in the minds of most farmers as where she is. It won't do to say, 'We don't know,' when we have not taken any pains to know. What folly it is to keep pouring high-priced feed into the mouth of a poor, unprofitable cow."

Some Good Farmer's Cows.

The Nebraska Experiment Station and the Nebraska Dairyman's Association have for several years been running a dairy cow test. The members of the latter association, in competition for several small cash prizes, enter cows in the contest, ship the same to the Experiment Station and the latter care for and feed cow and make the test. The record for 10 cows for 252 days is:

Name.	Body Wt.	Lbs.	% Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. Butter.
Ricka	1,285	12,540.7	3.1	390.65	455.75
Jennie	1,200	11,028.3	2.9	316.13	368.82
Ona	830	7,045.9	3.8	262.52	305.23
Josie	1,135	10,572.9	3.6	376.96	440.17
Polo B.	925	6,969.5	4.9	343.67	400.96
Patty	1,390	6,750.3	3.4	232.67	271.55
Leda	1,025	9,875.9	3.4	337.18	393.36
Shadeland	1,210	10,018.3	3.3	328.51	382.24
Siss	960	4,621.1	5.4	249.33	290.90
Flora	1,045	6,262.1	3.7	231.24	270.93

Following is the name of cow, breed and age: Ricka, Holstein, 6 years; Jennie, Holstein, 6 years; Ona, Jersey, 9 years; Josie, Holstein, 9 years; Polo B., Jersey, 10 years; Patty, Holstein, 6 years; Leda, Holstein, 4 years; Shadeland, Holstein, 4 years; Siss, grade Jerseys, 3 years; Flora, Ayrshire, 12 years.

Cream Separator and Silo.

A correspondent writes in an exchange of his separator and silo as follows:

"I have been using a hand separator for three years. I got it when I had five cows and it paid me well for that number only. But I have been adding cows constantly to my dairy as fast as I can find good ones, and now with 21 good cows I use a power separator, as I have a good gasoline engine and it costs me very little to separate, as well as using the power for many other things, such as feed cutting, grinding, and several other things. I think my separator about the best investment I have made lately, next to the gasoline engine. The dairy part of my farming is the most profitable, and I shall keep adding to my cow herd, and put in another silo, for the silo and the dairy cow must go along together."

Smallest Loss by Centrifugal Separation.

The loss of butter fat in skimming milk by the centrifugal hand separator when properly operated is very small, a large number of tests showing an average loss of 1.2 pounds of butter for one cow in a year. The average cow is taken as giving 6,000 pounds of milk in a year. It is obvious from the saving in butter that the hand separator is superior to the other methods of separation and it can be seen that when a separator agent tells you that you can pay for a separator in a certain length of time by milking so many cows and stopping the leaks, he has something to back his statements. When a hand separator is used on the farm the milk should be separated as

soon as it comes from the cow. At this time it will be at the best temperature for separating, about 90 degrees F. and the skimmed milk will be at its best for feeding the calves. If milk is to be held for some time before separating, it should be warmed to 85 degrees or 90 degrees F.

Keeps Eye on Old Cow.

An interview was given by a representative of a harvesting machinery house some days ago in which he said it was his custom to learn whether the prospective buyer depended upon grain and hogs alone for his income or milked cows. When he had ascertained this he knows how much cash in hand he will get and how much credit he will be forced to extend, as farmers who have been keeping cows have been turning in 75 per cent cash and 25 per cent in notes while farmers who are devoting themselves to grain and who "haven't time to milk cows" are turning in 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent in notes. The harvester collector is simply accusing the Iowa farmer of neglectfulness that comes close to being "shiftless." He is saying over what every one knows when he puts the cows and the cash together. Hard times affect the dairy sections least of all. Crop failures do not bring general disaster to the dairy farmer, as they invariably do to the corn and hog farmer. Corn, cows and hogs are the three graces of Kansas prosperity. Any combination that neglects the cow needs revision. She brings home the groceries, pays the hired man, kills the book account and nurses the bank account while the corn ripens and the pigs grow into porkers.

The Farmer's Cow.

It is necessary to keep writing and writing on the same subject. New subscribers are continually being placed on KANSAS FARMER list and these have missed what has been written before they became readers. On the other hand, readers forget. For one or the other of these reasons we are again called upon to answer the question: "What quantity of milk should a farmer's cow give?" The subscriber places particular emphasis on the word "farmer's." We have Henry Wallace's answer to this question, in Wallace's Farmer, and we quote it because Mr. Wallace has long been regarded as the champion of the dual purpose cow for the farmer:

"We do not believe that any cow should be kept in the dairy herd in any of the middle states that will yield less than 200 pounds of butter during the year, which would be about 180 pounds of butter fat. This, we are quite well aware, is above the average in most of the western states except possibly in portions of Wisconsin. In fact, we see it stated by some of the Pennsylvania officials that the average production of the Pennsylvania dairy cow is about 130 pounds of butter, some placing it at 140 or 150 pounds.

"Cows that give no more than this are simply manure factories. The farmer had better sell his hay and his grain and get what money he can out of them. In fact, he would be as well off if he dumped it all out on the manure pile, provided he would keep it under cover and conscientiously haul out the manure."

Good College Heifers.

At the Kansas Agricultural College the dairy department is rapidly pushing to the front. Prof. Reed is the right man in the right place. He is a thorough cow man, and it is this phase of dairying which needs boosting in Kansas. At the big farmers' institute last week he gave the year's yield of some 2-year-old Ayrshire heifers, which records are interesting and serve to show what well-bred heifer will do under good feed and care. Here are the records:

Canary Belle, 10,118 pounds of milk and 437 pounds of butter, 3.7 per cent test.
Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 292 pounds of butter, 4.08 per cent test.

Johanna of Juneau, 7,681 pounds of milk and 335 pounds of butter, 3.72 per cent test.

Rose of Oakdale, 5,956 pounds of milk and 308 pounds of butter, 4.42 per cent test.

Any one of these cows would support a family of five persons. Such cows probably could be bought for \$175 or \$200, but not at the college. The cost of feeding the ration, and the income may be gauged for all the group by referring to the history of Johanna of Juneau, a model family cow: Johanna ate, every day, 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay and 9 pounds of

DE LAVAL Cream and Butter Triumph as Usual At National Dairy Show

Cream and butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS made the usual clean sweep of all Highest Awards at the great 1911 National Dairy Show (including the annual convention of the National Buttermakers Association) held in Chicago October 26th—November 4th, just as has always been the case since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

WHOLE MILK CREAMERY BUTTER

The sweepstakes or highest award in this class was won by A. J. Anderson, Otisco, Minn., with a score of 97.50, who says: "I have been using De Laval separators for ten years and would not think of using any other."

FARM SEPARATOR BUTTER

The sweepstakes in the gathered cream factory made butter class was won by R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., with a score of 97.33, this prize winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons using De Laval separators exclusively.

Mr. Brye says: "I was raised on a dairy farm, where my father used a De Laval separator, and my own separator experience covers a period of twenty years. I have found the De Laval machines everything that is claimed for them."

HIGHEST PRIZE CREAM EXHIBIT

The highest award for cream was made to Nichols, Bros., Bloomfield, Ky., with a score of 98.80, who says: "If we didn't use the best separator we could not have made this record. Our experience has proved the De Laval the only separator that 'delivered the goods'."

DE LAVAL PRODUCTS ALWAYS SUPERIOR

Would-be competitors are naturally forced to make many claims for their separators. But the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, as evidenced by the winning of all highest prize awards the world over for twenty years, is something so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable even by the most reckless would-be competitor.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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Before You Milk Your Cows Again Write for the GREAT WESTERN FREE SEPARATOR Book Sent



Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts. It tells you how to get all the cream, highest quality cream, with least work and biggest profits for the longest term of years. It shows you in plain figures how to make from \$5.00 to \$15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators

Read about the Great Western. Note that the bowl delivers cream from the top and skim-milk from the bottom, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self-flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 50 to 100% harder than regular. Ball-races tempered so file cannot touch them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove our claims are not strong enough.

Just mail us your name and address on a postal for the big, fine, illustrated Great Western Book.

Now! ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 247C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

grain consisting of 4 parts of corn, 2 parts of bran and 1 part of cottonseed meal. This ration cost \$5 a month. It was fed as described only when the cow was giving the highest yield. One pound of the grain ration was allowed for every three pounds of milk, so that when Johanna gave 27 pounds of milk a day she received nine pounds of the grain. Johanna gave 893 gallons of milk, which sold in Manhattan for 32 cents a gallon, 8 cents a quart, or \$285.76.

Old Breeder's Opinion.

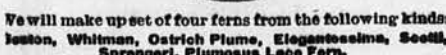
A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER advised its Vesper, Kan., subscriber's inquiry as to whether or not he should buy Holstein grades or pure-breds in establishing his dairy herd. Our answer inspired this letter from our old friend, T. J. Barmore, Monroe, Wis., who is a long time breeder of dairy cattle:

"I always feel interested in one wishing to start in the dairy business. I would not advise anyone to buy many pure-breds to start with. One should be sure he is intended or fitted for a breeder, as he must have a love for the work and for the breed and must be a good feeder and a close observer. He must study the characteristics of the

breed and stick to the true type.

"I think it best to buy grades and one or two registered heifers and a good male and raise his herd of pure-breds. I would advise buying young stock, as the best way in the world to get abortion in one's herd is by buying cows or old bulls. And again, a breeder will never sell his best cows. He always sells the poorest. If he sold the best in a short time the other fellow would have the best, but if one is a good judge he can select heifers that will make as good as the breeder owns.

"Why I advise buying but a few pure-breds is about one out of every ten men are calculated to breed pure-bred cattle successfully, and if he is not a success with pure-breds he will lose but little, and any man cannot help but succeed with good grade Holsteins. I would advise this party to go where this breed has been generally bred for years and select a car load of bred heifers, about 20 heifers and one male, which would not cost more than 12 good cows, and would milk nearly as well as the cows; or the 20, if properly selected, would give more the first year than the 12 cows, and the second year would be twice as much."

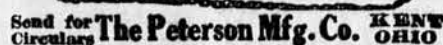


Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid. People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa

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Kafir Corn Chop, Linseed and Cottonseed Oil Meal, **OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED** and all other kinds of feed manufactured by the Largest and Best Alfalfa Feed Plant in the state. Send for circular.

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Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Att'y., 307 Junc-
tion Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Sun-scald is an old enemy of the Kansas orchardist that continues to do considerable damage to young trees, much if not all of which could be prevented if some method of protection were practiced.

To prevent sun-scald it is necessary only to protect the bark of the trunk from the sun. This may be done by standing up a board on the south side of the tree or wrapping the trunk with burlap, cornstalks, straw, or other materials, or whitewashing the trunk, causing it to reflect the sun's rays instead of absorbing them. Wire screen is also effectual. It breaks the force of the sun's rays, but allows enough air and heat to reach the bark to prevent its becoming tender and more sensitive. Leaning the tree slightly to the south or southwest when planting is considered a good idea, since it lessens the directness with which the sun shines on the trunk and also places the tree in a position to receive more protection from the branches on the south side. Probably one of the most practical is the wood veneer protector which can be bought for about one dollar per hundred. These serve both to shade the trees and to protect from rabbits and mice, and may be left on the year round until the trees are large enough to be practically out of danger from sun-scald.

Pruning done correctly will increase the size and improve the quality of most common fruits. The expense of picking will be lessened and the expense of handling will not be so great, because there will be more of the first grade and less of the poorer grades of fruit. Then the results of spraying will be more satisfactory, and if the tree has been pruned, injuries to the wood and fungous pests are not so likely to be present. This was the information given a few days ago by D. E. Lewis, assistant in horticulture, Kansas Agricultural College.

The object of pruning, Mr. Lewis says, is to obtain as much good fruit as possible from as little wood as possible; to change the tree from an undesirable to a desirable shape; to rid it of disease spots and dead wood, and to open it to admit light and air. Fungous growths develop best in dense shade. Pruning makes conditions unfavorable for them because light is admitted. But care must be taken that direct sunlight does not reach the larger limbs for too long a period every day. That may cause "sun-scald."

It is important, before trying to prune, to know where and how the fruit is borne. Then enough bearing wood to produce a good crop the following year should be left. This may be done and the tree made the desired form at the same time. Apples are borne on wood two or more years old, while peaches grow only on one-year wood. The apple tree should be kept low and open so the spray may reach all the limbs easily and the fruit be gathered easily.

You may take advantage of a year when cold has killed the fruit, to rid peach trees of all surplus wood. They will stand a great deal of pruning and should be cut back so as to have just as little useless wood as possible. The larger limbs may be left as stubs, but there should be plenty of one-year limbs left to renew the top.

Cherry trees do not need so much pruning, but it is well to keep the tree in the proper shape with the top fairly open so that insecticides and sprays may be applied if necessary. A knowledge of the variety is needed to insure a proper pruning of the plum tree.

The success that the experiment station and many private growers have had with small fruits has led to numerous inquiries as to the methods employed and the varieties that may be recommended. We do not advise anyone to attempt the cultivation of fruits without providing for their shelter by means of

windbreaks. This is particularly true of strawberries, which suffer greatly through the effects of drying south winds, and applies in a greater or less degree, to all fruits.

The shelter should be along the south, as the destructive winds come from that quarter. For the location of the fruit plantation select a north or northeast slope where it can be obtained, and at any rate avoid a south or west one.

Provision must also be made such that water will not remain on the ground for any length of time during the spring thaws or after heavy rains.

Where the rainfall is not heavy, as in North Dakota, one should avoid a sandy or gravelly soil. In mellow soil the roots of strawberries extend down two and one-half feet, and of the other fruits probably as deep. From this fact will be seen the necessity of providing a place having a deep, mellow soil, free from gumbo and, of course, from alkali.

Any soils excepting those naturally too light will be benefited by a deep plowing and subsequent firming down with a harrow. We have not found it necessary nor even profitable to fertilize the soil at the station on which fruit is growing. Of course, soil having a much less degree of fertility would be benefited by plowing under a good dressing of well rotted stable manure. Unless it is so thoroughly decomposed as to mix readily with the soil it will be better not to use any. It is generally recommended that currants and gooseberries have heavier soil than raspberries and while that rule may be successfully applied in localities having variable soil and a heavy rainfall, it is sufficient to say under our own conditions that the deepest and best soil should be selected on which to grow all of our fruits. While there are undoubtedly difficulties to be encountered in growing fruit in North Dakota, still some of the fruits may be made to do unusually well here and, considering the high prices to be obtained, others are quite as profitable here as in more favored localities.—C. B. WALDRON, North Dakota.

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

To any lady reader of KANSAS FARMER who sends us 50 cents and five trial subscriptions, we will send free of charge a KANSAS FARMER COOK BOOK. This is the best cook book ever published, none excepted. If you don't say so when you get it, we will send your money back.

To any gentleman reader sending us 50 cents for five trial subscriptions we will send, free of charge, a fine fountain pen. Address, Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

First, look to the living quarters of the sows. They should have some lots to run in during the good weather, and if possible the sleeping quarters should be some distance from the place where they are fed, thus compelling them to take exercise going to and from their feed. The natural tendency of the sows is to fatten very rapidly after the pigs are taken away, and if fed at all liberally will become too fat. This is detrimental to their health and also detracts from the proper action of the reproductive organs.

To keep them in the best health and to get the best results from them some plan must be resorted to, compelling them to exercise. A very practical plan is to have long narrow lots built of heavy woven wire fencing. At one end is placed the feeding floors and troughs, and at the other end are small colony houses for shelter. This plan causes the sows to travel the length of the lots several times a day.

SOOT in pipes and chimney makes a house a **FIRE TRAP**. For safety, try 20c pkg. from Soot Destroyer Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year..	3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
Total, regular price.....	\$5.60
Our price for all.....	3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
The Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week).....	5.20
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Total, regular price.....	\$7.45
Our price for all.....	5.90

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year	1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
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Total, regular price.....	\$3.25
Our price for all.....	1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year.....	1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
Total, regular price.....	\$3.00
Our price for all.....	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year.....	2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year....	.50
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
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Total.....	\$4.25
Our price for all.....	2.50

Our price for all.....	2.00
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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year.....	1.00
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.....	.25
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Total.....	\$3.25
Our price for all.....	2.00

Our price for all.....	2.00
KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Woman's Home Companion, one year....	1.50
Total.....	\$3.25
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Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine	\$1.50
Garden Magazine	1.50
Everybody's Magazine	1.50
McClure's Magazine	1.50
Pearson's Magazine	1.50
Good Housekeeping	1.50
Household	1.50
Delineator	1.50
Etude	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
World's Work	3.00

Total	\$4.75
Our price for all	3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

THE WORLD'S WORK.....		
The World Today.....		\$2.00
Suburban Life.....		3.00
The Country Digest.....		3.00
The Independent.....		3.00
The Review of Review.....		3.00
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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....		\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....		.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.....		.25
Success Magazine, one year.....		1.00

Total	\$2.75
Our price for all	1.75

Either Uncle Remus' Magazine or The American Boy may be substituted in the above club for Success Magazine.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
McCall's Magazine, one year.....	.50

Total	\$2.75
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.....	.50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Country Life in America, one year.....	4.00

Total	\$6.00
Our price for all	4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
Sunset Magazine, one year.....	1.50

Sunset Magazine, One Year..... \$2.00

Total..... **\$5.25**
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Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

The GRANGE

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Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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Chairman of Committee on Education.....
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

A Clarion Call.

There has never been an hour in the history of American agriculture when the clarion call to organize and educate was as strong as today, never were other interests more selfish, never stronger, never as many momentous questions pressing for solution. If our Grange leadership and membership but rise to the possibilities of the hour, the record of achievements will be but a pigmy when compared with the progress wrought. Brothers and sisters, by building up a strong Grange in your locality it is your privilege to become a part of and factor in this struggle for rural betterment.—L. J. TABER.

Origin of the Grange.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood and became a farmer in that section of the country.

In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in January, 1866, Mr. Kelley was commissioned by Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, to visit the southern states, lately in hostility to the government, for the purpose of obtaining statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the south, and report the same to the department at Washington.

It was while traveling in the south in obedience to these instructions that the thought of a secret society of agriculturists, for the protection and advancement of their interests, and as an element to restore kindly feelings among the people, first occurred to Mr. Kelley.

The idea of giving women full membership in the proposed order originated with Miss Carrie A. Hall of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he had imparted his views of the new association after his return from the south. In the full formation of the order, six other men were directly associated with Mr. Kelley, namely, William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture, who, next to Mr. Kelley, did most in originating the order, and Rev. A. B. Grosh of the same department, William M. Ireland of the Postoffice Department, Rev. John Trimbel and J. R. Thompson of the Treasury Department, and F. M. McDowell, a pomologist of Wayne, N. Y., all of whom, with one exception, were born upon a farm.

These seven men were founders of the order, and for nearly two years they labored with great energy, and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until, with the assistance of friends who became interested in the plan they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment, and beauty of diction.

Having formed a constitution to govern the order to which this ritual was adapted, these men met on the 4th day of December, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master, J. R. Thompson, lecturer, William M. Ireland, treasurer, and O. H. Kelley, secretary. The remaining offices for obvious reasons were left vacant.

The first subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The first meeting of the National Grange, as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1873, with six of the founders of the order and seventeen delegates present, representing eleven states; six of the delegates were masters of State Granges, and the remainder were deputies in the order.

Value of a Grange.

A subordinate Grange is the most practical and the most natural means

of promoting all the interests of a rural community ever conceived in the history of the world, for the following reasons:

1. It contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreeably and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel those participating in the exercises.

2. It contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agreeable society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

3. It contributes to the happiness of home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various Grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

4. It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer in town.

5. It contributes to the general intelligence of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the educating influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in any community.

6. It contributes to the general welfare by dissipating neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools, and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law as well as the better transaction of the public business of towns, counties and states.

7. A subordinate Grange contributes in these ways to the upbuilding of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous, and more happy.

A Wonderful Plow!

**Does Work of FOUR Ordinary Plows
—and It Saves Time in Harrowing—
Saves Manure—
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Wonderful improvements have lately been made in plow making. After 40 years' endeavor, a real *all-purpose* plow has been invented—an implement which does perfect work on tame sod, heavy clayland, sandyland, mixed land—in any kind of soil. Spreads each slice evenly and smoothly. (No kinking.) Pulverizes the soil so as to give you a perfect seed bed with less moisture, less manure and less harrowing than you ever thought possible.

We want every farmer in America to know this great plow, and if you will simply send us your name, we will forward, postpaid, complete story of the Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow—how it came to be invented—how it works—how it will save you work, time and money—how it will greatly increase your crops. And we will also send you letters from farmers now using "Universal" Plows.

The Only Universal Plow

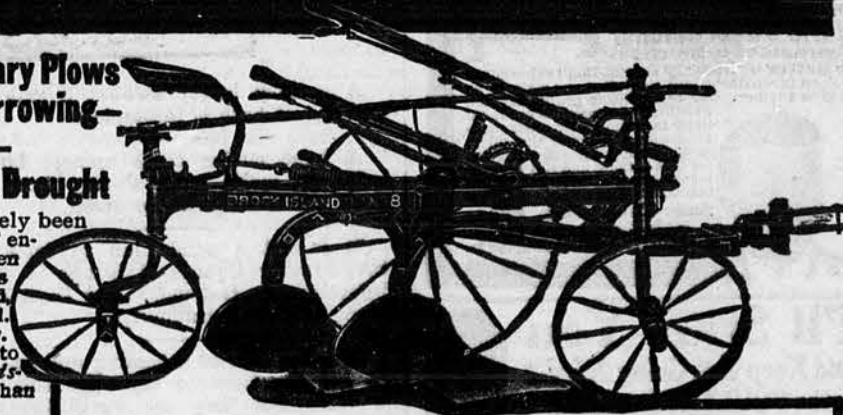
There is no other plow like it. There are plows for tame sod, for heavy clay, for sandy loam, for use in stubble, cornstalks and trashy land. But the "Universal" is the only plow with which any farmer in any township in your state can properly plow up any field on his farm.

Saves Hours and Hours of Harrowing

Don't overwork yourself, your hired help and your horses harrowing your land. Get a "Universal"—the plow that not only turns over the soil and covers all trash, but leaves that soil in such condition as to make it a simple matter to prepare your seed bed. Then you won't need to harrow so much. Save time, labor and expense by less harrowing.

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The U. S. Government says the manure from one horse or cow in one year is worth \$27. It's certainly too valuable to WASTE. Even with a manure spreader, one wastes tons of valuable fertilizer unless the seed bed is porous enough to take up the manure rapidly. And good plowing is the first and most important step in preparing any seed bed.



Note the peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of the mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly over the surface without crimping and turns clean over, partly pulverizing the soil and burying all trash completely. No spilling over into the furrow or slopping forward onto the land. Lightest draft and easiest on the horses of any plow made. We control the shape of these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other make of plow. Has more up-to-date features than any other plow, besides the great exclusive advantage of the Universal Bottom. For full description see our free book, called "The Plow as a Manure Saver" (pages 11-16). Write for it.

Guard Against Dry Weather

Save the rain that falls and thus save your crop from "burning up." When you plow see that each slice turns over smooth and flat, without crimping, and is better pulverized. The top soil will touch the subsoil without air spaces, and thus in dry weather pull the water up from below like a lamp wick pulls up kerosene. Deep plowing is often a safeguard against drought. With a Rock Island "Universal" you can plow as deep as any farmer would care to, and you will always have flat, smooth furrows.

Priced Right

We own and control all patents on the world's only Universal plow, but we are not taking advantage of the buyer. Our prices are right. Ask any independent implement dealer. The Rock Island Universal Plow can be bought for about the same money that you would pay for a commonplace plow. Yet its value is many times that of any other plow.

WRITE! Send us name and address on a postal. Get the story of the Rock Island Universal Plow in complete form. You will also learn the price and be given an opportunity to inspect one of these wonderful, all-purpose plows. Please put your R. F. D. Number on postal.

The Rock Island (C.T.X.)
Universal Plow

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, 243 Second Ave., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

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No other investment cuts down farm costs and builds up farm profits like an **Oil Pull**. It plows for 50c to 75c an acre, including kerosene, machine oil, interest, wear and tear and the wages of two good men. But your boys can run it. And it is just as valuable for Harrowing, Rolling, Pulverizing, Seeding, Cultivating, Harvesting, etc. All these and a score of other jobs are done rapidly, efficiently, economically by the **Oil Pull**. Cheap kerosene for fuel—buy it anywhere—5c to 7c a gallon as against 12c to 20c a gallon for gasoline.

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

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Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts"—best booklet published on incubators and brooders—tells how to start right at least expense. Belle City won World's Championship last season. "Hatching Facts" tells all. Write today—or if in a hurry order direct from this ad below. Anyway read remarkable offer! J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.



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Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save waiting. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

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does not fulfill all the claims I make for it. The high-class hatcher that is sold at a reasonable price. Why pay more? Get my free Poultry Guide and Catalog and see my plan. I pay freight and guarantee 10 years. Address WICKSTRUM, Queen Incubator Man, Box 28, Lincoln, Nebraska

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The incubator that is making chick hatching a science. "Open front poultry house" plan of ventilation—openings at the eggs. Heat, moisture and ventilation regulated and proportioned automatically. Great new feature. No guessing. Hatches by rule. Send for latest book free. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb. 1137 Harney St.

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Land and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1912. Write Henry Fife, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

\$80 Per Month
Straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 506, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGHEST market price. Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



A poultry house without a grit box and a dust bath is incomplete.

A bone cutter costs money, but it helps to make more money from the flock and soon pays for itself.

It is not a good plan to force the breeders for laying; it is apt to cause infertility in the eggs. Let them come along to laying gradually.

It takes lots of scheming and coaxing to get the hens to lay eggs this cold weather, but they are worth the price after you do get them.

Air-slaked lime sifted or scattered over the dropping boards will assist the cleaning process materially, and also take up much of the dampness from the droppings.

Breeding stock can be bought now at a much lower price than will be asked in the spring. It is a good plan to buy a few fowls to start with, rather than to buy eggs.

Save the small potatoes and other vegetables that would otherwise go to waste and feed them to the fowls. They will help in keeping up the egg yield in cold weather.

The winter is a good time to put in studying the better methods of mating, feeding and caring for the flock. No one has succeeded in reaching perfection; there is always room to improve.

The best way to protect poultry at night in very cold weather is to have curtains arranged to drop in front of the roosts. This prevents the escape of the animal heat to a great extent, and still leaves free access to pure air.

The wisdom of giving the fowls a well balanced ration may not appeal to many, but a practical demonstration of what the well balanced ration will do will convince the most skeptical. Try it this winter.

Breeding for "fancy" does not necessarily mean doing so at the expense of utility. There is nothing to hinder the fancier from having show winners that are heavy layers. It simply takes more careful attention in selecting, mating and feeding.

In shipping birds, send only those that you feel satisfied will please your customer. If there are doubts in your mind about a certain specimen, send a better one. Such a course will not only save you possible trouble, but is sure to bring you future business.

One of the prime causes of roup in poultry is close, stuffy roosting quarters. The air quickly becomes foul and the birds heated, and on going out into a colder atmosphere they get chilled. A cold follows, and the same performance repeated several times brings on roup.

A scratching hen and opportunity to get out in the sun in moderate weather are important to the health and thrift of hens in winter, and consequently to winter egg production. Crowding is bad, whether in the house or on the roosts. Room, exercise, food, warmth, kindness, pure water and a management that will conduce to the comfort of the hens generally, will keep the egg basket full in winter and make winter poultry growing profitable.

Many people labor under the impression that no salt should ever be put into poultry food, simply because highly salted food, such as salt fish or pickled meat, has sometimes killed chickens. As a matter of fact, no living thing can get along entirely without salt in some form. Chickens can always get salt in summer by eating grass, which absorbs a certain amount from the soil. But in winter it is different. During cold weather all prepared chicken food, such as mash and boiled vegetables, should be salted in about the same proportion as for human food. If this is done, the poultry will be healthier and more productive.

A frequent cause of male birds getting their wattles frozen comes from first getting them wet while drinking. The drinking fountains that give only room to get the beak into the water are to be preferred for this reason. But most poultry breeders have not got this kind of drinking fountain, but they all can have poultry houses so warm that the drinking water will not freeze on the fowls' wattles when he takes a drink. Should a fine bird, however, get his comb or wattles frozen, the best thing to do is to try and get the frost out by rubbing with snow, or if there is no snow, by bathing the comb and wattles with cold water and rubbing them till all the stiffness is out. Then anoint them with glycerine and the chances are that you will save the comb from mutilation.

Green Feeds and Mangolds.

Succulent foods are supplied to all birds each day throughout the year. The double yards allow the birds to gather green grass, young oats, rye or rape for themselves during the growing season, as they are turned from the worn run to the fresh ones, when the supply of green plants is eaten off. If the sod is much broken, or the plants injured so they will not spring up and cover the surface with green again, the vacated yards are cultivated and reseeded heavily.

When buildings are new and the runs are fenced in from land with a good sod on it, the yards may last a year or two without the sod being used up, but unless they are large, it will soon be necessary to cultivate and reseed, if they are depended upon to furnish green food. The yards, 20 by 100 feet, are large enough so that there is room for a single horse to work comfortably in them. It is questionable whether it might not be more economical to construct only single yards for exercise, and feed the hens daily on green food, which could be raised on rich land, handy by. Probably less labor would be required to raise the green food in the fields than in the yards, but the labor of cutting and carrying it to the birds would be considerable.

For green food during winter and spring mangolds are used. They are liked by the birds and when properly harvested and cared for remain crisp and sound until late spring. They are fed whole, by sticking them on to projecting nails, about a foot and a half above the floor. Care must be exercised in feeding them, as they are laxative when used too freely. On the average about a peck per day to 100 hens can be safely used. They eat a much greater quantity if they could get it.

A four months' feeding contest, extending from January 1 to April 30, 1906, in which mangold wurzels were compared with cut clover, has just been completed. Two lots of hens, each consisting of 100, were kept under similar conditions, except that one lot had about 17 pounds of mangolds each day and no cut clover, while the other lot received no mangolds, but were given five pounds of clover leaves and heads, gathered from the feeding floor in the cattle barns. Both lots of birds had new beds of oat straw every week. The 100 birds eating the mangolds averaged laying 63.9 eggs each, during the four months. The 100 birds eating the clover averaged 59.6 eggs during the same time. The slight difference between the yields of the two lots can hardly be regarded as indicating greater value for the mangold ration.

The vigor and apparent healthfulness of the two lots were equally good. In the general feeding both mangolds and clover are used daily. Formerly it was thought necessary to steam or wet the clover with hot water in order to get good results from it. It is now cut and fed dry, in the bottom of cement barrels, cut off about 10 inches high. About five pounds are eaten daily by 100 hens, with very little waste. Apparently as good results are gotten from it when it was scalded, the labor of preparation being very much lessened.—Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

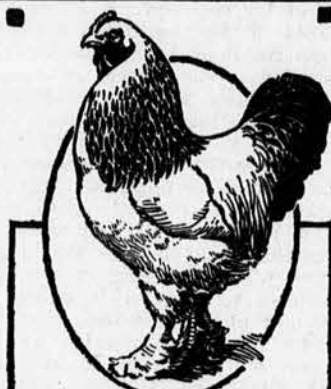
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POULTRY and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOENAKER, Box 599, Freeport, Ill.

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The choicest pedigreed stock. Also, 300 Barred Rock cockerels. Catalog free. Mrs. Florence B. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

A Living from Poultry.
A reader asks: "Can I make a living raising poultry?"
That depends. We might also say "yes" and "no." We know of people who are making a good living raising poultry; we also know of a few people who have become quite wealthy out of the poultry business; and we also know of people who have lost all they had in an endeavor to make a living raising chickens.

If you have a general understanding of what is required to raise and sell poultry successfully, and if you own



"CHALLENGER."

First Prize S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerel at Topeka, 1911. Owned by H. T. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

your property, then you have a good foundation on which to build a successful poultry business. The fact that others are making a success of this business, and are not only making a good living, but money besides, is sufficient evidence that poultry raising is a profitable business to engage in. The person engaging in the poultry business must have a love for his work, must be willing to work, must rise early, and retire only when it is known that all the chickens are safe for the night, must have a partial knowledge, at least, of what the work of handling a large flock of chickens consists of, and, above all things, must use good common sense.

Here in Kansas, where the soil is fertile and the fields are large, is a golden opportunity, compared with many sec-



"DANDY JIM."

First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red Cock at Topeka, 1911. Owned by Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

tions of the United States, for making money out of chickens on the farm. Of course, Kansas farmers are now, as they have been for years, making poultry pay, but that does not mean that poultry raising on the farms of Kansas cannot be made to pay better.

We mention, in particular, poultry on the farm for the reason that KANSAS FARMER is a farm paper, and as such goes into the homes of farmers—many of whom do not need to be told that farm poultry pays. This brings to mind a farmer who for years has raised nothing but White Wyandotte chickens—and, by the way, a pretty good breed of chickens to keep on the farm. This man told the writer not over two months ago that last spring and early summer he sold 6,000 eggs for hatching alone. A large number were also sold for table use in a nearby town to regular customers who were glad to pay more than the market price, knowing that the eggs were fresh and wholesome. The 6,000 eggs sold for hatching averaged about 5 cents each. In addition to this were the

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Rockies

Johnson Wrote His Big 1912 Book After His Experience in Making and Selling Over 325,000 Old Trusty Incubators—He Has a Copy for You—Send Name and Address on a Postal

Think what 325,000 customers mean. Standing shoulder to shoulder—a line of people over 150 miles long. The combined experience of this great army of people is given in this Book as it centered in Johnson, who has had millions of letters from Poultry Raisers all over the civilized world giving their experience with the Old Trusty. In this Book are shown over 300 actual photographs out of many thousands sent Johnson

showing pictures of Poultry Houses—Yards—successful hatches, etc., etc. And in it Johnson gives his own experience from the time he built his first Incubator to the time when he'd made and sold over 325,000 machines. The Book is worth a dollar as a Poultry Guide—if you don't think so when you've read it tell Johnson and he'll send postage for its return and postage to cover correspondence with him.

The Best Recommendation of the Old Trusty is the 325,000 in Use Every Day

You can't get away from that tremendous testimonial of the superiority of Old Trusty. Abraham Lincoln said that you couldn't fool all of the people all the time. Johnson might have fooled a thousand people on a poor Incubator or five thousand on a fairly good one, but he couldn't possibly have fooled 325,000. Don't you think that the actual experience and the satisfaction of 325,000 satisfied customers is sufficient proof that Johnson is making the machine you ought to have if you want to raise poultry for profit?

No Other Machine Made Compares With the Old Trusty Its Exclusive Features are All Covered by Patents

The Old Trusty is a triple-cased machine. First there's the inner case of high-grade 1/8-in. powder-dry clear California redwood—not a knot in a mile) then a case of highest-grade asbestos, fire-proof insulation—and then the outer case, covering legs and all, of galvanized metal in handsome mottled finish. Johnson's machine is equipped with guaranteed-not-to-leak cold-rolled copper tank and heater—regulator that regulates to one-quarter of a degree—the whole machine is substantial—fire-proof—indestructible—can't warp—swell or spring at the seams, crack or decay—guaranteed for ten years—twenty if you say so.

Shipped complete, set up ready-to-run—no trouble—no worry—results sure.

Safety Lamp and Regulator fitted on the side, leaving top clear for use as a table in egg-testing

And the Price of the Old Trusty is 7% above Cost—or Less than \$10.00

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Don't you want to join the Old Trusty Family of 325,000 satisfied customers? Johnson's going to make 100,000 Old Trusties this year—prompt shipment guaranteed every time—no waiting—no delay. And remember you take no risk as Johnson ships every machine at his own risk of satisfying the customer. It's because of Johnson's Free

Trial Liberal Selling Plan and the superiority of his patented machine that it is possible for him to put the Old Trusty in a class by itself. There's no competition for the Old Trusty—never was—and never will be. It's an expensive machine to make—but on account of making so many of them Johnson makes the price low. Why pay two prices—why get an inferior machine? Why not write to Johnson—get his Book—and let him tell you how much less than \$10.00 he'll sell you an Old Trusty for—all freight prepaid. Write today.

M. M. JOHNSON, The Incubator Man
With a Score of 325,000 Satisfied Customers Clay Center, Nebraska

market eggs, and about 200 chickens sold during the year.

Now, this man is only an ordinary farmer—raises cattle, hogs and grain just like a good many thousand more farmers who are reading KANSAS FARMER every week. He don't advertise his chickens in poultry papers or go to a big expense to send his best fowls away off somewhere to some big poultry show just for the sake of a lot of glory. What he does do is, first, be careful about the breeding of his fowls, then he patronizes the advertising columns of such papers as KANSAS FARMER, exhibits at the state fair and winter poultry show, also at his local show. That's all. It's a little diversion from the regular routine of farm work. He enjoys it, and he makes it pay and pay well. We don't know of any reason why other farmers cannot do the same thing.

Another Method with Hogs.

"I see KANSAS FARMER is taking steps in the right way to prevent hog cholera. I am glad to say that my father raised hogs for thirty years on his farm in Ottawa County, Kan., and my brother is still raising them on the same farm. We never had a single case of cholera on the place and I fully believe it was due to the feeding of lye, coal and salt, and to the fact that we always had Jimson weeds in our hog lots, as this is a very good preventive of hog diseases all around. My opinion is that if the farmers would change their hog lots about every two or three years, or oftener, and plow up and plant the old ones and then feed more lye and coal and rake up and burn the trash occasionally they would have less of hog disease. I am sure the Jimson weed is a good thing."—GEORGE GEBHART, Oak Hill, Kan.

Changing the location of the pens and cropping the old ones, together with the feeding of lye, coal and salt and the burning up of the trash, will make the Jimson weeds unnecessary.—EDITOR.

The habitual loafer seems to some folks to have an easy time. As a matter of fact, he has a harder time to be happy than anyone else.

The man who hasn't time to get his mind trained to help his hands always has a hard job to keep his hands busy—and his stomach full.

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The Rayo is truly the Incubator without a fault. It is built upon principles that are scientifically correct, and which result—always—in successful hatches. One filling of tank and only one gallon of oil for entire hatch—eggs always in sight—turn eggs without removing nest-shaped tray—center heat—these are a few of the points which spell Rayo supremacy. We pay the freight and give a 70-day trial. Iron-clad guarantee. Write for the book today.

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Writes today for our Big Poultry Book
"EGGS TO MONEY"
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WHITE ORPINGTONS FOR SALE

A FEW BIG COCKS AND COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$5 EACH.

The cock birds were all scored by D. T. Helmlich at the Newton show and are all good ones. The cockerels are not scored, but they are sired by the male birds heading my best pens last season.

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KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels, \$3; eggs, in season. Free catalog. Phillips Poultry Farm, R. 6, De Soto, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

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HOME CIRCLE



On the Threshold.

Ring out, O bells, ring silver-sweet o'er hill and moor and fell!
In mellow echoes let your chimes their hopeful story tell.
Ring out, ring out, all-jubilant, this joyous, glad refrain:
"A bright new year, a glad new year, hath come to us again!"

Ah, who can say how much of joy within it there may be
Stored up for us who listen now to your sweet melody?
Good-by, old year! Tried, trusty friend, thy tale at last is told.
O new year, write thou thine for us in lines of brightest gold.

The flowers of spring must bloom at last, when gone the winter's snow;
God grant that after sorrow past, we all some joy may know.
Though tempest-tossed our barque awhile on Life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last, when we the haven see.

Then ring, ring on, O pealing bells! there's music in the sound.
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake the echoes round.
The while we wish, both for ourselves and all whom we hold dear,
That God may gracious be to us in this the bright new year!

—A. H. Baldwin.

Favorite trimmings for the plainer waists are tiny gilt or velvet buttons, or pipings of the predominating color if the material used is a plaid.

There is a greater thing on earth than riches. With it the poor man is rich; without it the rich man is poor. Beggars may possess it; it is not to be bought by kings. The greatest thing in all the world is love.

Suppose we remember that every day is somebody's birthday; and when we read a cheery calendar verse, whatever the date, let us send a wish that everybody good and glad and bountiful be the birthright of all born on that day.

Kind Lady—Poor man! and are you married?

Beggar—Pardon me, madam! Do you think I'd be relyin' on total strangers for support if I had a wife?

Often an otherwise pretty face is disfigured by a nose that is too red. Sometimes this is the result of tight lacing, and again it is poor digestion, or it may be caused by poor circulation. If the latter is the case, the following treatment is said to be beneficial: After the morning bath take a Turkish bath mitten or towel, the mitten to be worn on the hand, or in case a towel is to be used it should be rolled and an end held in either hand. Begin with the sole of the left foot, rub it vigorously. Work up the left leg, then take the right one in the same way, being careful to friction the ankles vigorously. Work over the body and back; pass the towel across the shoulders and rub strenuously until the skin is pink. Finish off by rubbing the arms and neck. This will not take more than a couple of minutes, but to accomplish any good it should be at least that long. The circulation will be greatly stimulated, and if this is repeated every day it will not be long until the unsightly red nose will no longer be a source of annoyance.

The Need for Domestic Science.

Can you answer these?
Which is the more economical, a kerosene or a gasoline stove, and which is the safer?

Are your "labor saving" devices actually labor saving when you take into account time and efficiency, or do you exert more energy in getting them ready to use than might be required if you did your work in the old-fashioned way?

Is it true that a kerosene stove costs only 2 cents a day to operate?

What do you know about the comparative cost and efficiency of the fuels you use?

Is it a fact that a fireless cooker always saves time, and sometimes saves money, and always saves work and temper?

What is the effect of altitude upon cooking?

Did you know that nearly all cooking recipes have to be readjusted between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains?

These and dozens of other problems confronting housekeepers were given by Miss Ula Dow in her address to the

Farmers' Annual Institute last month as reasons for establishing an experiment station for women at the Agricultural College. The department of domestic science will ask for this improvement and addition next fall. A change of popular opinion has come, Miss Dow said, from the belief that woman was only an ornament or a companion, to the belief that her real work is a profession—that of home making, and that she needs time and training to prepare for it as much as does a lawyer or physician. Some of the greatest schools, Miss Dow said, show that men have decided there is as much culture and mental discipline and applying science to home problems as there is in Latin or history or mathematics. Nowadays a woman must be cook, laundress, seamstress, chambermaid, nurse, economist, companion and social adviser. With all these duties woman's time is full to the limit. With the existing demand for home makers few competent women are left to teach and train the oncoming force. A teacher, therefore, is as overworked as the home maker, and has no more chance for advancement and improvement.

Miss Dow drew attention to the fact that much time and care and money are being used in the college yards to prove that a hog fed on corn alone does not grow and develop as does its neighbor with a more varied ration, but nothing is being done for children who are victims of disease and for those that might be well and morally efficient if properly fed. How to feed them and how to feed the world and feed it right with the least expenditure of force are problems for women to figure out. There is too much supposed luck in housekeeping, the speaker said. A woman says, "I had bad luck with my bread today." The truth is she made a mistake and she didn't know what it was. That sentiment runs all through the housekeeping of many women. How to do things right and do them right every time might be settled once and for all by a man or a woman whose time could be devoted wholly to experiments. This kind of work is, of course, impossible where a small staff of teachers is busy constantly in the class room. Nearly 700 girls are now taking domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College.

9049.—Comfortable Simple Frock for Mother's Girl.

Girl's one-piece dress with front closing. This practical model is suitable for all of this season's dress materials. The closing in coat style will at once appeal to the practical dressmaker. The collar is shaped in sailor style at the back. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8



and 10 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the 6-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockerels, \$1, \$2; pullets, hens, \$9 dozen. Carl Erhart, Independence, Kan.

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FINE BARRED ROCK, FARM RAISED cockerels at \$1.50 and \$2 each; cocks, \$1; hens, \$1. Mrs. John Yowell, Rt. 4, McPherson, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Place your orders now for baby chicks the coming season. Some good stock for sale now. Prices right. Quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

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The Hatching Time Is Near

*A Little Early for "Chucking" Hens,
But Not Too Early for Incubators.*

WHILE it is true that for two weeks Kansas has been in the grip of pretty severe weather—colder than the weather usually gets in this latitude—yet nevertheless the farmers' wives are making preparations for early chickens.

It is too early for the hens to become broody, and then, too, most farm folks prefer that their hens keep on laying, so they plan to do their hatching with the incubator, and it's a pretty good plan.

Probably as many incubators have been bought by farmers of Kansas as have been bought by farmers of any other state. Incubator manufacturers say that Kansas is as good selling territory as they have. This shows that Kansas is not only a good poultry state, but that Kansas poultry raisers are progressive and recognize the importance of hatching artificially.

Kansas folks will, no doubt, buy as many incubators this year as they did last. While some of these new incubators will replace others that were bought several years ago and have served their time, yet the most of them will simply be as an addition to the ones bought heretofore. This would indicate that the poultry crop of Kansas for 1912 will be as much greater than the crop of last year as last year's crop was ahead of 1910.

It pays to hatch chickens early. The early chicks seem stronger and they grow faster. They sell for a better price, and that makes more money for the poultry raiser. The incubators that are started now will hatch chicks early in February. These chicks will go onto the early market at top prices, a hundred of them making more clear profit than double the number sold two or three months later.

In no other way than by the incubator route can a large number of chicks be successfully hatched and marketed early in the season. This "doctrine" has been

preached by incubator manufacturers year after year. When they first talked about this it was generally supposed that they were doing it to help out their sales. Perhaps they were, and no doubt that is why the incubator men are still preaching the same thing, but some time ago a big lot of people who wanted to raise poultry for profit heeded the advice, with the result that both incubator men and poultry raisers have profited alike.

The poultry raisers who have not been using incubators, but who intend to buy this season, should buy now. The incubator manufacturers receive nearly all their orders during the first three months of the year, and it means work night and day in order for them to be able to handle the business in so short a time. February is usually the busiest month in the incubator factory, and the manufacturers will tell you that it is because many people who buy incubators wait until that time to order and want the machines shipped just as quickly as though the orders were sent in when business was not so rushing. Incubator manufacturers also say that some people have the eggs ready to place in their incubators when they send their orders. This is very poor policy, as eggs that are saved for a considerable length of time will not hatch as well as strictly fresh ones, so again we say, if you are going to buy an incubator for use this spring, buy now.

While the weather is cold the eggs should be gathered often to guard against chilling. It is not very profitable to have an incubator filled with eggs and then find, upon testing them, that perhaps fully 50 per cent were chilled, and therefore will not produce chicks. Guard against the chilling of the eggs, maintain the proper hatching temperature in the incubator, and you will find that chicks can be hatched successfully at this time of the year and that the early chicks will pay well.

Goods Roads Building

If farmers and others would consult the proper authorities it is likely they might save some of the thousands of dollars now being wasted in trying to build roads and bridges in Kansas. In talking a few days ago about this feature of road agitation, J. H. Miller, director of college extension in the Kansas Agricultural College, said that progress was being made, but that fully a million a year still is wasted.

"I was told a while ago," Mr. Miller said, "of a strip of road of less than two miles that had cost over \$10,000 since the organization of the county, and it is still a bad road, and has always been a bad road. As good rock is less than a mile away, it could have been macadamized twenty years ago for \$5,000, and the repair and maintenance for 20 years would not have exceeded \$2,000, or a total of \$7,000—\$3,000 less than the road has cost—and think of the moral and religious cost to that community!"

"For six years the farmers of Kansas have been discussing the road and bridge question at their institutes, and in almost half the counties the people are insisting on the concrete culvert and bridge. When finally all the culverts and bridges have been built of concrete the fund for road work will be almost doubled. The progress made in Kansas since the Kansas Agricultural College established its highway engineering service has been remarkable. Since September, 1909, definite and accurate road and bridge instruction has been given in two-thirds of the counties. More than 80 counties have asked the college for road and bridge plans, and probably 1,000 bridge plans have been furnished to county and township officers, and several hundred inspections have been made of roads and bridges, and scores of plans and specifications have been furnished.

"Just now there is urgent need of caution. Motor clubs, commercial clubs and farmers are enthusiastically doing a lot of road work. I hope all of it will be practical and correct. Might it not be the part of wisdom to secure expert help in outlining and planning some of this

work? Might it not be wiser to plan for fewer miles of road improvement and get 'model roads'? The state engineer and his assistants are willing to aid in all kinds of highway improvement on invitation.

"Again, many counties are to have in 1912 larger funds for improvement of county and state roads. Would it not be the part of wisdom and economy for those counties to call on the highway engineer's office for some expert help before spending this money? I do not have the figures for many counties, but I have before me the following figures representing what certain counties will have to spend for road and bridge work on state and county roads in 1912, exclusive of poll tax, regular county bridge fund, and township road fund:

"Allen, \$30,800; Butler, \$24,000; Cloud, \$33,000; Coffey, \$50,000; Ford, \$19,862; Jackson, \$21,205.95; Jefferson, \$21,222.78; Lyon, \$40,000; Ottawa, \$17,731.50; Reno, \$38,500; Republic, \$30,660; Shawnee, \$80,000; Sumner, \$17,000; Washington, \$12,000.

"Suppose we set aside one-half of each sum for bridges (and pray that it may be expended for concrete structures) and we still have left quite a goodly sum for road improvement. Then assume that it will cost on an average for a county about \$35 to properly grade and shape up a mile of road, and we can see that each of the above named counties should have, by December 31, 1912, a good many miles of properly graded earth roads that would demand no care other than dragging for several years, leaving next year's taxes to be used for other roads. Just ordinary business judgment ought to prompt those who have the spending of these large sums to call in expert engineers for consultation and advice when the service costs nothing, and only a few dollars for expenses. The same remark might be made relative to 'good roads meetings,' especially as many communities have been paying out \$50 per to a man with one idea and ignorant of the fundamental principles of road building."



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ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTH-ERN Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 383, Topeka, Kan.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions. \$80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. S88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay. Lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A899. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address R. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 1473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS FOREMAN on ranch by experienced man. Will furnish references if desired. Write me particulars Address Frank Turner, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—WORK AT ONCE, ON GRAIN or dairy farm, as foreman; will work on shares or salary; have life experience. J. Boles, Chapin, Iowa.

CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 CHOICE HOLSTEINS, 2 to 4 years old; also two fine Holstein bulls; all high grades; one registered bull calf 8 weeks old. O. N. Himeiburger, 307 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

TWO YOUNG, FULL BLOOD HOLSTEIN service bulls for sale. They are by bulls whose dams average 30 pounds butter in 7 days and out of young cows, giving over 7 gallons milk a day. G. Regier, White-water, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES and jacks for sale by E. B. Leinbach, Nickerson, Kan.

HOGS.

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

DUROC HOGS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn chickens, bronze turkeys. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

BERKSHIRES OF THE BIG PROLIFIC type. Choice boars and sows of all the leading families. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR FOR sale cheap. Madder 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

DOGS.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVER-ley, Glasco, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS— Good working stock. Males, \$8; females, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lull, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

POD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND, IF interested write for list of ten 29 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Miquette, Salina, Kansas.

WHITE REALTY COMPANY—SELLERS of money making homes. Write us for list. Americus, Kan.

TWO EXTRA GOOD FARMS, 320 AND 162 a., for sale or exchange. Wm. Bryan, Blue Rapids, Kan.

IDEAL INTERURBAN HOME NEAR car line and college campus. L. Adams, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

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

FOR RENT—720 A. ADJOINING CITY; IM- proved stock farm; would make fine dairy farm. I have alfalfa and timber. Cash rent wanted. Ed Lamson, Owner, Norton, Kan.

65-ACRE FRUIT AND ALFALFA FARM, 2 miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. Fine dwelling and outbuildings. Terms. L. H. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IM- proved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NEW HONEY IN 60-LB. CANS, \$5; PER case of 3 cans, \$9. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

RICE—NEW CROP, 100 LBS. FREIGHT prepaid your station, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765J, Beaumont, Tex.

WANTED—\$12,000 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise for good farm near here. Price \$17,000; mortgage, \$4,000. A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.

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

WANTED—MERCHANDISE STOCKS OF all kinds. Also Missouri, Oklahoma and Western lands, and city property for exchange. Write or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, PREPAID, 11c A pound. Sample free for housekeeping neighbors' names. List honey, nuts, fruit, free. Spencer Appliances Co., Box 134, Northford, Cal.

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

RED TEXAS SEED OATS FOR SALE— 1911 crop, brought from Texas, March, 1910. Grown here two years. Re-cleaned and graded. Sample with price, mailed free upon request. Warren Watts, Route No. 1, Clay Center, Kan.

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MAKE YOUR OWN CHICKEN BROOD- ers. Send 25c and I will send you my book of plans, telling you how to make brooders at a cost of 90c each, heating apparatus included; heated by lamp. D. L. Roush, 210 E. Laurent St., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—HATCHABLE EGGS, BABY chicks and ducklings; any size or age. Write what you have. H. Shelton & Co., Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

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QUALITY POST CARDS—ENTIRELY different from anything else on the market; high-class, clever, clean, catchy subjects; 16 at 10c; 50 at 25c; 100 at 45c; 225 at \$1. Postpaid. Welbriak, Aberdeen, S. D.

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Do your plowing, discing, seeding, harvesting, etc., with The Avery Gas Tractor Engine, and do it quicker, cheaper and easier than with horses. Simplest engine built; doesn't pack the ground—weighs only 1,000 pounds. See your dealer; ask him to tell you about the new Avery Power Lift Plow. Also write us for catalog. **EVERY COMPANY,** 289 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.

FIELD NOTES.

Remember Meisner's Sale. An event to be remembered is the T. J. Meisner bred sow sale, to be held at Salina, Kan., Tuesday, January 23. The offering is a select one, and the sale will be held under cover and visitors made comfortable, no difference what kind of weather. Write now for catalog.

Ward Brothers Change Date. Ward Brothers, the well-known Duroc Jersey breeders of Republic, Kan., have changed their date from January 30 to February 25. The Ward Brothers always keep to the front and present a choice offering. The breeders of two states always look forward to their bred sow sales with interest. Write any time for catalog, mentioning this paper.

FARM INSTITUTE DATES BEGIN- NING JANUARY 8 AND EXTEND- ING TO MARCH 9.

This is the season for farm institutes. More than 200 meetings of one to two days were concluded prior to December 23, 1911, and the annual roundup was held at Manhattan the week following. The latter half of the season will include more than 200 meetings, beginning January 8 and closing March 9. Each of these institutes will have speakers from the Kansas Agricultural College. About 20 other institutes are yet to be dated, including Morganville, Cuba, Republic City, Jamestown, and others in the north central portion of the state, and several others in southeastern Kansas have not yet been dated.

Southeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Blue Mound, January 13; Prescott, 15; Fulton, 16; Mapleton, 17; Farlington, 18; Cherokee, 19; Pittsburg, 20; West Mineral, 22; Oswego, 23; Chetopa, 24; Edna, 25; Tyro, 26. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and D. S. Lewis.

Southern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Lincoln- ville, January 8; Peabody, 9-10; Augusta, 11; Arkansas City, 12-13; Winfield, 15; Burden, 16; Grenola, 17; Cedarville, 18; Moline, 19; Elk City, 20; Thayer, 22; Richmond, 23; Baldwin, 24. Speakers, F. E. Crabtree and Miss Ella M. Nash.

Western Kansas Circuit No. 1—Clafin, January 9; LaCrosse, 10-11; McCracken, 12; Brownell, 13; Utica, 15; Healy, 16; Leoti, 17-18; Tribune, 19-20; Scott City, 22-23; Dighton, 24-25; Ness City, 26-27; Alexander, 28; Rush Center, 30; Marquette, 31. Speakers, H. J. C. Umberger and Mrs. Mary Simmons.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Arl- ington, January 11; Pratt, 12-13; Greensburg, 15-16; Bucklin, 17; Plains, 18; Liberal, 19-20; Meade, 22-23; Minneola, 24; Mullinville, 25; Haviland, 26. Speakers, G. C. Wheeler and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 1—Esbridge, January 16; Harveyville, 17; Osage City, 18; Staffordville, 19; Burns, 20; Mound Ridge, 22; Halstead, 23; Burrton, 24; Lorraine, 25; Ellsworth, 26-27. Speakers, G. W. Conn and Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Eastern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Piper, February 13; Bonner Springs, 14; Wellsville, 15-16. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and G. W. Conn.

Northeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Al- mena, February 5; Norton, 6-7; Norcraft, 8; Oberlin, 9-10; Herndon, 12; Atwood, 13-14; Bird City, 15; St. Francis, 16-17; Goodland, 19-20; Seiden, 21; Jennings, 22; Long Island, 23-24; Agra, 26; Lebanon, 27; Esbon, 28; Burr Oak, 29. Speakers, H. J. C. Umberger and Mrs. Mary Simmons.

Northeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1—Whiting, February 13; Huron, 14; Doniphan, 15; Highland, 16; Robison, 17; Morrill, 19; Bern, 20; Sabetha, 21; Powhattan, 22; Oneida, 23-24; Centralia, 26; Goff, 27; Wetmore, 28; Winchester, 29. Speakers, G. C. Wheeler and Miss Ella M. Nash.

Western Kansas Circuit No. 2—Ellis, January 15; Wakeeney, 16-17; Quinter, 18; Grinnell, 19; Oakley, 20; Sharon Springs, 22-23; Russell Springs, 24; Monument, 25; Gove, 26-27; Bunker Hill, 29; Hays, 30-31; Russell, February 1-2; Wilson, 3. Speakers, A. M. Ten Eyck and H. B. Walker.

Southeastern Kansas Circuit No. 2—Hes- per, January 17; Fairview, 18; Vinland, 19; Rantoul, 20; Popular Ridge, 22; Greeley, 23; Osawatimie, 24; Quenemo, 25; Olivet, 26; Madison, 27; Americus, 29; Wiley, 30; Gypsum, 31. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hine.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 1—Talmage, January 29; Oak Hill, 30; Miltonvale, 31; Glasco, February 1; DePue, 2; Barnard, 3; Lincoln, 5-6; Brookville, 7; Abilene, 8-9. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and E. L. Holton.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 2—Star- ford, February 13; St. John, 14-15; Macks- ville, 16; Lewis, 17; Spearville, 19; Kinsley, 20-21; Jetmore, 23-24; Burdett, 26; Larned, 27-28; Seward, 29; Turon, March 1; White City, 2. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 3—Blanchville, February 5; Barnes, 6; Reedsville, 7; Beat- tie, 8; Axtel, 9. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and A. R. Losh.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 3—Haven, February 13; Mount Hope, 14; God- dard, 15; Cheney, 16; Cunningham, 17; Ash- land, 19-20; Coldwater, 21-22; Coats, 23; Sawyer, 24; Nashville, 26; Rago, 27; Harper, 28; Norwich, 29; Clearwater, March 1; Maize, 2. Speaker, George S. Hine.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 4—Silver Lake, February 5; Rossville, 6; St. Marys, 7; Wa- mego, 8; St. George, 9. Speakers, H. B. Walker and D. E. Lewis.

Thinks Lye Prevents Cholera.

Wesley W. Trumbo, proprietor of Green Valley Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan., writes as follows in reply to KANSAS FARMER's inquiry regarding the use of lye in hog feeding, and particularly as a disease preventative:

"I have used lye the past season in the proportion as prescribed by the manu- facturers. I haven't had a sick hog, nor has one even missed a meal. I have a neighbor that has lost between 30 and 40 head of spring pigs. Whether it was the lye that kept my hogs thus healthy or whether it just happened they never got sick, I can't say. I am not sorry that I fed it. I feel that we should feed something as conditioner, and lye is as cheap and good a conditioner as you will find.

"But that isn't all. I have kept hog troughs clean, sleeping places clean, and fed plenty of charcoal and salt. When any signs of lice appear I give hogs a good spraying. You can't expect a hog to keep healthy when he is covered with lice or mange. I am building up a herd of Duroc Jerseys, which are doing fine."

Most rich men become rich by going into debt. Losses from being in debt do not accrue from the mere fact of debts. It's the reason why debts are made that determines the profit or loss.

The Little Friend of the Deaf



Actual Size

This ad is to deaf people who have about given up—who are failing in hope and in courage—who think their cases unlike other cases which have been cured. We don't want any money. Just send for a book that tells about "Wireless Telephones for the Ears"—little devices that 390,000 deaf people are using today because they HEAR with them. Think of it, men and women; these tiny wonders are so small that they fit in the ear out of sight and so soft that you never feel them, even when lying down! Yet you hear whispers! Is your case beyond such simplicity? Not a bit of it. One of the officers of this company is a deaf man. He became desperate, and in desperation developed this marvelous ear drum. It is one of the inventions of Mother Necessity—an inspiration. Talk to him today. You'd never even suspect his affliction. He's been improving this tiny "phone" for 20 years. There is nothing else to compare with it—anywhere. Don't you want the book he has written about it—a book by a man who understands deaf people because he is one of them? You do, if you want to get back your hearing. Just say, "Send the book," on a post card and mail it to WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 201 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

"JONES' JEWEL" Cream Separators

\$21.50 and up F. O. B. Kas. Cy.

We sell direct at Wholesale Prices and save you one-fourth to one-half your money. "Jones' Jewel" is the best value for the price ever offered in a reliable Cream Separator. We allow **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** To demonstrate, and prove, that the "Jones' Jewel" is the easiest running, best skimming Separator on the market. If you do not find it so it doesn't cost you a penny, and we pay freight both ways. No other could be better.

Write today for Catalog of Farm Implements and special folder on Cream Separators. Our prices will astonish you as much as our goods will please you.

655 Liberty St. Kansas City, Mo.

16 CENT SEED SALE

10,000 KERNELS OF FERTILE SEEDS for 16c

1750 Lettuce	1000 Celery
750 Onions	100 Parsley
1000 Radish	500 Cabbage
100 Tomato	1000 Carrot
1750 Turnip	100 Melon
1750 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 50 sorts	

Any one of these packets is worth the price we ask for the whole lot, 10,000 kernels. It is merely our way of letting you test our seed—proving to you how mighty good they are.

Send 16 cents in stamps to-day and we will send you this great collection of seeds by return mail. We'll also mail you free our great 1912 catalog—if you ask for it—all postpaid.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 226 South Eighth Street, La Crosse, Wis.

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A quality fence at a quantity price. Farm, Hog, and Poultry Fencing; both square and diamond mesh; light or heavy—**11 CENTS A ROD AND UP** Any style that you want. **EVERY ROD GUARANTEED** to be satisfactory, and our guarantee is backed by 27 years of selling direct to the farmer. Kitseleman Fence stretches well and wears well. Made from Open Hearth steel wire, thoroughly galvanized. Large Catalog free to you for the asking. Write for it today. **KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61 Muncie, Indiana**

ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE One application guaranteed to cure permanently without scar or money back. Easy to use. Quick and positive. Ten years in successful use. Quicker free. Write today. **E. G. ADAMS, MFG. CO.,** Box 17, Algon, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

W. E. Monasmith, one of the Duroc Jersey breeders of the West that is always on the job, changes his winter sale date from January 31 to February 27. There is nothing small about Bill—he would just as soon keep them a few weeks longer as not. Write for catalog early, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3 1/2 miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price \$10,000.
No. 122—Excellent 151 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at \$14,000.
No. 182—160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a \$13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, 1/2 acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

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

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Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

THOS. DARCEY, Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

LAND FOR RENT—15 small tracts of nice irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

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

Jewell County—320 acres, 5 1/2 miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.

MUST SELL 231 1/2 acres, one of the best farms in Franklin Co., Kan., finely improved, \$60 per acre. Ask about it. T. H. Miller, Olathe, Kan.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; \$30 to \$65 per acre. Write; list free. J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.

320 ACRES—260 acres cultivated, well improved, \$55; Dickinson Co. 160 acres, all in cultivation, 40 acres in wheat, upland, small house, Jackson Co., \$65. Have other farms and ranches for sale or trade for land or mdse. Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.

FOR UPLAND OR CHOICE BOTTOM farms, near Topeka, especial 1/2 section, well improved stock or dairy farm, near railroad; small cash payment. Address, J. F. TRUE, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN.

One of the finest improved farms in Kingman County. 160 acres, 100 acres cultivated, 8 acres alfalfa, 50 acres pasture, 80 rods from school, church and depot; modern 9-room house, furnace, bath and closet; 3 large barns, water piped to house, barn and corrals. Buildings practically new. Buy of owner and save commission. For further description and prices, write GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, \$2500 stock, \$3,000 hardware and a \$4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about \$8,000 general merchandise.

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO. GARNETT, KAN.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, \$20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

THREE GOOD ONES.

80 acres, improved, good land, \$600 cash, balance on terms just like paying rent.

80 acres, improved, \$400 cash, balance on same terms as above.

320 acres, improved, creek bottom land, great sacrifice, easy terms. Send for complete description and prices. They will go soon. Get busy.

Call on or address,

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 213 S. Washington Ave., Iola, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list. SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.

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FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

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EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. 80 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Reading, Kan., 55 a. in cultivation, family orchard, balance native grass land; farm all smooth; 4 room house, stable for 4 horses, corn crib, hen house, good water, R. F. D. This is a special bargain and must be sold by Feb. 1, 1912. Price \$2,800. J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.

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

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THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious 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.

A CHEAP LITTLE MONEY MAKER.

160 acres, less the right of railway across the place, laying 29 miles east of Wichita and 2 miles from one town and 3 miles from another town, 1/2 mile to school and church, and other churches in both towns; telephone and R. F. D.; good 6 room house, bath room and pantry, and fine cement cave; barn 32x40, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, buggy shed and good hen house; all fenced and cross-fenced; 2 good wells of water; good orchard, fine shade; 65 acres in high state of cultivation; 50 acres pasture, 40 acres fine meadow. Price, \$5,150. Terms. EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO., 107 South Main St., Wichita, Kansas.

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WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEAR PORTLAND. Two railroads and another building this year. One good crop pays for orchard tract and all improvements. Lambert cherries being planted now and taken care of by most substantial expert orchardists. Ideal climate. No winds, or frost, or hail. Small amount down, balance easy payments. Full information. German Realty Trust Co., 264 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas—Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see this farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the state. Fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with Osage posts. Fine modern \$3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 28 head of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn; cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new; wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 400 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and fine Catholic church, 2 1/2 miles from U. B. church and 1/2 mile from good country school. Price, \$40,000; \$25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN EASTERN KANSAS.

160 acres in Anderson county, good soil; 80 acres in cultivation, balance in mow land and pasture, well improved and everything right up to date. Price only \$7,000; easy terms.

80 acres in Osage county, 3 miles from town; 60 acres good land, balance rough, 40 acres in cultivation, orchard, house and stable and hen house. Price \$2,500; easy terms. This is non-residence land is reason it is so cheap.

Call on or address,

R. H. BURNS,

Topeka, Kansas.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,

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

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes, second bottom land, fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half. TAYLOR & BEATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

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and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass country, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

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100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

50 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2900 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?

You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can sell you good soil at \$10 to \$15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.

FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Colo.

212-ACRE irrigated ranch in famous Galatin Valley, Mont. Perpetual water, right free, also water power developed, electric lights and power. Farm all in grain, timothy and alfalfa; main ditch and laterals all in. Located near junction Milwaukee & Northern P. R. R. Near three fine towns; 7 room, strictly modern residence, barns, granaries, hog and chicken houses. Products 1911 sold for \$8,000. Will guarantee practical farmer 25 per cent on purchase price—\$23,000. Terms given if desired. RODGERS & DAVIS, Topeka.

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of \$31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

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

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ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two windmills and other improvements. A snap at \$11,000. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

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

TRADES—EXCHANGES—TRADES—If you really want to trade your property, write Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, JAHN, Box 754, Chicago.

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

40 ACRES, 4 ml. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.

FOR TRADE—Good as new, 5 r. cottage, rented; \$800 insurance. Price \$2000. Want clear quarter of western land; good town. Address, M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at \$30 to \$50 per acre. Write today. Home Investment Co., Chantute, Kan.

Real Estate Sales

Are found right along by those who advertise in these columns. From a small ad in a recent issue The Strauss Agency, of Topeka reports a fine sale of an eastern Kansas farm. Another firm, from \$20 worth of advertising, received over 200 replies, which the firm reported as being "a very satisfactory class of replies—plenty of good chances to do business." Write us for special low land advertising rates.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Enos.

No difference how many big type sow sales Kansas Farmer readers attend this winter they will never see a better bunch than will be sold at the A. R. Enos sale January 17. Remember, there will be 13 tried sows, and that it is most likely that the bargains, if any, will be had at the earlier sales. Ramona, where the sale is to be held, is on the Rock Island road a few miles west of Herington. Write now for catalogue, and attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Enos care at Ramona, Kan.

Prominent R. I. Red Breeder.

Among those who have done much in the last few years to raise the standard of pure-bred poultry in Kansas, few have been more successful than Frank H. Foster, a prominent lawyer of Topeka. Mr. Foster was brought up on a farm, but has always taken a keen interest in pure-bred stock, always advocating that the farmer should raise only the pure bred, when possible, and has given the matter much attention both by experiment and study. About six years ago he became interested in Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and has by careful attention and fortunate circumstances succeeded in producing a strain of these birds that puts him in the front rank as a breeder of this variety, and is always in the front rank of the winners at the poultry shows. He says that he has never aimed to make money out of his poultry operations, being content to come out even at the end of the year, as he has only a suburban lot on which to raise them. He keeps five or six breeding pens carefully selected, from which he hatches about 100 each year, and has about half that number raised for sale each season among the farmers. He sells from 25 to 50 cockerels each season, and from these and the eggs he realizes enough to pay all expenses and buy good birds from other breeders to improve his stock. His business takes him east every year, and while there he visits the leading breeders there, and when he sees anything that he thinks will improve his stock he buys it. The most fortunate purchase he has made in this way is the cock called "Dandy Jim," (illustration on page 19). This bird won as first cock at the late Topeka show, and is the sire of the cock winning second, the hen winning first, the cockerel at the head of the pen winning first, and one of the pullets in that pen, and the grand sire of the other three pullets in this pen, and the cockerels winning fifth and seventh at this same show. Mr. Foster says this bird cost him more than four times as much as he has ever realized for a bird. Many poultry raisers in Kansas have benefited by his careful breeding.

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
Importer of
DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.

Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 8 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, 1/2 miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS

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

30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

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

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS, BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
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AL E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

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

W. T. TROTTER,
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ROYAL BELGIUMS
125—Head—125

Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

LIMESTONE FARMS
breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
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REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
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IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, \$1,000 each; home-bred, \$300 to \$600. HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

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PERCHERON HORSES.

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

M. I. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.

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

SKOOG, REED & DECOU,
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RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and Jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black Jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.

G. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions \$250 to \$400 Imported stallions—your choice, \$1,000. E. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

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Twenty-five Mammoth Jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
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A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
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Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bulls for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

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REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
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HERD BULLS.

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100 — Hereford Bulls — 100
Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
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W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up, on the 4th day of December, 1911, by H. A. Schwandt, Wamego, Kan., one light red steer, with white on each flank, weight 850 to 900 pounds. Mark on left jaw.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 288026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.
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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd.
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GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pictie Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Friesian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Payne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

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Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, 1/2 mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.

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

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

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomer's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M. test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultan Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

FOR SALE, 3 large, registered Jersey cows, 8, 9 and 11 years, all in calf. Also, 2 young prize winning show bulls. F. J. SHERMAN, E. S., Topeka, Kan.

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On January 1 we landed two full cars of Registered Guernsey Cattle

from the east, representing the May Rose, France and Glenwood families. Will furnish same in car lots or singly. We have high grades, all ages; also a fine lot of young bulls, service age. Tuberculin certificate furnished on request.

Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 608 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowec, Wis.

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Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January 175 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sale. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

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The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
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Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

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C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
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Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates line. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

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Our registered Shorthorn herd we offer 45 head cows, bulls and calves. Prices and breeding on request.

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Reduced Size.
This is the handiest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimitar blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. Given free for one new yearly subscription at \$1. and 15c extra for postage.

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Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A. Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A. Wonder. Fifteen A. Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A. Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed. H. FESSEMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

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A number of 200-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7% or 8 1/4-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from \$30 to \$35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

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Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grannetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

FOR SALE.

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10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

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Adrian, Mo.

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Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers.

S. B. AMCOATS,

Clay Center, Kan.

POLANDS.

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

WANTED — A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone. Address: Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Fullblood Poland China boars and sows; good individuals; pedigrees furnished; no cholera. Prices reasonable. GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. L. E. KLEIN, Andale, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS**At Head, BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.**

A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH.

20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick. F. D. YOUNG, Winchester, Kans.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

ANDERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of equal merit; 70 good spring pigs to choose from. Write quick.

J. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kansas.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.**100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,**

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair. This year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bed-rock. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

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

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.

J. O. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

I STILL HAVE ON HAND a number of fall pigs for sale. Will weigh from 50 to 90 pounds; nicely marked; can mate them in pairs not akin; good enough for the foundation of a herd; out of prize stock. Price \$10 each. G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Nodaway County, Mo.

BERKSHIRES**BERKSHIRE HOGS.**

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kan.

RENO BERKSHIRES

for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once.

T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

BERKSHIRE FOR SALE.

One boar, two bred sows, one fall boar; also fall gilts for sale. Prices right to move them.

J. C. STARR, Vinita, Okla.

When you buy a ram of any of the hornless breeds of sheep be sure that he does not have knurs on his head. He may breed them.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS****KENT'S IOWA HERD A SQUARE DEAL.**

Fifty boars for sale. Say! I mean you. If you want a high-class, lengthy, heavy boned Chester White boar, good head and ear; the very best breeding, it will pay you to write me for prices and the way I ship hogs, before buying. They are sired by 800-pound boars. Dams weigh 400 to 500 pounds. Will pay R. R. fare if I cannot show you as good herd as you can find anywhere. Mention Kansas Farmer and write. THOS. F. KENT, Route 2, Walnut, Ia.

DUROC JERSEYS

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

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. B.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale. FRANK ELDER, Green, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25

Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion by Ohio Chief, third prize aged boar Kansas, 1908. Blue Valley Chief, by the \$4000 Valley Chief, out of sows of the very best breeding. Priced to sell. We have pleased others, we can please you.

THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25

By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

GRANT CHAPIN, Gretna, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

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

100 DUROC-JERSEY SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, bred to sons of champions. An extra choice lot. Priced from \$30 up. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

AUCTIONEERS**R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER**

Bunceton, Missouri

FOR THE BEST RESULTS

employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS.

Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

F. E. KINNEY

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

LAKE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write, phone or wire me for dates.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

FIELD NOTES.

Mrs. H. A. Stine, Route 4, Holton, Kan., has a fine flock of Single Comb Buff Leghorns, from which she is selling birds at very reasonable prices. Her birds won blue ribbons at the Kansas State Fair and the Topeka Poultry Show last year. Here is a good chance to get a start with this excellent breed.

The Sunny Home Fruit Farm, of Argonia, Kan., are offering some fine fowls in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Holland Turkeys. Prices quoted are very reasonable. If you are looking for stock or eggs of any of these breeds, drop a line to W. A. Schreier & Son, proprietors.

Red Polled Bulls.

Milton Pennock, Route 4, Delphos, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and announces three yearling Red Polled bulls for sale that are ready for good hard service. These bulls weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds and combine the best beef and milk producing strains of the breed. They are priced very reasonably in order to move them. Mr. Pennock has been breeding this breed of cattle for some time, and has a very good lot from which to select. He is also offering some September O. I. C. boars that are worth while. Ask him about these bulls and boars and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Percheron Horses for Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. F. H. Schreier, proprietor of Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm at Ellinwood, Kan. Mr. Schreier has been breeding horses for years, and his business record stands unquestioned for fair dealing. A number of tried mares are offered for sale. They are richly bred and are in matched teams. Also a few choice young stallions are priced to sell. Please look up advertisement on another page and write for prices.

The Wichita Nursery.

One of the oldest and most reliable nursery companies of the west is known all over several states as the Wichita Nursery Company. The owner, Mr. Schell, has a national reputation and acted as superintendent of the Kansas horticultural exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This company is offering this year some of the best nursery stock it has ever had. The stock is an extra lot of well grown, healthy trees that have received good care, are free from disease, are true to name, and are in the best condition to grow into early fruitage. Write the Wichita Nursery Company for their free illustrated booklet which gives information about how to grow trees successfully. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Last Call for Roy Johnston's Sale.

One of the important sales to be held this month will be pulled off on Saturday, January 20, at South Mound, Kan. One hundred head of large, smooth sows and gilts, and 26 of the offering, are bred to Orphan Chief. Orphan Chief is by Orphan 47479, by Orphan Boy, and his dam was Blue Ribbon, by Big Tecumseh. Twenty-one of the offering are bred to Dan Hadley, a very promising young herd boar sired by Big Hadley. Fourteen are bred to B. Wonder, a great son of Blain's Wonder. Nine are bred to Johnston's Grand Look, a son of old Grand Look, and ten head are bred to Standard Wonder. Any breeder or farmer wanting a well bred sow cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Don't fail to get a catalog—read it carefully, and then if you cannot attend the sale, send a bid and you will be treated honestly. Remember the date is Saturday, January 20, and South Mound, Kan., the place.

Star Herefords.

The Herefords are sure coming into their own, and some of the best herds in Kansas. Among them is the Star herd, owned by Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., which was headed for some time by Beau Brummel Lad 254062, by Beau Brummel. The present herd header is Tophon 4th 289662 by Protocol 2d 91715. He is an intensely bred Anxiety bull and his sire was the heaviest and youngest prize winner that ever showed in the aged class at the American Royal. Protocol was bred by Robert H. Hazlett, owner of the famous Hazford Place Herefords at El Dorado, Kan., and his sire was the Guggel & Simpson bred bull Bernadotte. Mr. Drybread has about 25 young bulls by Tophon that are for sale, as well as a considerable number of cows and heifers that are bred to him. He will sell any number to suit, from one to a car load. There are also a number that were sired by Judge Spencer 97224, an Orlando bred bull. Just drop a line to Mr. Drybread about these cattle, and please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Robert I. Young's Sale.

Robert I. Young's annual bred sow sale held at South St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, January 2, was well attended by breeders from Missouri and neighboring states. The offering was good and the lot of 45 head sold for an average of \$41.35 per head. This included a number of late spring gilts. The top was \$147.50, and one litter sold for \$600. The following is a list of buyers at \$20 per head and over: George W. Null, Odessa, Mo., \$35; A. S. Crouch, Norman, Okla., \$32.50; George W. Null, Odessa, Mo., \$45; W. Hanson, Harlem, Mo., \$72.50; Joe Huseman, Beecher, Ind., \$40; E. A. Turner, St. Joseph, Mo., \$42.50; Alex Foster, Shreveport, La., \$100; Alex Foster, Shreveport, La., \$120; D. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo., \$55; A. Foltz, Olathe, Kan., \$62.50; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb., \$105; George Noll, Savannah, Mo., \$47.50; George Noll, Savannah, Mo., \$47.50; E. A. Turner, St. Joseph, Mo., \$30; Charles Bethel, St. Joseph, Mo., \$25; Charles Bethel, St. Joseph, Mo., \$35; Mr. McFerrell, Weston, Mo., \$45; Wood Roberts, Dearborn, Mo., \$40; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb., \$35; J. P. Bell, Mexico, Mo., \$32.50; T. A. Irwin, Thurman, Ia., \$35; A. J. Cason, King City, Mo., \$27.50; J. F. Strickler, Highland, Kan., \$36; Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo., \$20; John Amos, St. Joseph, Mo., \$20; W. F. Mason, DeKalb, Mo., \$23; Charles Young, St. Joseph, Mo., \$37; W. F. Mason, DeKalb, Mo., \$24; C. M. Hook, Halle, Mo., \$31; W. A. Burg, Parnell, Mo., \$35; M. C. Ferrell, Weston, Mo., four head at \$22.50 per head; H. C. Mock, DeKalb, Mo., \$40.

(Continued on page 30.)

MEISNER BRED SOW SALE

The Blood of Long King's
Equal and Metal Choice
IN SABETHA, UNDER COVER
TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1912

47—HEAD IN ALL, EVERY ONE A GOOD ONE AND
BRED TO A GOOD BOAR—47

Twelve tried sows; 1 fall yearling; 34 spring gilts.
TRIED SOWS

include Goldie Hadley by Big Hadley and one of the biggest and smoothest sows living, and Orange Blossom by Big Orange, a great breeding sow. Three of her spring gilts go in the sale. Another good one is Bessie Longfellow, by Longfellow 3d. She has five gilts in the sale.

GILTS.

Nearly all of the gilts are daughters of my great sow sire Metal Choice. They will be sold in dandy breeding form and safe in pig for March and April farrow, mostly to my boars King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal and out of Utility.

BOARS.

The offering will be bred to five different boars, including those mentioned above. Others are Metal Choice and Grand Expansive by Old Expansive and out of a Look Grand dam.

WRITE EARLY FOR CATALOG AND STUDY IT.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers: James Sparks, Roy Kistner.

Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

WELLS' DUROC JERSEY Bred Sow Sale

At Formoso, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1912

Thirty head of carefully selected individuals, comprising 5 TRIED SOWS, 5 FALL YEARLINGS, 14 SPRING GILTS. Everything bred for last of February and March farrow, to the boars, Waldo's Vindicator 10325, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tattarrax, and Jewell Climax, by Goldfinch Perfection.

TRIED SOWS include 3 daughters of Red Chief by King I Am, dam by Banker Boy; 1 by Sir Mac by Garrett's Jumbo. The tried sows are very prolific and are just in their prime, but I have sold several litters from them in this locality and want to change blood.

GILTS—The fall gilts and 12 spring gilts were sired by the great breeding boar, Red Ruler by Golden Ruler, he by Pearl's Golden Rule; 2 were sired by Waldo's Vindicator, a very richly bred sire, and a grandson of Higgin's Ideal. His dam, Queen F., was a daughter of a Tip Topnotcher. He combines the blood of old Improver and Red Chief I am. The gilts are very uniform and will be sold in nice breeding form and not very fat. The entire offering was vaccinated several months ago, and is therefore cholera proof.

I will also sell 3 choice summer boars. Write direct to me for catalog.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kans.

Auctioneer—John Brennen.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward, in my care, at Formoso, Kan.

HANGLEY'S Fifth Annual Sale

OF

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

AT

Greenwood Stock Farm

WINSTON, MO.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1912

This offering of 45 head is mostly Col. bred and is bred to Buddy Top 114063. Sale commences at 1 p. m. and will be held in a warm barn. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated. Write for catalogue. Telephone 52-8-Winston Mutual.

PETER HANGLEY

Weatherby,

Mo.

Auctioneers—T. E. Deem, Cameron, Mo.; D. D. Deem, Gallatin, Mo.; B. F. Gebhart, Kidder, Mo.

W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.
NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions, for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

FIELD NOTES.

Black Jack for Sale.

Bert Harriman, at Pilot Grove, Mo., is offering at a bargain a 2-year-old black, Mammoth Jack sired by Limestone Mammoth 298. His dam was Miss Mitchell 1473. He is all right in every way and priced to sell. Write or go and see him.

Long's Mastodon Polands.

Poland China breeders should not overlook the offering of James Long at Harlan, Iowa, January 24. This offering of Mastodon Poland Chinas will be among the best of the season. The tried sows, fall gilts and spring gilts are the right kind. Don't fail to write for catalog—it will interest Poland China breeders.

Get a Catalogue.

Don't fail to get a catalogue of the three big Poland China sales of W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., February 1; Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., February 2, and Baker Brothers, at Butler, Mo., February 3. This is a chance in a lifetime to buy high-class Poland China sows bred to the best boars known to the breed. O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, will attend these sales. If you cannot attend, bid may be sent to him.

The Three Big Poland China Sales.
Our readers who contemplate wanting Poland China bred sows this spring should bear in mind the sales of W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., February 1; Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., February 2, and Baker Brothers, at Butler, Mo., February 3. All these herds are high-class, large type Polands and are the choicest individuals and bred to some of the best boars known to the breed. Please look up advertisement of each herd and arrange to attend all three sales for the price of one. If you cannot attend send bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Bert Harriman's Poland China Sale.

The Harriman Brothers made a national reputation with their herd of famous Short-horns, and now Bert is fast gaining a reputation with his herd of Poland Chinas. On this farm is as strong a collection of brood sows as can be found in the corn belt. On February 2 there will be offered to the public 40 head of sows and gilts that should attract breeders and farmers who are wanting new blood in their herd. Please read the advertisement on page 27 and send for a catalog. You can attend three sales for the one expense. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Fur Coats Made to Order.

R. F. Mullen, 2417 Q street, South Omaha, Neb., has an advertisement in this paper telling of his guaranteed sure-fit system of cutting and making fur coats to order. Many farmers have cow or horse hides some time during the winter, and such a hide sent to Mr. Mullen, to be tanned and made into a fur coat, is a much better investment than selling it to the hide buyer. A fur coat made to order in this way costs only a few dollars, whereas if the equal of such a coat were bought at a store it would cost from \$25 to \$50.

Fuhrman & Son's Duroc Jersey Sow Sale.
Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, of Oregon, Mo., have claimed February 7 as the date of their fourth annual sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows. Among them will be a number of tried sows that have made good, and all are just in their prime. A number of extra good fall yearlings will be in this offering, and it will be completed by a few early farrowed spring gilts—the tops of about 60 head. Watch for their advertisement in Kansas Farmer, and write for catalog.

Cole's Seed Store, Pella, Iowa, has an attractive offer in our columns.

(Continued on page 30.)

PUBLIC SALE of POLAND CHINAS

40 HEAD - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 40 HEAD
At PILOT GROVE, MO., FEB. 2, 1912

Ten tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 2 tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 1 tried sow, bred to Harriman's Look; 8 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 5 fall gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 4 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 2 spring gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 2 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 6 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King. I will sell 6 extra good spring boars, 2 sired by Grand Look, Jr., 2 by Expansion Wonder, 2 by Pilot Defender. The fall and spring gilts are sired by Big Designer and Pilot Defender, and the tried sows by Bell Metal, Gov. Hadley, Grand Expansion, Major Look, Designer, Kansas Wonder and Good Metal. All are the large type breeding, and are the pick from my herd. Send for my catalog and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering and you can make the price right. Remember the date is February 2—the next day after W. B. Wallace's at Bunceton, Mo. You can attend two sales with one expense. Come and spend a day with us.

BERT HARRIMAN,

PILOT GROVE, MO.

BAKER BROS.' Poland China Bred Sow Sale At BUTLER, MO.,

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, '12

60 - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 60



A Bunch of Fall Yearling Gilts that Will Be Sold in this Sale.

Twenty tried sows, safe for early litters; 20 fall yearling gilts, bred to good boars for March litters; 20 large spring gilts, sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, John Ex., King Ex., and several other large type boars. This positively the best offering we have ever sold and we guarantee every one to be right. They are bred right and you make the price right. Catalogues are ready to mail out. Send for one and come to our sale. If you cannot attend, send bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. For catalogues, address,

W. A. & W. Z. BAKER, BUTLER, MO.

The North-Robinson-Dean Co.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

Wednesday, January 24th, 1912



We will hold on regular annual sale of Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares upon the above date, and assure prospective purchasers that no public sale ever held by us has offered such an assortment of good, big stallions and brood mares as this one will be. Twenty-five head stallions, 25 brood mares, all of proper ages, 1 to 5 years. We give a 60 per cent breeding guarantee with stallions and guarantee every mare to be a brood mare. We will sell them all; no reservation and no limit at this sale—the highest bidder gets the horse.

Our honest public sales have established for us an enviable reputation, and we will endeavor to protect it. The large number we will sell offers an opportunity for the dealer and the farmer alike to purchase horses to good advantage. **COME AND SEE.** Remember the place and date—**GRAND ISLAND, NEB., JANUARY 24, 1912.**

We will answer all letters asking for information regarding this offer. Sale will be held in the Bradstreet & Clemens Company Sale Pavilion, rain or shine.

THE NORTH-ROBINSON-DEAN CO.,
 Grand Island, Nebraska.

Auctioneers—Col. Z. S. Branson, Col. W. I. Blain.

Champion Duroc Bred Sow Sale

AT GLENWOOD, MO.

Friday, January 26, 1912

50—HEAD BRED SOWS—50

The offsprings of noted Grand Champions. The greatest offering of the season. Twenty-eight tried sows, 7 fall gilts and 15 head of spring gilts—the outstanding tops of our large herd. Every animal in this offering is bred in the purple. They are not only bred right, but are high-class individuals. A number of them are bred to Ohio Colonel, grand champion of Kansas, 1910; others to Valley King Again by Valley King, champion Iowa and Nebraska, 1911. Among the sows offered will be Model Queen 4th by Golden Model, dam Miss Hope, a full sister to Model Queen, the grand champion sow Kansas and Nebraska, 1910, and said by competent critics to be the best Duroc sow living; Crimson Golden Rod, sired by Crimson Wonder Again, dam H. A.'s Queen; 6 fall gilts sired by Waveland, champion Indiana, 1908; Defender, Ohio Chief and Blue Ribbon bred sows; 2 Model Queen gilts sired by Prince of Cols. **REMEMBER, THAT THIS OFFERING WILL BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FIFTEEN GRAND CHAMPION BOARS.** Glenwood Junction is on main line of Wabash R. R., between Des Moines, Ia., and St. Louis, and on Keokuk and Red Oak branch of C. B. & Q. R. R. (twelve passenger trains a day.) You can come at almost any hour of the day. Write us for catalogue. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. All bids sent to fieldmen and auctioneers in my care will be treated fairly.

Model Queen Herd Duroc Jersey Swine.

E. W. DAVIS & CO., GLENWOOD, MO.

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, N. G. Krashel, W. M. Putman.

Wallace's Annual Sale of Bred Sows

From His Great Herd of 500 Mammoth Poland Chinas

AT BUNCETON, MISSOURI, ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1912

In this sale I am selling 60 bred sows that are, in my opinion, the most valuable offering of big type Poland China sows ever put up at auction in our country. They are not only tops from my herd, but they are the very cream of big type breeding and individuality. They are all bred and showing down, safely in pig to my two great herd boars, GRAND LEADER and EXPANSION WONDER. No hog breeder in America can lay claim to two better boars or a stronger herd of brood sows. Just come and see for yourself. The offering consists of 30 splendid, young, tried sows that have raised one litter; 20 big yearling gilts, and 10 big fancy spring gilts. The fall and spring gilts are mostly sired by Grand Leader, and are bred to the champion Expansion Wonder. When you see them you will say Grand Leader is the king of sow getters and the greatest of the Grand Looks.

These sows are not corn fattened, but have been fed a judicious, balanced ration that will insure best results at farrowing time. The herd is in the pink of condition and health. No disease in my section.

Catalogues will be ready January 15. Write me to send you one. Come to the sale. Make me happy. Meet a live bunch of hog men, and let us start the February sale season off in good shape.

AUCTIONEERS—HARRIMAN AND BEAN.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.



ENOS'S KNOX ALL HADLEY BRED SOW SALE at RAMONA, KAN.,

Wednesday, January 17th, 1912

Forty head, the best lot I ever offered at public auction, 13 tried sows, 27 spring gilts, all bred for February, March and April farrow to the great Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal, one of the best boars ever sired by the noted A Wonder. Among the tried sows are daughters of Knox All Hadley, Mammoth Mike and Commoner. The spring gilts are big, broody type, daughters and granddaughters of Knox All Hadley. Included is the great sow Colossal Queen by Colossus and out of an Expansion dam. Knox All Hadley was sired by the noted Big Hadley and is at this time conceded to be one of the biggest and best sires in the West. He is a wonderful sow sire, and combines size with finish. Never before have I included so many of my valuable tried sows in one of my sales, and I never had an offering of gilts the equal of this one. Come and see them. Catalogue upon request.

A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Ramona is on the Rock Island, 8 miles west of Herington.

Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey, W. A. Fisher.

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him sealed bids in my care.

LONG'S ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

50 Head of Mastodon Poland China Sows 50

At Sale Pavilion, in Harlan, Iowa, Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1912

This will be our greatest offering and will consist of 13 tried sows, tops of my herd; 17 head of outstanding good fall sows and 20 head of extra large, high-class spring gilts. The tried sows I am selling in this sale are some of my best ones. Among them are Miss Prospect A, by Big Hadley 2nd, dam Lady Prospect, I X L Model by Chief I X L by Model Girl, Lady Mastodon 85th by Columbia Chief 2nd by Lady Mastodon 4th, Pawnee Maid by Pawnee Wonder, dam Extra A. Two extra fine B Wonder sows, dam Duchess 2nd, Surprise Lady by Crow's Special, Miss Hadley by Perfect Dude, Lady Mastodon 63rd by A Wonder, and others equally as good. A part of the sows are bred to B Wonder. Others to Mastodon Leader and a few to Black Johnson. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers will be handled with care. Write for catalogue.

JAS. G. LONG

HARLAN, IOWA

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel and Col. George Isaac.



We Import the Best Bred Stallions Europe Can Produce

Our Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid color and dispositions.

They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers.

They are stallions that will go into any community and command the best mares,

command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and book containing letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

AG Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

FRANK IAMS' PARIS WINNERS



Are the real "medal winners"—"show horses of note"—"sensational" "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, Classy, "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of Drafty "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of Percherons and Belgian stallions and mares have arrived by "Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit-up-and-take-notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years more). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real Drafters," at "Bargain prices," and having the "Horses as advertised," Iams' "competitors" and "Hammer Knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "Knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. "Ikey"—"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All "approved and stamped" by European government. Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize-winners" and "gold medal horses." Big drafty "top-notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eyeopeners." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "buyer's hat." "Georgie dear, Iams made a 'Big Killing' by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize-winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey Boy," come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE \$1,000

on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "daily Horse Show" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "prize-winners" and best big drafters. He sells no "International tail-ends." No "Auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses." No American so-called full-bloods with questionable breeding (only imported horses). Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey;" land me at Iams' Box Office and Importing Barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better Imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—can buy as cheap as a man. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better Imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—

(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "Top-notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "Top" stallion pair of Imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "Auction men" "Hand You a Lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of Questionable breeding. Buy an Imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb.; Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

BREEDERS' SALE

400—HORSES—400

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Illinois,
Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1912.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we will sell
300 Imported and Native Bred Registered



Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.
100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.
150 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.
150 Head of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.
50 Head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Head Reg. Stallions of very choicest breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912

100 Head Registered Trotters Grade, Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

100 Head PONIES. IMPORTED and NATIVE BRED REGISTERED Shetland, Welch and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalog Ready January 8, 1912.
D. AUGSTIN, Pres.; C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS

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

50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.
Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.



Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

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

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.



50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
Jan. 23-26-Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Man- Jan. 24-North-Robinson-Dean Co., Grand Island, Neb.
Feb. 6-7-H. G. McMillen & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Feb. 23-McMillen & McKinney, at Beloit, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 26-27-G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5-L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6-W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Herefords.
Feb. 27-28-Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 6-7-Rock Brook, Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Feb. 17-F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25-Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

Shorthorns.
February 22-Charles McKinney, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24-R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Poland Chinas.
Jan. 17-A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23-T. J. Meisner, Sabett, Kan.
Jan. 24-James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 1-W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 2-Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3-Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5-J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6-H. B. Walters, Ellingham, Kan.
Feb. 7-Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7-G. M. Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 7-J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 7-Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.

Feb. 9-S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14-J. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14-John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 14-George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 15-Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15-Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15-L. O. Kefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 16-J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17-Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 17-Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Feb. 20-E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 20-Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20-J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 21-W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 22-C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.

Feb. 22-A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23-E. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24-C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912-L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
March 2-F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6-T. M. Wilson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7-W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9-B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 24-Peter Hangley, Winston, Mo.
Jan. 26-E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 27-R. P. Wells, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1912-Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 7-Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 8-Samuelson Bros., Cleburn, Mo.
Feb. 9-Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 12-J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14-Thompson Bros., Green, Kan.
Feb. 15-Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15-Grant Chaslin, Green, Kan.
Feb. 17-Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22-Jasper Audridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.

February 24-J. R. Blackshire, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26-Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27-Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 28-Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 29-J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12-Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 14-W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

W. F. Davis Will Sell Hampshires.
W. F. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., has claimed February 14, 1912, as the date of his next sale of Hampshire hogs. On that date Mr. Davis will sell at the sale pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo., 100 head of bred Hampshire sows. Nearly all of this offering were sired by Pat Malloy, the undefeated Hampshire show boar. Watch for Mr. Davis' sale announcement, which will appear later in Kansas Farmer.

Hangley's Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Peter Hangley, of Weatherby, Mo., one of the progressive breeders of that state. On January 24 Mr. Hangley will sell 15 head of Duroc Jersey bred sows, and this draft will probably be the best ever offered by Mr. Hangley in any of the five annual bred sow sales he has held. They are a fine lot of individuals, are Colonel bred, and are bred to Buddy Top 11463, and Duroc breeders will find it a desirable offering in every way. The sire of this offering was Colonel B. J. 31885, a line-bred Colonel boar; his sire was by Colonel S. he by King of Colonels, and he by Prince of Colonels; his dam was by Muncie Chief, he by Prince of Colonels. They are bred to Buddy Top 11463. He was sired by Buddy K 4th, a boar that sold for \$6,000, and traces to the \$5,000 Top Notcher. This offering has been grown right to make ideal brood sows. They are from dams bred right and with great records for prolific qualities. Write Mr. Hangley at Weatherby, Mo., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write. Sale at Winston, Mo.

Fairfield Incubators.

Sam Thompson of the Nebraska Incubator Company, Fairfield, Neb., writes that Fairfield incubators are more than holding their own in winter hatching this cold weather. "No question," he says, "but that this winter is testing out the hatching qualities of incubators, where they are used for winter hatching." Every poultry raiser takes pride as well as profit in having a lot of early hatched chicks. But it takes a very well built incubator to do successful hatching when the thermometer drops down below zero and stay there for a week at a time. All over Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and most other states, Fairfield incubators and brooders have been and are

SALES NEXT WEEK

Monday, January 15 { Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, E. C. Blauer, Mt. Ayr, Io
Wednesday, January 17 { Poland Chinas, A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Saturday, January 20 { Poland Chinas, Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

proving to poultry raiser their reliability, economy and durability, as profit makers, as well as expense and labor savers. No one makes a mistake to use Sam Thompson's incubators and brooders. Every poultry raiser should have his fine book, which is sent free to everyone for the asking. If you have not as yet sent for the latest Fairfield incubator book, do so now. It's worth the having and reading.

Wallace's Bred Sow Sale.

On February 1, 1912, W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., will sell 60 head of bred sows and gilts that should attract the attention of all lovers of better and larger Poland Chinas. The herd is headed by two great boars, Grand Expansion and Wonder, two as good breeding boars as can be found in the corn belt. Grand Expansion has a wide reputation as a sire of high-class Polands. Expansion Wonder was the grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and is proving to be a great sire. The class of sows that will be sold in this sale are the very best in the Wallace herd and the best breeding from a big type pedigree standpoint known to the breed. These sows are not corn fat, but have had good fall pasture, with plenty of range and only a balanced ration of feed that will insure best results at farrowing time. The writer called at the Wallace farm a short time ago and was shown all over the farm. We can say that Mr. Wallace certainly deserves much credit for the way he handles such a large herd. Only the most careful methods are used to keep the herd in perfect condition. Please send for a catalogue and read it carefully. Then arrange to attend the sale. If, for any reason you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, who will handle your bid with care and confidence. Please read sale advertisement on page 28, and write today for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

E. W. Davis & Co.'s Duroc Sale.

The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders is called to the sale advertisement of E. W. Davis & Co., of Glenwood, Mo., owners of the noted Model Queen herd of Duroc Jersey sows. One of the very best Duroc herds in the west. This year Davis & Co. will have a sensational offering of bred-in-the-purple, high-class sows. Representatives of fifteen grand champion boars will be in this sale. In fact, the offering is made up entirely of grand champion representatives. A part of the sows offered are bred to Ohio Colonel, others to Valley King Again. Davis & Co.'s two great herd boars, Ohio Colonel was sired by King of Colonels 16975A, dam Watson's Beauty. He was grand champion boar in Kansas, 1910, and is one of the strongest bred Colonel boars in the west, tracing fifteen times to the Colonel family, five to Protection, the sire of Ohio Chief, Red Chief I Am and Jumbo Red, all noted sires. He is one of the smoothest and best lined boars in the west and has few equals as a breeder. Valley King Again was sired by Valley King, grand champion in Iowa and Nebraska, 1911, and there is very little that can be said in favor of Ohio Colonel that cannot be said of Valley King Again, and two as great boars in one herd will be very hard to find. Among the sows offered will be Model Queen 4th by Golden Model, dam Miss Hope, a full sister of Model Queen, grand champion sow in Kansas and Nebraska, 1910; Crimson Golden Rod, sired by Crimson Wonder Again; six fall gilts sired by Waveland, champion in Indiana in 1908; Defender, Ohio Chief and Blue Ribbon bred sows; two Model Queen gilts sired by Prince of Colonels. The spring gilts are the tops of a large herd. A part of them were sired by John's Ohio Chief, others by L. E.'s Colonel by Chief. This offering will probably not be equalled on the Duroc Jersey circuit this season, and it will be one that will surely interest Duroc breeders. A feature of this herd at the present time is a litter of fall pigs sired by Ohio Colonel, dam Model Queen. The litter of 13 were farrowed September 18 and the seven pigs now living are all outstanding show prospects. Many of the best critics, both in the east and west, have inspected this litter and pronounced them the best litter ever seen in the west. Write for catalog of this sale and attend if possible. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Good Nebraska Firm.

Kansas Farmer has for years carried the advertising of many of the country's foremost horse importers and breeders, and among them are none we can speak more highly than of the North-Robinson-Dean Company of Grand Island, Neb. The men who compose this firm are western men who have spent the greater part of their lives in a state similar to Kansas and are therefore in position to know what the west needs in breeding stock and they know it from actual experience gained in running their own farms and ranches, which comprise many thousands of acres. This firm of importers and breeders of Percheron horses was established twelve years ago by C. M. North and W. C. Robinson. Mr. North is a native of Illinois and has been associated with live stock all his life. In 1889 Mr. North left the old homestead and came to Cairo, Neb., bringing with him seven brood mares and a stallion. Two years later he formed a partnership with Mr. Robinson, who is a native of Nebraska. The business was carried on for several years at Cairo under the name of North & Robinson, but finally moved to Grand Island to avail themselves of the better railway facilities which their rapidly increasing business demanded. Grand Island is easily reached from all parts of Nebraska and adjoining states. At the end of ten years North & Robinson had built up a fine business and by 1903 Mr. Dean joined the firm as a partner. Mr. Dean is a natural born horseman and has spent his

life in the live stock business. He has acquired a ranch of 6,500 acres, over 1,000 acres of which are either irrigated or subject to irrigation. This vast ranch was



C. M. NORTH.

taken over by the company, and is now the main breeding ranch for hundreds of registered draft stallions and mares which roam these fertile fields. Horses sold by this firm have entered every state in the Union. The



W. C. ROBINSON.

sales barns at Grand Island, Cairo and Bridgeport are visited annually by hundreds of horse buyers. Twenty years of constant study of the registered draft horse has convinced the North-Robinson-Dean firm that



H. T. DEAN.

a better horse can be raised in America than in Europe, with the same method of careful handling, and paying strict attention to blood lines. There is no doubt that this ranch, with its thousands of acres and hundreds of brood mares is today the greatest breeding farm on the North American continent. The highest priced American bred Percheron stallion ever sold by this firm was "London" 60871, weight 2,100, sold to Charles J. Barklund, of Holdrege, Neb. London was first at Kansas and Nebraska state fairs. It will pay horse buyers to visit the barns of the North-Robinson-Dean Company.

Baker Brothers' Big Hadley Sale.

The Poland China bred sow sale advertised in this issue on page 27 is a grand collection of brood sows and gilts. A large number are of the Big Hadley blood lines. Eighty head will be sold, 25 tried sows, 15 large fall yearlings and 40 large, growthy spring gilts. The Baker Brothers have gained a reputation for breeding and growing large, fancy Polands. The herd is in a healthy condition and sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, King Ex 3rd, John Ex, Missouri Wonder, John Long 2nd, Big John, Blain's Wonder, King Blain, Expansion Wonder and Master Builder. All

will be bred to these boars, which are of the best blood lines, not related to each other, so as to produce the best results. Any breeder or farmer can buy these good sows and they will make a nice profit on the investment. The Baker Brothers are very reliable and raise good hogs. The hogs are always better sale day than the buyers expected to find. Send today for catalog, read it carefully then come to the sale. You will not be sorry if you buy from this herd. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Another Winner.

The picture here printed is of Master Elmer Lunz, of Belpre, Kan., and his Shetland pony, Beauty, which, with saddle, bridle and blanket, was given Elmer as second prize in our Shetland pony contest which closed December 16. Elmer is a hustler, and is very proud of Beauty. Read what he has to say in the following letter:

Belpre, Kan., Dec. 29, 1911.

The Pony Boy, care Kansas Farmer.
Dear Sir: I suppose you thought you was not going to hear from me any more, but I was only waiting for my pictures, one of which I enclose. We all think a lot of Beauty, and if I thought I could win another like him I'd try it some more. Beauty has the nicest stall in our barn, and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him as



more, and he knows it. When you put picture of Beauty and myself in Kansas Farmer will you please express my thanks to my friends who helped me win this pony. Thanking you again, I am, Yours truly,

ELMER LUNZ.

In last week's issue appeared the picture of the grand prize winner, Master George Roberts, of Larned, Kan., and his pony, Trixie, with cart and harness. In a later issue we will print the picture of the third prize winner, and his pony and outfit. Be sure to watch for it. KANSAS FARMER will give away four more ponies, with outfits, to Kansas boys and girls very soon. They are brown and spotted, and all are pure-bred Shetlands. Their names are Checkers, Frolic, Brownie and Freckles. If you want one of these fine playmates and useful pets, just write a postal card today to the Pony Boy, care KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan., and he will send you full particulars.

Wells Sells Durocs January 27.

On Saturday, January 27, Mr. R. P. Wells of Formosa, Kan., will sell a select draft of bred sows and gilts and three summer boars. Mr. Wells, while not among the oldest breeders, has been very successful in making the proper crosses to produce size and quality in Durocs. He has bought from some of the best breeders and always made good selections. To show how carefully Mr. Wells culls his seed stock we recite the fact that he is only selling about 30 head, preferring to send the poorer ones to market. In order to put up an offering that would reflect credit upon himself and tried sows that perhaps he should not sell. It is true he can replace them by looking around a bit, but most likely they will cost him more than he will be able to sell his for. But this is to the best interests of those that will attend the sale. These tried sows are of the very large, motherly type; they have been very prolific for Mr. Wells and the only reason for selling them is to put something into the sale that will attract buyers. A good part of the offering will be in pig to Mr. Wells' principal herd boar, Tat's Chief, sired by a son of the great State Fair winner, Tatarraz. His dam was Chief's Girl, by Bell's Chief, and the dam of Chief's Girl was the noted sow, Village Pride. Tat's Chief won first in class and headed first prize young herd at Republic County Fair last fall. His sire and dam were also sweepstakes hogs at the same fair. Write Mr. Wells at once for catalogue of this sale.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 103 East Third Street.)
HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 10¢; No. 2, 10¢; side brands, under 40 lbs., per lb., 9¢; fat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9¢ flat; bull and steer, No. 1, 8¢; No. 2, 7¢; glue hides, 6¢ flat; horse hides, No. 1, 5¢; No. 2, 4¢; sheep pelts, 35¢@85¢. Green uncured hides, 1½¢ less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides graded as No. 2.
FURS—Mink, Central; No. 1 large, \$4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25 @5.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00 @2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1 large, \$2.00 @1.25; No. 1, medium, \$1.25 @1.00; No. 1, small, 90¢ @65¢. Skunk, Central—Black, \$2.50 @3.50; Short stripe, \$1.50 @2.00; narrow stripe, \$1.25 @90¢; broad stripe, 85¢ @50¢; best unprime, 35¢ @20¢; No. 1, medium, 40¢ @25¢; No. 1, small, 20¢ @15¢. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 35¢ @30¢; No. 1, medium, 30¢ @20¢; No. 1, small, 25¢ @20¢. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1, red, 35¢ @1.25; No. 1, gray, 75¢ @2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00 @5.00; No. 1, timber, \$6.00 @1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, \$1.00 @50¢; No. 1, house, large, black, 20¢ @10¢; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10¢ @5¢. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45¢. Badger—No. 1, \$1.00 @30¢. Early caught furs at value.

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

F **J** **U** **S** **T** think of it! Kansas Farmer will give away four more beautiful Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas boys and girls. If you would like to have one of these for your own and get it without costing you one cent, be sure to read all on this page. Kansas Farmer has already given away ten Shetland Ponies. We shall be pleased to tell you who we gave them to and just how you can get one of these four ponies which we are going to give away

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THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the ponies which we are going to give away are good to mind, and we are sure that the little master or mistress of one of them will think they have the best pony in the world. Be sure to send in your name at once, so you will have a good start to win one of these ponies.



GRAND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

THEIR OUTFITS.

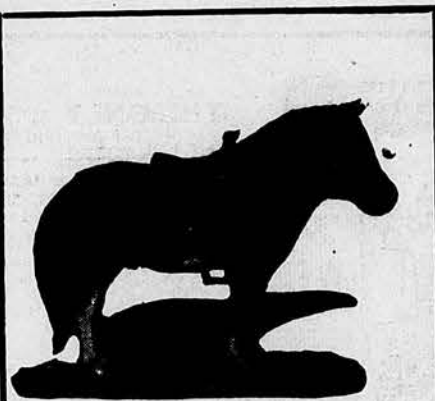
With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. **KANSAS FARMER** is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. **GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.**



SECOND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.



THIRD PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

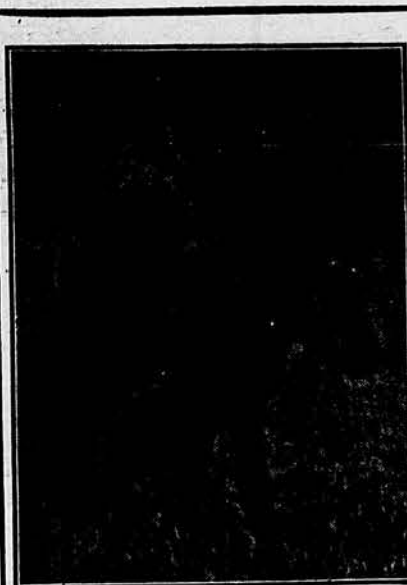
THE PONY BOY, Care **KANSAS FARMER**,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for **KANSAS FARMER**.

My Name..... Age.....

P. O....., Kan., R. R.

Parents' Name.....



FOURTH PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will offer a bicycle, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other articles which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

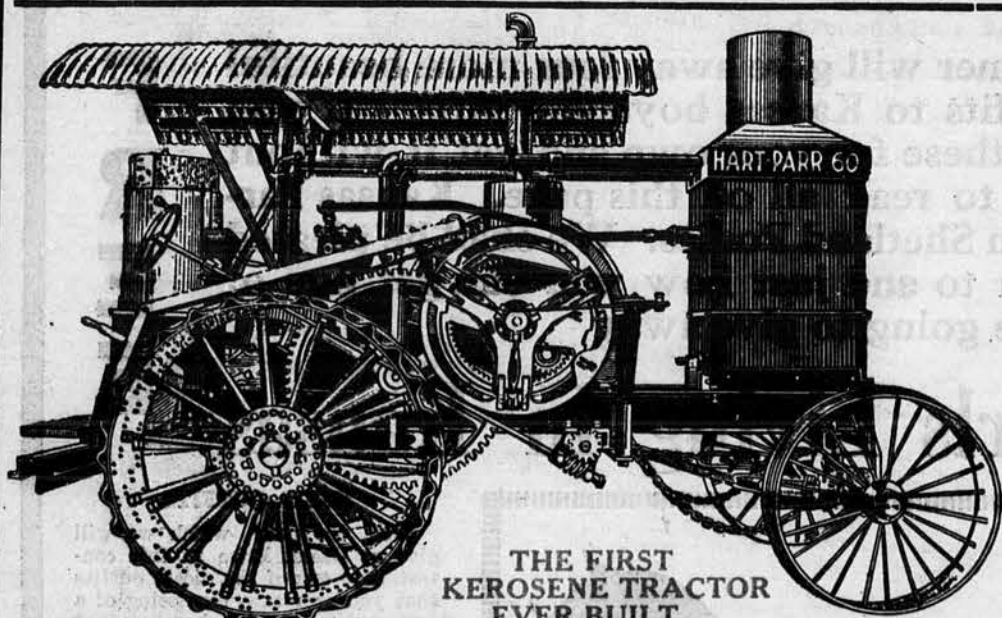
by clipping out the coupon at the left of this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters
and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care **KANSAS FARMER**
Topeka, Kan.

HART-PARR 60 B. H. P. OIL TRACTOR



THE FIRST
KEROSENE TRACTOR
EVER BUILT

A Modern Farm Horse for Large Farms

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS. 2 horizontal cylinders, 10 in. bore, 15 in. stroke. Speed 300 R. P. M. A long stroke, moderate-speed motor—the most efficient kind, and one that wears longest. Valve cages ground to seats—no packing.

CRANK SHAFTS. A pressed forging of special carbon steel, of high tensile strength—annealed and oil-tempered, tough and dependable. The strongest crank shaft used in any engine of like power.

GEARS. Every gear of steel or semi-steel. Planetary reverse-gears are drop-forged with machine-cut teeth. Our "Planetary" reverse makes it possible to use a single operating lever. The only way to do it.

BEARINGS. Main crank-shaft bearings and crank-pin bearings made in the form of half-bushings (easily replaceable) and of high-grade babbitt, copper and aluminum.

CONNECTING RODS. Steel drop-forgings, can be bent double without breaking. Studs for caps of 1-inch Vanadium steel.

DRIVING WHEELS. 66 in. diameter, 24 in. face. Our wave-form driver cleats make the bearing power of these wheels equivalent to a 32-inch width wheel of the usual construction. They never break down.

LUBRICATION. Force-feed lubrication to cylinders, etc. Force-feed lubrication to gear-train.

IGNITION. Two Systems of "Jump Spark" ignition. Dry batteries and "Single-Spark" induction coils for starting. Also a powerful magneto with separate spark coils. Between the two you always have a good spark.

RATINGS. Guaranteed to easily deliver 60 brake horse power. At the draw-bar it will do the work of 25 to 30 horses. We rate our tractors conservatively.

RATE OF TRAVEL. 2.3 miles per hour. Compare this with the 1½ and 2 miles per hour of other gas-tractors. Remember that what counts is the number of acres you plow daily, not how many plows you pull.

Most Widely Used—Simplest—Most Reliable

Has Less Parts Than Any Tractor of Like Power

ONE PRICE TO EVERYONE—\$2400 F. O. B. FACTORY

A Liberal Discount for All Cash.

For Smaller Farms—The Hart-Parr 40 B. H. P.

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS. 2 Vertical cylinders 8 in. bore, 12 in. stroke, speed 400 R. P. M. A long stroke, moderate-speed motor—the most efficient and durable kind. Hemispherical cylinder heads cast on, valve cages ground to seats—no packing.

CRANK SHAFT. A pressed steel forging of special carbon steel, annealed and oil-tempered—tough and dependable. The strongest crank shaft used in any motor of this size.

CONNECTING RODS. Steel drop forgings, can be bent double without breaking. Caps bolted on with extra large Vanadium steel studs.

BEARINGS. Crank shaft and crank pin bearings extra long, of white bronze, in the form of half bushings—easily replaceable. Ball Bearings on cross shaft. Differential shaft and rear axle bearings are long phosphor bronze sleeves, having bearing surfaces on both sides. All truck bearings protected by dust collars. The most perfect bearings ever used on a tractor and found on no other.

LUBRICATION. Our new system of spray lubrication supplies an abundance of lubrication to all parts of the motor without special lubricators of any kind. The acme of simplicity. Force feed lubricators for gear train.

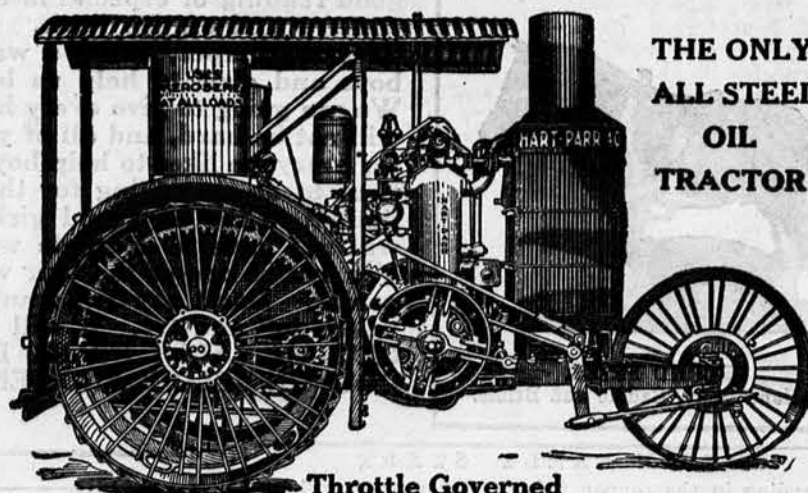
GEARS. Every gear (except one) of steel; all high speed gears have machine-cut teeth—perfect in shape, noiseless in operation and wear longest. "Planetary" reverse, enables us to use a single operating lever. The only way possible.

DRIVING WHEELS. 73 in. diameter, 20 in. face. Built up of steel—even the hubs are steel. Our wave form lugs riveted to tire. They get a wonderful grip on soft ground, without packing the soil injuriously.

IGNITION. Two complete and separate systems of "jump spark" ignition. Dry battery with "single spark" coils, and also powerful magnetic with separate coils. Between the two you always have a good spark.

RATES OF TRAVEL. 2.3 and 4 miles per hour. Meets every requirement of farm and road work. Travels faster than other gas tractors, but does better plowing.

RATINGS. Guaranteed to develop 40 brake horse power; will replace 17 to 20 horses.



THE ONLY
ALL STEEL
OIL
TRACTOR

Throttle Governed
Two Road Speeds—Spring Mounted

**WILL DO MORE WORK, WITH LESS COST FOR
REPAIRS, THAN ANY TRACTOR BUILT**

PRICE—THE SAME TO EVERYONE—\$2200 F. O. B. FACTORY

A Liberal Discount for All Cash.

Read the specifications, compare them with others, and you will see that we give you MORE for YOUR MONEY than you can get elsewhere. We can do this because of our great manufacturing facilities, where SYSTEM and QUALITY make for low cost and high quality. We even own and operate our own Steel Foundry—No other tractor builder does. That is why we can build tractors of STEEL, and sell them as such low prices.

Our Sales Policy eliminates all large dealer's profits.—We pay agents only for service rendered.

Our "Square Deal" plan is: One price to Everyone, when purchased on the same terms. One man's money looks just as good to us as another's.—We have no favorites.

REMEMBER ALSO—"HART-PARR SERVICE" follows our tractors wherever they go. We have large repair stocks at all large farming centers, and our experts are always at your command. You will not have to lie idle days or weeks waiting for repairs or experts if you buy a Hart-Parr.

These are only a few of the reasons why you should buy a Hart-Parr. Our Catalog and Printed Matter tells you many more. Shall we send them?

We also Build a 30 H. P. and an 80 H. P. Tractor.—We can fit your requirements.

HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa