

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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**B**UT for the horse the history of Kansas had been written differently.

Blazing a trail through the unknown wastes; drawing the creaking wains with the lares and penates of the settler, carrying the soldier who came to guard or the cowboy who created the early wealth; plunging on mercy's errand through the shrieking blizzard or galloping in tireless energy neath a tropic sun; he guarded the herds or the household from night attack by the lurking foe and made Kansas possible.

Grown greater with his duties he has changed the face of nature and turned the prairie waste into smiling farmsteads; produced the wheat which made Kansas famous, the corn which made her rich and the alfalfa which made her safe; builded the railroads of the world's greatest commerce and created a wealth undreamt by Croesus and unmatched on earth.

A mead of praise for the horse whose only tombstone is a grinning skull but whose monument is a state.  
—I. D. G.



The horse is man's universal motor without which he could not have attained to his present degree of civilization—could not even have emerged from savagery—yet he is so familiar that he is not appreciated until he is lost. No other animal is so important to human welfare and his improvement, by the use of good sires, should be the care of every farmer as a mere matter of economy.



WEAR  
**Schwab**  
CLOTHES

WEAR  
**Schwab**  
CLOTHES

**Dress  
Better  
and  
Pay  
Less**



**\$15  
\$18  
\$20  
and  
\$25**

*Some of the New Schwab Styles for Fall and Winter*

## The Magic Ticket on Schwab Clothing says: "Satisfaction to You or a New Suit Free!"

The best clothing dealers in Kansas sell the famous Schwab Clothes under a guarantee of absolute, permanent satisfaction or a *new suit given free!* This sensational guarantee appears on a "ticket" attached to every Schwab Suit. Why "gamble" with your clothing money, when for \$15, \$18, \$20 or \$25 you can get a suit of Schwab Hand-Tailored Clothes that *must* please in quality, style, fit and wear?

### Guaranteed "On Your Back"

There is no *time limit* to the Schwab Guarantee. Schwab Clothing must stand the *test on your back*. The *wet weather test!* The *wearing test!* The *comparison test!* The guarantee covers everything, and *any time* you have cause for dissatisfaction simply return the suit to the dealer and we will buy you a brand new suit.

No maker would dare place such a guarantee on garments that were not absolutely right.

### Our 48 Years of "Making Good"

The *style superiority* and wonderful *wearing qualities* of Schwab Clothing are everywhere recognized. For 48 years the name "Schwab" has been the symbol of highest excellence in hand-tailored garments for Men and Young Men.

### Our Master Designers

We employ the most expert, high-priced clothing designers and skilled operators. Only by going through all the many departments of our plants can you realize the *extremes* to which we go to insure the most perfect workmanship. Schwab ideals as to *quality* and *value* are sewn into every seam. Every man feels that the Schwab Guarantee is a *personal responsibility*.

### Schwab Style Supremacy

The Schwab styles for Fall are superlatively fine, embodying the latest and best ideas from the style centers of the world. They have "snap" that you never see in ordinary clothes. Each is a tailoring triumph.

### Guaranteed "All-Wool"

Only the best all-wool fabrics are used in Schwab Clothing. Every yard of fabric undergoes a severe test to *insure* none but all-wool. Hence we give an ALL-WOOL GUARANTEE with every garment. All suits sewn in *pure silk*.

### LOOK

for This Ticket!   
It's on the Sleeve

This is the Magic Ticket that entitles you to a new suit FREE if your Schwab Suit fails to give satisfactory wear. The All-Wool Guarantee is printed on the label. It doesn't cost you a cent extra to have your clothes *insured*.

### Secret of Schwab Quality

The honesty and good faith behind Schwab Clothing is shown by the infinite care which is exercised *in the making*.

The coat alone of a Schwab Suit requires more than a hundred separate operations.

Our standards are most exacting. For instance, the Hair Cloth used for reinforcing must have *60 hairs to the square inch*. Our clothing is all sewn with pure silk. Every stitch is hand-tailored. Even the *buttonholes* are hand-made. The buttons are there to *stay*. *Double silk stitching* where there is any strain. Each finished garment is our absolute best.

### We Stand Behind Our Dealers

The merchants selected to sell Schwab Clothing are the leaders in their respective communities. Men who are vastly more interested in building a reputation for giving quality and value than in profit-per-sale.

The dealer certifies to his desire to give full value for every dollar when he offers Schwab Suits—a value *standardized* in the great \$1,000,000 plant at St. Louis.

This dealer has brought to your very door the cream of the world's clothing styles, at prices that spell *economy*.

We have placed the clothing business on a higher plane by our wonderful guarantee.

### Where to Find Schwab Clothing

The Schwab dealer in your locality is now showing a large variety of very attractive styles and patterns in Suits and Overcoats for Fall 1912 wear. Worth going miles to see. You will not only save several dollars on your suit, but secure *guaranteed satisfaction* in style, quality, fit, looks, wear and value.

Write us today for the name of the Schwab dealer who will guarantee satisfactory wear or *make you a present of a brand new suit*.

**SCHWAB CLOTHING CO.**

St. Louis, Mo.

(1)

WEAR  
**Schwab**  
CLOTHES

**Schwab Clothing Is Guaranteed**

WEAR  
**Schwab**  
CLOTHES



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

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**OUR GUARANTEE**

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

**FROSTED CORN FODDER.**

It seemed to us during a recent trip of 100 miles west of Topeka through the Kaw Valley that fully one-half of the corn fodder to be used in that territory for feeding this winter was not cut until after killing frosts. Even as late as last week corn binders in this territory were busy taking care of the season's fodder crop. The delay in cutting was not because the corn had failed to arrive at the proper stage for good fodder before frost. In fact this corn was ready for cutting ten days or two weeks before the first frost. We can account for the delay only through the press of other farm work. We realize that on most farms only one thing can be done at a time. Accordingly the farmer must use his best judgment in determining upon that thing which most needs attention. When he has done that, then he must expedite his work with the greatest haste possible. No man can assume to tell the farmer just exactly what work he should do and just when or how it should be done.

However, in the harvesting of this frosted fodder a large part of the feed in this part of the valley will be poor. It will, in fact, be little better than if the stalks had been allowed to stand and the field pastured. In shocks, of course, more of the blades will be saved and being fed in the lot can be forced upon the live stock. It will be a question of the cattle and horses eating this frosted fodder or not eating at all.

It does seem that everything written and said about the necessities of good feed has been of little avail. Corn fodder cut at the right time and properly stored for the winter's feed has high feeding value. It is, in our judgment, all things considered, not the cheapest feed we have. So, because of the tremendous waste, the expense of handling, the generally poor quality due to the manner in which in this state we handle and care for it. In our judgment the silo is necessary to obtain from corn fodder its fullest value as a feed. If the corn crop is to be depended upon to furnish the roughage, it should be placed in the silo. If it cannot be placed in the silo, then, in our judgment, other provision should be made for roughage. Corn may be sown thick for hay or fodder, thereby improving the general quality and diminishing the waste. Kafir or cane can be sown and utilized to still better advantage. One acre of sowed forage will ordinarily supply as much actual feed as four acres of corn fodder, and the all around existing advantages in the case of the sowed forage will justify the use of the land necessary to devote to the exclusive feed crop. The crop grown especially for forage will prove a cheaper feed than corn fodder and from this standpoint it will be worth while, to say nothing of its greater superiority as feed.

It is time to know that animal growth can come only from feed, and the value of a feed is determined by the constituents contained therein and which, when assimilated by the animal body, will produce growth, flesh or milk. We cannot afford to make ourselves believe that anything which the animal can be forced to eat and cause a full feeling to the stomach is feed. The fact is that the poor feeding of live stock makes the herd unprofitable in just the same proportion that poor farming results in an unprofitable crop yield. If live stock is worth keeping at all it is worth keeping well, which means good feeding. Of all feeds, that which has been killed by frost or that which has rotted is the poorest. When feed saving time comes the feed should be saved if the live stock which is to consume this feed is regarded as a profitable adjunct to the farm operations.

A Doniphan, Mo., farmer planted three acres in tomatoes and then built a small cannery on an adjoining tract. He has registered 8,000 cans of tomatoes to date, and is saving them for the nearby trade. Something to that system.

**NEXT MONTH'S CONGRESS.**

We feel that the meeting of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, to be held at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, will be an exceptional meeting. It is our judgment that no such meeting in Kansas has ever before been planned. We know that Kansas agricultural affairs will in this meeting be discussed from a different angle than ever before. At this meeting a correct inventory of Kansas' accomplishments and opportunities will be taken by authorities competent so to do. An honest effort will be made to determine just how all Kansans—those of all vocations—can aid in a mutually greater and more permanent prosperity. This is certainly a worthy object, and this unusual meeting deserves the attendance of every man having at heart the greatest good for himself and the state.

While a complete program by subjects and speakers has not yet been announced, the general plan of the program has been decided. It will include discussions by which better and more profitable farming and everything that tends thereto can be accomplished. Manufacturing, rural education, rural life, rural co-operation, public loans, etc., will receive much attention. This will be a meeting for the small man, as well as the big, in every business. Every man, large or small, will have an opportunity to present his ideas. KANSAS FARMER urges every reader who can so arrange his affairs, to attend this congress.

In no sense is it the purpose of this congress to advertise and boom Kansas for the purpose of attracting immigration, which means that this will not be a "hot air" meeting. The first duty of Kansas people is to make for themselves the best homes and the best state in which to live. When these have been accomplished, Kansas cannot help but be favorably known far and wide. The best interests of those of us now here deserve conservation and promotion, and this congress can well afford to so direct its energies. Let us all attend.

**KANSAS MORTGAGES.**

During the last twenty years, Kansas has reversed her farm mortgage conditions. According to the United States census, in 1890, Kansas had 55.5 per cent of her farms mortgaged. According to the same census for 1910, Kansas has only 44.8 per cent of her farms mortgaged. A farm mortgage concern doing business in Kansas, is authority for the statement that the above figures do not show the real change in conditions in Kansas during the past two decades. This authority says that in 1890 farms were mortgaged because farmers needed the money borrowed on the farms, to keep body and soul together. This authority contends that a large per cent of the mortgages now on Kansas farms are on land which has been bought either for speculative purposes or to increase the farm acreage, and that while, according to the census figures, the number of farm mortgages in Kansas has decreased only 9 per cent, the actual existing financial condition of Kansas farmers is very much more improved than this 9 per cent reduction would indicate.

The census figures show that throughout the United States the increase in farm mortgages from 1890 to 1910 has been from 28.2 per cent to 33.6 per cent, or throughout the United States generally, 5 per cent more farms carry mortgages now than twenty years ago. If the contention of the farm mortgage authority above referred to is correct, it is reasonable to suppose that his statement would apply to other states, particularly other corn belt states, as well as to Kansas. Kansas and the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, have all reduced the number of mortgaged farms within the past twenty years, while the eastern states have increased the number of farms carrying mortgages.

**IMMUNITY WANTED.**

The stock breeder feels that if he could only find some breed of live stock that would be immune from disease his lot in life would indeed be a happy one. He reads that the plant breeder has already succeeded in developing plants which are immune from certain diseases and that experimenters are now working to the end that they may breed animals which are free from at least the more common diseases. If an experimenter could develop a hog that would be immune from hog cholera, the breeder thinks that very little would be left to be desired. Or if he could find some new breed which is now immune, he would change from what he now has and be free from worry about possible losses.

New breeds of hogs are introduced from time to time with the claim that they are immune from hog cholera, and many hundreds of them are sold on this representation in spite of the fact that experimenters of the highest possible reputation have demonstrated time after time that no such hog exists.

Even if it were possible to buy a hog of a breed known to be immune from hog cholera, it would not remain so for very many generations if kept under the conditions which surround all of our modern hogs. In his efforts to produce the ideal hog, either of the lard or bacon type, the breeder seems to overlook the fact that it is the environment which produces the hog cholera, as well as the susceptibility of the hogs to disease. Wild animals, of whatever breed, are rarely subject to the same diseases as those which afflict our domestic animals, because their environment and feed supply are entirely different, and such animals, when brought into captivity, or their immediate descendants in captivity, may be partially or wholly immune from the diseases common among farmyard animals, but this condition does not last long. Nor would it last if it were possible to breed an immune animal, because the diseases which devastate our herds grow out of and are a part of the conditions with which we surround our animals.

A solid hoof hog may be less susceptible to cholera than a Poland China, because he is nearer to his wild ancestry, but if placed in the same conditions which surround the modern Poland China for any length of time he will not only lose this immunity but he will assume the appearance and characteristics of the Poland China. The conditions and feed which produced the Poland China of the corn belt will produce a similar type in any other breed that is brought fully under them.

Chancellor Strong, of the Kansas University, is quoted as being in favor of asking the Legislature this winter to take up the idea of a permanent tax for university purposes. He says: "The permanent tax for university purposes is what the university needs to keep it above the dangers of shifting politics. During the last decade the university has grown from 1,233 to 2,438 last year, but our increased income per capita has not kept up with the increased expense per capita for modern university education." If this plan is necessary and wise for the support of the university it will apply with equal force to all state educational institutions.

The outlook for profitable swine production has probably never been more favorable than now. According to federal reports the number of stock hogs in the United States September 1, was 9.2 per cent less than last year. Their condition as to health was 92.1, as against 95.7 last year. The report says cholera exists to some extent in every corn belt state, but an epidemic, such as cost the country two million hogs last year, is not now anticipated. It appears that the record-breaking corn crop of this year will not have the effect of making cheap hogs at any near future date.

**USE OF POOR FARMS.**

The news press is elated, and rightly so, that of the 94 county poor farms maintained in Kansas, 29 have no occupants. The same item contains the information that the total persons dependent upon these farms only 33 are paupers in the ordinary accepted sense of the word. The poor farms of Kansas have always been poorly patronized—a thing which speaks well for the ability of Kansas people to take care of their poor without resorting to the aid of the alms houses.

The fact is, however, that the 94 county poor farms, well supplied with buildings, horses and machinery, should be of use to the counties maintaining them, aside from their use as succoring the unfortunate poor. Extremely profitable use could be made of these farms if they were organized and maintained as demonstration farms. There is ample opportunity for each of these farms so maintained to serve the people of the county in such a way as would make them invaluable to the county agriculture. This time has come—not only in Kansas, but in numerous other states, many of which states have taken advantage of the opportunity to support county demonstration farms. In older states the county demonstration farm is in no way connected with the county poor farm. However, in Kansas, where there is so little use for poor farms as intended, it is practical to make such farms serve a double purpose.

In many counties in Kansas a superintendent of the poor farm is employed at an annual wage ranging from \$800 to \$1,200 per year. The addition of \$400 or \$500 to this annual salary would result in the employment of a good all-around farmer, who could work out problems peculiar and important to his county. In the working out of these problems, the income from the farm need not be decreased. In many instances the right man would make a revenue producer instead of a non-producer. In addition to whatever income the farm might produce from the sale of crops, live stock, etc., would come the value resulting from the employment of the most practical methods in improving the county agriculture. For instance, on the farm could be maintained a dairy herd which could be made to demonstrate the value of dairying, the possibilities of breeding and grading up a herd, and proper methods of feeding from crops produced on the farm. The same general principle would apply to the horse and swine herd. The farm could determine those crops which would yield the greatest acre profit, the varieties of the different crops best adapted to the county conditions of soil and climate. The county poor farm could be a disseminator of seeds of all kinds for the county farmers. It would be possible to occupy columns in the enumeration of the advantages of the county poor farm conducted along the lines above indicated.

Inasmuch as 94 farms are now owned by the counties of Kansas, and inasmuch as the initial investment has already been made, it seems feasible and worth while that these farms should in some manner become of value to the farming public in the counties in which they are located.

More hay balers have been used in Kansas this year than ever before in the state's history, and we think well of their use. A large part of the first crop of alfalfa was baled from the wind-row and at once marketed. This was due to the unusually high price prevailing for alfalfa at that time. In those sections of the state—particularly in the southern part—where prairie hay is grown for market, the hay is being baled in about six of every ten fields. It is either loaded on the cars immediately after baling, or stored for later marketing. Baling facilitates storing and marketing. The price of baled hay in the field is reported about \$7 per ton.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



CORN FIELD ON THE FARM OF W. S. PERSHING, ONE-HALF MILE SOUTHWEST OF LIMON, COLO., ON LAND PLOWED 12 TO 15 INCHES DEEP IN MAY, 1912. THIS CORN WAS PLANTED LATE, BUT ON JULY 29, WAS AHEAD OF ALL THE EARLY CROPS ON SHALLOW PLOWING.

"I am pleased to note your numerous articles advocating deep plowing and summer fallowing. This question cannot be agitated too much for the benefit of the farmer. I have been farming west of the Missouri River for 46 years, not a year having passed since but what I did farming personally or hired work done on the farm. I have farmed in Nebraska, in the irrigated districts of Colorado and for nearly 30 years have been called a dry farmer in eastern Colorado, and I can truthfully say that nine times out of ten the deep plowing has been a winner, and nine times out of ten if I put up with shallow plowing—done by myself or hired done—I was a loser by it.

"July of 1911 was exceptionally dry. I purchased a Spalding deep tilling machine and did some plowing 12 to 15 inches deep, and same seemed rather slow work. Teams on a moldboard plow did some plowing 5 or 6 inches deep, which was the greatest depth that could be obtained with ordinary plows. There was only a back furrow between. In November when extremely dry on the shallow plowing—no moisture at all could be found, the showers in August having all evaporated—on the deep tilled land adjoining where moisture had been stored not a spoonful of dry soil could be found to a depth of five feet after removing two or three inches of dry mulch.

I have plowed about 200 acres this season with three of said machines, and have good crops to show for the same, but the best results are expected the second year, or next year, from this fall's plowing. It is an ideal fall for deep plowing, as the recent rains have put the ground in fine condition and there is a large growth of stubble or weeds to turn under. Deep tillage is the best insurance the farmer can have to secure good crops—not only in the arid districts, but also in the humid and irrigated districts.

Mr. Eaton, a wealthy land owner near Greeley, Colorado, last season experimented with one of said deep tilling machines, and his results were so great that he purchased four more of said machines and a Rumely engine and plowed all his land for potatoes and other crops. He says it is just as necessary to plow the irrigated land deep to break up a crust that forms and to get best results as it is on the non-irrigated land. I am satisfied eastern Colorado and a large portion of Kansas can double its crops by deep tillage.—W. S. PERSHING, Limon, Colo.

## Taxation Laws.

Answering C. L. E., Grantville, Kan.: This information regarding Kansas tax laws is compiled by S. H. Haynes, assessor for Shawnee County, and answers your questions:

All property is assessed at its actual value in money, as of March 1. Personal property is assessed every year.

Real estate is assessed in even numbered years. New buildings, over \$300 in value, built since March 1, 1912, and before March 1, 1913, will be assessed as of March 1, 1913.

County Board of Equalization meets at court house on first Monday in June, 1913, in session ten days, has power to equalize personal property assessments and to reduce excessive real estate as-

sessments to the actual value of the property in money.

Hearings on matters of equalization may be had before the State Tax Commission, on appeal from the decisions of the County Board of Equalization.

All 1912 taxes are due November 1, 1912, and may be paid one-half before December 21, 1912, and one-half before June 21, 1913.

If full tax is paid before December 21, 1912, a rebate of 2½ per cent will be allowed. If no part of the tax is paid before December 21, 1912, a penalty of 5 per cent will be added, after which one-half tax cannot be paid, and another penalty of 5 per cent will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid June 21, 1913.

All real estate bearing unpaid taxes will be advertised in July, 1913, and will be sold on the first Tuesday in September, 1913.

If no part of personal property tax is paid by January 10, 1913, warrants will be issued and turned over to the sheriff for collection.

## Partition in Silo.

D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas, now of Wisconsin, writes the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute regarding the silo for summer feeding:

"Many of our Wisconsin dairymen have two silos. Frequently one of them is smaller than the other and this one is kept for summer feeding. Less silage is used in summer and consequently it needs a silo of smaller diameter than one used in the winter, so as to be able to take off about two inches of silage a day to keep it from spoiling.

"Where this is not possible some of our dairymen have hit upon the scheme of putting a cross wall in the bottom of the silo, running up say six or eight feet from the bottom, and coming to a point at the top. When the silo is filled the silage falls on either side of this partition. During the winter the bulk of the silage, of course, is fed out. This leaves the bottom portion for summer feeding and when they get down to the division at the bottom of the silo they can use only half as much as usual and still keep the silage in good condition.

"Where this division of the silo does not exist I have known of some of our better dairymen taking a hay knife and cutting a section of silage out and feeding off from this section. Of course some of the silage near the outside would spoil, but the amount is comparatively small, much less than it would be to try and take off silage from the top when the demands of the cattle are not sufficient to allow the removal of about two inches per day."

## Shredding Cane and Corn Fodder.

Subscriber, G. F., Longford, Kan., asks if it will pay to shred cane and corn fodder. The shredding does not increase the feeding value. That is, it does not add constituents of feed to the roughage. Shredding does have the effect of making both cane and corn fodder go farther as a feed, provided there is no loss of blades in handling. Shredding breaks up the woody parts of the roughage and causes the animal to eat more of the stalks than it would otherwise eat and in this respect, particularly so if roughage is short, it may pay to shred. A woody corn stalk, however,

because it is cut into finer pieces, has no more virtue as a feed than it would have in its original state. In the big corn growing states, shredding has been practiced for a considerable number of years, but since the established success of the silo, shredding has, in a large measure, gone out of fashion. The shredding of the corn fodder, the dampening and consequent softening of the same, and the mixing of it with corn chop, has in years past been one of the methods of the beef feeder.

## Silos for Summer Feeding.

The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, which holds monthly meetings in Topeka, has during the summer been discussing the merits of soiling crops as compared with silage for summer feeding. D. H. Otis said:

"I have been watching closely the practices of our best Wisconsin dairy farmers, and I find that the tendency is toward silo crops for summer feeding. Land in Wisconsin, like that of Kansas, is going up rather rapidly and it is necessary to realize more per acre than we usually do from pasturing. For this reason we find our acreage of pasture is decreasing, while our silos are increasing.

"The last three years we have had a summer silo in connection with the experiment station, and although two of those years have been exceptionally dry years, we have never been able to keep up a flow of milk as well as we have since we have had the summer silo.

This summer we are making a test of silage compared with soiling crops, and although it has been a good year for the growing of soiling crops, our cows seem to keep up better on the silage than they do with the soiling crops. The principal soiling crop was oats and Canada field peas grown together and cut up with a silage cutter.

"For silage purposes I know of nothing that compares with good corn, and where a man has sufficient silo capacity doubtless this is the best and the most economical soiling crop that one can grow. If his silage capacity is limited and he wants to put in a spring crop for silage during the summer he can use most any green crop that is available."

## Cane Hay As Horse Feed.

F. B., Fort Scott, Kan., inquires if he can safely feed cane hay to horses. He can. Cane is a good winter horse feed. We have known of instances in which young horses and mules and brood mares have been wintered on cane. In our judgment, the use of just a little alfalfa hay in connection would give better results, especially to the young and growing stock. It is our idea that brood mares should have a light feed of grain twice per day. The grain should preferably be oats. Cane has a decided laxative tendency, and in case extreme laxative condition should prevail, it should in some manner be offset. A feed once a day of bright prairie hay will give the desired result in offsetting the laxative effect of cane.

## Immunity Breeding.

Subscriber, L. W. L., Erie, Kan., asks if breeders have undertaken the problem of breeding live stock immune from diseases to which live stock is heir. Scientists have undertaken this problem

for the live stock breeder. Plant breeders years ago undertook the same problem and have been successful. Immunity in live stock breeding has only recently been begun, and it is altogether probable that it will be many years before any results valuable in a practical way to the farmer and breeder, will be accomplished. The breeder of live stock can do a great deal to keep his herd free from disease by paying attention to the development of animals of strong constitution and greatest possible vigor by employing the most healthful feed and feeding methods and by surrounding his stock with the most sanitary environments. To ward off disease and the epidemics, the live stock breeder has at his command various serums and vaccines which have, in a great measure, proven valuable.

## Kafir On Sod.

Subscriber, H. G. S., Hoxie, Kan., asks if he can plant Kafir on sod next spring, with a chance for a fair crop. The subscriber can do this thing. The best results will be obtained by breaking the sod this winter. It should be disked early in the spring, and repeated until the sod is well broken up. Disintegration of the sod would be promoted by disking and cross-disking this fall. Immediately after planting, if the ground is not too chunky, the field could be profitably harrowed a time or two, or if chunky, disking can be done after the Kafir has been planted and before Kafir comes up.

## Salting Silage.

Subscriber T. B. C., Topeka, Kan., asks if it is a good plan to salt silage, using a barrel of salt to approximately five tons of silage.

We would not salt silage. Salting is in no way necessary for its preservation. Salt might add some to the palatability of the silage for stock which did not otherwise secure the amount of salt required. We do not believe in feeding salt. It is necessary, however, that all animals have access to salt so that they may satisfy themselves as their appetites demand. Salt is essential to the animal body. No man knows to what extent it is essential. Some animals will eat more than others. If salt is free of access they will eat such salt as they need.

## Not New Idea.

C. A. S., Great Bend, Kan., writes: "Your suggestion that fence posts be set small end down is good advice. I am now 53 years old. When a boy it was a common practice for us boys to set posts small end down. Our fathers and grandfathers did the same. I lost a job as farm foreman by arguing this point. I would go your suggestion one better and dip the ends or swab them with an old broom in hot coal tar."

Within the last four years rural mail carriers have twice been granted an increase in salary. Effective September 30, carriers on standard routes will be raised from \$1,000 to \$1,100 per year. This will increase the expense on account of R. F. D. carriers \$4,000,000 annually. With the increase in salary comes the order also that rural mail carriers, on the completion of one year's service, will be granted 15 days leave at full pay.



# EVOLUTION OF BREEDER

## Remarkable Success of an Iowa Dairy Farmer



JEWEL ABBEKUK GERBEN 2D, PRIZE SENIOR YEARLING.



MODEL SKYLARK, CHAMPION YEARLING, IOWA, 1912.



CHLOE ARTIS JEWEL, GRAND CHAMPION COW, IOWA, 1912.

**B**REEDERS of pure-bred cattle are made and not born. Brains is the first qualification to success in breeding, though a liking for the business and a love of animals is a close second. There must be the pride of accomplishment, a desire to excel and an eye for beauty as essential features as well as the financial interest which is the vital part of any business. In order to become a breeder of pure-bred live stock, or even to become a breeder of good marketable stock, a man must have first acquired a desire for such animals and have some idea of their possibilities in the way of wealth and satisfaction producers. Any man with these qualifications can become a breeder, and if to these he should add the ability of good salesmanship, he will become a highly successful breeder.

In considering success in the breeding of live stock there are two phases of the matter which must be borne in mind. One of these consists in the production of the highest possible type of animals belonging to the breed selected. This may be done without any regard for cost of production or for possible selling price. When this is the case the breeder may be said to be successful in that he has produced the perfect animal when judged by a modern standard and under human limitations. On the other hand he might, and probably would, be considered a distinct failure if he had not produced these animals so economically or sold them to such advantage that he has made a profit in a financial way from the transaction. Only very wealthy men can afford to breed solely for the pleasure of producing fine animals. The successful breeder, therefore, ought to be a producer of fine animals and a salesman of no mean ability.

A careful study of the laws of heredity, of the blood lines which characterize the best families of a selected breed, and of the best methods of feeding, are all necessary as a foundation. A man can buy books on heredity which will give him full information. He can buy the highest quality of blood lines in his chosen breed, but he cannot buy the experience which he must have in order to properly make these animals and to properly feed and care for them to the best advantage.

Very many farmers have in mind the idea that they would like to engage in pure-bred animal breeding, but are prevented by the initial cost of the animals and a fear that the expense of maintenance of pure-bred animals will be so great as to render the venture unprofitable. To such men we say, begin at the bottom by buying a pure-bred sire and grading up.

Very few people who have not tried it can realize the immense improvement that will be made, even in the first generation, by the use of a good sire. Farmers generally know that the use of a good sire brings better colts than does the use of a scrub, but few of them really know just how much difference has been made, and too often they are either willing or are compelled to use whatever sire may be convenient in their neighborhood, without regard to the breed or the maintenance of type. KANSAS FARMER published, not long since, an article descriptive of the success made by a Franklin County farmer who attained a number of race track records by the use of successive Standardbred sires on a common scrub mare and her progeny.

Perhaps the best illustration of the value of good sires is to be found among dairy cattle because of the fact that every improvement can be actually weighed and measured and has a daily money value. As an illustration of this point the experience of an Iowa dairyman who won the grand championship on cows, the championship on yearling

bulls and a prize on the daughter of a cow that brought and paid for a high priced automobile in six years, at the Iowa State Fair last month, is worth while.

Nine years ago Mr. Charles A. Nelson, of Waverly, Ia., discovered that the cows which he was keeping were bringing him only an average of about \$35 each per year. Up to that time he had never taken an agricultural paper, though he had been handling milk cows ever since his boyhood days. Just what induced him to keep a record of the production of his herd is not known, but on the recommendation of a friend he subscribed for a good farm and dairy paper and in the first issue which he received he read of a man who had changed from all purpose cattle to cows of a dairy breed and was then averaging \$100 a year from each cow. This statement awakened Mr. Nelson's interest and a belief that he could do what the other man had done.

His choice fell upon Holstein cattle, and for this he assigns the following reasons: In the first place, he had found that in the dual purpose cattle there was stamina, health and vigor, with great ability to handle roughage, but they lacked in production, and this was afforded by the Holsteins. His second reason was that the mild, quiet disposition and the ready response to kind handling afforded by the Holstein "fit into his little life." And his other reason was that they reproduced their kind and, whenever crossed on a scrub or animal of another breed, they always improved it.

His first purchase of Holsteins consisted of four females and one bull, and the arrival of these animals at his farm caused his neighbors to wag their heads gravely in the belief that he was be-

coming mentally unbalanced, as he lived in a beef country. However, the results counted, and in the first year he raised the average of production to \$65 per cow. Then, by adding a few good grades and selling off the scrubs, his average for the second year was increased to \$85 per cow, and in the third year to \$100 per cow. This had been the highest point of his ambition, yet he kept on with his methods and the fourth year showed a production of \$125 per cow, while in the fifth year it went to \$150; the sixth year to \$175, and in the eighth year to an average of nearly \$200 per cow for the herd. Laura Netherland, in the Marsh contest, produced \$275 worth of milk in one year, and won first place among Holsteins in the state of Iowa.

Experience has taught him that it costs no more to keep a fine animal well than it costs to keep a scrub animal. Of course, the actual cost of feed is more in one case than the other, but the returns are vastly greater. In fact, the improper keeping of any animal means an outlay without profitable returns, while it costs just as much to keep a sorry cow as it does a good one.

A herd of 10 ordinary, good grade cows would mean an investment of from \$750 to \$1,000. A herd of 10 good registered cows would mean a valuation of from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The total offspring of the herd of grade cows for one year might sell for as high as \$150, while a single calf from one of the registered cows would bring about that much at 2 or 3 months old.

In considering the returns from good breeding dairy cattle, the milk check must not be overlooked. While the calves are perhaps the important feature of a breeding herd, this milk check is not to

be despised. Instead of bringing in a monthly average of \$3 per head for milk checks, as was true with the grade herd, the pure-bred herd will come nearer bringing in an average of \$20 per month for each cow, and this serves to make a nice regular cash income with which to meet running expenses, while the sale of calves or of breeding animals; of hogs, which should always be found on the dairy farm, and of fruit or other crops which may be raised, will be so much clear profit to be used in building a bank account, improving the farm home or in the enjoyment of increased comforts and luxuries of life.

One of the improvements which came to this farm through the use of good cattle was the silo, which is the most modern method of preparing feed for cattle and of putting the green pastures of summer before them for daily use during the stormy months of the winter. It is the opinion of the owner that a man can no more keep cattle without a silo than a woman can properly keep a kitchen without a cooking stove. The silo implies other good farm buildings and conveniences, and a proper method of caring for the manure. According to his estimates, a herd of 40 cattle will produce from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of manure each year, and this amounts to an increase in capital, because it adds to the fertility of the farm.

A herd of good cattle, bred true and properly cared for, has a great influence for the betterment of any family and, through them, for the betterment of the neighborhood and the state. Such cattle help the family to meet conditions necessary for modern living. No boy wants to go back and start as his grandfather started, and no right thinking person would ask him to do so. Surround the boy with the conditions which belong with pure-bred animals and he will become as anxious to stay on the farm as he is now only too often anxious to leave it. The visitors who come to see the cattle will become an inspiration to him, in that their comments will induce a pride in what has already been done and the desire to do better.

Opportunities for financial success to the average young man are no where so great as those which are now to be found on the farm which is supplied with pure-bred stock and the knowledge of how to handle them. While the young man starting in life has a more certain road to success and is more sure of paying off a mortgage indebtedness with the aid of pure-bred live stock than in any other way that is open to the average youth of today. High class dairy cattle pay a little on the mortgage or add a little to the bank account two times every day.

In many localities corn husking is being pushed so that the cattle and horses may be turned into the stalks. The pasturing of corn stalks every year results in more or less loss of live stock. The loss the last few years seems to have been increasing. When pasturing stalks be sure that the stock has plenty of salt and water. Cattle pasturing on stalks have a craving for both. The animal body needs both salt and water or the unusual appetite for the same would not exist. An abundance of water has the effect of assisting in digestion and in the consumption and passing of the dry mass accumulating in the stomach. If a small feed of alfalfa or cane hay could be given per day to stock pasturing on stalks the laxative effect of the alfalfa would help in preventing loss from compaction of the stomach. If, for any reason it is discovered that the stock is not safe in the stalk fields they should at once be removed. It is doubtful in the mind of the editor if we get enough out of the stalk fields to justify the risk and loss attendant.

## GATHERING SEED CORN IN FIELD



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## SOME ROYAL WINNERS

Those who win prizes in the American Royal Show are properly called royal winners, because they must have royal animals in the strenuous competition which always exists there. Other shows may be larger but it is certain that few, if any, exceed the American Royal in quality. The show of 1912 was the best in the history of this institution. It would not have been surprising if the number of animals had been smaller than last year because of the adverse conditions with which breeders have had to contend. Instead of being small, however, it was larger in practically every department, and some breeds represented there have never made better showing on American soil than were made at Kansas City this year.

The best herds of all the breeds of the corn belt states are represented at Kansas City. Not all of them every year, but those which do come have high rank as to quality, or they find no place in this great exposition. To win in the American Royal is one of the greatest honors that can be received by a breeder as this show is more or less of a concentration of the winning herds of the great state fairs of the corn belt states which have immediately preceded it.

When the American Royal was first founded by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association it was a Hereford show only. Its success made it apparent that other breeds would profit by an opportunity to show their best animals, and these were gradually admitted, one by one, until now the show includes practically every kind of domestic animal from Percherons to poultry and pet stock. The earlier years of the show were characterized by the exposition and prize winning of herds from other states, but in the last several years Kansas has been a prominent exhibitor and winner.

Among the Shorthorns three Kansas herds were prominent. Those belonging to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., and Clarence H. White, Burlington, Kan. There were 19 herds represented in what proved to be one of the greatest battles of the breed. It is doubtful if there was ever brought together a better class of Shorthorns in any show in this country, although there may have been larger numbers. The herds which found place among the winners have been on the show circuit more or less during the earlier part of the season, though nowhere had they come in contact with such fierce competition as they met at Kansas City. The fact that they were able to carry away more ribbons to their home barns speaks well for the quality of Kansas cattle.

Among the Aberdeen Angus herds only one Kansas exhibit was made. This was owned by Charles E. Sutton, of Lawrence, and has long been famous, not only in the show rings of the west, but as the source of very many dehorning herd headers and market toppers throughout the corn belt.

The Herefords, which were the real founders of the Royal, are always strong here, but the show of 1912 will go down into history as one of the strongest ever made by the breed. The Royal is located in the center of the Hereford breeding industry, as their headquarters office is maintained in Kansas City, and the breed numbers more animals and more herds in this territory than in any other section of the United States. The Hereford Herefords, owned by Robert H. Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kan., which have made the grand circuit of the western fairs with high standing, were able to bring added credit to Kansas from the Royal. Klaus Brothers, of Bendena, Kan., and Jones Brothers, of Council Grove, Kan., though less accustomed to traveling throughout the big circuits, have splendid herds and these are properly recognized in the award of prizes at the Royal. Kansas has thousands of good Herefords and the fact that only a few herds appear at the Royal is not a fair index of her standing as an Hereford state, though the quality of the animals shown there, is.

Galloways are splendid cattle and there is room for more of them in Kansas. As they are not so numerous anywhere as are some of the other beef breeds, Kansas has perhaps her share of herds. In the seven herds shown at the Royal, only one was owned in Kansas. C. E. Talley, of Meade, Kan., is a new exhibitor, but he was able to get into the short leets with his Galloways and holds up the reputation of the "short grass" country where the gamma grows 15 inches and bluestem as high as a horse.

The Kansas Agricultural College was an exhibitor with 19 cattle in the fat classes. Their Angus steer, Insurgent Envoy, won first in the 2-year-old class and the championship for pure-breds or grades. The calf, Fletcher, got third in class. The college Herefords received one first, three seconds and two thirds. The Shorthorns got four seconds and two thirds. The Hereford herd stood third, and the Shorthorn herd second in the steer show.

One of the great features of the Royal is the show of draft horses, and in this Kansas was well represented, in spite of the epidemic which has created such loss and consternation in the western part. As Kansas is the fourth Percheron state in the Union, it is but natural that this breed should show in goodly numbers. In fact, Kansas made the entire Percheron show with the exception of two stud from Missouri, and one of these, Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo., really belongs to Kansas, because of the popularity of his horses in this state. J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, and Lee Brothers, Harveyville, had met in the ring at the State fair at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City before coming to the Royal. C. W. Lamer, Salina, who just returned with a big importation, had not exhibited before. W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, and Arthur Colgrove, Girard, are newer exhibitors, though they both got "inside the money." It is a matter of pride to have Kansas carry away the grand championship on stallions as she did in the case of Mr. Lamer's imported Ihmen, and on mares, as in the case of Lee Brothers' Galette, but it adds something for Lee Brothers to get the championship on American-bred stallions, and for Arbuthnot to walk away with first prize on his yearling stallion, King, and Colgrove to get first on his filly, Piponla, besides other prizes. Kirk, of the Percheron Importing Company, St. Joseph, put up a mighty strong show and was well up in the money in every class, besides carrying off the reserve championship on stallions and first in group of stallions.

Poland Chinas were shown by H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.; Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.; R. B. Baird, Central City, Neb.; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.; Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.; John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.; Sy Burks, Bolivar, Mo.; William Wingate, Trenton, Mo.; G. L. Arginbright, Altoona, Mo.; Erhart & Sons, Adrian, Mo., all of whom have customers in Kansas, and several of whom were prominent exhibitors at the Kansas State fairs.

Berkshires were about evenly divided in numbers between Kansas and Missouri, though Kansas carried away the most of the blue and purple ribbons. Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.; J. M. Neilson, Marysville, Kan.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Sy Berks, Bolivar, Mo., were the exhibitors, and the Sutton Farms captured the championship on boars and aged herd, with a lot of other prizes, while Neilson got first on senior yearling boar, among other ribbons.

Three herds made up the show in O. I. C. swine, of which two were from Missouri and one from Nebraska. L. W. and R. S. Scott, Nelson, Mo.; H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb., and W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo., were the exhibitors.

All of the Duroc Jersey exhibitors hailed from Missouri, the "show-me" state, and this they proceeded to do to the general satisfaction. The exhibitors: McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; B. W. Harned, Beaman, Mo.; Shelley & Clotterbauck, New Bloomfield, Mo.; Charles L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.; G. V. Bush, Marshall, Mo.; L. M. Fish, Bolivar, Mo.

The first prize for Hereford fat cattle, for 2-year-old feeders and for calves and the champion car lot of feeders were won by Kansas men. All of the prizes for Galloway feeders and all those for Angus feeders, together with the championships in these breeds, were captured by Kansas men.

Did you ever hear of scrub hogs making money out of high-priced feed?

Did you ever hear of scrub cows paying a profit on high-priced land?

Did you ever hear of a farmer buying more land, building more barns or painting the old ones without live stock on his farm?

Did you ever hear of any farmer, any place, getting anywhere without good stock, and—

Did you ever notice that the man who does "arrive"; who "gets there"; who has "money to burn," and who rides in an automobile, is always the man who raises good live stock?

Tolerably good live stock is like a tolerably good egg.



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Simple in Design, Easily Handled, Reliable.

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this paper. Our ad-  
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# FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS  
TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

#### Stacking Hay With Auto.

The auto has been reported as engag-  
ing in nearly all kinds of farm work.  
Not long since, near Hoyt, Shawnee  
County, the editor saw the auto stack-  
ing hay. It had taken the place of the  
team on the stacker. The rope was at-  
tached to the front axle. The auto  
backed, lifted the hoist and load as ex-  
pediently as could be desired.

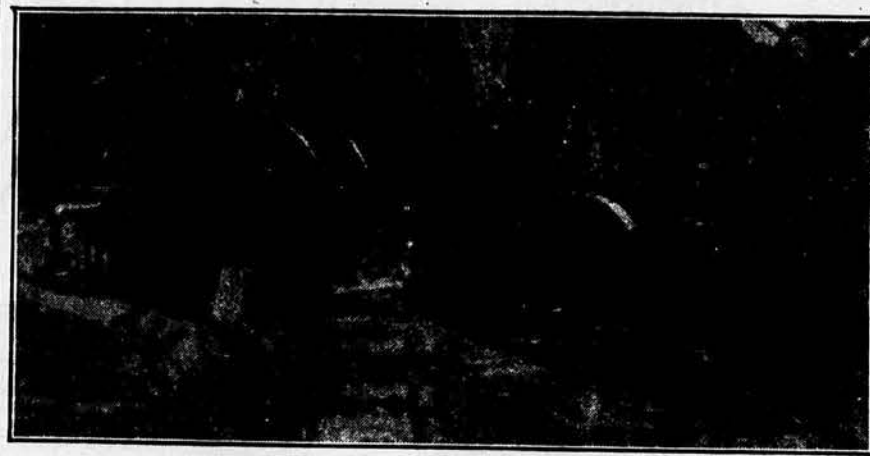
#### Tractors for Road Work.

On an overland trip of 100 miles  
through eastern Kansas, recently, we  
passed four tractors to which were  
hitched road graders. These were owned  
by the counties in which they were doing  
service. The use of the gas tractor on  
the road is not only an important step  
in road improvement, but it is important  
from the standpoint of demonstrating  
the adaptability of the tractor for farm  
work and the saving in time and labor  
the use of tractors will incur.

#### Be Slow to Use Force.

If the parts of a machine do not be-  
come separated with reasonable free-  
ness, force should be avoided until it is

will not permit storing machinery some-  
where under cover. It may be neces-  
sary to partially take each machine  
apart in case a machinery shed is not  
available. On a farm not long since  
we saw the corn plows and corn planter  
stored in the granary on top of a binful  
of wheat. The hay rake had been taken  
apart and the pieces suspended from the  
barn roof above the hay. The canvas  
from the wheat binder, together with  
the binder attachment, was stored in  
the same manner. The balance of the  
binder was driven into an empty hog  
house which will not this winter be used.  
The conditions of storing on this farm  
are mentioned for no purpose other than  
to show to what measures some farmers  
will go in protecting machinery from  
the weather. Of course, on your farm—  
whether the machinery is outside or in-  
doors—the plow shovels, the stirring  
plow mould-board and share and the drill  
points, were all thoroughly cleaned so  
soon as they were no longer needed and  
well greased with axle grease or some  
other heavy grease. Many a machine  
which by careful care has yet two or  
three years' wear in it, will not last



ORDERED, SET-UP AND PUMPING IN 48 HOURS.

proved to be necessary. Taper pins, keys  
and unsuspected setscrews are frequently  
responsible for the difficulty, and as  
they must be accurately replaced, their  
location and direction should be noted  
and remembered. The strong arm with  
a heavy hammer and lack of judgment  
are responsible for many unnecessary  
wreckages.

#### Be Sure Hoist is Safe.

Not long since we read of an accident  
on a Kansas farm in which one person  
was killed and another severely injured  
on account of the giving away of a block  
and tackle. This calls to mind that the  
block and tackle is being used more and  
more for various purposes. Owing to  
the risk of life and property involved,  
too much care cannot be exercised in  
selecting the strongest hoists the market  
affords and the equipping of the same  
with strong ropes. When one strand  
of the rope has become worn or broken  
and the rope is weakened, it is time to  
supply a new rope. A good hoist, by  
the way, is one of the handiest things  
about the farm.

#### Gasoline Engine in Emergency.

The photo of the gasoline pumping  
plant on this page illustrates the adapta-  
bility of the gas engine to the emergency  
call. The owner of the Tongaxonic ice  
plant one morning recently found his  
plant short of water. The weather was  
hot and the demand for ice heavy. He  
had to have water from which to make  
ice. The telephone brought him an en-  
gine and pump and in two days from  
the time the message was sent, the en-  
gine and pump were in position a mile  
from the plant, sending a stream of  
water through an inch pipe. By tele-  
phone the dimensions of the base for  
both engine and pump were secured, and  
concrete foundations were in awaiting  
the arrival of the machinery. Just 48  
hours from the time the emergency call  
was placed, the rig was working.

#### Store Machinery for the Winter.

The planting, cultivating and harvest-  
ing machinery will not again be needed  
this year. It will be needed next year.  
Machinery not in use should now be  
stored. If you do not have a machinery  
shed, it is a poorly equipped farm that

through next season if it is exposed to  
the weather this winter. Money is hard  
enough to get, and machinery is ex-  
pensive enough and needs replacing  
plenty often, without being worn out by  
exposure to weather.

#### Near Horseless Farming.

"We have two horses left, and keep  
them for emergencies, but really have  
no use for them," said Mr. Frank Mc-  
Dougall, who has a 400-acre farm in  
the edge of Clark County, and who is  
literally engaging in horseless farming.

All of the farm work is done by  
gasoline power. Two big gasoline trac-  
tors do the plowing, the harrowing, cul-  
tivating, sowing, harvesting, threshing  
and all other work formerly done by  
horse power.

When Mr. McDougall hauls wheat or  
alfalfa to market, the wagons are  
pulled by gas power. When he drives  
to town on business he goes in a four-  
cylinder runabout. When his family  
takes a pleasure ride, they drive in a  
six-cylinder touring car.

#### Tribute Paid King Friction.

A correspondent, writing the Farm Im-  
plement News, says that the farmer pays  
each year a direct tax of close to 10  
cents on the dollar on every machine in  
use upon the farm. He says this is the  
tribute the American farmer is paying  
to King Friction. He goes on the say  
that this tribute is paid on account  
of the lack of proper oiling or the use  
of the wrong kind of oil. He says it is  
the part of the dealer—the man who  
sells the machine—to caution the buyer  
with reference to the necessity of oiling  
and to prescribe specifically the kind of  
oil to be used. Human skill has not  
been able to overcome friction. In every  
bearing there is friction. The use to  
which the machine is put is a governing  
factor in the kind of oil to be used, and  
he says these are points that should be  
explained and made thoroughly clear to  
the purchaser when the machine leaves  
the dealer's hand.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor who  
at 65 still feels and insists that he is  
young, says: "The young push ahead  
and do things, and the old stand back."



**Farm Advisor and Other Things**

J. F. True, secretary of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, writes that **KANSAS FARMER**, in its October 6 issue, give valuable helps in combatting chinch bugs. He says:

"It would seem that the persons who prepared the chart you published as exhibited by the Kansas State Agricultural College are altogether too exact in their statement, as chinch bug killing is not an exact science. It would be impossible to find any area of farm land five miles square that would not contain more than 1 1/2 per cent of land, where fire could not be induced to burn, though it might contain much lodgement for chinch bugs. This exactness in statement throws discredit on the experiment.

"If farmers would read carefully the valuable matter given weekly by the agricultural press, and pay more attention to demonstrations and advice from agricultural experiment stations, they would be greatly benefited. The last thought suggests something of the benefits that may come to each county by the employment of a well-balanced, well equipped farm advisor. The knowledge of this man, broadened as it would be by theoretical training and alert, painstaking observation all along his course of training for this high calling, would be imparted to the more thoughtful of the farmers, and by a slower process be absorbed in a greater or less degree by the indifferent ones, as he went on his way among them day by day.

"There are now many marked successes, and vastly more disappointing failures, in farming. There is not the communication between farmers as to better methods of doing things that should be. This county farmer would act as leaven to the whole lump of farmers in the county. In passing from farm to farm, he would give and take. While giving something to the most advanced, he would get from them many points of practical interest to hand out to the less enterprising as to advanced methods.

"The discussion at a late meeting of our institute of the question, 'Summer Soiling vs. Pasturing Dairy Cows,' has developed the fact, beyond controversy, that the milk flow may be kept at a profitable point and at much less expense by soiling, if properly done, than by pasturing, and especially so during dry seasons.

"Now, if this county farmer could drop in with a dairyman whose cows were alternately chewing at the grass roots and cropping rank weed tops from sheer hunger and, after asking how the cows were coming on, and perhaps getting a doleful response from the discouraged farmer who was under the delusion that cows should give milk all the same whether grass was green and growing or whether the pastures were brown as autumn and short as pie crust, our farm expert might point the discouraged short pasture farmer to the way it is done at Bigger's dairy, or at Marriamdale, or some other farms in our county, where the cows are never turned to grass, and get on profitably by the soiling process. This farm expert, if he was the right man in the right place, would be a constant inspiration and valuable helper, as he passed from farm to farm.

"We want to call attention to the fact that at the next monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmer's Institute, October 26, at 2 p. m., at the Commercial Club rooms, the order of business will be to make plans for employing an expert farm advisor for Shawnee County. All who feel an interest in this forward step by Shawnee County should attend that meeting."

**Manuring Corn Ground.**

Should corn be manured before or after plowing? This question is answered by R. C. Donohue, agronomist, North Dakota Agricultural College:

"The manure will usually rot more quickly if it is plowed under. This soil should be thoroughly prepared for the corn, however, so that the loose particles of soil are packed in around the manure in such a way that it will be kept in a moist condition. It sometimes happens that there is a little time available after seeding to haul manure and when such is the case it may be hauled on the corn field and cultivated in to advantage."

**Feeding Kafir and Milo.**

In a bulletin by Agricultural Commissioner Cottrell of the Rock Island Railroad, containing much valuable information regarding markets for Kafir and Milo and the care that these grains should receive prior to threshing and be-

fore sale, is the following regarding their feeding:

"Every bushel of Kafir and Milo raised in the southwest should be fed to live stock in the localities where it is grown. For feeding work horses and mules and dairy cattle and for fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, ten bushels of either of these grains is worth nine bushels of corn.

"There are very few hogs in the southwest, but cattle for fattening and sheep and lambs can be readily secured. The banks at any of the stock yards in the southwest will furnish any responsible farmer, through his local bank, the money to buy all the cattle he has the feed to fatten.

"Cattle and hogs fattened on Kafir and Milo alone gain well for 30 days, when their hair begins to get rough and they steadily grow unthrifty. It is impossible to finish animals well on these grains alone. The reason is that they are constipating. Feed Kafir or Milo with any laxative feed and all kinds of farm animals thrive on it for months. Fattening cattle and hogs will make good gains steadily and can be well finished.

"To make the best gains and to finish smoothly, fattening cattle should be fed 12 to 20 pounds of good alfalfa hay with each bushel of Kafir or Milo. Fattening hogs should have 5 to 8 pounds of leafy alfalfa hay for each bushel of

Kafir or Milo eaten. Silage will secure the necessary laxative effect when these grains are fed to fattening cattle."

**Do Fertilizers Pay?**

Statistics show a wonderful increase in the use of commercial fertilizers in this country. The manufacture and sale of commercial plant foods have experienced a tremendous growth in the past few years. The demand has been active in every quarter and is becoming more active. These facts alone would seem to furnish ample evidence that it pays to use fertilizers.

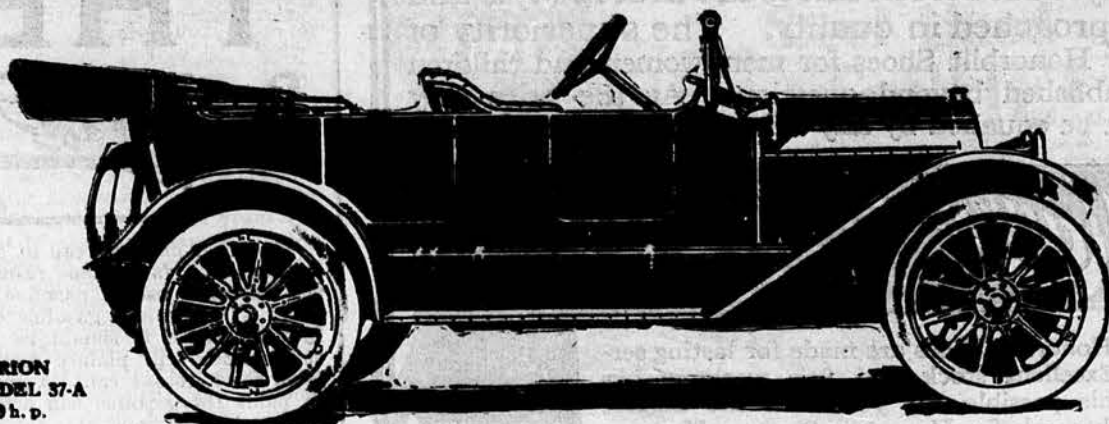
The field results of P. R. Edgerton, Grant County, Indiana, are worthy of note. They demonstrate what the use of proper fertilizers will do under ordinary average conditions. The soil on this particular farm has been under continuous cultivation for over 30 years. It is of a light clay character, overlaid with a heavy clay subsoil. Crop yields were about the average of farms which had been run in a similar manner. They were neither better nor worse than those of the neighbors. Wheat averaged around ten bushels per acre in a favorable season and other crops were in proportion. Clover crops and grasses were not as easily grown as formerly, and the addition of some plant food was evidently what was most needed.

In order to compare results, a field of uniform conditions was selected and

divided into three sections. On one portion no fertilizer was used; on the second part an application of 70 pounds of blood and 100 pounds of dissolved bone was made, while on the third portion, 70 pounds of blood, 100 pounds of dissolved bone and 35 pounds of muriate of potash were applied. The fertilizer was applied with the drill at seeding time, the entire field having received exactly the same preparatory treatment. The results at harvest time were surprising. The yield of grain where no fertilizer was used was 6.5 bushels per acre; where the blood and dissolved bone alone were applied, 25 bushels per acre were realized, and where the muriate of potash was added, 33.8 bushels per acre was the yield. It will be noted that the increase due to the use of the fertilizer in one case was 18.5 bushels per acre, and in the other 27.3 bushels per acre—not a very bad showing for a general field trial.

**Oklahoma City Making Fight.**

A trainload of boosters from Oklahoma City are camped at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, determined to locate the eighth International Dry Farming Congress and Exhibition at the Oklahoma Capital. Eight or nine other towns are in the race and promise to make things lively for Oklahoma City. It will cost the town getting this congress in the neighborhood of \$150,000 to \$200,000.



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MODEL 37-A  
30-40 h. p.

*Marion*

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Prest-O-Lite Tank  
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**Good Roads, Clay Roads, Hilly Roads,  
This Car is Built For Them**

**F**OR ten years Marion cars have made enviable records in the farming districts. Now comes the best and finest Marion of them all—The Marion "37-A." It is a big, handsome, faithful 30-40 horsepower, five-passenger car built for cross country enjoyment. It will be hard for you to find roads or hills which will thoroughly test its pulling strength. It is built for the very tasks to which you will put it. Solid to the core it is just the car for the progressive farmer.

Built for wear first of all, and then equipped with every comfort and convenience, this new model of the famous Marion line is matchless. Electrically lighted, self-starting, constructed with lots of room, with style and beauty apparent in every line, it makes ownership of a Marion an inexpensive pleasure.

It is sturdy throughout. The motor, cast

in pairs, with all valves enclosed, is powerful, efficient, and economical. It will never give you a bit of trouble. It has 3-point suspension. The pressed steel frame is strongly re-inforced. Its four double acting brakes are large and effective. The rear axle system with its expensive anti-friction bearings is unusually rugged and is double trussed.

These few items simply indicate the staunchness of the Marion car as a whole. We cannot begin to tell you here all of the particular points of importance to farmers, but we have an illustrated folder which will show them to you. Send for it today. We will be glad to hear from you. The Marion dealer in your locality will be glad to give you a real demonstration. You will find him a reliable man.

To bona-fide automobile dealers we offer the fairest sales agreement ever written. Ask about it.

**The Marion Motor Car Company**

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**F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. Milwaukee.**



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Won the Amateur Trap Shooting Average for 1911.

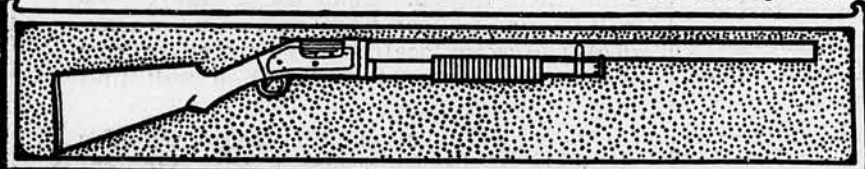
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Trap shooting brings out the shooting qualities of a gun. Winchester Repeating Shotguns last year won both the Professional and Amateur Season's Averages. This shows they are reliable in action, and close, hard shooters. These qualities make them excellent for bird shooting, especially for the quick, fast flyers. The Winchester is built and finished to give years of service.

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**New Haven, Conn.**



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If you do this you are the sort of man who can understand why it pays us to take double pains in making "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear.

**"BALL BAND"**

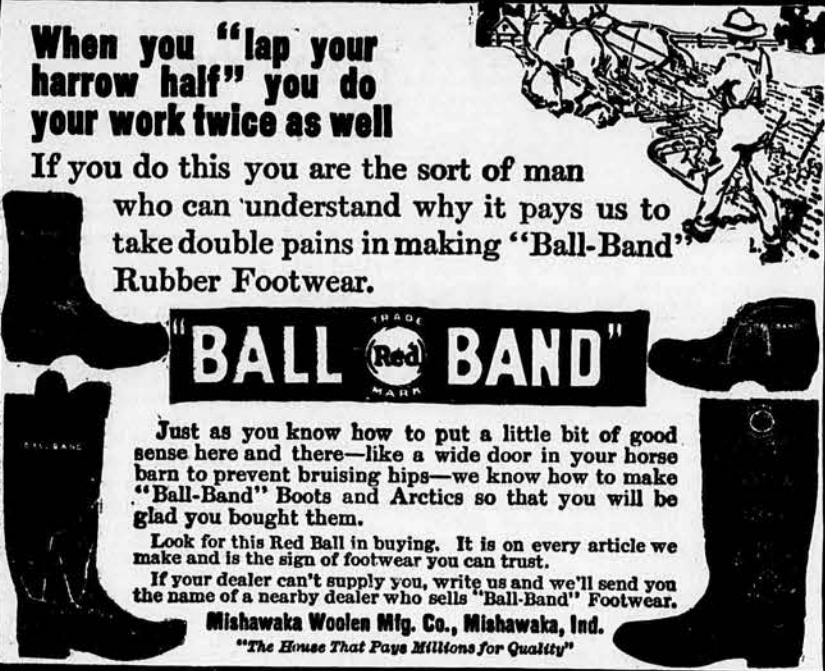
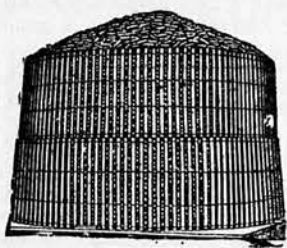
Just as you know how to put a little bit of good sense here and there—like a wide door in your horse barn to prevent bruising hips—we know how to make "Ball-Band" Boots and Arctics so that you will be glad you bought them.

Look for this Red Ball in buying. It is on every article we make and is the sign of footwear you can trust.

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Here is a practical, durable and CHEAP Corn Crib that keeps corn as long as desired. The greatest capacity with the least expense per bushel of any method of storing corn. No use of building cribs out of high priced lumber. Try an ECONOMY PORTABLE SLAT CRIB. It can be used for fencing when not in use as cribbing. Made in sizes as follows: 400 bu., 500 bu., 800 bu., 1,000 bu.

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

**WALKER MFG. CO.**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

# THE FARM



The other day we read of a frightful accident in a farm home resulting from the mistaken use of gasoline for kerosene. If there is a gasoline can in use in your house it should be painted a color which will plainly distinguish it from the kerosene can. A good plan is to paint the gasoline can a bright red. After you have gone this far in exercising precaution, never allow anything but gasoline to be placed in the can.

The students of the colleges and high schools of North Dakota were this fall given a vacation in order that more than one thousand young men might help in caring for the wheat crop, the harvest of which had been delayed on account of wet weather. It is reported that members of commercial clubs and business men of the cities personally went into the wheat fields and helped to save the grain, hoping that by their example they would be able to inspire general co-operation on the part of the entire state in harvesting one of the largest wheat crops North Dakota has ever grown.

The banner wheat yield of Douglas County is reported by E. P. Harris, of Lecompton Township, who has just threshed Kharkof wheat to the amount of 42 bushels per acre. The ground on which this wheat was raised had been in alfalfa for some years past. It is reported from Mr. Harris' community that this field in appearances closely resembled the wheat of the early day grown on the virgin soil of that community. In every section of Kansas there is each year evidence of the advantages to be gained from the plowing up of alfalfa fields and their cultivation in grain crops. Kansas farmers will not make the best and fullest use of alfalfa until it is used in crop rotation and as a restorer of nitrogen for the use of other crops. When the alfalfa field has passed its prime is the time to plow it up and use the ground for other purposes.

Kafir and milo are quoted on the Kansas City market at 60 to 65 cents per bushel, depending, of course, upon the grade. This is mentioned to show that Kafir and milo have become established on the markets to the extent that they are now quoted regularly as is corn or wheat. The largest users of Kafir in the United States are the Quaker Oats Company, Albert Dickinson Company, Edwards & Loomis Company, Chicago, Purina Mills and the Corno Mills, St. Louis. Each is reported to use several million bushels each year. We have a long list of grain commission companies in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, making a specialty of handling Kafir. From the above it will be seen that the farmer situated in territory in which Kafir is a more certain crop than corn, is no longer justified in delaying the growth of Kafir and milo because of the heretofore claim that there is no market for it. It is believed that Oklahoma will this year produce 50 million bushels of Kafir, and that Kansas will produce at least double its usual quantity, or near 30 million bushels.

The chief use of Milo and Kafir, aside from its use as feed on farms, has been in mixed poultry feeds. It has been estimated that in the Chicago territory not less than 12 million bushels were used last year for this purpose. There are seven thousand establishments, it is said, east of the Rocky Mountains, that use Kafir and milo in mixed poultry feeds. The demand for Kafir and milo has heretofore been greater than the supply. H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island, says that Kafir and milo will this year have to be sold on the basis of actual feed value. This on account of the increased production this year. He says, further, that the feeding value is 5 to 6 cents per bushel less than corn. This is in line with the well established fact that 10 pounds of Kafir or milo has a feeding value equal to 8 pounds of corn. Commissioner Cottrell urges, too, that Kafir and milo be offered slowly, that the markets may not be glutted and prices necessarily reduced. It is his contention that the entire quantity to be marketed will be absorbed at

near corn prices, provided growers of Kafir and milo do not force early sale and congested market conditions.

Throughout the country much road work is now being done. The quality of this work is much better than that of three or four years ago. During the past few years a better understanding has entered into the work done on the public roads. The principal mistake just now is that the work is done too late in the season, with the result that in all probability roads now worked will be in bad condition all fall and winter. Many roads vigorously worked now will at some time during the winter be impassable. The mistake in working roads at this time of the year is that the new work does not have a chance to settle and pack before late fall rains, snows and freezing weather. Road work, so far as possible, should be done in the early spring. A few draggings during the summer will level the roads and put them in a condition so that they can be easily kept and maintained as good thoroughfares the rest of the year. We realize that road work must be done when teams can be had and the condition of farm work must largely determine the time of road work. It is well, though, to remember that one half day of grading done in the spring is worth a whole day's work done in the fall. Teams should be hired on that basis.

Hundreds of acres of alfalfa sown this fall have been eaten by the grasshoppers. Every fall to a more or less extent grasshoppers are damaging to young alfalfa. This is one of the reasons the editor has not been in favor of fall seeding of alfalfa, although in some localities the fall seeding has in the past apparently proven more successful than in spring. It is certain that fall seeded alfalfa, if a stand is secured, yields a little heavier crop of hay the following season. However, on many farms a longer chance is taken on fall seeding than on spring seeding and it is our judgment that taken as a whole more failures result from fall than spring seeding. Poorly prepared seed bed, dry weather, winter killing and grasshoppers offset whatever gain there is as a result of the heavier crop. The grasshoppers, of course, work first on the edges, eating their way toward the center of the field. It is extremely difficult to seed the edges the following spring and make the fresh seeding closely join the fall seeded. The same difficulty applies as in reseeding vacant patches. All things considered, we are inclined more than ever to the feeling that spring seeding is the surest shot.

When parcels post goes into effect next January, the rural mail carrier's work is likely to be greatly increased. A German subscriber to KANSAS FARMER writes that Germany has parcels post on the zone system much the same plan as ours. He says the German carriers have wagons as large as the express wagons in use in our cities and that, in spite of the good roads throughout Germany, two heavy horses are required to draw these wagons. He thinks that in this country the largest customers of parcels post will be merchants of the cities and that a large part of the service that parcels post will render them will be in their outlying trade districts. At present, merchants are compelled to go to considerable expense in the use of wagons and men in delivering to the suburbs, whereas under parcels post it is believed that suburbs will be served by the rural carriers. For instance, under parcels post, a schedule of 5 cents for the first pound and a cent a pound for each additional, up to 11 pounds, will permit the mailing of a suit of clothes to an address within 75 miles, for about 12 cents, and a pair of shoes for 6 cents, which will be a cheaper means of delivery than the methods formerly employed.

#### Appreciates Its Help.

I have enjoyed your paper every week since I subscribed for it, and have received many helps from it. An article on typhoid fever I believe saved my son's life.—MRS. ELLEN L. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Kan.



Our subscriber and sometime contributor, J. W. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan., lately had the distinction of selling a consignment of 25 cows and 40 calves to a big Pennsylvania land company. These cattle are Shorthorns, and their production shows what can be done on a Chase County farm, while their sale indicates the appreciation of good cattle by Pennsylvanians.

#### Crop Figures for 1912.

The latest figures on 1912 crops from Washington indicate as follows:

Grain—	Bushels	Gain over 1911
Corn.....	2,955,000,000	464,000,000
Winter wheat.....	390,000,000	40,000,000
Spring wheat.....	300,000,000	109,000,000
Total wheat.....	690,000,000	69,000,000
Oats.....	1,290,000,000	368,000,000
Barley.....	209,000,000	49,000,000
Rye.....	35,000,000	2,000,000
Total grains.....	5,219,000,000	949,000,000
Winter potatoes.....	398,000,000	105,000,000
Hay, tons.....	72,000,000	17,000,000

#### Dairy Cow Competition.

At the Dover Grange fair the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, offered cash prizes for the three cows producing the most butter fat in a 24-hour period. The results were:

COW.	MILK, LBS.	TEST.	FAT, LBS.
Alden.....	32.	3.95	1.16
Brownie.....	25.5	4.25	1.08
Monnell.....	16.	5.9	.94

The first and third cows were owned by John Tomson, the well known breeder of Shorthorns. The cows were grade Shorthorns and used in their owner's herds as nurse cows. The cow Monnell was fresh last January and is 10 years old. Alden is 5 years old and freshened in April.

E. Heath is the owner of Brownie. This cow is half Brown Swiss and half Shorthorn, 8 years old, and fresh last January.

#### Rape As a Sheep Feed.

N. A. N., Axtell, Kan., asks about the value of rape as a feed for sheep. In those sections where sheep are grown in considerable numbers, rape is regarded as a valuable feed, particularly so for late summer and fall feeding, thereby lengthening the pasture season and extending it well into the fall. Rape is a crop which can be seeded in the early spring, and in six weeks will make abundant pasture. It can be seeded immediately after the harvesting of oats or wheat and result in abundant late summer and early fall pasture.

In this case, as in numerous other cases, it is not possible to obtain specific figures from actual experience of farmers, and it is necessary to resort to results from experiment stations. The following are the most recent figures

obtainable on rape pasture as a feed for sheep. In these trials no grain was fed:

Station.	Number Lambs.	Period Fed	Average Daily Gain per Head.
Wisconsin.....	48	28 days	.37 lb.
South Dakota.....	12	44 days	.37 lb.
South Dakota.....	12	51 days	.34 lb.

#### Tractor for 160-Acre Farm.

The success of the tractor on the large farm has resulted in the development of the tractor adapted to the use of the 160-acre farmer. A couple of years ago the thought of the small farmer coming into possession of a tractor for his farming was not entertained. The situation was similar to that of the automobile. When the motor car first came out it was thought that only the rich and those who could afford an expensive plaything, would be able to buy. It is now possible for the man of small means to own a motor car and use it to good advantage in his business. The same situation prevails with reference to the tractor. There are engines of 12 to 25 horsepower which, with three or four plows, sell around \$1,500. The purchase of such an outfit no longer staggers the small farmer who realizes that he wants such machinery.

#### Use of Horse Manure.

A Lawrence, Kansas, subscriber asks if we would advise the use of horse stable manure on ground that was to be planted to corn next spring. We do recommend the use of horse manure under such conditions and recommend as well the use of any other barnyard manure. The relative value of horse manure per ton has been placed at \$2.20 as compared with cow manure at \$2 per ton. These figures are relative only. The actual value may be more or less, depending upon care of the manure, the manner of distribution, etc. Eight to ten loads of horse manure per acre is sufficiently thick spreading. The sooner it is plowed under the better. If the land can be fall or winter plowed following the application of manure, the results will be more satisfactory than if the manure is allowed to lay on the land until spring and should then be plowed under. The manure should be as evenly distributed as possible. The manure spreader is invaluable in this respect. The manure should be gotten into the ground so that it can become rotted and the soil well packed before planting time. One of the mistakes very often made is the irregular spreading of manure and the plowing under of the same in big bunches with the result that the soil lays up loose on these bunches to the detriment of the growing crop.



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The Remington Club making their bag.

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Shoot the speed shells and  
watch your field and trap aver-  
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The steel lining gives the speed—grips the powder charge with  
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And with Expert Factory Loading, you're sure of the same  
speed—a uniform spread of pattern in each and every shell.

Shoot Arrow and Nitro Club steel lined Expert Factory Loaded Shells for  
speed plus pattern in any make of shotgun.

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GUIDE  
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**Traps** To accommodate trappers and shippers we furnish traps, including the famous VICTOR at factory cost. Largest stock in U. S.

**Funsten Animal Bait** Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Beware of imitations. Funsten Animal Bait won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U. S. Government uses Funsten Bait. One can of Funsten Animal Bait brought one man in St. Michaels, Alaska, \$1,199 clear profit. Costs only \$1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Whether you are an experienced trapper or just a beginner, we can help you catch more furs—make more money. Write today for free Trapper's Guide, Game Laws and Trapper's Supply Catalog—three books in one—**FREE**. Reports, Funsten Safety Fur Shipping Tags, etc. **ALL FREE.**

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### A TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY

#### THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER

PUT IT IN THE DRINKING WATER.

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

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

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General Purification Company, Madison, Wis.

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

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

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#### JUST FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

We will send you enough Bacili-Kil to last your stock 30 days.

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This Coupon will also bring our books on Feeding and Care of Live Stock.

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5-Gallon Jug.... 9.00 Per Jug

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#### BECAUSE—IT IS NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST.

Can be given freely in feed and water, and if animal too sick to eat or drink it can be given hypodermically.

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

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

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

#### BECAUSE—WE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE.

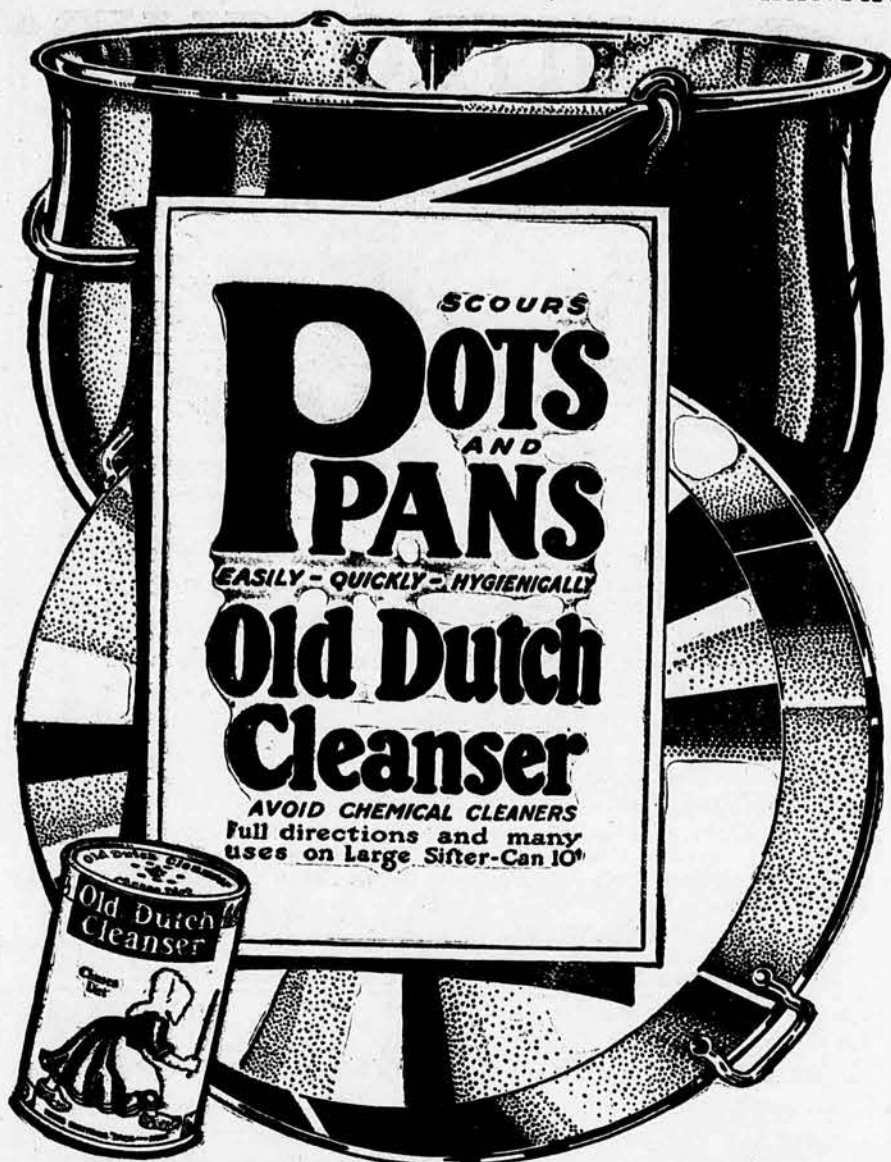
Our Veterinarians and Bacteriologists have been at work in the thick of the battle—right on the firing line—have made post mortems on many horses—have treated and saved many entire bands of horses—have saved horses even after paralysis and blindness had occurred.

#### FOR THE ABOVE REASONS

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

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





**SCOURS**  
**POTS AND PANS**  
**Old Dutch Cleanser**  
 EASILY - QUICKLY - HYGIENICALLY  
 AVOID CHEMICAL CLEANERS  
 Full directions and many uses on large Sifter-Can 10"



Minnesota has at Albert Lea a State High School. This school has a department of agriculture. One important work undertaken is that of organizing co-operative cow-testing associations. The first bulletin setting forth the results of the first association has just been distributed and contains much by way of general information along dairy lines, and which information is as applicable to Kansas as to Minnesota. The important points demonstrated as a result of investigation are herewith set forth in our own language and interpretation.

The cow-testing association was organized January 1, 1910, and the first record closed with December 1, 1911. In the test were 28 herds, made up of 455 cows. These cows were tested for butter fat production and careful records kept as to cost of feed. The feeding cost was compiled from data furnished by the farmer. The cost of tabulating each cow's record and the testing of milk samples was \$1.25 per year per cow. The farmer furnished board and lodging for the man who did the work, for at least one day each month. The man employed to do the testing was a thoroughly competent dairyman. His visits to each farm resulted in recommendations as to methods of feeding, stabling, and a hundred and one other things which arise on every farm where improved dairy conditions are sought.

three or four years, milking poor cows, to erect several silos, and when opportunity for ascertaining the truth is presented, it seems that such opportunity should be seized. How many dairymen are there who would willingly milk a herd twice a day, year in and year out, knowing that such herd did not pay for its feed? It seems that the dairyman would much prefer to milk half the number of cows—which not only would pay for their feed but make an actual profit—whether or not he had a barn which would meet his ideas of stabling, or a silo which would meet his ideas of good feeding.

The organizers were also confronted with this question: "Where would I get other cows if I sold the poor ones?"—intimating that because better cows could not be secured the dairy farmer was justified in continuing to milk poor cows. Without the test and without knowledge of the relative merits of his cows, the dairyman is in the dark absolutely, in so far as improving his herd is concerned. After a year's test he is able to know the difference between the production of animals of dairy breeding which may be in the herd as compared with those which have no dairy breeding, and consequently is in a position to at once begin herd improvement. If the dairyman is awakened to the situation of securing a first class producing herd, he will get the cows; he will either buy them, or rear them by testing, breeding, feeding and reading.

In the organization of this association it required 12 days of individual solicitation to induce farmers to take hold. At the close of the first year's work the association was reorganized with 135 more cows than it had the first year. Each of the original members thought well enough of the work done to continue membership in the association. Many difficulties were encountered in the organization of the association, the principal one being that the dairyman did not understand how he would get value received for the \$1.25 per cow. The results, however, were such as caused every dairyman to be pleased and to feel that it was worth that much and more per cow to know just where he stood in his dairy operations. For example, it was worth \$15 to \$30 per cow for F. S. Ruble to know that his herd averaged 315 pounds of butter fat per cow per year aside from what he knew about the profit per cow. The test increased the sale value of every cow and of every calf in his herd. It was worth \$1.25 per cow to A. L. Schneider to know that he was fooling away the time of himself and his family in feeding and milking a bunch of cows which produced only 90 pounds of butter fat per cow and an average of only 1,976 pounds of milk per cow. We do not know what effort Mr. Schneider made to increase his production by obtaining better cows, but it is certain he either concluded to grade up his herd or go out of the business.

In the effort to organize this association the organizers were confronted with this statement: "We want to wait another year until we get a better barn and silo." This is a common statement among dairymen. It is in fact an excuse for doing poor dairy work. The dairyman by making such statements admits that his cows are not doing what they should, but that he knows they will do much better when better stabling and feeding are provided. These farm improvements are essential to most profitable dairying, but they are not essential to profitable dairying. The test will show the relative merits of the individual cows, and this is one of the important essentials in making the test. For instance, if a herd is poorly stabled and poorly fed, but two or three of the cows are producing 200 pounds of butter fat while others are producing only 90, it is certain that with no silo and no barn it would be most profitable to milk the larger producing cows; that the calves from these cows are those on which to build up the herd; and also that the low producing cows are not worth milking under any conditions, but that they are each year eating their heads off. Thousands of dairymen have lost enough in

The records of the association show that the men who have silos, pure-bred herds, and who study dairy production by reading dairy papers and books, made a net profit of \$33.70 more per cow than those who did not believe that a silo paid or that pure-bred, milk-producing animals were better or as good as those which did not give so much milk but produced a better calf, and who did not believe in reading on dairy topics. This means that a man who kept a herd of 30 common cows without a silo and without dairy knowledge was losing \$33.70 per cow, or \$337 per year on a herd of ten cows.

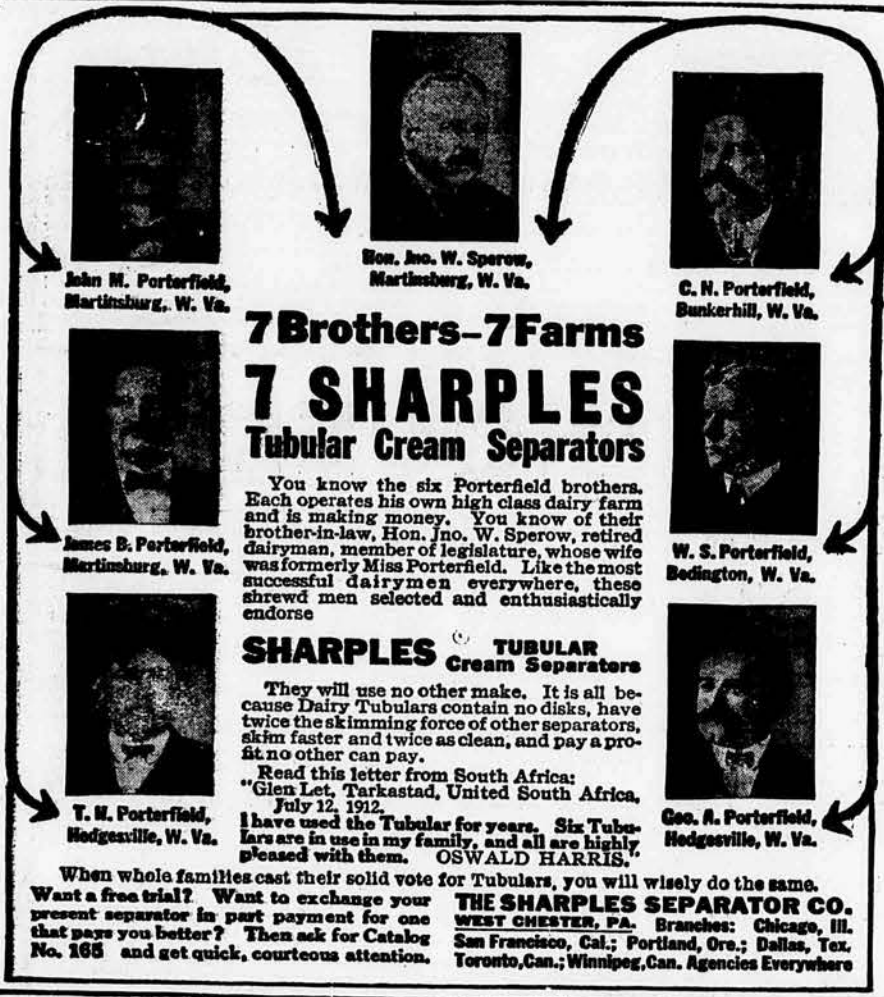
The dairy farmer who had a herd producing an average per cow of 294.1 pounds of butter fat per year can pay \$8.70 per acre rent and make as much money as the man who keeps cows producing 100 pounds of butter fat per year each, and who pays \$3 per acre rent.

The silage-fed herds, of which there were 12 representing 216 cows, produced an average of 220 pounds of butter fat per year at a net profit of \$33.04 per cow. Those herds which were not fed silage, of which there were 16 composed of 239 cows, produced an average of 161 pounds of butter fat per cow and a net profit of \$22.98 per cow, resulting in a difference of 59 pounds of butter fat per cow and a net profit of \$10.06 per cow, in favor of the silage-fed herds.

In the association were four herds representing 86 cows, which herds were registered and which produced per cow 238.8 pounds of fat at a profit of \$37.27 per cow. The grade herds, of which there were 24 representing 369 cows, averaged 177.4 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of \$25.54 per cow, or 61.4 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of \$11.73 in favor of the registered cows.

The best cow in the association produced 485.3 pounds of butter fat which sold for \$141.02. The cost of feed for this cow for one year was \$53.34, leaving a net profit of \$87.68. The poorest cow gave 26.1 pounds of butter fat valued at \$8.41, and the cost of feed was \$25.18, giving a loss of \$16.77.

The best herd produced an average of 315 pounds of butter fat per cow. The cost of feeding this herd was \$41.69 per cow, resulting in a net profit of \$57.31. The poorest herd produced an average of 90.7 pounds of butter fat per cow, valued at \$27.88 per cow, and the average cost of feed was \$20.43, making a net profit of \$7.45.



**7 Brothers—7 Farms**  
**7 SHARPLES**  
**Tubular Cream Separators**

You know the six Porterfield brothers. Each operates his own high class dairy farm and is making money. You know of their brother-in-law, Hon. Jno. W. Sperow, retired dairyman, member of legislature, whose wife was formerly Miss Porterfield. Like the most successful dairymen everywhere, these shrewd men selected and enthusiastically endorse

**SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators**

They will use no other make. It is all because Dairy Tubulars contain no disks, have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim faster and twice as clean, and pay a profit no other can pay.

Read this letter from South Africa:  
 "Glen Let, Tarkastad, United South Africa, July 12, 1912.  
 I have used the Tubular for years. Six Tubulars are in use in my family, and all are highly pleased with them. OSWALD HARRIS."

When whole families cast their solid vote for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same. Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for one that pays you better? Then ask for Catalog No. 165 and get quick, courteous attention.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
 WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere



**Rubber Roofing**

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID

ONE-PLY ... Weights 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.  
 TWO-PLY ... Weights 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.  
 THREE-PLY ... Weights 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.50 per roll.

**TERMS CASH:** We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

**Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.**

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

**Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 708** (East St. Louis, Ill., or 100 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.)



## DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

### Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months.

The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

See your local De Laval agent.



### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
SEATTLE  
MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN  
FUR COMPANY,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Visit K.C. at JONES Expense

We will pay your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and Back home at the rate of 1 mile for each \$1 you spend in this store.

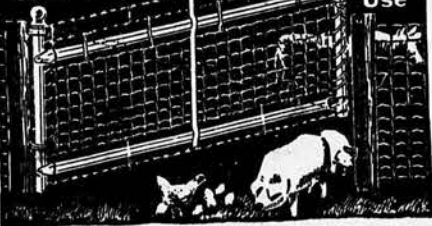
Our seventy-two wonderful shops under one spreading roof offer you everything from needles to farm wagons at the lowest known special prices, and you get your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and back home again refunded FREE—one mile for each \$1 you spend.

Open a Charge Account at Jones'. \$2.50 in goods Free for Surety Coupons given with 100 purchases.

Jones pays the freight within 200 miles on mail orders for \$5. Write Adv. Dept. for further free information on trip to K. C.

**THE JONES STORE CO.**  
Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store.

### Galvanized Steel GATE



Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60 days before buying it. No deposit, no payment until you say you want to buy the gate. Send for our Free Use Order Card and big Farm Gate Book. Address **IOWA GATE CO., 48th St. Cedar Falls, Iowa**

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

The 28 best cows—one from each herd—made a net profit of \$50.50. The 28 poorest cows—one from each herd—made a net profit of \$4.51, the actual difference being \$45.99 per cow in favor of the best cows.

The 100 best cows produced a net profit of \$50.36 per cow, and the 100 poorest produced a net profit of \$7.80 per cow. The average cost of feeding the 100 best cows was \$36.42 per cow, and the average cost of feed for the 100 poorest cows was \$21.10 per cow.

The advantages of the testing association—aside from the immediate saving resulting from discarding the unprofitable cows—are so many that it seems quite impossible to enumerate and cover the entire list. It seems to us, though, that by replacing the rule of guess with the rule of exactness the testing of cows is worth its cost. When the dairyman knows just exactly what he is doing, better methods of feeding and care-taking must prevail. With the difference in cows plainly illustrated, and since that difference can be accounted for most largely in breeding, it does seem that better males would prevail, and it is stated that the dairymen of this association who before scoffed at the ideas of injecting dairy blood into their herds, did, before the close of the year, purchase well bred dairy males. It is certain that if the showing made by the test association is fully taken advantage of, that the profits of dairying are directly increased—either by better feeding, greater economy in feeding, and by larger production and the rearing of cows of greater value.

In the language of the young man who did the testing, the farmers of the community were separated into two classes—the "standpatters" and the "progressives." The former are the "satisfied and skeptical class who feel duty bound and happy if they can help to support 5 to 30 cows per year; the 'progressives' are those who are alive to the situation and are making an effort to find out what their cows are doing and if need be are willing to part with at least the parasitic portion of the herd."

### Indications of a Good Cow.

Here is what a prominent dairyman writing in an exchange terms the "signs" of a good cow: (1) An owner with a kind and sympathetic heart; with a born love for animals. (2) Comfort spelled in capitals at every turn. (3) A silo. (4) Plenty of good feed. (5) Giving the cow the right kind of a father. (6) Testing her and keeping a record. All these signs belong to a good cow and a good cow thrives on them amazingly; indeed if freely granted, she would be ashamed to be anything else than a good cow.

### Cream Pays Dry Farmer Well.

Those interested in the development of eastern Colorado along dry farming lines are urging that dry farmers keep a few cows. The Las Animas (Colo.) Democrat says: "Those of the dry farmers who have been experimenting on selling cream have demonstrated that a few cows will maintain the house and family. Feed for the cows costs nothing during the summer, as grass is plentiful and sufficient to produce a good flow of milk. The separated milk can be used sweet for the calf, for hogs, or for chickens, and goes a long way in taking the place of grain."

### Why Attend Dairy Show.

Some good reasons why you should attend the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 24 to November 2:

You can see 1,000 best representative cattle of best dairy breeds.

Government educational exhibits, showing best methods for preparing for market and marketing dairy products; what cows to own; feeds and feeding for best results. A skim milk object lesson on calves.

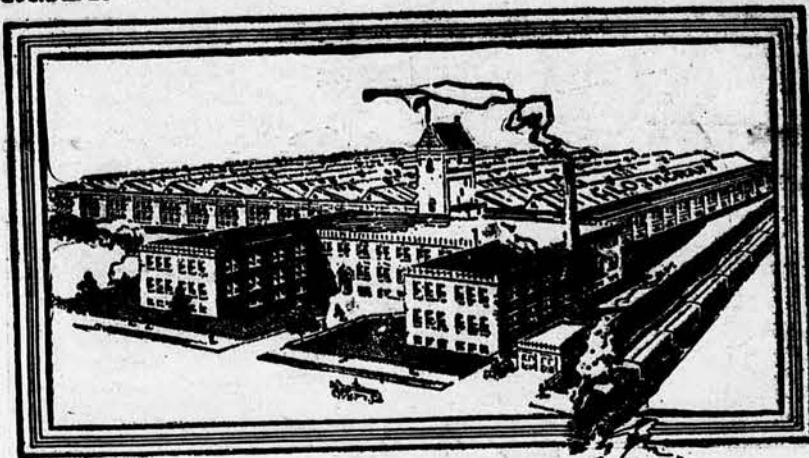
Domestic science experts giving demonstrations and instructions on increased utilization of milk to reduce cost of living.

Instructive displays of silo construction (cement and wood), with instruction on silage.

Acres of whirling active machinery, showing the most modern achievements of man in the economics of the dairy.

Acres of modern farm machinery and dairy barn devices, with instruction as to their use.

The judgment of the world's best experts in soliciting the best types of cows in selecting the best types of cows for your use.



One of the Clean, Light Shops Where Clothcraft Clothes are Made for Thrifty Men and Young Men

THERE'S no sweat-shop work in Clothcraft. Guaranteed All-Wool Clothes at \$10 to \$25. One of the first principles of Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring is to assure the health, comfort and happiness of the workers. That's one reason why Clothcraft Clothes compare with clothes at much higher prices.

The above illustration shows one of the two large plants devoted exclusively to the making of Clothcraft Clothes.

In these shops the thoroughly efficient organization and highly specialized machinery unite with hygienic conditions to improve the quality of the clothes without increasing the cost.

We have prepared a picture-book that graphically shows many of the features that aid the time-saving, waste-saving methods of Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring. Write us, and we'll be glad to send you a free copy.

### CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special No. 4130 GUARANTEED ALL WOOL \$18.50 AND FAST COLOR

Ask us for the address of the nearest Clothcraft Store, so you can see and try on Clothcraft Clothes—especially 4130, the Clothcraft Blue Serge Special at \$18.50. It will match up to any blue serge you ever saw sold regularly at \$25.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.

Oldest American  
Makers of Men's Clothes  
641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W.  
Cleveland

### Cleaner, Whiter Clothes— Less Labor on Wash Day

Get the genuine—the one with the Quaker label.

With water first softened with Lewis' Lye—or with soap made according to the Lewis' Lye recipe, from grease scraps you'd ordinarily throw away—you can be sure of better results, and cleaner, whiter clothes next wash day.

## Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

is the acknowledged superior of any commercial lye obtainable at any price. Guaranteed absolutely pure and of full strength, it is the only lye made and marketed by manufacturing chemists, and is—

**Unequaled for Cleaning, Making Soap, Softening Water, Destroying Vermin, Disinfecting, or as a Hog Conditioner.**

Genuine Lewis' Lye is only sold in cans having the Quaker label as here pictured. Your grocer has it and vouches for its purity and strength. Write for free booklet of suggestions and new uses of Lewis' Lye in the home and on the farm.

Simply address:  
**PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
PHILADELPHIA

## KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

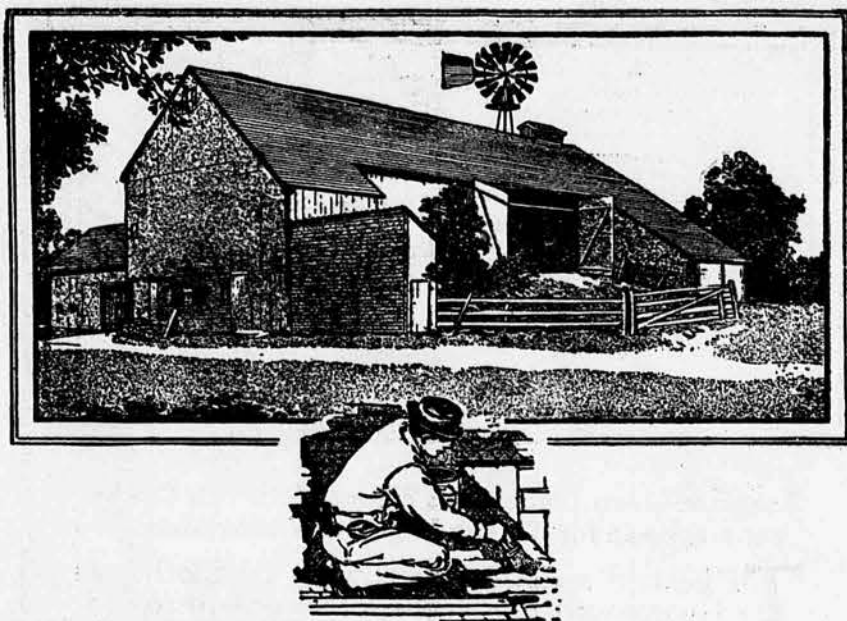
For \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 19





## The Fall is the time to paint your roofs—and the paint for the job is Sherwin-Williams Roof and Bridge Paint

At no other time of the year does a roof need the protection of a good, durable paint as much as in winter.

Sherwin-Williams' Roof and Bridge Paint is made for the painting of barns, metal and tin roofs, bridges, iron work and unplanned lumber. It covers well, works freely under the brush—and lasts. It is sold by dealers everywhere. Ask

for color cards. This paint is but one of the many Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes for protecting and beautifying your buildings and other property. Write for our booklet,

"Paints and Varnishes for the Farm" You will find it well worth your reading. It is free.



# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Best dealers everywhere. Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O.



## How and Why Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Bigger Hog Profits

A well known authority on the subject of Hog Raising says: "Many hog raisers find it unprofitable to feed hogs after they weigh 250 pounds; the next 100 pounds costs too much. The secret of cheap production is first to grow strong frames on diversified grain and then to finish them on a high finishing feed to which they will respond."

### How To Keep Hogs Always Keen In Appetite

The surest and cheapest way of keeping hogs is by feeding Merry War Powdered Lye daily with their rations. Then when ready for their topping off they will quickly put on FAT with the change of food—there is no waste of feed—every pound of corn is changed into profit making pork, because every bit of feed is fully digested—and instead of taking the usual 5 to 6 weeks to put on an extra 50 pounds of live weight, your Merry War Powdered Lye hog will add that extra 50 lbs. in 3 or 4 weeks—a clear saving in time and feed.

### Prevents Hog Cholera

Merry War POWDERED Lye not only keeps hogs keen in appetite from weaning till market time—healthy, strong and in prime condition for quick and cheap fattening—but it also prevents hog cholera and protects hogs from that dreaded disease. You need it as part of the daily rations of your hogs. Costs only 5c per month, per hog for complete protection. (2 FEEDS PER DAY.) There are no substitutes. Merry War POWDERED Lye is a specially prepared, Powdered Lye that will prevent hog cholera. The use of ordinary, old fashioned

lye for hogs would be but a doubtful experiment—perhaps a most dangerous one. You can't afford to take chances. The actual experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the real merits of time-tried Merry War POWDERED Lye—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known.

"Merry War" Cures These Hogs Keen Appetites "Our seventy head of hogs have fattened fine since feeding Merry War POWDERED Lye. They like the sloop better with Merry War POWDERED Lye. My husband said: 'It does our hogs good and helps digest the corn they eat.'"

MRS. EMMA WUTKE, Richmond, Mo.

### Make a Test For Yourself

Sold at most dealers, 10c a can—full case of 4 dozen cans, \$4.80. If your dealer can't supply you, write us, sending dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a copy of our valuable booklet, "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US IN CASE LOTS. IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12, St. Louis, Mo.



### APPLETON Fodder SAVING MACHINES

Appleton Quality Huskers, Silo Fillers and Fodder Cutters

## Feed fodder in place of hay





Keep it clean and sweet by using an Appleton Husker. Simplest and easiest Husker to operate. Cleanest husking. Sold with Cutter or shredder Head, or both. Down or mounted. Guaranteed, under equal conditions, to do more and better work, size for size, and to last longer than any other Husker on the market. Write today for free catalog.

Established 1872 • APPLETON MFG. CO., 519 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

### LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles. Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.

## KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

120 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.



# LIVE STOCK



Reports indicate that there will be a very large number of sheep fed this winter in different parts of Kansas. Feed is so plentiful and beef cattle so scarce that farmers are going into sheep feeding. The price at which cattle feeders are selling seems so high that some farmers, with an abundance of feed, hesitate to assume the risk. Letters that come to this office from various sections state that feed is so plentiful that it will have to be burned to clear the ground in the spring unless there is some provision made to greatly increase the animal population of those sections. Perhaps sheep are as safe as any kind of live stock, and they are certainly profitable now.

Advertising is unquestionably an inseparable accessory to every profitable line of business and the farmer and breeder are not exempt. The man who is constantly advertising is just as constantly bearing testimony, by his campaign of publicity, that he is making sales. Some men feel that advertising is an expense. This is not true if it is properly done, as the increased price which is received for an advertised article more than pays the cost of the advertising, and in this way the purchaser pays the advertising bill, and not the advertiser. A comparison of the advertising columns of the agricultural and live stock papers of twenty years ago with those of today, shows the great advance which has been made in this direction. Readers are now educated up to the real advantages to be derived from advertising, and what is just as important, the readers of the papers are educated up to the importance of reading advertisements.

One of the most successful advertisers that we know of in the pure-bred live stock field was formerly a school teacher. His success lies in the fact that he devotes special care in writing attractive advertisements and to changing his copy frequently so that the reader will always find something new and of interest in his breeders card. When a visitor comes to his place he is met with every courtesy and shown the hogs in good shape in clean, wholesome surroundings and on a well kept farm. The hogs are made to sell themselves. This breeder devotes special attention to the farmers and those who are just beginning the breeding business. He is ready with sound, honest advice, whether it be to his own financial advantage or not. People have confidence in him, and he has no difficulty in selling his surplus stock. He gained his reputation by persistent advertising in his chosen paper and he never takes his sign down. He argues that if the grocer or the dry goods merchant should take down his sign, the cobwebs would soon cover his stock of goods. The breeder has but one place in which to hang up his sign and that is in the agricultural and live stock papers. Even when he has no stock to sell he keeps his card going that his name may always be before the buying public.

Another very successful breeder has attained to reputation and consequent prosperity by the use of a kodak. He advertises his stock in his chosen farm paper and invariably has a cut of some one of his animals, generally his herd header, appear in connection. Then he takes photographs of the various animals in his herd and when he gets an inquiry, he sends a photograph of the animal which he thinks will most nearly meet the requirements of the purchaser and in a great majority of cases, the sale is made. A little skill developed with a kodak not only affords a recreation and an immense amount of pleasure, but is a most helpful means of making sales, especially of live stock.

A caution to the beginner with a kodak who would photograph animals, is necessary. With the ordinary machine, such as is furnished by the dealer, fitted with a factory lens, it will be necessary to use care in posing the animal, or in the relative position of the animal to the photographer. If this is not done, distortion is likely to result. For instance, the kodaker will very likely

undertake to snap-shot his favorite colt or calf when facing him, and the result will be a very large head and a very attenuated body. Photographs should be taken according to the results desired. If a draft horse, then the photographer should stand at the rear quarter, with the idea of showing the large development of muscles in the hind-quarters where the motive power lies. The same is true of a beef animal, or a hog, as from such a position one can see the development of ham and back, where the high priced meat is located. On the other hand, it is frequently desirable to show an animal's head, as very much of character and quality is indicated in this part of the animal. When this is the purpose, the object of the kodaker should be to get the head of the animal as perfect as may be and then, if necessary, block out the body when making prints. Two photographs of the same animal can thus be used to advantage. One shown from the rear quarters, and the other of the head, and these two will give the prospective buyer a very good idea of the animal that is offered him for sale.

The ravages of the hog cholera, with its resulting scare which has so depleted the country of hogs, has seemed to result in an increase of attention to the profitableness of fall litters. There is no reason why two litters per year should not be produced and cared for by any mature sow, and the handling of the fall litter requires very little more care, if any, than does that of the spring litter. One of the chief things to guard against in either season is damp and drafty sleeping quarters, though another equally important feature, is poor ventilation. The hog is the only known animal which does not sweat, and the modern hog is such a purely artificial product that he has no natural means of resisting weather changes such as were possessed by his wild ancestry. Having been produced by artificial means the modern hog of necessity must be protected by artificial means.

The whole secret of success in hog raising can be found only through a knowledge of the fact that the modern hog is an artificial animal which must be cared for by artificial means. The hog raiser must protect his animals against bad ventilation no less than against changes in weather conditions, and he must give great attention to sanitation wherever the hogs are kept. Attention to these things, with the knowledge that one of the great causes of loss among hogs is due to internal parasites, will come more nearly bringing success than is possible in any other way. I know a man who had raised hogs continually on the same farm for more than a quarter century and never had any trouble with disease. He was fortunate in having a knowledge of the necessary sanitation and of a few simple remedies against internal parasites and was lucky in avoiding contagion from infected herds on other farms. Dust is a great enemy of hogs, accumulations in the pens is fully as bad, and when these are removed and the pens kept clean, the hogs dipped occasionally for the destruction of mange and lice, and given an occasional dose of some worm remedy, the danger from loss has been reduced to a minimum. Cholera may be carried by crows, dogs and visitors who have been in infected pens. It may sometimes be carried by English sparrows, but these birds are very much less migratory and generally spend their lives on the farms where they are hatched.

The new hog disease which seems to be affecting Iowa and Missouri herds to a considerable extent, and which may get into Kansas and Nebraska, has not yet been defined exactly, but seems to be a chronic form of hog cholera with pulmonary symptoms. Veterinarians tell us that the hogs which have remained on farms where the infection existed last year are likely to be immune, but the young hogs may develop a chronic form of cholera which is slow acting as compared with the acute form and which affects the breathing apparatus rather than the digestive tract, as is the case in acute cholera. Hog



## Are You Fattening Lice or Hogs?

Neglect of pens, runs and troughs makes hog lice—and disease—a probability.

The feeder who thinks unwholesome conditions harmless is, therefore, throwing away good money. The one sure road to profit in hog raising is by way of cleanliness and sanitation through use of

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It destroys lice, the cholera germ, in fact, all germs of infectious diseases, when sprinkled about the premises. Powerful, harmless, easily applied. Make a solution, one gallon of dip to 70 or 100 gallons of water. Spray with this thoroughly. Prepare a plank-sided wallow and let the hogs roll in the dip solution. This treatment will end lice and, in addition, render hogs immune to cholera and other infectious diseases.

Dr. Hess Dip meets the Government requirement for sheep scab. Best thing known for sheep ticks and for spraying horses and cattle. Also a valuable agent for disinfecting sewers, sinks, drains and outbuildings.

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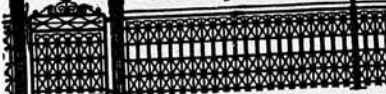
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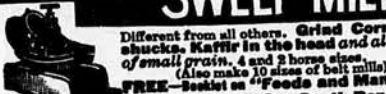
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cholera is very like typhoid fever in man when it develops in the acute form. It is likely to be more like pneumonia in man when it develops in the chronic form, though the acute form is very likely to be accompanied by pneumonia. One hog man of large experience and observation advances the theory that, in view of the fact that the new disease is attacking the young hogs only, this has been brought on by the double serum treatment. He argues that the injection of diseased blood in connection with the serum carries the disease germs to the younger generation, so that they become inoculated with the cholera by inheritance. The diseased blood, according to his argument, is more potent than the serum and its effects are transmitted in the form of an inherited chronic cholera to the younger pigs, while the power of the serum has been dissipated. It would seem, from statements made by men of very large experience, that we do not yet know all about hog cholera or the serum treatment, and we would like to have the experience and opinion of our readers on this subject.

As long as cattle could be produced and grass fattened on the big ranges, America enjoyed an area of cheap beef. Later, when it was found that range cattle would put on most phenomenal flesh when transferred to the feed lots of the corn belt states, there was still profit in raising them and beef was not exorbitantly high. With the advent of the dry land farmer, all this has changed, and those farmers who have always believed that it was impossible to raise beef at a profit on high priced land are compelled to think again. The people of this country must have been—it is the natural food of the Anglo-Saxon. This beef must be supplied by our farmers or else must be imported from other countries. There is no other way. There are thousands of acres of rough land that cannot be cultivated that could be utilized for pastures in season and, with the aid of the silo, the production of beef on high priced land is a problem of easy solution. Iowa farmers have demonstrated that beef can be produced under their conditions at a total cost of 6 cents per pound.

With existing prices it would seem that the experiment of feeding out a small bunch of range cattle would be well worthy of a trial during the coming winter. Feed is abundant and cattle in the corn belt are scarce, while the price is unusually high. If the feed is not consumed by some profit producing animal, it will be a dead loss; as one subscriber puts it, "it will be necessary to burn feed next spring in order to make room for the next crop." There is no great risk and may be a considerable profit in feeding out a bunch of steers or even of the stuff during this season. It will require the investing of the purchase price of the animals for a period of from sixty to ninety days, and in that time there is very little likelihood of a depreciation in price because of any great surplus of cattle on the market.

Another advantage which the corn belt farmer now has over those which he formerly enjoyed and among these the most prominent is in the quality of cattle now to be found upon ranges. Instead of the gaunt, long horned, fearful beast of the earlier days, he now has a high grade, quick maturing, heavy fleshed animal of white face of Short-horn characteristics, which is worth the money he pays for it and will produce the money he gets for it. This class of animals serves to reduce the risk assumed by the farmer who would feed the surplus roughage during the winter months. Not only are they of milder disposition, but their quieter natures insure better feeding qualities, and this means greater gain.

Travelers in the range country, of which there is but little left, tell us that the range cattle from the far lying districts are practically as good as are those nearer the corn belt. The reason for this is to be found in the general dispersing of good sires of whatever breed throughout the entire range country. The demand for such sires has been growing stronger with each succeeding year, and where range owners formerly bought pure-bred bulls by the dozen, they now buy them by the carload or trainload.

As it required a Titanic disaster to compel the steamship companies to equip their vessels with life boats, so it seems to require some great calamity to compel people to take precautionary measures in other walks of life where they never should have been absent. This was best illustrated in the hog cholera epidemic of

last season and perhaps in the horse plague of this. At any rate it is a matter of community interest. One man may breed hogs for many years and have no trouble whatever from disease because he cares for his animals in a sanitary way, but if his neighbor who is less careful should develop the disease in his herd, both are likely to suffer for the negligence or ignorance of the one. Whatever may be said about the great advances that have been made in civilization, the fact remains that we do not yet know how to keep clean, and we do not always try to keep our domestic animals clean. Cleanliness is not next to Godliness, it is a part of Godliness, and the man who attains his best must be clean in both mind and body, and such a man will keep his domestic animals clean. Clean animals do not have disease except by accident.

### Was It the Flies?

"We continue to read in your paper about the horse plague, and about it being caused by moldy feed, bad water, etc. The writer has watched the disease from the first to the last, and I am certain of the opinion that it was no more or less than the poisonous flies that invaded this country at that particular time. It will be remembered that while the plague was at its zenith the flies flew about in great swarms, and as the flies dispersed, the fatalities were less numerous, and some of the affected animals lived through and got well. It looks to us that when horses will snort, rear, and even throw themselves in the harness trying to fight off the poisonous pests, that of itself would be evidence enough to tell us what was the matter. Some might view those flies as insignificant, but the writer looked on them suspiciously, right from the start. I am candidly of the opinion that if there had been no flies, there would have been no dead horses. Veterinarians who pretend to be qualified in regard to the diseases of animals cannot tell us with any certainty what the cause of the disease is, other than it is a forage poison. Now, I think if you will take a slant at it from all angles, the flies will figure in as much or more than the fungi. I notice horses that are supposed to be well are doing lots of slobbering at the mouth. This will also hold good for cattle, especially cows. After they have been lying down, they will get up and are so stiff they can hardly walk. At this writing the flies have nearly all disappeared, and the fatalities among horses have tapered off, also. It will not be long until flies and disease both will be extinct for this season. We have had our horses all turned on the pastures again, with no bad results, so now we certainly think it was the invasion of the flies which carried death to so many horses through the country."—JAMES DAVIS, Natoma, Kan.

### An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

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

### Number of Farm Varieties.

At a number of fairs we have this fall attended, premiums have been offered for a display of the greatest number of agricultural and horticultural products produced on one farm and shown by one exhibitor. We were interested in such displays and took opportunity to observe as to the number of samples shown. These have run from 20 to 65, and the latter seems a considerable number to the average Kansas farmer and, to use the expression of many who looked over such exhibits, we "had no idea that so many were grown on a single farm." We have just read of a Missouri farmer who exhibited at the State Fair, over 800 samples of agricultural and horticultural products.

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Later in the season we hold practice schools at 12 centrally located farming points. Schools conducted by competent instructors. Free to our students. Watch this paper for practice schools announcement. You can obtain this course FREE. Write today for full information.

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## SAVE-THE-HORSE

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### SPAVIN REMEDY



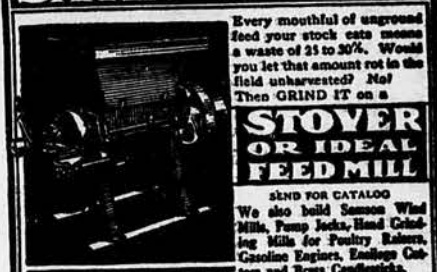
A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOOD that cures they come back for Save-the-Horse."

Whether on Spavin, Ringbone (except Low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boli, Windpuff, Injured Tendons or other diseases, a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed, no scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. 16 YEARS A SUCCESS.

WE Originated the Plan of Treating Horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But write, describing your case, and we will send our BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over on every kind of case, and advice—all free to horse owners and managers.

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## HOG FENCE



26 inches 16 cents high. 100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing. Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE. KITSBLMAN BROS. Box 61 Muncie, Ind.



## Electric Lights for Every Farm

The progressive farmer of to-day long ago left behind him the various inconveniences once considered inseparable from farm life. He is now following modern methods, adopting modern inventions and labor-saving devices. The greatest advantage recently placed at his disposal is Electric Light—made possible, no matter how far from a Central Lighting Station his farm is situated, by the Individual Electric Lighting Plant using the

### "Chloride Accumulator"

The purpose of this storage battery is to store up and retain the electricity. It is exactly the same type of battery used in the lighting stations of large cities. By connecting it with a gas engine and dynamo occasionally, it accumulates and retains enough electricity to furnish light for your home and buildings through a day and night or longer—and light moreover, that is instantly at the command of your hand at the switch, without continually running the engine.

Be modern. Investigate the Individual Electric Lighting Plant. It is not expensive, and—but send to the nearest office for the "Electric Lighting Plant Book." It describes the whole subject in detail.

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The Simplest, Safest, Easiest Operated and Most Economical Generator Made. No Changing of Water. Recharged in Two Minutes. Install the Plant Yourself.

We tell you how. Every plant guaranteed. No better or cheaper light than ACETYLENE. No filling of lamps, no smoke, no odor, no danger. Light without matches, as convenient as electricity. Complete plants ready to install. Small plants for small houses, larger plants for larger houses.

Write us. **MARVEL ACETYLENE GENERATOR CO., 835 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

## Hunting Season Is Here

EVERY BOY  
WANTS A  
GUN.

WE HAVE  
ONE  
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### HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine walnut. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The frame is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top stop and rebound hammer, with shell ejector. The gun is fully warranted for the use of smokeless powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.



### New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has a heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—I want one of your  
Cross out name of gun not wanted.

Send me full particulars.

Hunter's Pride Shotguns.  
New Marksman Rifles.

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When writing our advertisers say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

### Senator Peffer.

William A. Peffer, ex-United States Senator from Kansas, died October 7, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. McClelland, at Grenola, Kansas. Nearly fifty years ago Mr. Peffer came to Kansas. Since that time he had been active in politics, in newspaper work, and as the author of several well known books. He had been a farmer, school teacher, a soldier, an editor, an author, and a statesman. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his death.

On September 21, 1881, Senator Peffer became editor of KANSAS FARMER, the paper then being owned by H. C. DeMotte and Manford J. Ricks. During Mr. Peffer's editorial supervision, KANSAS FARMER bristled with politics and was a leading factor in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance and political uprising which led to Populist victory throughout Kansas.

In 1891 Mr. Peffer was elected United States Senator. He served until 1897. After his return to Kansas he was candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket.

Senator Peffer was not a radical leader. Many of Senator Peffer's ideas are at this time accepted as politically sound. He was a man known for his honesty and uprightness. His integrity was never questioned. He exerted a wide influence upon Kansas and the state's history.

### Leavenworth Agricultural Club.

In these columns frequent mention has been made of the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club. This club is, so far as we know, unlike any other agricultural organization in Kansas, in that it is especially active in promoting improved farm methods. It was through this club that Leavenworth county was the first in Kansas to secure a county farm advisor. J. M. Gilman, an enterprising farmer whose writings frequently appear in KANSAS FARMER, is president, and Albert Wulfekuhler, banker and owner of numerous good farms, is secretary and treasurer. This little history of the work of the club is furnished by Mr. Gilman:

"The purpose of the organization, as expressed in the by-laws, is to 'study, teach and gather together all available knowledge and experience of whatever character in the sowing, planting, growing, harvesting and marketing of all farm produce and fruit; the breeding, raising, buying, selling, marketing and general uses of all animal life, and its products; scientific soil culture, with its purposes, manner, necessities and effects; the effect of insect and bird life, and good roads.' It also seeks to effect a closer bond of sympathy between city and county, both theoretically and along practical lines.

"The club was organized early in February 1912, and in spite of the long continued unfavorable weather the membership has steadily increased until now we have something like one hundred and fifty members who are much more enthusiastic and sure of success than they were in the beginning.

"One hundred and twenty-four bushels of New Era cowpeas were bought for distribution—one bushel to each member—free of cost, for the purpose of turning under the whole crop, to demonstrate the great practical value of fertilizing with legumes. The merchants of Leavenworth donated the seed.

"P. E. Crabtree, of the Extension Department, Kansas Agricultural College, spent three weeks in the county, giving practical advice and demonstrations in as many central points as possible, and Professor Lewis, of the Horticultural Department, spent a week in the principal orchard centers giving practical demonstrations and advice on spraying.

"A weekly auction on Leavenworth Market Square has been established, resulting in bringing large crowds of farmers to town, to the great satisfaction and profit of the merchants.

"Frequent lectures by the ablest speakers in the state have been given, both at Leavenworth and at central points in the county, and the interest has been great and is increasing."

### Farmers Buy Good Autos.

"Farmers generally whom I have visited are buying the medium good grade of automobiles instead of the cheapest automobiles, as many people suppose," remarked D. E. Watkins, secretary of the Kansas State Automobile Association, who called on KANSAS FARMER recently. "Of course, it is true that a good many of the cheaper machines have been sold to farmers, and a few of the higher priced autos, but such is not the rule."

(Advertisement)

## JUDGE W. H. THOMPSON Democratic Candidate For United States Senator

Out in the Thirty-second Judicial District, Judge Thompson, of Garden City, was re-elected and is now serving his second term as District Judge. His standing in his home community may be known by the fact that he is the only Democrat ever elected to the position he now holds—and after a trial of one term, his district elected him again, by three times the majority he first received, notwithstanding a most determined partisan fight was made to defeat him.

Judge Thompson is a man of the people, and for the people. He is a pro-



gressive Democrat, whose voice and pen have been in the fight for the people's rights in Kansas, for the last twenty years.

He has been tried and not found wanting. Wherever in Kansas he has lived and worked (and he has lived in several sections from the eastern to the western), his record shows him a consistent and a persistent fighter for the principles of genuine Democracy. His decisions from the bench show that he believes in, and insists on, a "square deal" for everyone before the law, regardless of politics, religion, social standing, sex or color.

Besides his legal training and experience, Judge Thompson has always been interested in farming. He was born on a farm, and worked there during his early life. Since early manhood he has owned a farm and every year has more or less extensively engaged in farming. This year, he hopes to pay his campaign expenses from a 40-acre crop of sugar beets raised on his Arkansas Valley farm.

In the present Senatorial fight, Judge Thompson represents the farmers, and the men of average and small means.

The greatest political fight in the country today is to rid the Senate of the millionaire class which has controlled legislation in the interests of monopoly for more than a quarter of a century. Kansas people, who have always led in reforms, should not now fail to lead in bringing about this important change. Kansans this year should not make the mistake of sending another millionaire to the Senate to aid the moneyed class in the "Senate Club," when the people throughout the nation demand its destruction.

With his great ability as a lawyer, and his knowledge of Kansas needs, looking from the viewpoint of the farmer, Judge Thompson consistently asks for the vote of every legislative district in the state. Not only does Judge Thompson have the ability, but what is more to the point, he has the inclination and the ambition to use it for the benefit of the plain people of Kansas. He will be a Senator in act and deed for the farmer, as well as for every other legitimate interest of the state. His life shows that he remembers, after the election, who have the votes, as well as before the election. He knows his election will make him a servant of the people—not their boss, nor yet their demagogue.

Judge Thompson's election means the most efficient representation for Kansas farmers in the United States Senate.

Vote for him, and also the Democratic candidates for State Representative and Senator, who must eventually be relied upon to carry out the popular will of the people.



## The GRANGE

### DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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

A good honest kicker is a benefit to any Grange; welcome his suggestions and try to remove their cause.

Has your Grange appointed a legislative committee to keep tab on legislative work this winter? If not, do it now.

Some members are good workers as long as they can lead; real Patrons are willing to simply work, no matter who leads.

Co-operative undertakings, well organized and efficiently directed, are the legitimate work of the Grange. Unless they can be so organized and so directed, they had better be let alone.

Masters of subordinate Granges have been known so gifted that they were able to do the entire work of the organization themselves, alone and unassisted. But they didn't have any Grange to work for a great while!

New York, Pennsylvania and New England are trying to arrange a special train in which to attend the National Grange at Spokane in November. At least each state or section will try to secure a special car for its members, and these may be combined into a transcontinental train.

Does any county in the Union beat Shawnee County, Kansas, for Grange fairs? Pleasant Ridge, Indian Creek, Watson, Dover, Auburn, and so on—every one of them a good one and a credit to its community. Such things teach the boys and girls that real life may be found on the farm, and not amid the grip and grime of the city streets.

That Grange field meeting has failed of its largest purpose if it does not send every member home determined to do a little better work this fall and winter in his own subordinate Grange. It is not the question how big a field day crowd, how much fun or how much sociability, but how much benefit. It's a practical test and it must be squarely met.

#### A New Grange State.

The month of August witnessed the organization of another Grange state, which raised the number of such states from 30 to 31. Montana is the latest accession and the nature of its beginning indicates a hopeful outlook for its future.

Steadily, surely the tide of Grange progress moves forward. New states being strengthened, further states being planned for. Already investigations are in progress concerning Wyoming, North Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia; while still others are to be added to the roll as rapidly as conditions demand it and as the elements of healthy growth seem to warrant it.

#### A Prelude.

To those who are already members it is unnecessary to discuss the usefulness of the Grange; they know of its objects, its accomplishments and its workings. But to those outside the gates the story of the Grange and its work must be told and told again. There never was a time when the farmers had so great a need of organization as now. All the other great industries are organized, and to a certain extent can act in unison upon great questions which affect their welfare. And the farmers can do likewise if they will. We don't mean by this that the time will ever come when all the farmers of the land can be united in an organization. Neither are all the miners or any other class united. All that is necessary to make the organization of the farmers effective is that the organization be nation-wide, representative, and then, of course, its power will increase with its membership. The Grange is such an organization; it is almost nation-wide, having state organizations in thirty states, several of them with a membership from 30,000 to 100,000 and a total membership of nearly a million. It reaches from the Atlantic States to



## A story your Great Grandfather knew

More men smoke "Bull" Durham than all other high-grade brands combined.

This great popularity is not a sudden spurt. It is not the fad of a minute. It is not due to fancy packages, big claims, nor eloquent salesmen. Chances are your great-grandfather's pipe held nothing else. For "Bull" Durham has held first place in the affections of American smokers for more than 52 years. Three generations have called it the best.

### GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

is the purest form of tobacco you can smoke. It is made from the choice, tender leaves of bright golden Virginia and North Carolina tobacco—with all the delicious flavor, unchanged by adulteration or fancy processes—with quality and quantity undiminished by an expensive, gaudy package.

These are some of the reasons why millions of loyal "Bull" Durham smokers buy it, and smoke it, and stick to it year after year. They have learned how much better a cigarette is when they roll it themselves from good "Bull" Durham. They know how good it is in a pipe.

*Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.*

Get a package today. See for yourself why so many millions prefer this glorious old tobacco above all others.

Sold by practically every tobacco dealer in the U.S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack.






California, Oregon and Washington, the unorganized states being mostly the cotton-growing section, and as new state organizations are being formed from time to time it is only a matter of a short time until the order will reach them. It is truly a representative farmers' organization, with a membership of farmers great enough to make its requests and demands respected.

#### The Grange and the School.

The Grange, of all agricultural organizations, should have a vital interest in our rural schools. It is the champion of rural progress and better education. Its influence in not only actively urging the adoption of modern educational methods and reforms, but in creating the progressive rural spirit, is the greatest influence that can be brought to bear in the interest of improved schools and better school surroundings in very many rural communities. It is, therefore, under a certain obligation to the community to

use the influence in every way it can. As a recent writer has well said: "Every Grange should demand that there be a teacher employed who is in sympathy with farm interests, who has some knowledge of the work which the children are supposed to do later in life, and who will co-operate with the Grange in the interests of the community. The school cannot do this work alone; neither can the Grange. Co-operation is essential."

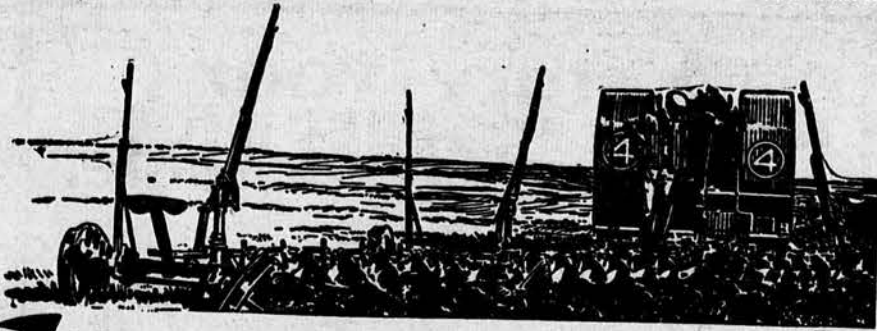
A course of study which does not include a knowledge of agriculture and the work of the farm home is not the course of study that is now demanded. Many teachers have not had the training which will enable them to teach the essentials of agriculture. The Grange can assist in this by securing practical talks for the school and literature and equipment for the teaching of agriculture; otherwise it must be expected that the boys and girls trained in the rural schools will not have the interests of the farm

at heart. The Grange should have a standard for hygienic conditions and artistic surroundings which will help to make the schoolhouse a place that one can point to with pride. The Grange can arouse public opinion in favor of truly attractive school surroundings. In a score of ways it can determine the character of the instruction given and the character of the pupils who attend upon that instruction, and in so doing will determine the character of the community in which the school exists.—J. W. D.

#### Kansas Cow Leads.

The last official Ayshire record of cows for advanced Registry test places College Maud owned by the Kansas Agricultural College at the head, with a production of 13,727 pounds of milk and 533.29 pounds of butter fat for the twelve months. This cow's average test was 3.88 per cent.





## Cheaper Than Horses —More Dependable —Costs Nothing When Not Working

Plows 25 to 50 acres per day, costs 35 to 60 cents per acre. Double discs 60 to 75 acres per day, cost 10 to 20 cents per acre. Drills and Harrows (same time) 100 to 150 acres per day, cost 20 to 25 cents per acre. Harvests 60 to 100 acres per day, cost 20 to 30 cents per acre. Also hauling, pumping—any farm work—at lowest cost. The ONLY one-man farm power for plowing. Two men not necessary to run the Self-steering BIG FOUR

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"Thursday my boy plowed 52½ acres." Ole H. Bang, Oslo, Minn.

"No machine of any kind will pay for itself as quickly as the Big Four." W. H. Mathews, Ortonville, Minn.

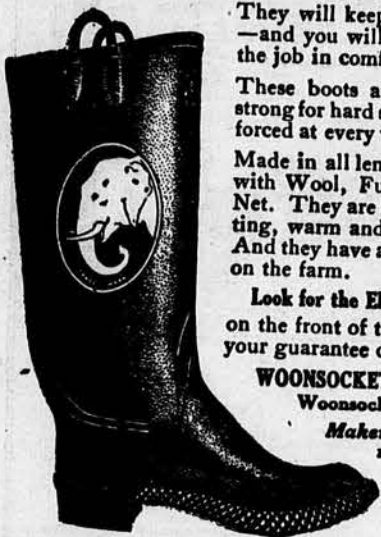
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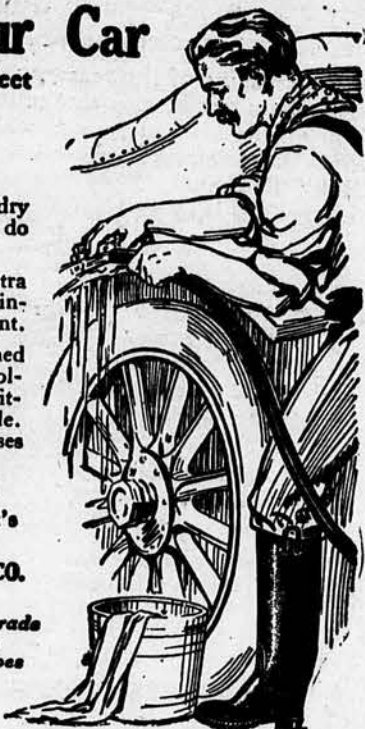
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# POULTRY



At the recent American Poultry Association meeting, held at Nashville, it was decided to issue a market standard, showing requirements for eggs and dressed poultry intended to be sold for food. But it is one thing to issue a standard and another to make folks live up to it.

Now that the fairs are over, the poultrymen will be making preparations for the winter shows, and it is none too early to begin operations. One of the most pressing matters is to get the fowls up to standard weight, and for this there is nothing better than corn and corn meal. Bread and sweet milk, a single feed each day, will help. Less exercise while fitting the birds for the show, will help keep the flesh already on the bird. The addition of sugar to the damp mash will put on still more weight in less time. Just how much and what to feed depends largely on the age of the birds and the breeds. A bird with fine bones and a small frame, will not take on near so much flesh as a bird with coarse bones and a large frame.

For a single article of grain, wheat is the best for laying hens, although a mixed ration is preferable. Fowls not only relish a variety of food, but it will be more completely digested and assimilated than a single kind of food. Prof. Wheeler of the New York State Experiment Station, suggests a daily ration made up of cracked corn one pound; wheat 1.75 pound; corn meal .75 pound; wheat middlings, .5 pound; buckwheat middlings, .5 pound; animal meal .5 pound; fresh bone .66 pound and young green alfalfa .75 pound. This forms a ration containing one pound of protein, 3.75 pounds of carbohydrates and .35 pound of fat, and having a nutritive ratio of 1:4.6; that is, one pound of flesh forming food to an equivalent of 4.6 pounds of heat and fat-giving food. This daily ration would be sufficient for one hundred pounds live weight. In other words it would feed twenty 5-pound birds, or thirty 3-pound birds.

### Dry Feeding and Self-Feeders for Poultry.

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin which contains among other things a summary of and comment upon a number of experiments made at the Maine State Agricultural Station with the wet and dry methods of feeding. The questions involved are commanding the attention of poultrymen everywhere, and we give our readers the following interesting report taken from the bulletin referred to:

"If, by any system of feeding, poultry can be supplied automatically with dry feed in place of wet mash and at the same time maintain their general condition and egg yield, it is obvious that the work of caring for them will be greatly lessened, and such systems of feeding have been tried at different times with more or less success.

"H. W. Jackson, a poultry raiser interested in this problem, found that a lot of 19 hens fed corn, 'run-of-mill,' meat scrap, and oyster shells from a self-feeder for a year averaged 109 eggs at a cost of 11.8 cents per dozen, as compared with 96 eggs per hen, at a cost of 10.2 cents per dozen from a similar lot fed in the usual way. Difficulty was experienced in getting the hens to take sufficient exercise. In another test covering four months with a ration having a narrow nutritive ratio the average number of eggs laid by the hens fed from self-feeders was 51 and by those fed in the usual way 42, the cost per dozen being 7 and 7.5 cents, respectively.

"Other grain mixtures gave similar results, and the recorded data as a whole show that in all cases the self-feeder pens have led in number of eggs per hen, but generally at a greater cost per dozen, though it is probable that the saving in labor will offset the greater cost. It is also probable that a better understanding of conditions will make it possible to produce eggs in self-feeder pens at a lower relative cost."

"The feeding of dry grains and beef scrap from a homemade self-feeder has

been a prominent feature of recent investigations carried on at the Maine Experiment Station by G. M. Gowell. Before considering this work it is well to refer to experiments which the station has carried on with the same family of Barred Plymouth Rocks for twenty-five years, and which have resulted in a system of poultry feeding that it is believed can be depended upon to give satisfactory results, since with this system the newer one was compared. In a test which will serve as an illustration of the results obtained under the older system, pens of 22 chickens each throughout the year received 1 pint of wheat early in the morning, a half pint of oats at 9:30 a. m., and a half pint of cracked corn at 1 p. m., these grains being scattered in litter. At 3 p. m. in winter and 4 p. m. in summer they were given all the mash they would eat up clean in half an hour, composed of wheat bran, corn meal, wheat middlings, linseed meal, gluten meal, and beef scrap 2:1:1:1:1:1, with one-fourth of its bulk of soaked clover leaves and heads added. Cracked bone, oyster shell, grit, and water were always supplied, and each pen was also given two large mangels daily. Very few soft-shelled eggs were laid, and so far as known, not an egg has been eaten during the last five years by hens fed a ration like the above.

"The records which have been kept show that 50 to 55 pounds of the dry meals were eaten per hen per year on an average, in addition to 18.2 pounds of wheat, 6.4 pounds of cracked corn, 5.8 pounds of oats, 5.9 pounds of oyster shells, 3.2 pounds of dry poultry bone, 2.9 pounds of mica grit, and 40 pounds of mangolds. The straw required for litter has averaged 36 pounds per bird per year. The average egg yield has been about 150 eggs each. It was noted that the amount of food required by the birds kept in this house, where the temperature was at all times above the freezing point, was always less during the winter season than where birds were kept in the colder houses.

"Dry cracked corn and beef scrap was compared with a moist mash like that just mentioned in a test with 300 pullets divided into two equal lots. In each case the chickens were also fed the same kinds and amount of dry grains in litter during the day and were always supplied with oyster shells, crushed bones and mica crystal grit. Mangel-wurzels were fed during the winter, and in summer when the runs were bare other green feed was supplied. The dry-feed lot had access at all times to dry beef scrap and toward evening was fed cracked corn ad libitum from homemade self-feeders, while the other lot was fed the moist mash of mixed grain and beef scrap in the usual way. The self-feeders were wooden troughs, 6 to 10 feet long, with board sides 5 inches high, above which were lath slats 2 inches apart, the total height of the troughs being 16 inches. They were provided with roofs which projected 2 inches on either side, and it is stated that no special difficulty was experienced in keeping the troughs clean. The average yearly egg yield on the dry ration was 149 eggs per hen and on the mash 151, the cost of the feed and straw litter being \$1.69 and \$1.73, respectively, per hen. So far as could be judged by egg yield, appearance, or health, no marked differences could be noted in the two lots. The lot fed the mash ate per bird per year 53.3 pounds mash, 23.8 pounds wheat, 7.7 pounds cracked corn in litter, 6.9 pounds oats, 8.5 pounds oyster shell, 4.4 pounds bone, 4.2 pounds grit, 8.7 pounds beef scrap, and 40 pounds mangolds. The average quantity of straw used per bird was 36 pounds. With the lot fed the dry grain the quantities were: Cracked corn, 45.4 pounds; wheat, 23.8 pounds; cracked corn in litter, 7.7 pounds; oats, 6.9 pounds; oyster shell, 4.4 pounds; bone, 1.7 pounds; grit, 2.9 pounds, and beef scrap, 14.7 pounds per bird per year. The quantities of mangolds and straw were the same as with the other lot. It will be noted that when the birds helped themselves to beef scrap they ate much less than when it formed a part of the mash and that they also required much smaller quantities of oyster shell, bone and grit.



## SAVING THE MOISTURE

J. Moncrief, Winfield Nurseryman, Tells How He Does It.

The income of Kansas farm land can be doubled and the assurance of crops trebled by a study of the necessary physical condition of the soil to insure the best results. Are these results practiced today by a majority, or even by a small per cent, of the Kansas farmers? My observation would lead me to say that the per cent that are practicing the proper methods of cultivation would be very low indeed. I am sure that it would not exceed 10 per cent, and I do not believe it would be an extravagant statement to say that it would not exceed 3 per cent. I think one reason for the failure to proper cultivation has grown out of the fact that most farmers own too much land. Hence, the following recommendations:

Try to double the population of our Kansas farm lands and cut the present acreage farmed by each man and team at least in two, and I am not sure but that further subdivision would be advantageous.

Where small grain crops are grown, just as soon as the grain is removed plow the land shallow in order to prevent plowing up large, hard clods which are almost impossible to disintegrate or break up and get in good condition at seeding time. Then where land is wanted for wheat, plow the ground again three or four weeks later 8 or 10 inches deep. In order to get a good, compact seed bed for wheat, follow this by rolling the ground until it is thoroughly packed. I omitted to add that after the first shallow plowing it would be advantageous to harrow the ground so that when the second plowing takes place, a pulverized subsoil will be the result.

When land is wanted for corn or other cultivated crops, follow the same method of an early shallow plowing with a very deep plowing later in the fall, and this land will store up moisture from the rains and snows during the winter. Before planting in the spring, disk the ground and pulverize it with rollers, drags and harrows, so as to prepare a seed bed to the necessary depth. After planting crop or other cultivated crop, follow with a deep cultivation, following this with a harrow or some small junior cultivator or tool which will make a dust mulch and conserve the moisture.

We have always treated our ground in this manner for the growing of nursery stock, and a number of times when we have had some pieces of ground left, we have planted it in corn long after other farmers have quit planting corn, and when it would seem that the lateness of the season was such a handicap that we could not expect a crop. We have, under such conditions, gathered double the corn from our land over that of our neighbor in the adjoining field. Again we have grown 50 bushels of corn to the acre by this method, where corn planted in the same field by the old method, or simply listing the corn in or plowing the ground up late in the spring but one time just before planting, would be a complete failure because of drouth.

That you may realize after this number of years the importance which we attribute to the proper physical condition of the ground, we will describe the manner in which we prepared the ground this spring for planting.

Being prevented from late fall plowing—the second plowing—by an unusually early and cold winter, we this spring double disked the ground. We followed this by a harrow and then dragging, which gave us almost a perfect seed bed for a depth of something like three inches. We then plowed this dirt, underplowing it to a depth of eight inches, and followed this with another team to a subsoil plow, letting the subsoil plow go immediately behind the stirring plow and subsoiling another three inches. The ground, being in fine, moist condition, and desiring to conserve all the moisture, it was harrowed and pulverized in good condition, always inside of six hours after plowing. The spring rains coming on in this kind of ground were nearly all conserved, and when other people have been troubled with drouth, we have been able, at most any time this summer, to dig down in this ground and find dirt that could be squeezed into a ball.

We realize that many farmers make objections that they cannot put so much expense upon the ground for an ordinary farm crop. If 80 acres can be made by this extra work to produce a larger crop than 160 acres under the ordinary method, in addition to trebling the assurance of a crop in a dry year, we fail to understand why the ground cannot be properly prepared for any kind of a crop.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

## REES AND THE "FARMERS' FREE LIST"

## The Fifth District Congressman Voted NO When an Attempt was Made to Lift a Needless Burden From The Farmers

The voters of the Fifth Congressional district will have an opportunity on the 5th of November to select a Congressman who will stand for their interests against the combines that levy a tribute of \$390,000,000 per year on the farmers of the nation. Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress, pledges the people that he will earnestly work for the passage of the "Farmers Free List" bill, which will save to the people of the Fifth Congressional district more than \$700,000 annually.

Congressman Rees is against the Farmers Free List, and he voted against the bill in the recent Congress. This measure affected the interests of the farmers of the Fifth district as no other bill that came before the national Congress. It sought to lift a burden from their shoulders, but Congressman Rees voted with the tariff barons, and against the interests of the people who had elected him. Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress against Mr. Rees, pledges the people to support this measure if he is elected in November.

Attention is called to the following article bearing upon this question and Mr. Rees' record, which ought to point out the duty of every farmer of the Fifth Congressional district. This able presentation of the question is taken from the Marysville Advocate-Democrat:

One of the first acts of the Democrats on their securing control of the lower House of Congress was to attempt to pass a measure designed for the purpose of removing a burden from the shoulders of the men who till the soil, and at the same time reduce the cost of living to all classes.

The measure through which this was to be done is popularly known as the "Farmers' Free List" bill. It put upon the free list agricultural implements, sewing machines, barbed wire and baling wire, bagging and ties, lumber, laths and shingles, boots, shoes and harness, and meats.

It is estimated that the enactment of this bill into law would have meant an annual saving to the American people of about \$390,000,000.

Now, let us take these articles in detail. Of agricultural implements we last year manufactured implements of this class to the amount of \$111,000,000 and exported \$36,000,000 worth. No one imagines that we sold 31 per cent of our total product abroad at a loss, and as we sold these products there at a price less than is charged the American farmers it follows that the manufacturers took advantage of the tariff to boost the price on the home consumer.

At the Texas State Fair this year two McCormick binders were exhibited side by side. One was bought in Chicago and the other in Berlin, and the machine which had been made in Chicago and shipped abroad was sold in Germany cheaper than it could be purchased in Chicago. There is nothing fair to the American people in that.

But to quote a few prices: Cultivators which sell in the United States for \$11 are sold abroad for \$8.40; \$14.00 plows can be bought in

Europe for \$12.60, and other articles at about the same relative prices.

The intent of the "Farmers' Free List" was to compel these manufacturers to deal fairly with the American farmer and to secure to the latter the advantage of the lowest prices quoted on the things needed.

Of sewing machines the American product is sold all over the known world, and, strange to say, the price is higher here where they are made than anywhere else. A good sewing machine, costing in America \$27.50, is sold abroad at \$20.75; a medium machine, sold here at \$22, sells abroad at \$17.50, and the cheap machine, which costs us \$18, can be bought in other lands at \$12.

Indicating a plain robbery of the American people.

In barbed wire the American manufacturer has a monopoly of the home market and he shows his appreciation by charging \$3 per hundred weight for product which he sells abroad at \$2. He is not in business for his health, and when he eagerly seeks the \$2 market it is because there is a profit there. The difference between his foreign and his home price is plain robbery.

Free bagging and ties would mainly benefit the Southern cotton grower, who is now at the mercy of the trust. But the Pacific slope grain producer also profits by cheaper bagging, as his export grain must be sacked.

Free lumber, laths and shingles represent something that the people of the middle west have been praying for these many years.

As to boots, shoes and harness, it was only a few years ago that the manufacturers informed us that given free hides they could compete with the world without tariff protection. They have the free hides, and the financial profit derived has been pocketed by themselves—the consumer received none of it. That was because the bill which gave to them free hides also taxed the finished product, and the manufacturers took advantage of the opportunity to benefit themselves.

In 1909 the exports of leather goods amounted to \$41,000,000, and in 1910 this jumped to \$51,127,000. Everyone is glad to see that result, but it is not unjust for us to demand of these manufacturers that they sell to us as cheaply as they do to the foreigner. They prove every day that they can compete with so-called "pauper" labor in the European market. Why, then, can they not compete here at home, where the cost to market their products is so much less? That is what the "Farmers' Free List" would compel them to do.

Finally, we come to free meat products. Everyone knows, who has paid attention to the operations of the Beef Trust, that a few men absolutely control the price of beef on the hoof and the price of the product sold to the consumer. How profitable this is, is shown by the fact that the Armour plant, capitalized at \$20,000,000, paid in dividends in 1909, \$7,127,962, or 35.6 per cent.

Congressman Kinkaid speaks of seeing porter house steak on sale in

London, stamped "Chicago Dressed," and sold at 18 cents per pound, while the same steak was selling at 28 to 30 cents in the cities of the United States.

But we have convincing proof in the government Consular Report, No. 356, May, 1910, which shows that the Beef Trust sold abroad cheaper than at home. Retailers in England were selling American beef at from 5 to 20 cents per pound, while the prices for refrigerated beef in the United States were ranging from 9 to 40 cents per pound.

No wonder that with this proof before it, the Providence Journal is constrained to say: "No one believes that American beef is sold in England at less than a fair profit. The inference that it is sold here at more than a fair profit is inevitable."

Now, then, as we have the proof that the trust does sell abroad cheaper than at home, it must be plain that the lowest price is the basis on which it buys beef on the hoof. The tariff protects the trust, in that it gives to it a monopoly of the American market, but it does not protect the beef raiser who must sell to the trust and at a price calculated to afford a profit when the trust sells its product in the cheapest market.

From the foregoing, then, we deduce:

That the "Farmers' Free List" bill would have reduced the cost of machinery to the cultivators of the land.

It would have reduced the cost of building the home.

It would have meant cheaper sewing machines for the housewife; cheaper baggage, ties and barbed wire to the farmers, and cheaper boots, shoes and all kinds of leather goods to the American people.

It would have reduced the cost of living by compelling the Beef Trust to give to the American consumer its lowest selling price and would not reduce the value of live stock, which is now sold to the trust on the basis of the world's lowest price.

The bill came up for passage in the lower House of Congress on May 8, 1911, and—

## CONGRESSMAN REES VOTED AGAINST IT.

The late lamented Judge Madison, ~~and~~ Victor Murdock, and even Dan Anthony voted for the measure, but Rees was against.

On the basis of a saving of \$390,000,000 per year, the enactment of the bill into law would have meant a saving to Marshall County residents approximately \$93,163.20 per year, on the apportionment of our population.

And it would mean an annual saving to the people of the Fifth Congressional district of \$702,659.10.

Think it over, you voters of Marshall County, and of the Fifth district, and decide for yourself if the vote of Mr. Rees on the "Farmers' Free List" bill represented your desires or your best interests.





## Less Work Less Fuel, Better Cooking

The many conveniences and advantages of the Monarch Malleable Range, banish the drudgery from your kitchen, save much of your fuel, and insure better cooking. With a Monarch, you can do your work in half the time, with half the effort.

Its malleable iron and steel construction is so tough and unbreakable that it can be worked cold under the hammer. It withstands the action of intense heat and sudden cold, without being affected in the least. The

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Let us send you our two valuable books. "The Range Problem," a handsome 32-page book tells how to avoid mistakes in selecting a range. "Cash in on the Old Stove"—tells about kitchen economy. Write for them today.

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# HOME CIRCLE



A screw which has become rusty and refuses to yield to the screw driver can be removed easily in the following manner: Apply a heavy skewer or other piece of metal which has been heated red hot, to the screw head, and when the screw itself is hot, it can be easily removed.

### Some Recipes From a Reader.

I have been a subscriber of KANSAS FARMER for some time and think it a valuable help to the farmer and the farmer's wife. I have had so many helps from its pages. I will send a few recipes for pies and cakes. These are all good and, I believe, will be a help to some farmer's wife. They have cream and butter always. —MRS. ELLEN L. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Kansas.

### SPICE CAKE.

Butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup; dark brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups; 3 eggs. Beat these thoroughly. One cup rich buttermilk; add this and beat again. Teaspoon of nutmeg (ground); teaspoon cinnamon;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves; 3 teaspoons vanilla; 4 tablespoons cocoa; 1 teaspoon soda. Beat this altogether; bake in loaf five minutes. Icing: Juice of two lemons, 1 cup sour cream, 2 cups sugar, spoonful vanilla, boil until it forms a ball when rolled between finger and thumb. This must be stirred constantly. When it will form a soft ball when dropped in cold water, remove from fire, stir until it is cool and smooth, spread over cake, or between layers. Try this and you will be pleased.

### JERSEY CREAM PIE.

One pint thick sweet cream, 1 cup sugar, 3 teaspoonsful of flour, 2 tablespoons of fresh butter. Line deep pie pan with rich piecrust, sift flour and sugar in bottom of crust; before adding butter, rub butter with finger tips to flour and sugar, pour one-third of cream in this; stir very carefully until cream, sugar and butter are well blended. Add balance of cream and stir. Care must be taken so the bottom crust shall remain whole, or the crust would raise to the top, and the pie would be a failure. This pie needs only one crust. As fast as cream thickens, press down and let the thin cream raise above. This is one of the very best cream pie made. Season with nutmeg always.

### SOUP CREAM PIE.

One cup sour cream, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons vinegar, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon fresh butter; raisins should be seedless, and stewed until tender. Sift 2 scant tablespoonsful of flour with sugar; stir cream, sugar, spices, salt and add butter to raisins after draining; beat eggs,

stir all ingredients together, bake with two rich crusts.

### GREEN TOMATO PIE.

Six large, smooth tomatoes just turning pink; have pie pan lined with rich crust, slice tomatoes, sprinkle 2 spoonfuls of flour, 4 spoonfuls sugar on bottom crust, spread layer of tomatoes on top; repeat this four times; over this last layer, put small lump sweet butter, and grate the outer rind of lemon, squeeze the juice from lemon over this layer, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar. This pie requires top crust, also. Bake slowly.

Thank you so much for your words of appreciation and the recipes. I am sure our many readers will be glad to have them or any other recipes or suggestions which you may send us, and which we will be very glad to print.

To shrink dress gingham, put a handful of salt into a tub and pour over it a teakettle of boiling water, place the gingham in the water and let it remain until the water is cold, then hang on the line to dry. When dry, press.

When sewing hooks and eyes on a dress-opening next time, reverse the usual order and sew the hooks on the lower and the eyes on the upper side of the opening. When the dress is ironed or pressed, no hook marks will show, as is often the case in the old way.

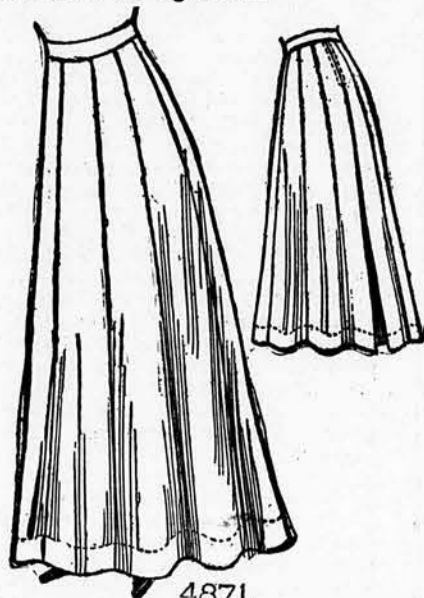
Some who know how to knit do not know how to "cast on the stitches to start with. This difficulty may be easily overcome as follows: Make a chain with a crochet hook as long as the scarf is to be in width, then pick up the stitches on a knitting needle. The work is not only much more quickly accomplished, but is said to look much nicer.

Most people shrink their cotton goods before making it up, but I don't suppose there are many who shrink their spool-cotton. To do this, drop the spool of thread into a dish of hot water and let it stand for an hour or so, then remove it from the water and stand in a sunny or warm place to dry through. This will prevent seams puckering and less time will be required to iron the garment.

It is sometimes puzzling when working on serges to determine which is the right side. The following rule, which was given by a worker in cloth, will solve this difficulty: Whenever there are diagonal lines in the weave, as in serge or in the pattern as in some suitings, these lines run from the upper right hand corner to the lower left hand corner on the right side.



No. 5660. Children's Rompers.—No article of wearing apparel is so useful for the small child than the popular rompers. The design here illustrated is simple to make, so that the amateur needleworker can fashion them with no difficulty. The little garment is cut in one piece. It has long, plain sleeves and high neck, completed with a tiny band collar. Chambray, madras or flannelette may be used. The pattern, No. 5660, is cut in sizes for the child 1, 2 and 3 years of age. Medium size requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 4871. Ladies' Eleven-Gore Skirt.—An excellent design for narrow materials and exceptionally becoming to stout women because of the number of lines. Dark colors in serge, cashmere, camel's hair, prunella, etc., are handsome when made up in this style. The pattern, No. 4871, is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 50-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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

## TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH



And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Skins. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROBERTS FUR COMPANY  
302 E. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

### WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



### 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.



THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF WICHITA makes it easy for us to place our graduates in a superior class of positions. We have some money-saving plans that makes the cost of one of our courses very reasonable. Write now—right now.



Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. We get you the position.



Young Women's Christian Association Bldg., 1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo. Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.



### Learn Telegraphy

A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$50 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, 506 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

## CIVIL SERVICE

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. Salary \$70.00 to \$250.00 per month. Send for free Manual. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the world's greatest school. Winter term opens December 9, following International Stock Show. Tuition includes four days' free admission to the show. Write for free catalog.

Jones National School of Auctioneering, Carey M. Jones, Pres., 2897 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LEARN PRINTING TRADE AT HOME. No tuition charged until you earn \$3 or over a day. PRINTERS' CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Springfield, Mo.

## SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN WANTS

LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.

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

How to Get One.

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

KANSAS FARMER,  
Topeka, Kan.



# Horticulture

## Saltpeter Aids Fruit Trees.

David Fipps, a Missouri reader, believes he has made a discovery which will be appreciated throughout the United States. He has, with the use of saltpeter, raised some of the largest fruit and vegetables ever grown in this part of the world.

By putting a little saltpeter around the roots of an apple tree and washing the tree with soft soap he has raised apples weighing two pounds and six ounces apiece. As an experiment he put saltpeter in two rows of corn, and one hundred ears weighed 296 pounds, twice as much as average corn.

He also put saltpeter around a few heads of cabbage, pumpkins, beets, parsnips and watermelons. One melon weighed eighty-six pounds, one cabbage head weighed fifteen pounds, one parsnip six pounds, one pumpkin 130 pounds and one 132 pounds.

## Wheat and Oat Straw Value.

H. L. Joliet, Mont., asks if oat straw is more valuable as a fertilizer than wheat straw.

Oat straw, as a fertilizer, is worth more than wheat straw, as is apparent from the following, which shows the pounds of the three essential fertilizing constituents contained in a ton of each:

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.	Ton Value.
Wheat straw...	10	3	12	\$2.30
Oat straw....	12	4	25	\$3.30

Nitrogen is figured at 15 cents per pound; phosphoric acid, 6 cents per pound, and potash, 5 cents per pound. These prices are about what these things would cost you in commercial fertilizer.

The fertilizing value of wheat and oat straw, also of manure, does not represent their full value. The plowing under of straw provides the soil with humus, thereby increasing its moisture-holding power, improving the mechanical condition and favoring bacterial and chemical action. This is equally true of the value of all animal manures. Manures, of course, are much richer in these three elements of fertility than either of these straws. You are therefore justified in working all of this straw possible into manure.

A straw spreader is manufactured

which is more valuable in spreading straw than is the spreader in the distribution of manure. The straw spreader enables one to spread straw thin, and in thin spreading it is possible to plow straw under, making a perfect contact of the furrow slice with the furrow bottom, which not only hastens decomposition of the straw, but does not hinder capillary attraction.

## Fall Care of Orchards.

In the fall of the year the orchardist should do a little house cleaning. Just as soon as the crop is out of the way, the orchard should be thoroughly

pruned the orchard of diseased limbs and twigs, the pruning shears should be sterilized before and after each operation. Creosote preparations make excellent germicides for sterilizing knives for they do not act upon the metal. Pruning wounds should always be sterilized to prevent the entrance of parasitic fungus and bacterial organisms.

Time spent in cleaning up an orchard in the fall of the year will be amply rewarded with better and cleaner fruit the next season. At least, an orchard so treated will have a fair start in the spring and then, if it be cared for, should be remarkably free from disease.

## Personal to Kansas Farmer Readers:

On page 31 of this issue we are giving partial details of a plan by which our friends may secure some valuable prizes for devoting a part of their spare time to boosting Kansas Farmer in their neighborhood. This plan is so simple and presents such a reasonable opportunity for any reader of Kansas Farmer, to become the owner of a valuable prize, that I depart from my usual duty as editor just long enough to call your attention to the ad on page 31. Send in your own name or the name of a friend, at once. You will be glad I called your attention to this.

*A. Borman*

## Demonstration vs. General Farm Averages.

The results of a completed five-year rotation on six farms supervised by the Farm Demonstration Department of North Dakota Agricultural College, make a marked showing for the result of a proper cropping system, good work and good seed.

The average results per acre from the five years, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, are as follows:

Wheat, on demonstration farms, aver-

aged 15.81 bushels; state average, 10.7 bushels.

The results represent an increase of 47½ per cent of wheat and 44½ per cent of oats over the state average for the same period.

These are the figures from careful experiments, and certainly make emphatic the possibilities of better farming.

## Farm Machinery Investment.

The farmer is every year increasing his investment in farm machinery. The farmer is no exception to the manufacturer who employs machinery in making his product. He is no exception to any other man who uses machinery in his business. Machinery not only wears out, but it becomes antiquated, and it is as necessary that the farm be equipped with up-to-date machinery as it is necessary that the factory keep pace with mechanical development. It has been said that the average 160-acre farmer has about one thousand dollars invested in farm machinery. It is our judgment that he has at least \$500 more than this invested, provided his farm is equipped with such necessary machinery as he should have to conduct the work of the farm on the most business-like and economical basis.

The following table, prepared from the census reports, showing the value of farm implements and machinery owned by farmers of the ten grain belt states, will in this connection prove interesting:

States.	1906.	1910.
Wisconsin .....	\$29,237,000	\$52,783,000
Minnesota .....	30,099,000	52,243,000
North Dakota .....	14,056,000	43,887,000
Illinois .....	44,977,000	75,533,000
Iowa .....	57,961,000	95,273,000
Nebraska .....	24,940,000	44,215,000
South Dakota .....	12,219,000	33,762,000
Missouri .....	28,603,000	50,769,000
Kansas .....	29,491,000	48,244,000
Oklahoma .....	10,512,000	27,003,000

A tremendous revival of irrigation is on in southwestern Kansas. After 25 years of disuse and two years of repair work, the old Soule ditch has been reopened and will place water on 10,000 acres of land in Ford and Gray counties. Irrigation is rapidly extending from the Arkansas River northward, and it is altogether likely that within the next decade 10 or 12 times the present number of acres in western Kansas will be irrigated.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

## Senator George H. Hodges, Democratic Nominee for Governor of Kansas

Farmers will best serve their own interests by voting for Senator Hodges for Governor. The records of accomplishment of the various candidates show Senator Hodges to be more nearly right, in heart and in deed, as well as in speech and promise, in advancing the interests of farmers in, and before the law.

He is a Kansan since the age of 3 years; he knows the dignity of honest toil and the need of the just reward of the toiler. Though now, one of Kansas' strong business men, he has succeeded only through hard work and close application to his duties. He knows by experience, the backaches of the day laborer and the hod carrier. He was born with no silver spoon in his mouth, and every hour of his active life has been honestly, to excel in his undertakings. He has scorned to take undue advantages in his competitions with his fellowmen. He has scorned to do before one class of people, things of which he would be ashamed before others. He has never known how to live under a double standard of moral—one for his private business and another for dress parade, in campaign times.



SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES.

He has succeeded in his private business under the spot light of publicity—where his record is as easily read as that of his seven years public service. The effort of his political opponents and personal enemies to make it appear that Hodges Bros., of which firm Senator Hodges is a member, is a part of the Lumber Trust, is entirely without foundation in fact. Being unable to injure him in any other way, it shows they do not hesitate to lie about him; and, worse than that, they know they lie while they do the lying.

The dirty story seeking to connect in the public mind, Senator Hodges with the trust, appeared in Arthur Capper's Topeka Daily Capital, and his Farmers Mail and Breeze. AFTER PRINTING THIS DISREPUTABLE ATTACK, BOTH OF THESE PAPERS REFUSED TO GIVE SENATOR HODGES SPACE TO REPLY, EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT PAY.

Senator Hodges, personally, nor his firm, Hodges Bros., have never held, and do not now hold, any affiliation or connection with any association or combination, legal or illegal, that has had, or may now have, anything to do with price fixing or territory control, in any way whatsoever.

Senator Hodges showed he was in favor of unrestricted competition in the lumber business when he introduced and secured the passage of the resolution by the Kansas Senate memorializing Congress to put lumber on the free list of the tariff bill. If Hodges had his way, lumber would be cheaper to all Kansas farmers.

Arthur Capper's Topeka Daily Capital has said the Kansas inheritance tax law was serving a good purpose. How? By taking away from farmers' widows, and fatherless children in the hour of their bereavement, a part of that which they have saved up by heart-breaking toil and sacrifice through years of privation, that the state might have more money to spend on useless officers and employees—to put into contingent funds to afford jobs for henchmen in building up personal political machines.

Senator Hodges voted against this law and stands pledged to use his best efforts to get it repealed, or amended to remove its obnoxious features. He stands for such an inheritance tax law as will duly tax swollen fortunes, but not for the oppression as worked by the present law.

It was Senator Hodges' vote in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate which gave Kansas her primary election law and the anti-pass law. He was one of the four who wrote the bill and got action on it, establishing the Utilities Commission. It was he who originated the law taxing express companies more than \$12,000 a year, where before they got off with only a nominal payment. His vote made it possible for the people of Kansas to buy coal without paying extra tribute to coal companies and railroad companies for "under weights," as had been the practice for years in Kansas mines and on her railroads.

As a member of the Railroad Committee in the Senate, against the antipathy of the rest of the committee, he got a resolution through which resulted in the law making a 15 per cent horizontal reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products—saving the farmers \$250,000 a year in their freight bills.

Senator Hodges voted against the bill to use \$250,000 of the state's money for a public building, that the state didn't really need. He advocates a law putting the business end of all state educational institutions, including the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, in charge of a board of three. This would serve to eliminate duplicate courses of instruction, cut out useless salaries and do away with 18 regents and all the red tape they can make, saving to the tax payers \$350,000 to \$400,000 a year, while insuring an equal, if not a greater efficiency, than is now possible. Also, he would cut down heavily, the Governor's contingent fund, and lap off every useless employee wherever found.

Senator Hodges in his private life and business has never profited by a single dollar coming from any act or deed which could bring a blush of shame or humiliation or embarrassment to the brow of any man.

He owns no money made dirty by or through his hands, nor anything bought by any such dirty money. He has nothing in his past, either in private life or business career, for which he or his friends feel the need of apology. He yields to no one in his loyalty to Kansas and her present and pressing needs. He brings a ripe experience and clear judgment, backed by an active, progressive record of good things advocated and accomplished. His record shows him best fitted for the next Governor of Kansas, and he cannot afford not to elect him. Her farmers need him at that position, and his past life, his work and sympathies are a reliable guaranty that he will not default in his duties, nor embezzle from the dignity of that great office.

Write for booklets, giving more of Senator Hodges' life and work.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



# Stop, Read and Think

**R**IGHT now is a time for some mighty serious thinking—

—If you Farmers of America want to keep the Prosperity you have—and add to it.

The big danger is *over-confidence*.

You have had a *full meal* of Prosperity. Times are good. You are getting top prices. The Farmers' Home Market right at your door takes practically all of your products. You have no long shipments or losses in reaching distant markets.

You've a *right* to feel contented.

But don't forget about your *next meal*. Don't be caught napping.

Don't get the idea that no matter *who* is President—or *what* they do in Washington—things will go on just the same.

*They Won't!*

It's a mighty short step and a mighty hard fall from Good Times to Bad.

Panics and shut-down factories and tight money don't send word ahead of their coming.

The sun goes down on a land of Fat and Plenty and comes up on a Stricken Nation.

That's history. And it's not such ancient history that you don't remember it.

\* \* \*

This is not calamity howling.

It is not crying "Wolf!" when there is no wolf.

It is just an earnest effort to warn you, who represent the farming interests of America, that your vote this November will *decide* whether or not the value of your acres and your crops will be *kept up* and *increased*.

Or whether they'll go *down* with a slump.

This is written to tell you that the "change" in administration the spellbinders are asking you to vote for *will* mean a change—

—And that change will mean quick and sure disaster to *all your interests*.

Ponder that over. And then let's consider the *proof*.

\* \* \*

The campaign is well along.

The men who have a finger on public feeling—the men best able to judge in every party—say—either publicly or privately—that the fight has narrowed down to two candidates—

President Taft and Professor Wilson.

One thing is certain—

A vote for the Third Term Candidate is a vote for the Professor.

Please get that fixed in your mind.

Just as surely as your ballot goes in for the Bull Moose ticket, it counts one more vote for untried theories, and for the same kind of business destruction—the actual human want—that marked the last Democratic administration.

\* \* \*

No one would reflect upon the Democratic candidate simply because he has looked upon life for so many years through the glasses of a college professor.

But as a presidential candidate, aspiring to guard the *business* welfare of ninety million people, with agricultural and industrial interests running into billions upon billions of dollars, Professor Wilson is simply and absolutely unqualified.

The needs of this country are bread and butter—not Greek and Latin—not Psychology or Metaphysics—

We want *results* not *theories*.

And the people of this country would be as unwise to put their trust in Professor Wilson as *you* would be to turn the control and management of your property over to an inexperienced dreamer who never farmed a day in his life.

Some physicians claim that they are justified in cutting to pieces a living animal—in the interest of science.

But—the people have a right to rebel against Professor Wilson's learning the *practical* things of Government, by killing American industry—cutting into its heart to find out what made it beat!

\* \* \*

It is *actual history* that best tells you what happens to this country under a Democratic administration.

Just remember back to the conditions that existed during the Democratic period—1893-1896—when an actual experiment of Tariff for Revenue only was made.

Years of desperate hardship, loss, bankruptcy, suicides and actual starvation, years of anarchy and insurrection.

Years when banks, East, West, North and South, closed their doors in the face of thousands whose lifetime savings paid the toll of Democratic rule.

Years when business house after business house suspended, and fattened the ranks of the unemployed.

Years when hundreds of thousands of railroad men were discharged.

The three million workingmen—who were idle from 1893 to 1897—not tramps or hoodlums, mind you, but men *deprived of work*—sustained a total loss in wages of *four and one-half billion dollars*—

Nearly one and one-half times the cost of the Civil War!

And remember these were the very men who in good times consumed the farmers' products.

Figure the farmers' share of this gigantic loss.

\* \* \*

Cobwebs formed on factory doors; mines were closed. Wages cut again and again. Strikes and riots were of everyday occurrence. Prisons were full of men driven to crime by desperate want.

Coxey's and Kelly's armies paraded the land leaving a wake of terror.

Appeal after appeal was made to boards of charity. They did all in their power, but were forced to turn thousands of deserving hunger- and cold-stricken people away.

No one will know the fearful death toll paid through the bitter winters and the sweltering summers—the thousands of men, women and little children who fought to keep soul and body together—and *failed*.

\* \* \*

Those were heart-breaking years, and, in God's name, let us not have their like again.

Let us not plunge this happy, Prosperous nation into another siege of financial ruin, and paralyzed industry.

Your crops may be heavy—but what does that gain you without a Home Market to consume them?

What is *your* Profit if your grain is rotting in the fields, your fruit littering the ground, your live stock eating their heads off?

During the Democratic time of panic the amount of wheat consumed per person in this country fell to four bushels. It is now six and a quarter bushels. We now consume

over three hundred million bushels more every year than at that time.

What advantage are big crops, when bread lines are forming everywhere—when free soup houses are supplying those who formerly were able to buy your products?

Mr. Farmer, this is no fancy picture we have drawn.

It is a photograph of the facts Professor Wilson's party would have you forget while they lull you to sleep on the brink of a precipice.

Don't listen to the glib assurance, that "It will be better next time." It will *not*.

The same *policy* of letting down the bars to foreign countries—of leaving unprotected our industrial institutions—

—Of permitting other countries to ship into America, duty free, cheaper products to compete with yours—

—That *policy* is the *slogan* of the Democratic party today—just as it was in those days of famine and misery.

"Tariff for Revenue only" they demand. For the *Government's* revenue only.

But what about *YOU*?

\* \* \*

The country has never known, during a like period, a greater Prosperity than during the administration of President Taft.

In 1909 there was a government financial deficit of \$58,735,000.

In 1911, there was a *surplus* of \$47,234,000.

Which speaks volumes for the economy and wisdom of Mr. Taft's methods of political housecleaning and compact organization.

In 1897, the value of all farm products was four and one-half billion dollars, and in 1912, (estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture) the figures reach nearly eight and one-half billions.

Farm land has doubled in value in the last ten years—but the principal increase has been during the Taft administration.

\* \* \*

President Taft has protected Agricultural interests by his veto of the dangerous Wool and Sugar Bills.

But the greatest service his administration has done to the farmer is the making and maintaining of a Home Market.

National prosperity—mills and factories running full time, mines working extra shifts, every man who is willing to work employed, wages good—

*These things*—built on confidence in Taft and his policies—are what *create* the farmer's home market and uphold his land values.

\* \* \*

Just a last word—

You are going to the polls in November to cast your vote.

There are three of the so-called leading tickets.

But only two Presidential possibilities.

Are you—remembering the former dark days of Democracy—going to risk your future Prosperity upon a *Theory* that has not been proved?

Or, are you going to grapple onto the good times that you have—the safe, sane policies that you have seen proved out?

Do you want a "change" for the mere sake of a change?

Or the surety of protection for *you* and *yours* for the next four years?

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman

James B. Reynolds, Secretary.



# Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 800,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3 1/2 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

## HELP WANTED.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED**—\$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozmert, 44-F, St. Louis.

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

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

**WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG** farmer, with \$1,000, to take interest in stock and manage on shares stock and grain farm near Topeka. Write J. C., care Kansas Farmer.

**WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIRE-**men, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. \$65 to \$100 monthly. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

**SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE** guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. E. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

## POULTRY.

**LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns for sale. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

**PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK** Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**ingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargains. F. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

**WRITE FOR BARGAIN PRICES ON** thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Geo. Vancil, Great Bend, Kan.

**FOR SALE—SINGE COMBED RHODE** Island Red cockerels. Price for October, \$1 and \$2. F. B. Severance, Lost Springs, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-**erels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Kan.

**WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN** Partridge and Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

**PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYAN-**dottes, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. Any bird may be returned at my expense if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

**FOR SALE—S. C. R. L. REDS, COCKS,** hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE YOU** money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

**WE OFFER RED RIVER OHIOS,** onions and sweet potatoes 75c per bushel; cabbage, \$1.25 cwt. We pay 16c for turkeys, 14c for broilers, 10c for hens and spring chickens delivered. EGGS, 25c per dozen. Write today. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

## HONEY.

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

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

## HOGS.

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

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

## SHEEP

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

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE CHEAP.** Registered yearling and two-year-old rams, also some ram lambs. Anderson & Findley Co., Route 1, Gas, Kan.

## DOGS.

**COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES** and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

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

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

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

## CATTLE.

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

**FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE** fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himeisburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

**SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOL-**stein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—\$460. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOL-**stein-Friesian cows, four and six years old, and a two-year-old bull, no relation. Price, \$500 for the three. Also bull calves, price cheap, quality considered. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

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

**DAIRY BULLS, CHEAP—TWO 11-**months-old, sired by fine registered Jersey bull, out of fine Jersey and Guernsey cows; one 1-month-old, sired by magnificently bred, registered Guernsey bull, out of fine Jersey cow. Write for full particulars. Ralph W. Cone, Lawrence, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE.

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

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

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

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

**CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED** lands, \$40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

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

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

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

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

## Use and Cost of Disinfectants.

It is altogether probable that in the present day disinfectants in larger quantities are being used on farms than ever before. The disinfecting of barns and corrals, hog houses and hog lots twice per year is practiced on many farms and the practice is becoming more and more general. The purpose of a disinfectant is to destroy germs and bacteria detrimental to the health of live stock.

Disinfectants have a fixed germ-killing strength, just as a gas engine has a horse power. The important thing to consider in connection with the use and purchase of any disinfectant is to know its germ-killing strength. A government bulletin says the true cost of a disinfectant can only be determined by taking into consideration its germ-killing power in connection with its cost per gallon. The value of disinfectants generally is compared with the germ-killing ability of refined carbolic acid, and consequently in determining the value of disinfectants a comparison is made with carbolic acid.

In the purchase of disinfectants it is required that you ascertain their strength or germ-killing power, compared with carbolic acid. It is necessary that you have this information in order that you may know whether or not for the money you expend you are obtaining equal germ-killing power of carbolic acid at less cost than carbolic acid. The manufacturer of the disinfectant you contemplate buying should give you its carbolic acid co-efficient, then you can easily figure its value compared with refined carbolic acid.

For example, refined carbolic acid costs \$2.50 per gallon. Crude carbolic acid costs less, but its value as a disinfectant is variable and the results more or less uncertain. Crude carbolic acid is not regarded as being as cheap when effectiveness is considered, as the refined at \$2.50 per gallon. The new disinfectant, Bacili-Kil—said to be the most powerful disinfectant known—sells at \$2 per gallon. Its carbolic acid co-efficient is 10, meaning that it is ten times more effective and useful than carbolic acid, and that one-tenth gallon, costing 20 cents, will go as far as one gallon of refined carbolic acid, costing \$2.50. It is apparent, then, that it is much cheaper to buy the \$2 disinfectant than refined carbolic acid at \$2.50. We have in mind three other disinfectants, one costing \$1.75 per gallon, and two others costing \$1.50 per gallon each, and which render the same effectiveness as carbolic acid at a cost respectively of 44 cents, 50 cents and 62 cents. These figures are sufficient to show that there are very much cheaper disinfectants than carbolic acid, and of the same efficiency.

## Home Acetylene Lighting.

Several inquiries have recently been received, asking for information regarding cost of acetylene lighting compared with kerosene.

A pound of carbide costs 3 1/2 to 4 cents and makes 5 cubic feet of acetylene gas. This amount of gas will give 24 candle power for 10 hours, or the equivalent of 24 candle power for two hours for five nights.

It is an extraordinary kerosene lamp that actually gives 24 candle power, and it requires about 6 cents' worth of kerosene, wicks and chimneys, on a year's average, to produce 24 candle power by kerosene. The disadvantages of kerosene light relative to smoking, heat, labor in care, and poor quality of light, do not appear in the use of acetylene. The light made from acetylene gas is clean, cool and white as sunlight.

The kerosene lamp when used regularly must be cleaned, filled, wick trimmed, chimney wiped, and carried to position every day in the year, and some one has figured that this involves about 183 hours of work. Forty acetylene lights require only about 30 minutes per month, or six hours per year, and acetylene is as handy as natural gas. You turn a tap and strike a match and that's about all there is to the lighting.

From the standpoint of safety, acetylene cannot possibly be more dangerous than kerosene. It is only carelessness that can result in any danger or damage from acetylene. The safest appliances made fail, and result in damage to life and property, when handled carelessly, and it is safe to say that the kerosene light does as much or more damage from carelessness as any other one thing handled in the home. It is said that in the United States two million homes are lighted by acetylene and 348 towns of the United States have acetylene lighting systems. A 10 light acetylene plant costs \$75 to \$100.



**Pull Out Stumps—With the Famous Hercules!**

Pull an acre or more of stumps a day. Pull any stump in 5 minutes or less. Don't have loader land when it's so easy and cheap to pull the stumps out! Make 100% profit by using the Hercules. \$1251.00 the first year on 40 acres! \$700.00 every year after. Let us prove it.

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Get the facts. Read our book. Tells what all steel, triple power means. Shows many features of the Hercules. Shows many photos and letters from owners. Postal will do.

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Simplest, simplest, most efficient Cream Separator made. Absolutely Safe. We don't ask you to obligate yourself in any way. Simply use this KING SEPARATOR in your own home or dairy for 10 weeks free just as if you owned it. Test it with warm or cold milk—it will separate all the cream to the very last drop better and finer than any other separator regardless of price. If not, return it at our expense, trial costs you nothing. Strong, durable, runs very freely. Has all latest improvements. Easily cleaned. Direct from factory. You save all middlemen's profits. Our half-million-dollar factory backs the KING SEPARATOR with life-long guarantee. Send for our free descriptive catalogue with most liberal separate offer ever made. Write today, it's free.

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mortgages for sale, \$200.00 and up. Ample secured by second Deeds of Trust on elegant Kansas City, Mo., property. Write us for photos and particulars.

**FRANKLIN L. GRAVES,**  
1018 Com. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**NEW LUDWIG REVERSIBLE CORN HUSKER.**

Can be used on either right or left hand, hook can be shifted to any position to conform with position of hook on any other husker. Spring on hook relieves pressure on hand, also causes hook to penetrate husk, and will not shell the corn. This alone saves the price of half dozen huskers in a single day. No rivets to hurt the hand. Most practical and economical corn husker made. Price, 25c, at your dealers, or direct. LUDWIG MFG. CO., Sandusky, Ohio.

**MAGANN A NEW SWEET CHERRY**

for the MIDDLE WEST. Originated in the MISSOURI VALLEY, and highly adaptable to this section. Description, prices and new catalog on request.

**MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,**  
Estab. 1869. Lawrence, Kansas.

**GOOD TENANT WANTED—FOR CEN-**tral-Eastern Kansas, 150 acres, 90 acres cultivation, balance meadow and pasture with living water. Good buildings, including 8-room house. Prefer good Christian, with grown son. Need 4 to 6 work horses and necessary implements. Also, 10 or more head cattle, or landlord will stock on share rent. References exchanged. Possession March 1, 1913. Address 1012, care Kansas Farmer.



# BARGAINS IN LAND

## DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

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

**WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS**—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

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

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

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

**FARM BARGAIN.** 225 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to E. C. A snap at \$35 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

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

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

**BARGAINS.** 160 acres.....\$35 per acre  
160 acres.....\$20 per acre  
80 acres.....\$30 per acre  
**J. D. BENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.**

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

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

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

**COME QUICK** and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 120 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only \$14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

**FOR SALE—590 acres** adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. \$80 per acre. Write or call. **J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.**

**WANT TO BUY—Direct from owner**, a small improved farm of 80 to 120 acres, in eastern third of Kansas. Must be good and a bargain. Give full particulars, and price it right if you expect reply. State encumbrance and terms. No commission to pay. Address **W. D. DAY, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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

## FOR SALE - SPLENDID 240 ACRES

Smooth prairie land, deep rich soil, pasture, meadow, spring and well water, orchard, good buildings, location fine. Can divide. Deal with owner. A bargain. **S. C. BEWICK, Nevada, Mo.**

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

**160 ACRES**, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, \$12,000; mortgage, \$3,000. Wants merchandise. **80 acres Colorado**, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.**

**240 ACRES**, 1 1/2 miles to Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson Co., 210 acres tillable, good soil, good and plenty water, 65 acres now in wheat, wheat to go with farm. Improvements: Fair house, two barns, one new, 34 by 50 ft., two corn cribs, new, 12 by 30 ft., cattle shed, 32 by 92, new, granary, 12 by 20, small orchard. Price, \$75 per acre, if sold soon. No trades considered. **FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

**FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools**, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for \$1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from \$300 to \$1,000 for 300 acres, and deeded land from \$750 to \$20 an acre. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 30 to 40 bushels. **HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.**

**READ THIS.** 270 a. good, well improved stock farm, 4 1/2 miles from Garnett, Kan., 2-story, 7-room house, with well at door; cellar, new large barn and stallion stable, and other outbuildings, 175 a. in cultivation, 40 a. in bottom, just sowed to alfalfa this fall. 40 a. prairie mow land, balance pasture, plenty of fruit, well fenced, has 10 a. of fine walnut timber, creek runs alongside, good limestone, lays so as to drain well. This is a fine, slightly, shady place, 1 mile to school, phone and R. F. D. Price, \$65 per a.; 30 days option; no trade. Can make easy terms. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.**

**For Sale or Rent—Farms near Amarillo, Texas**, also farm near Chicago. **W. H. Bush, Owner, 217 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.**

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

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

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

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

**MUST SELL QUICK.** Osborne County Estate, 320-acre farm, finely improved, 1/2 mile town, creek bottom, bearing orchards, 50 acres alfalfa, ideal home for stock buyer. Write **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.**

**3,000-ACRE TRACT** Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise 1/2 to 5/8 bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, \$25 to \$40. Further particulars write **J. J. Fischer, Cuero, DeWitt Co., Texas.**

**CLEAN RUNNING GENL. MDSE.** brick bldg. res. in good Ness county, Kan., R. town. Stock will run about \$3,500. Price for outfit, \$6,500. Eng. on bldg. and stock, \$2,500. Want good 80 or 120 improved central Kansas, with some stock and implements, for equity in above; would assume a small enc. on land. **BUXTON LAND CO., Ulen, Kansas.**

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

**Will Carry 500 Cattle** 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 160 acres alfalfa. Price, \$55, half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

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

## ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars. **J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

## \$ DOLLARS SAVED \$

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

**FOR SALE** in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a. at \$85 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at \$50 and \$60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at \$40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

## Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

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

**500 ACRES**—Located 6 mi. of R. R. town, all tillable; barn 60x40; other good outbuildings; 7-room house; 175 a. wild grass and bluegrass mixed, 30 a. clover, remainder cultivation; small orchard. Price, \$55 per a. Owner will carry \$14,000 at 8 per cent. Owner old man and says sell 80 acres, 2 1/2 mi. good R. R. town; 7-room house, barn, other outbuildings; 2 wells; 30 a. hog-tight; orchard; 60 a. cultivation. Price, \$57.50 per acre. Do not wait to write, but come at once. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

## LOUISIANA

**OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS**, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address **ALLEN & HART, 308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.** 20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying \$400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

**STEVENS CO. KAN. WANTS YOU**—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, \$10 to \$30 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

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

## BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

## WANT TO TRADE.

80 a., unimproved, 3 1/2 ml. Ransom, at \$2,000, clear of inc., for good town property. 80 a., improved, 7 ml. Arnold, mortgage \$400. Price, \$2,000. Wants residence property in town of not less than 6,000. 220 a., 7 ml. Ransom, well improved, 1/2 in grass, 1/2 cult., mortgage, \$1,300. Price, \$22.50 per a. Wants eastern Kansas or Southern Missouri land. Write for better descriptions. Many other propositions. **V. E. WEST, REAL ESTATE, Ransom, Kan.**

**FOR SALE—Young Man, Corn is King**, and we can prove the rents from our rich, drained lands in 5 years will pay for the land. Think of owning as fine soil as can be found by making the land pay for itself. Write us for particulars of our offer of \$500 for the acre of best corn next season. We want hundreds of buyers right now to get ready for next year's crop. This is the Nile of America, the greatest producing section in the United States. We have thousands of acres, unimproved, at \$25 to \$40 an acre. **EDWARDS BROTHERS REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo.**

## TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development. My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated. Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. \$10 per acre.

Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—\$15 per acre. Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain. Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked. Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, \$12.50 per acre. Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices. These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. **E. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

## FOR EXCHANGE

**BUY or TRADE** with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

## 1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

**WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE.** The Realty Exchange Co., 18-23 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

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

## TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE.

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

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

**600 ACRES**, 75 acres in cultivation, all creek bottom, 90 acres mow land, balance good pasture, improvements are all good and have only been built a short time. Want farm in the east part of the state or Iowa. Price, \$15,000. **W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kansas.**

## FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture, 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 20 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

**200 A.**—Best farm in Osage Co., 140 a. in cult., 35 a. in alfalfa, good improvements, 100 a. bottom. Price, \$80 per acre. 800 a. in Sheridan Co., 500 a. in cult., \$4,000 worth of improvements, 100 a. of bottom land. Price, \$20 per acre. If this is not the best proposition in Sheridan Co., we will pay your expenses for inspection. Want smaller farm. **CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kan.**

## To Sell Your Farm.

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

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

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

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Okla. Farm Journal, Oklahoma City, Okla.	50,000	.25	.25
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## Hildwein's Poland Chinas

This week's paper contains announcement of the Walter Hildwein annual Poland China sale to be held at Mr. Hildwein's farm near Powhattan and Fairview, Kansas. The date is Friday, November 1, and the offering is one that should attract a big crowd of buyers. Mr. Hildwein's and his sons have grown better each year, and this year a very substantial advancement is noticeable. Last winter he was a good buyer at many of the best sales, and this offering is made up largely from pigs raised from sows bought at these sales. The 45 head that go into this sale are selected from 60 raised, and represent a very great variety of the best big-type breeding. They include animals sired by Long King's Best and out of an Expansive dam, Mammoth Ideal, out of a dam by Long's Mogul; several out of a dam by Gold Metal. These were sired by Long's King Mastodon 2d. Others are by Young Victor, a good son of Big Victor. Mr. Hildwein has used good judgment in growing this lot of pigs, and they have splendid frames with but little fat. It is a good bunch all the way through, and buyers will serve their own interests by being on hand when this sale takes place. Some of these gilts will be attractive in bred sow sales if bred to good boars. Remember the date and file your application early for catalog. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hildwein's care at Fairview, Kansas.

## Gronnigers Make Good Sale.

Herman Gronniger & Son at Bendena, Kan., pulled off another of their good Poland China sales last Wednesday. The offering of fall yearlings of both sexes was the best ever presented by this well known firm. It was a breeder's sale to a very great extent, and some of the most prominent breeders of this state and Missouri were among the buyers. Forty-one head sold for \$1,418.50, an average of \$34.59, the gilts outselling the boars by several dollars per head. A list of important sales follows:

C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.	\$31.00
R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.	30.00
Kansas Agricultural College	40.00
H. E. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
H. E. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
H. E. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
R. B. Davis	50.00
Arthur Fenton, Denton, Kan.	39.00
R. B. Davis	30.00
Dr. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	26.00
Elmer Kibbler, Brenner, Kan.	30.00
Demming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.	38.00
A. Cordner, Severance, Kan.	31.00
Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	40.00
J. W. Branic	36.00
C. L. Branic, Fairview, Kan.	42.50
Walter Hildwein	36.00
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Demming Ranch	30.00
Henry Keller, Powhattan, Kan.	36.00
P. S. Plum, Fairview, Kan.	44.00
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A. Cordner, Severance, Kan.	40.00
U. S. Burn, Saxton, Mo.	31.00
Walter Hildwein	31.00

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## Another Record Hampshire Sale.

The sale of Hampshire boars held by W. F. Davis at St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, October 2, like the sow sale held by Mr. Davis on February 14, was a record breaker. It was the finest offering of boars that has ever sold in one lot in the west, and again demonstrates the growing popularity of the Hampshire breed. The offering of 71 head was sold by Col. T. E. Deem, assisted by Colonel Carson, in three hours. The total of the sale was \$3,045.50, or an average of \$42.90 per head. The top of the sale went to Frank Spencer of Leavenworth, Kansas, at \$180. Sixteen head of boars were purchased by Kansas liberal buyers. Mr. Davis is the pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs in the west, and owns the largest herd of that breed in the world. The following is a list of buyers and prices paid for the offering:

Ed Wassner, Springfield, Ill.	\$42.00
Alec Stone, Comstock, Neb.	32.50
E. G. Thorne, Farmington, Kan.	35.00
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa	40.00
C. A. Christian, St. Joseph, Mo.	52.50
Frank Spencer, Leavenworth, Kan.	180.00
Johnson Bros., New Hampton, Mo.	40.00
A. H. Bruce, Fairview, Kan.	57.50
E. L. Clark, Ford City, Mo.	36.00
C. L. O'Donnell, Tucumcari, N. M.	42.50
J. R. Walkup, Fairfax, Mo.	47.50
W. S. Smith, King City, Mo.	48.00
F. P. Marsteller, Albany, Mo.	32.50
Herman Lassen, Walnut, Iowa	50.00
A. D. Jones, Beaver Crossing, Neb.	70.00
A. Beal, Valencia, Kan.	38.00
P. W. Carr, Shubert, Neb.	49.00
J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo.	40.00
F. C. Tate, Geneva, Neb.	70.00
Alec Stone, Comstock, Neb.	42.50
T. H. Telken, Franklin, Neb.	67.50
Robert Cotcher, Mound City, Mo.	44.00
W. A. Safely, Bedford, Iowa	75.00
Robert Gaines, Camden Point, Mo.	45.00
G. A. Laur, Westboro, Mo.	55.00
E. E. Woodhouse, Fairfax, Mo.	39.00
A. Tortscher, Berwick, Kan.	50.00
C. P. Paulson, Nor, Kan.	77.50
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa	40.00
R. D. Tober, Woodruff, Mo.	50.00
Charles Robinson, Rock Port, Mo.	50.00
Neil McLeod, Valley Falls, Kan.	41.00
W. A. Lore, Rock Port, Mo.	37.50
T. L. Felkin, Franklin, Neb.	60.00
W. O. Watson, Cameron, Mo.	47.50
Henry Indah, Reno, Kan.	37.00
W. E. Bailey, East Atchison, Mo.	57.50
Willie Essig, Tipton, Ind.	35.00
F. N. Bieri, Oneida, Kan.	45.00
W. L. Wright, Union, Neb.	41.00
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A. J. Zwart, Bronson, Mo.	35.00
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Clark McConnell, Fairfax, Mo.	35.00
J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan.	35.00
J. B. Turner, Sheridan, Mo.	35.00
Robert Horn, Troy, Kan.	51.00
Frank Parks, Olathe, Kan.	40.00
R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.	34.00
Gus Piekenbrock, Unionville, Mo.	35.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	29.00
Charles Galman, Roseville, Ill.	24.00
Clark McConnell, Fairfax, Mo.	29.00
G. A. Laur, Westboro, Mo.	29.00
G. C. Mogis, Hamburg, Iowa	21.00
Alex Stone, Comstock, Neb.	37.00
Charles Robinson, Rock Port, Mo.	21.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	25.00
E. C. Mogis, Hamburg, Iowa	24.00
Emmett Gleason, Rulo, Neb.	22.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	39.00
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C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

**C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS**

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal. C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

**HEREFORD CATTLE****HEREFORDS FOR SALE**

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE****ROAN HERO,**

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARGACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. F. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE****PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.**

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Creomo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**RED POLLED CATTLE**

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

I. W. BOULTON, Medora, Kan.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

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

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

**THE STRAY LIST**

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

**FIELD NOTES**

**Jersey Bulls For Sale.** Mr. W. H. Bruns of Concordia, Mo., is advertising a number of choice young Jersey bull calves, from 2 weeks old to 15 months. These calves are from prize winning stock and are priced right. No living man can tell the value of a good bull, and it would be a smart thing to do to write for prices and descriptions, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

**Last Call for Sparks' Sale.** The sale of big type Polands by Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., Oct. 22, is one that breeders of high-class Polands should not miss. Mr. Sparks is offering a lot of tried sows, proven producers, and a lot of big, growthy fall and spring boars and gilts that are outstanding good ones. They are of strictly big type breeding, and are right in every way. He is also offering his great herd boar, Missouri Prospect, by Prospect, by Big Prospect, dam Lady Jumbo 1st. He is one of the big, high quality sires, and an excellent breeder.

**Sales for Duroc Boars.** W. W. Bales, of Manhattan, Kan., and proprietor of the "College Hill Duroc Jersey Herd," changes his card the week and offers at private treaty 10 strictly top boars and a few gilts. Mr. Bales has decided to sell out his tops at private sale, and not hold his public auction, as originally intended. These boars and gilts are of the very best breeding and were sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, a couple of good and tried boars. The dams of the pigs are daughters of the noted Tatarax.

**F. A. Tripp Writes.** "Had a good sale for an early one. People too busy, but they like the way we breed them. Four litters already this fall by Mastery. Thirty-eight pigs, or an average of 9½ to the sow, and one of the best brood sows is yet to farrow. We desire to thank the 'old reliable' Kansas Farmer and your efficient fieldman, Jesse Johnson, for your work and hope to do more business with you in the future."

**Last Call for Durbin's Sale.** Breeders and farmers who are on the market for strictly high-class Poland Chinas should remember T. E. Durbin's sale at King City, Mo., 2:20 p. m., October 23. On that date 50 head of fall and spring boars and gilts, the tops of the great Old Trusty herd, will be sold. If you want a herd header you will find it in this offering. If you want a high-class spring or fall gilt, the big, mellow, easy feeding kind, attend this sale. If you want new blood from one of the best herds in the corn belt and from an offering that will not be outclassed this season, attend this sale.

**Last Call for Gebhart & Son's Sale.** On October 23 Gebhart & Son, of Kidder, Mo., will sell one of the best offerings of Poland Chinas, with size and quality, that breeders will find this season. The spring boars and gilts in this offering are the tops of a large number of spring pigs. They were sired by Missouri Wonder and Hobson's Metal, and are out of the best sows of Gebhart & Son's fine sow herd. Breeders wanting herd header prospects should attend this sale. They will also offer tried sows, some of the best of their herd, and they will be safe in pig to Missouri Wonder. A number of all round good fall gilts will also be in this sale. Don't overlook the date, October 23.

**Last Call for Constant & Son.** The offering of Durocs by Jeff Constant & Son, of Denver, Mo., October 25, will be one of the high-class Duroc offerings of the season. The fall and spring boars in this sale are an extra good lot of big, high-class fellows that are bred right and are right in every way. The gilts and sows are in every way high-class. The sires of the offering, I Am Bell's Chief, by Ohio Chief, and W. J. C.'s Prince of Colo., by Prince of Colo., are two of the great Duroc boars now in service. The dams of the offerings are a splendid lot of Ohio Chief Elders' Wonder, I Am Bell's Chief sows, also some from sows tracing to Bond Advance, Buddy K. 4th and Crimson Wonder Again. Breeders will be interested in the offering.

**Last Call for Jonagan's Duroc Sale.** This will be the last call for E. C. Jonagan's great Duroc sale, to be held at Albany, Mo., October 26. Breeders should not overlook the tried sows in this offering. They are an extra good lot and were sired by such boars as F. E.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, and other good ones. There will be a few fall gilts that will interest anyone wanting outstanding good ones. The spring and fall boars and spring gilts are extra good ones, and will include the prize winners of Mr. Jonagan's show herd. Send for catalog and look them up, as they will interest you. The entire offering is strictly high-class and the guarantee is remarkably liberal.

**Thompson Brothers' Duroc Sale.** An event that should interest all friends of the Duroc will be the annual fall sale of the Thompson Brothers, Garrison, Kan. The sale will be held on the farm near Garrison and Stockdale, on Wednesday, October 30. The brothers have decided to only offer first-class individuals, and for this reason are culling very close, and only offering 30 head, about half of which are fall and spring boars. The boar division contains some attractions in the shape of the great young boar, "Cherry King," that headed the young herd that won second at Topeka State Fair this year. He is a September yearling and was sired by "Golden Chief," a grandson of "Ohio Chief," and his dam is the fine sow, "Nannie T.," by "King Raven," he by old "Red Raven," "Nannie T." is also a litter sister to "Golden Queen," grand champion sow at Hutchinson this year, defeating the champion sows, at both Iowa and Topeka state fairs this season. One extra choice spring yearling boar was sired by "Ohio Col.," the boar that won championship at the best state fairs last year. He is out of a dam by the undefeated "Tatarax." Two others are by Golden Chief and out of a sow sired by the Nebraska prize winner, "Hogate's Model." The fall gilts included are the ones that won first and third at Hutchinson, and are hard to beat for breeding and individual excellence, and will be appreciated by the breeders that buy the best. A big per cent of the spring pigs are by "Col. Harris," one of the best Duroc boars of the state. He was shown by his owners, Thompson Brothers, at Hutchinson, and won first in the junior yearling class. He is big and smooth, and bids fair to make some Duroc history. The dams of the offering, generally speaking, are of Col. and Ohio Chief breeding. Nothing but good things will be included, and everything will be sold in nice breeding, thrifty condition. Catalogs will be sent upon request, and bids may be sent to fieldmen or auctioneers by parties wanting stock and unable to attend this sale.

**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20

Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale. ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS****MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.**

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

**BERKSHIRE HOGS****BUY THE BEST IT PAYS**

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write SUTTON FARM, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.** Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. WITTOREFF, Medora, Kan.

**ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.** A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE.** Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock. T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

**AUCTIONEERS****Missouri Auction School.**

(Largest in the World.) The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address

W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**LAFE BURGER**

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE

Auctioneer

Wellington - Kansas

**J. E. BUMPAS**

The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms. WINDSOR, MO.

**EMPLOY ZAUN**

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates. FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

**COL. MOSS B. PARSONS**

LAWSON, MO. Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

**COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN**

Irving, Kansas. Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

**J. R. Triggs** LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

**Col. L. R. Brady** Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

**Col. L.H. Grote** Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

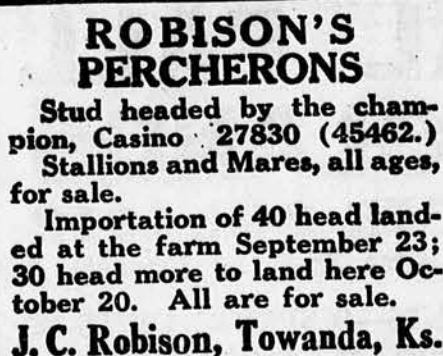
**JOHN D. SNYDER,** Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

**R. L. HARRIMAN** LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Bunceton, Mo.

**James T. McCulloch** Live Stock Auctioneer. Clay Center, Kansas. Write Early For Choice of Dates.

**W. B. CARPENTER** Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.





Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at \$25, imported yearlings at \$35; well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

## HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address, W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

**J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo.** Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring glts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing \$200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address  
**E. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.**

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at \$500 to \$800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

**WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.**  
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrowers sired by other anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

**THOMAS F. KENT, E. 2, Walnut, Iowa.**

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. C. A. NELSON.

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.  
E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

Because of the heavy rain storm, the J. B. Davis sale of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey swine, announced for **October 11, at Fairview, Kan.**, has been postponed till **Tuesday, October 22, at Fairview, Kan.**

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

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

**Percheron.**  
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale  
to be held at Manhattan.  
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B,  
Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros.  
Sale at Ottawa, Kan.  
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co.,  
Kan.

**Poland, China.**  
**Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.**  
**Oct. 21—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.**  
**Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.**  
**Nov. 8—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo.**  
**Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.**  
**Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.**  
**Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.**  
**Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.**  
**Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City**

Mo.  
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.  
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.  
Jan. 30—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.  
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.  
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.  
Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.  
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Fawn, Neb.  
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Wentz, Iowa.  
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale  
Feb. 22—Lowa.  
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.  
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia.  
(Night sale).  
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Oct. 25—Jeff Constant & Sons, Denver, Mo.  
Oct. 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.  
Oct. 8—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Nov. 2—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.  
sale at Hiawatha, Kan.  
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.  
Nov. 14—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.  
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.  
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale  
at Corning, Iowa.  
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.  
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.  
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Have you written to W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan., about the good Duroc Jersey boars he is offering for sale? Most of them were sired by Golden Model 3d 117887. Did you know that one herd in Iowa, of this same Golden Model blood, won 127 ribbons at four shows, including 48 firsts and 12 championships? Don't this make you wish you owned one of these boars of Mr. Houston's? You might think they are too high priced for the farmer or hobby man, but they are not, they are priced close to pork prices, they are all of good color, grow big and stretchy. Their dams are extra well bred individuals, as Mr. Houston has taken special pains in selecting his breeding animals.

W. Z. Baker is found the advertisement of W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Mr. Baker will sell a draft of his large, useful Poland Chinas on October 31. The sale will be held right in town, and everybody is invited to attend. The offering will consist of 25 spring boars and 25 spring and fall gilts. They are all the large type breeding and are a useful lot. This will be an opportunity for farmers to buy, and Mr. Baker does not expect any high prices. Everyone wanting some breeding stock should attend or send a bid to fieldmen or auctioneer. Send at once for catalog, then arrange to attend the sale.

J. N. George of Hopkins, Mo., owner of Unity herd of Chester Whites, one of the best herds of the breed in the corn belt, has a few outstanding fall boars that will interest Chester White breeders. They were sired by Harvey's Best by White Oak. Two of them are out of Bessie G 1038 by Unity Dick, dam Our Bessie. Others are out of Missouri Belle 1927 by Woodland Boy. These boars are the right type. They have the size and quality that make desirable herd headers, and Mr. George is pricing them well worth the money. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer and write or visit him at Hopkins, Missouri. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

M. E. Moore has called attention to the change in the advertisement of M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Mo. The fine lot of Holstein cows recently advertised by them were sold in a short time, and they are now offering one of the finest lots of young Holstein bulls that they have had for a long time. The M. E. Moore & Co. herd of Holsteins is one of the noted herds in the United States. This herd was established many years ago by Mr. M. E. Moore, the senior member of the firm, and soon gained a reputation for producing record breakers. The best blood of the Holstein breed will be found in this herd, and Holstein breeders will find it to their interest to investigate this offering.

**Kansas Supplies**  
"Carrying the State to Newcastle" has been outdone by Frank J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., who has just sold seven heifers of the own breeding, to go to Wisconsin. If the state of Wisconsin has won fame for any one thing more than another, it is as the Holstein center of all America and Canada, and for a Kansas breeder to send seven yearlings of his own raising at an average of \$265 each, goes into the very headquarters of the Holstein breeding business of the western hemisphere, argues the quality for the Sunflower herd. Mr. Searle not only has the quality in cattle, but he has the know-how.

**Guaranteed.**  
In the pocket of every pair of Fitz overalls you will find the guarantee. This guarantee is backed by The Burnham-Munger Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the oldest and largest in Kansas City. Every street car which goes out of the Union depot elevated line takes you past them to a large, modern factory buildings as the car emerge from the tunnel. "If the stitches rip, your money back." "Fitz overalls are not afraid of the washtub." "Fritz trimmings are the best." "Fitz suspenders are longest." "A pleasant smile with every pair." These are only a few of the claims made for Fitz overalls. The idea is to make Fitz overalls so dependable that when one suit wears out you will go right back and say "Fitz" to the clerk.

**Work for Winter Months.**  
The man who is honest and who represents a legitimate business goes out not alone to sell goods, but to perform a service to the buyer, and to steal him blind. The traveling salesman meets people courteously and does business with them on the square. He makes a legitimate profit and often times such a salesman will build up a permanent business by making regular trips through the country and selling goods of worth. We call attention to the advertisement of the K. K. K. Medicine Company, of Keokuk, Ia., an old, reliable, honest manufacturing concern which does business almost entirely through men who drive through the country selling on the same customers over and over again. This firm was a very more salesman in Kansas. Mr. George Hassall, the president of the company, will be glad to hear from you. When writing, mention this paper.

**J. S. Kennedy's O. I. C. Sale.**  
On October 10, J. S. Kennedy of Bloekton, Iowa, held his eighth annual sale of O. I. C. hogs, and his offering this year was one of the best of the many good offerings sold by Mr. Kennedy. The offering was practically all spring pigs, and the litter of three boars and two gilts out of Lady Belle 29830 was the feature of the offering. It was Lady Belle's fourteenth litter, and in the fourteen litters she farrowed 161 pigs and raised 123 of them, and never raised a runt. On account of bad weather and other unfavorable conditions the average was not as high as it should have been for the splendid lot sold. The top of the sale, a spring boar out of Lady Belle, went to S. B. Whitmore of Rolf, Iowa, at \$65. Mr. Kennedy still has some choice boars and gilts that he will price for quick sale.

Among the Kansas City managers who attended the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson was E. J. Anderson, of the Avery Company. Mr. Anderson was delighted with the performance of the Avery gas engine and "no-man" plow in the plowing demonstration. The outfit was operated every day at the fair, and at no time did the engine get stuck, nor was it necessary to raise a single plow to get out of a bad hole. Both the plow and lister gangs were used in the demonstration, and each behaved as creditably as the other. Although it had been raining during the fore part of the week, the behavior of the Avery outfit showed that power farming under wet weather conditions is altogether practicable. The following are the buyers of Avery gas engines and power-lift "no-man" rigs at the Hutchinson fair: Craig Rees, Minneapolis, Kan.; sold through Cleveland & Brownlee; William Schwier, Great Bend, Kan.; sold through E. Cook; N. D. Patterson, Bucklin, Kan.; P. Goering, Mound Ridge, Kan.; Tampa Motor Car Company, Tampa, Kan.; and G. Wright, Burlingame, Kan.—Kansas City Implement Trade Journal.

**Black & Thompson's Sale November 22.**

The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the sale advertisement of Black & Thompson of Hopkins, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On November 1 these well known breeders of big-type Poland will sell one of the outstanding offerings of the season. They have selected the tops of the two herds and will have an offering of spring boars and gilts, winter gilts and tried sows that every breeder of big-type high-quality Poland will appreciate. They will have spring boars and gilts by their great herd boar, Longfellow King, without a doubt one of the greatest sons of the great Long King. He is one of the big-type boars with size and quality. He has 10½-inch bone, and as an individual he is right in every way, and as a breeder he is second to none. They will also have a litter by Junior Major by W's Major and L's by Missouri Jumbo. Both of these boars are big high-class fellows and are showing well as breeders. They will have a litter out of Miss Wonder by A Wonder. Miss Wonder is one of the high-priced litter in the J. D. Gates sale. One out of Smooth Princess by Smooth Wonder, the sire of the winner at Iowa State Fair this year. Her dam is Crow Princess \$200, that topped an Iowa bred sow sale at \$300. There is also a litter out of Big May. She is the largest sow in the herd and is giving them Big Pete that was at the top of the sale. The dam of the entire offering are among the best dams of the herd, among them four Mouw bred sows. Write at once for catalog. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

One of the big dairy cattle breeding institutions of the state is located at Concordia, Kan. The "Springdale Cattle Farm" is fast becoming famous as a headquarters for the very best in Belted and Holstein cattle. This farm, which is well located just a few miles out of town, is being fitted up in the best possible manner for the handling of dairy cattle and taking care of the product. Mr. M. P. Knudsen, the owner of this plant, is a native of Denmark and the best posted man the writer has ever met. The herd at this time numbers about 27 head, about half of which are Dutch Belted and the other half Holsteins. The entire herd is now undergoing an official test, and it is Mr. Knudsen's idea that the 27 head now in milk will show an average of 12,000 pounds of milk each for the year. For the past six months the 27 head mentioned have brought \$675 per month for butter fat alone, and during that time \$6,000 worth of young stock has been sold off the farm. The point of interest here is that the cows have about the ordinary care and the average farmer gives his cows, and without doubt this record could be equaled or beaten by almost any farmer with a like herd that would give it extra attention. The cows are now being milked three times a day and are being fed about a pound of oats and just a little cottonseed meal daily. This, with plenty of alfalfa hay and pasture, completes the ration. The dairy Belt cattle are direct from imported stock and are splendid specimens of the breed. They are very gentle and without doubt one of the greatest dairy cattle breeds in existence. The Holstein cows are very large and without doubt as good as the best offered. When writing, mention this paper.



# KLEIN'S ANNUAL FALL SALE OF BIG POLANDS

45 HEAD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th 1912

45 HEAD

At Farm 10 Miles East of Manhattan, 3 Miles South of Zeandale, Kansas

5 FALL BOARS—15 SPRING BOARS—10 FALL GILTS—9 SPRING GILTS—5 TRIED SOWS.

The tried sows and fall gilts will, some of them, have litters at foot; other breds and open.. The fall boars and gilts were all sired by the Expansion boar, TOULON PRINCE. The spring boars and gilts were sired by TOULON PRINCE and BIG MONARCH.

## TRIED SOWS INCLUDE

CHIEF PRICE. All the litters at foot and those to farrow will be by the same boar. The offering is a good, useful one, and will be sold upon its merits. Farmers and breeders invited, as guests or buyers. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Free entertainment at St. George. Trains met there and at Zeandale.

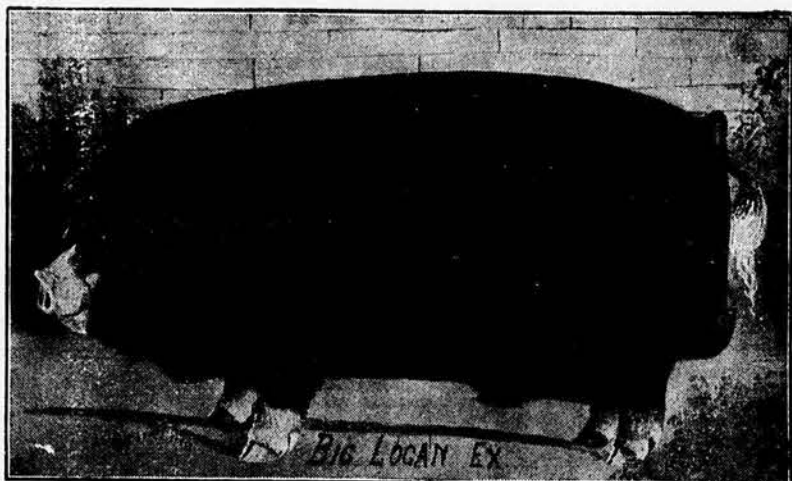
AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

some of my very best sows, among them LADY WEBB, by Major Bob, SUNSHINE WONDER, by Philanthropist, MASSIVE IDEAL, by King Massive. The last named has a fine litter at foot by my young herd boar, Ex., Grand Look, J. R.'s Model, John Hadley and Wedd's Long King. My fall gilts and spring gilts are all good. They will make large, roomy sows. Please send for my catalog, and come to my sale. If you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, or auctioneers, in my care. I guarantee a good offering, and you make the price. Come and spend a day with me, whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. Remember, the date is THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, and sale is at farm, near Stilwell, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. I would be pleased to mail you one.

L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

# L. V. OKEEFE'S GREAT POLAND CHINA SALE

At Stilwell, Kan., Thur. Oct. 24, '12



55 head, carefully selected from my herd of large Poland Chinas; 17 fall yearling gilts, all large and well grown out; 18 spring gilts, most all by big Logan Ex.; 12 spring boars, and 8 fall boars, sired by big Logan Ex., Grand Look, J. R.'s Model, John Hadley and Wedd's Long King. My fall gilts and spring gilts are all good. They will make large, roomy sows. Please send for my catalog, and come to my sale. If you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, or auctioneers, in my care. I guarantee a good offering, and you make the price. Come and spend a day with me, whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. Remember, the date is THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, and sale is at farm, near Stilwell, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. I would be pleased to mail you one.

L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. ANDY JAMES.

## B. F. GEBHART & SON'S FOURTH ANNUAL SALE OF

## BIG HIGH QUALITY POLAND CHINAS

AT KIDDER, MO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1912

Sixteen spring boars, big, mellow, growthy fellows that are right for quality. Breeders will find herd header prospects in this lot. Twenty select spring gilts, the big kind with quality. These gilts have been carefully selected and every one is a good prospect for a typical brood sow. All of our spring boars and gilts were sired by Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder and Hobson's Metal by Missouri Metal by Bell Metal. Three tried sows bred to Missouri Wonder, one sired by Keep On Prince, one by Taxpayer, and the other by Onward. All are proven producers. Will also offer three fall sows by Missouri Wonder and one by Capt. Hadley. Our offering this year is the tops of our entire herd, and we believe it will be the best in the history of our herd and one that will appeal to breeders wanting Polands with size and quality. All bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in our care will receive careful attention. Drop us a card and let us send you a catalog at once.

B. F. GEBHART &amp; SON, Kidder, Mo.

Auctioneers—COL. THOS. E. DEEM, COL. F. E. WILLIAMS.  
Fieldman—W. J. CODY.JEFF CONSTANT  
& SON'S

## DUROC SALE

AT FARM NEAR DENVER, MISSOURI

Friday, Oct. 25th 1912

45—HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS DUROCS—45

Four extra good fall yearling boars that are right in every way; 15 February and March boars, the extra good ones of our large number of early pigs; 26 outstanding good spring gilts and sows. About one-half of our offering was sired by our great herd boar, I Am Bell's Chief, a son of Ohio Chief Again and grand champion at the Interstate Show at St. Joseph. The others by our fine young boar W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., one of the best sons of Prince of Cols. It will be a strictly high-class offering that will interest breeders. Write for catalog. Free conveyance from Albany, Mo., to sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in my care will receive careful attention.

JEFF CONSTANT &amp; SON, Denver, Mo.

COL. P. B. WILKERSON, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

## E. C. JONAGAN'S GREAT DUROC OFFERING

AT ALBANY, MISSOURI

Saturday, Oct. 26th 1912

40 HEAD BIG HIGH CLASS DUROCS 40

Including eight high-class tried sows, as good as there is in our herd; six bred to our great herd boar, Missouri Chief, by I Am Bell's Chief; two fall gilts, extra good ones; five big, mellow, high-class fall yearling boars; seven extra good spring boars. The balance of the offering big high quality spring gilts, tried sows by F.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, Red Chief, and other great Duroc sires. Spring boars and gilts by Missouri Chief, Crimson Chief Again. Our prize winning spring boars and gilts will be in the sale. The offering has been carefully selected. It is the tops of our herd and is in good breeding condition. All stock guaranteed as breeders, and guarantee covers sixty days. Let me send you a catalog containing my liberal terms of sale. It will interest Duroc breeders. Bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care will be treated fairly. Write me for catalog at once.

E. C. JONAGAN, :: :: Albany, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. N. G. Krashel, Col. Wilkerson, Col. Gibson.  
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

## WOODLAWN SALE

OCTOBER 24th 1912

80—HOLSTEINS—80

A. R. O. Cows, Heifers Out of A. R. O. Dams.

Choice bull calves out of high record dams. All females of a breeding age bred to our great herd bulls whose six nearest dams average over 30 pounds butter and over 600 pounds milk, seven-day official record—a higher average record than any three bulls owned by any farm in the west. This entire offering of females of a milking age will average over 16,000 pounds milk per year. This is an opportunity seldom offered to buy good, dependable, reliable, money making cows at your own price. Do not overlook this great sale.

We plan to make it an annual event, and must and will treat you right. Honest cattle and a fair deal.

Send for Catalog.

WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.



# W. Z. BAKER'S ANNUAL FALL SALE OF POLAND CHINA HOGS

The Big Bone Type

50 Boars and Gilts

**RICH HILL, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912**

This offering is an excellent bunch of the big type Poland Chinas. These hogs are from the best in my herd, and I am confident that they will do me credit when they come into the sale ring. If you are interested in fine stock, you are cordially invited to come and be my guest. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, representing *Kansas Farmer*. Send for catalog, and come to the sale.

**W. Z. BAKER,**

**RICH HILL, MO.**

## BLACK & THOMPSON'S Big Poland Sale HOPKINS, MO., SAT. NOV. 2, '12

Fifty-four head, the tops of our herd. Our offering is one with size and quality and will consist of an extra good lot of spring boars by our great herd boars, Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee 61746, and a high class lot of spring gilts by Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee, tried sows by Crow's Model, and winter gilts by Harris's Choice. The offering is out of such dams as Smooth Princess, Miss Wonder by A Wonder, Model Slick, Big May, and other great sows of our herds. We have an offering that breeders of big Poland Chinas will appreciate. Mail us card for catalog. We have no mailing list. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in our care will receive careful attention.

**BLACK & THOMPSON, HOPKINS, MO.**

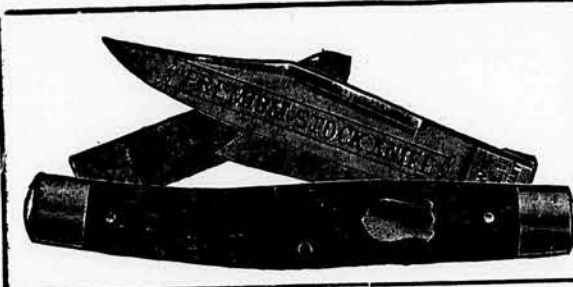
Auctioneer, H. S. Duncan. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

## Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store.



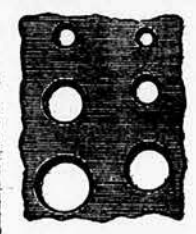
Premium  
Stock Knife.

Illustration  
about two-thirds  
actual size.

Three blades,  
fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2 1/2 inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2 1/2 inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows  
the actual size of holes  
that may be cut with  
the leather punch blade.



Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to *KANSAS FARMER* at the regular subscription price of \$1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to *KANSAS FARMER* sending us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to *KANSAS FARMER* for only 65 cents.

Address, **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas**



Punch  
Blade

## DISPERSION SALE RED POLLED CATTLE AND O. I. C. SWINE

At Farm 7 Miles East of  
Delphos, Kansas

**Friday, October 25, 1912**

Ten head of Red Polled cattle, consisting of the herd bull, Bowman 31576, weighing a ton when fat, and four other bulls of serviceable age. The females, bred or with calf at foot, by Bowman. Foundation stock from the best Nebraska and Iowa herds.

Sixty head of registered O. I. C. swine, three herd boars, 20 spring boars, 13 tried sows. Remainder fall and spring pigs. The very best strains represented. Free transportation to and from sale. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldman.

**MILTON PENNOCK**

**DELPHOS, :: :: KANSAS**

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. F. J. ZAUN and W. G. ALTERTON.  
FIELDMAN—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

## J. H. MELLEBRUCH'S PUBLIC SALE OF

## DUROC JERSEYS

**Hiawatha, Kan., Sat. Nov. 2, 1912**

TWENTY SPRING BOARS—TEN SPRING GILTS

The offering is a good one, well grown out and uniform, and sired by four different boars, the largest per cent by "Red Raven," a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher; others by Col. D. and Hilcrest Chief, out of mature and richly bred dams. Sale at feed yards, under cover. Write for catalog, mentioning *KANSAS FARMER*. Send bids to auctioneer, in my care.

**J. H. MELLEBRUCH, MORRILL, KAN.**

AUCTIONEER—N. T. MOORE.

## GOLDSTREAM FARM FOURTH ANNUAL JERSEY SALE

AUBURN, NEB., OCTOBER 28, 1912.

O. P. DOVEL, Prop.

CONSISTS OF 50 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED JERSEYS  
Header by the sensational young imported bull, Euterpean, P. S. 4782, H. C., son of Noble Jolly Sultan, P. S. 4156, H. C. Dam, Eupidee's Dolly, P. S. 10145, C., granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad, P. S. 2160, H. C.

Sale includes a magnificent line of great dairy cows and heifers, practically all of them bred to the above bull.

If you want to see the best lot of Jerseys ever gathered together in one sale, arrange to attend this sale. Also some very choice young bulls. Catalog on request only to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Missouri.



# HILDWEIN'S ANNUAL SALE

OF

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT FARM NEAR POWHATTAN  
AND FAIRVIEW, KANSAS.

Friday, Nov. 1, 1912

45 head the best I have ever offered — 20 spring boars, 25 spring gilts

Sired by Long King's Best, Big Look, Young Victor, Long's Mastodon 2D, Mammoth Ideal.  
Out of dams by Expansive, Colossus, Long's Mogul, Expansion Chief.

The offering has plenty of size but lack fitting. They have been fed with their future usefulness always in mind. I bought their dams from the best breeders and for good long prices. I am sure they will give good results to those into whose hands they go. I have inspected what I have very closely, and have not catalogued one that is not worthy of a place in some herd. I extend to every hog man a special invitation to attend this sale. Catalogs sent to all who ask for one, mentioning this paper when writing. Usual entertainment, etc. Trains met at Powhattan.

**WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS**

Auctioneer, Frank J. Zaun. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Fairview, Kansas.

## THOMPSON BROS.

# ANNUAL DUROC JERSEY SALE

At Farm Near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., Wed., October 30, 1912

30 SELECTED MALES AND FEMALES—5 SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—20 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS—2 FALL SHOW GILTS.

The fall boars include the September yearling, "Cherry King," that heads second prize young herd at Topeka State Fair this year; one is a son of the champion boar last year, "Ohio Col."; others are by "Golden Chief." The spring boars and gilts were sired mostly by "Col. Harris," first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson this year; others are by Kansas Col., half brother to above named boar. The fall gilts won first and third at Hutchinson in strong competition. They are both daughters of "Blue Valley Chief," one is out of Mary's daughter, dam of second prize produce of sow at Hutchinson. These gilts are attractions and should go into some good herd. The offering is a good, useful one, and about all good breeding lines are represented, mostly Col. and Ohio Chief. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. Trains met at Stockdale, Kan.

**THOMPSON BROS.**

**GARRISON, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

**Immune Polands.**  
J. L. Griffiths, Poland China breeder, of Riley, Kan., is advertising immune spring boars and gilts of spring farrow. Mr. Griffiths writes that his pigs are doing fine and the demand for boars is good. He could sell all his gilts any time, but is holding them for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Griffiths has one of the good herds of Kansas, and his descriptions are always correct. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Mule Foot Hogs.**  
Whether Mule Foot hogs are immune from cholera or not, they are good hogs and are growing most rapidly in popularity. Some breeders claim their immunity. Some professors deny it. But all agree that the Mule Foot hog is very hardy, very prolific and very much less likely to have disease than any other breed. Charles K. Thompson, Letts, Ind., is now advertising some of the best of the breed. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write him.

**Malone Wins Out.**  
Owing to the fact that a part of the live stock awards at the Hutchinson, Kan., State Fair were omitted from Kansas Farmer's report by accident, several important items were not given. J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan., had a splendid show of jacks and Morgans, and were able to carry away four firsts, one second and one third on six jacks, and second on Morgan stallion. When a breeding firm can show only six jacks and carry away a prize for each one, two-thirds of which are blue ribbons, it sure spells quality in their jacks. Kansas is the natural home of the jack and the horse, and some of the greatest animals the world has known have been developed on her sunny plains. Right in the middle of the state, where grain and alfalfa grow to greatest perfection, is located this great stud of jacks and Morgans.

**Harter's Sale, October 31.**  
J. H. Harter, of Westmoreland, Kan., has decided to catalog and offer at his sale, October 31, his great boar, Prince Hadley. It is doubtful whether this boar will bring anywhere near his value in a sale at this time, but Mr. Harter has five or six herd boars and is anxious to dispose of a part of them. Prince Hadley was sired by "Big Hadley," and is one of his best sons for quality, smooth coat and feeding value. He is conceded to be the very best son of the old boar. He is a splendid sire and just in his prime. Mr. Harter will also sell 12 fall yearling boars, one of which is by Capt. Hutch; others by Prince Hadley, Mogul's Monarch, etc.; a lot of choice spring boars and gilts, and one tried sow. Write now for catalog giving full information about breeding, etc.

**Won't Hold Sale.**  
Hubert J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., has decided not to hold a fall sale, and offers his entire crop of spring boars and gilts at private sale. He has 20 selected boars and almost as many gilts. He will sell the gilts open, or hold them after they are bought until they are bred and safe in pig. These are the real big kind, and represent the biggest breeding. Most of them were sired by Mr. Griffiths' splendid big boar, "Colossus Pan," sired by the noted Colossus, and his dam was the great sow, Queen Over Pan, by Expansion, combining the blood of two very noted strains. The pigs are out of choice big sows sired, many of them, by Mr. Griffiths' former herd boar, "Hugh Corwin," a boar tracing to John Blains breeding; others

by "Billy U. S.," a Mogul boar; few out of dam by Capt. Hutch by Capt. Hutch. These boars and gilts will be priced to move them, and special prices will be made for 10 days.

**Durocs At Hiawatha, November 2.**  
This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Morrill, Kan., Mr. Mellenbruch will hold his annual fall sale at the feed yard pavilion in Hiawatha, Kan., on Saturday, November 2. The offering will be the kind that this good breeder always sells. They will be big, strong, husky boars, ready for immediate and hard service, and large type, motherly appearing gilts that will be in splendid condition to breed this fall for spring litters. Mr. Mellenbruch has always been a buyer of extra choice blood lines and the best of individuality. The offering comprises 20 boars and 10 gilts, sired for the most part by Red Raven, an exceptionally good breeding boar and a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher. The remainder were sired by Hiawatha Chief, Col. D. and Hillcrest Chief, all good breeding sires and with very rich pedigrees. The catalog gives all necessary information and will be sent upon request. The sale will be held in the feed yard pavilion, and will be held regardless of anything in the shape of rain or other storm. Bids may be sent to Col. Moore, in Mr. Mellenbruch's care, at Hiawatha.

**Winchester Guns and Ammunition.**  
The first choice of experienced hunters. Name over the prominent hunters and explorers and inquire what guns and ammunition they use, and you will find that most of them use the famous Winchester guns and ammunition. Why is this? Are such experienced men actuated by sentiment in buying their shooting equipment? No! they want guns and ammunition that they know can be depended upon, and in making such a choice lies the reason for much of their success. They select Winchester guns and ammunition because they know they are absolutely reliable. Then, too, Winchester guns and ammunition are made in calibers and sizes for all kinds of shooting, which gives a full range of selection. Another point about Winchester guns and ammunition is they are moderate in price, although unsurpassed in material, workmanship and finish. The oft-used expression, "Shoots like a Winchester," indicates the general opinion held of Winchester fire arms. It should be a guiding stone in selecting an equipment for fall hunting.

**Auctioneers.**  
W. B. Carpenter has just closed a successful season of the Missouri Auctioneer School at Trenton, Mo., and is now at his office in Kansas City preparing for the big fall term which will open in Kansas City, October 7. At the last term students sold an 80-acre farm. Every bid was legitimate and it was a bona fide sale. They also sold a \$2,000 imported German Coach stallion for the Gundy County Coach Horse Association. Students also sold two automobiles. Mr. Carpenter hopes eventually to hold all the sessions at Kansas City, on account of better railroad facilities, it being the live stock center of the west, etc. Here, also, they conduct regular sales at the city horse market at 400 Grand Avenue, while at 1404 Grand Avenue, sales of merchandise are held daily in Mr. Carpenter's own city sales and display room on one of the main business arteries of the city—Automobile Row. For teachers, the Missouri Auction School has the most suc-

cessful auctioneers in the west. Mr. Carpenter himself has been a very successful business man, having made himself independent while still a young man. The auction school with him is his hobby. He thoroughly enjoys the work, and we can assure men who will attend his school that they will get their money's worth in every respect. When writing for catalog, mention this paper.

**One Hundred Registered Durocs at Auction.**

Owing to conditions over which he has no control, Mr. J. W. Wohlford, the very successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Waterville, Kan., is compelled to disperse his fine herd, which at this time numbers over 100 head, exclusive of culs. The sale will be held at the farm, about five miles north of Waterville, Kan., and will include 109 head of as well bred Durocs as ever went through a sale ring in this part of the state. There will be 25 extra fine tried sows, some of them with litters at foot, and all of them rich in the blood of the Col. and Crimson Wonder strains through the great old sire, Nebraska Wonder. There are some daughters of this great boar and several by "Queen's Col.," formerly owned by Chester Thomas, and one of the best breeding boars that ever did service in any Kansas herd. He was by King of Cols, 2d and his dam was a Crimson Wonder bred sow. Then there are daughters of G. C.'s Kansas Col., another noted Col. boar, formerly heading the herd of Grant Chapin. Others are by "Carter's Golden Rule," a grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule, the highest priced male pig ever sold at auction in these parts. He headed the herd of Pearl Pagett, at Beloit, and Carter's Golden Rule headed the famous "Golden Rule" herd, of which Leon Carter is proprietor, at Asherville, Kan. So it will be seen that the best known Kansas herds. This breeding predominates throughout the herd. The 50 August pigs are exceptionally choice and were sired by the young herd boar, "Carter's Col." by Leon Carter's great Dreamland Col., he by Waveland Col. Get a catalog of this sale right away, and plan to attend.

**A Good Cream Separator.**

A good cream separator is one of the best paying investments on any farm where three or more cows are kept. If you have been skimming your milk from pans, cans or crocks, or have been using the so-called "water separators," you will be surprised to find how much more fine, smooth, rich cream you can get by using a hand separator. In the cold winter months while the milk yield is smaller the butter fat is the more valuable and harder to separate from the skim milk than it is in the summer. For these reasons you really need a separator as much if not more in winter than in summer, and between this time and next spring the extra cream you get will go a long way toward paying for the best separator you can buy. Then think of having the fresh warm skim milk to feed the growing pigs, calves and chickens. When mixed with a handful of oil meal to take the place of the butter fat which has been removed, warm skim milk from the separator makes an ideal winter feed. The women will appreciate the separator when the cold days come. The skimming can be done so much easier and the separator washed in less than half the time it takes to gather the cream in the old way. Of course, there is a big difference in separators. Some skim closer, wash easier, run easier and last longer than others. The Sharples Tubular Separator is without a

doubt one of the simplest of all separators, as it has no loose parts inside the bowl, which makes it very easy to clean. It is also light running, quiet in operation, and convenient in height. The Sharples Separator Co. are the world's largest and America's oldest manufacturers of cream separators. Their machines are in daily use and giving splendid satisfaction to owners all over the world. We suggest that you write them at once for their latest catalog 168, mailed to you free and postpaid.

**Get Guernseys.**

With the changed conditions arising out of the merging of the great unfenced ranges, on which were raised countless herds of beef cattle, into smaller fenced farms, has come a necessity for more intensive methods. Increased population has brought increased land prices, and with these have come a necessary study of economical methods of profit production on the farm. This has brought about the silo, and the dairy cow, and with each of these has come the demand for better silos and better dairy cows. The demand for pure-bred dairy cattle of all breeds has been constantly increasing, until it is no longer possible for local breeders to meet it. Heretofore the Holstein and Jersey have held sway, but of late the Guernsey has come into prominence as one of the best known machines for the manufacture of butter fat. The corn belt states have but few Guernseys scattered about them as yet, although there are a few good herds, and one of these is the Lakeview herd at Greenwood, Mo., owned by William B. Henderson, Victor Building, Kansas City, Mo. A recent visit to this herd showed that it had been well founded and maintained at a high standard by the purchase, when necessary, of the best animals that money could buy. This herd is now headed by Bonhillus 5340, by Casterhillus 0980, with nine daughters in the Advanced Registry. His dam was Bonnie Florines First 13117 A. R. with a record of 369.41 pounds. This bull is the sire of all of the younger bulls now in the herd, and of two of the yearlings that are offered for sale. He is an intensely bred Bonnie Boy. Two of the yearlings that are offered for sale were sired by Governor Hoard's herd bull, Ukiah 4344, by Star Light Excelsior 7992 A. R., with 14 daughters in the list. His dam is Lady Lavenel 2896, by Tristan 4183, with five daughters in the list. The dam of Star Light Excelsior was Star Light of Geneva, with a record of 470.32 pounds, while his sire, Standard 4652, has three daughters in Advanced Registry. He is an intensely bred Bonnie and Fernwood. As showing something of the quality of the cows now on Lakeview Farm we may mention that one has a record of 480 pounds of butter fat in 10 months. A second has a record of 502 pounds in 12 months. A third shows a record of 480 pounds in 12 months. Lakeview Farm is operated as a model dairy from which the cream is shipped a distance of 30 miles every morning to Kansas City. The equipment is a splendid one, and includes the most up-to-date cow barn, with two enormous silos, and a very large ice house for the control of temperature in the cream. It is a real treat to visit this farm, whether one is a buyer or not, but if one is searching for good Guernseys, he could travel many hundred miles and do worse.

The leaves are falling, which reminds us that lots of them will be needed this winter to cover the floors of the poultry houses.



# **SNODDY REMEDY HAS STOOD THE TEST**

For 15 years the Snoddy Remedy for hogs has stood the most drastic tests. Now on sale in every state in the Union, and used by hog raisers everywhere as a most reliable friend. We continue our guarantee that Snoddy Remedy will cure diseases known as hog cholera or swine plague. By the word "cure" we mean that a large per cent of such infected hogs will recover their normal health and thrive. Treatments to be conducted under conditions under which the farmer must meet these diseases. Will send our own man to help with the treatment if desired. "An honest remedy at an honest price," is the foundation we have built up our great national business on. Snoddy Remedy is put up in two sizes, 50c and \$1, packed in cases ready for shipment. Snoddy Remedy is poison, and must not be fed to anything but hogs and poultry. Hog raisers are requested to write us for full information and for advice if wanted. Address

**J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO.,**  
501 Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kansas.

A man in Elk County, Kansas, sued another fellow for a commission in a real estate deal. The defendant proved that the plaintiff had never advertised in the local paper, had no cards printed, nor letter heads. The jury took the view that because the defendant had done no advertising of any sort he had not established his business as that of selling real estate, and failing so to do could collect no commission on real estate deals.

## **Hog Troubles.**

Our subscriber, F. A. S., of Linn County, Kansas, writes: "We have been having trouble with our hogs that we don't understand, and we would like some advice or remedy if you know of any. The old sows that are suckling pigs will dry up, some of them on one side only, and the little pigs get sore mouths and their tails dry up and look like they would fall off soon. Their tongues are sore on either side. They are about three weeks old. The old hogs eat well and the pigs appear pert and we have not lost any yet."

One great trouble in giving service of this kind to our readers lies in the fact that they do not always give full particulars or descriptions and it is hard to diagnose the cases. KANSAS FARMER veterinarian says that from the description given he can suggest nothing other than a lack of proper sanitation in the quarters where the sows are located. After a house or pen has been occupied for some time by hogs it is likely to become tainted with decayed matter and "sour," if not poisonous. The sows get this dirt on their teats and the pigs naturally get more or less of it in their mouths and soreness results.

When the pigs get sore mouths they will naturally not suckle any more than they are forced to do by hunger, and the sows naturally begin to dry up. As the pigs do not get all of the nourishment they should have, they do not do so well, and this may show itself in various ways. The "sour" or poisoned soil of the pens or houses, together with the kind and amount of nourishment received by the pigs, probably explain the appearance of their tails.

Now, if our veterinarian is correct, and he seems to be from all the information given, the only thing for our subscriber to do is to go after the dirt. Clean up everything and use plenty of lime and some good dip to spray about the premises.

## **Why They Win.**

Ever think why practically all of the herdsmen in the big show herds of cattle and all the caretakers in the big fairs and shows rings are Scotchmen, with a fair sprinkling of Englishmen? They are practically all Britons, at any rate, and, when one realizes this fact, he is led to seek an explanation. Unquestionably these Britons are the best herdsmen in the world, and their presence in charge of any herd argues well for the herd. American Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloways have attained to high distinction because of high quality, but this has been due, very largely, to American climate and feed and Scotch help. The reason these Britons are the best herdsmen is because they were born to it. Their fathers and grandfathers for generations have had the care of perhaps the same breed of cattle, and they have learned these cattle as have no other people on earth. Britain produces the finest cattle on earth. She was the creator of most of the best breeds which we know, and has supplied the foundation stock for most of our American cattle, with many of our hogs and horses.

America produces fine cattle and hogs and horses, but they came mostly from imported stock, and the quality of our animals is not uniform. We have a great many good cattle, but we have a great many more that are bad. Britain

has practically all good cattle, and this comes from the universal use of good sires and the careful, conscientious attention given them by her farmers.

If any American farmer doubts the practicability of raising profitable beef cattle on high priced land, he has only to look to the British Isles, where it has been done for hundreds of years, to be convinced.

## **American Royal Notes.**

The two carloads of Hereford calves on which Dan Casement, of Manhattan, Kan., won the first and third prizes at the Royal in the feeders' division, were bred and raised by Alex. Philip, of Hays City, Kan.

C. W. Merriam, of Topeka, came within one of the top in the Royal Shorthorn sale in his purchase of Violet's Light, contributed to the sale by C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan.

Lavender S., the Shorthorn cow which topped the Royal sale, was sold by C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., and went to F. W. Harding, owner of the famous Anoka herd at Wakesha, Wis. When Frank Harding buys a Shorthorn it means that the animal is one of the best of its kind.

The \$500 trophy of the students' judging contest got away from us this time. It was first won by Iowa Agricultural College; then by Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas in turn, but this time Nebraska butted in and took it away with a score of 3,649, as compared with Kansas' score of 3,126. The colleges stood in the following order: Nebraska, 3,649; Iowa, 3,538; Arkansas, 3,380; Missouri, 3,302; Kansas, 3,126.

Kansas State Agricultural College had requests for 80 judges to act in various departments in different fairs this fall. That's going some.

The great Missouri mule was very much in evidence at the Royal, and their quality deserves all the attention they receive. Kansas has just as good mules, but they are not yet so well known nor so numerous.



Col. Ray Page, of Friend, Neb., whose cut is herewith presented, is one of the foremost live stock auctioneers of the west. Col. Page made many of the best sales last year and preceding years. He is a wide-awake, well informed auctioneer and gets the money under the most unfavorable conditions. His card appears in Kansas Farmer regularly. Write him about your next sale.

**American Royal Sales—Shorthorns.** 11 bulls sold for \$3,175, average, \$288.63; 25 females sold for \$3,605, average, \$144.20; 36 head sold for \$6,780, average, \$188.33. Herefords, 35 bulls sold for \$11,315, average, \$323.28; 14 cows sold for \$3,575, average, \$255.35; 49 head sold for \$14,890, average, \$303.87. Angus, 17 bulls sold for \$1,945.00, average \$114.40; 28 females sold for \$2,562.50, average \$91.50; 45 head sold for \$4,507.50, average \$100.

It was good to see Tom Patterson back again, and it was better to see the way he turned off the work of judging the draft breeds at the Royal. An increase of 50 per cent in yearly salary took him from Kansas State Agricultural College to the Minnesota College, and Kansas lost another good man.

The young city swells who undertook to "do" the cattle and hog barns with white shoes on, attracted more attention than they could have done in any other way, perhaps.

The Royal poultry exhibit was a big one and attracted a good deal of attention. The big, 65-pound turkey, whose ultimate end is the White House if a certain candidate for the presidency should be successful, was a prominent feature.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, says the Royal has been so much strengthened by the increased number of mares that the show of 1912 is the best Percheron show ever held at Kansas City. He is right.

The horses owned by Miss Long, the daughter of the millionaire lumberman, of Kansas City, attracted a good deal of attention in their stalls.

Some of the sheep exhibitors stained the wool on their sheep a rich golden color, thus rivaling in color, at least, the famous fleece of ancient Colchis. If the legend of the golden fleece had any real meaning it was that sheep are money makers, and no paint or powder is necessary.

The hungry hoarde was fed by the ladies of two different churches, but of the same denomination, and they were well fed, too. Every fair, big and little, could do itself proud by giving the dining room concessions to church societies.

The Royal branched out in a new department this year, and had a dog show. Some of the animals on exhibition were held at prices compared with which the prices of the useful animals of the show seemed small. However, money was made to spend, and the man who "blows himself" on a dog may have to travel in the arctic regions some day. The dog might be worth his price then.

# **FREE TO YOU**



**FIRST PRIZE**

**A GREAT, BIG, FIVE-PASSENGER, 1913 MODEL "69T" OVERLAND TOURING CAR,** fully equipped and ready to run out of the garage;

**A SPLENDID \$400.00 CRAMER PIANO,** either in mahogany or oak case, of sweetest tone made;

**A MAGNIFICENT \$150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA,** with 12 double disc records, good as anyone in the land owns;

**A HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP,** in one of Topeka's best business schools;

**A LARGE, SPLENDID \$50.00 VICTOR VICTROLA,** with 6 double disc records, clear, distinct and entertaining;

**TWO BEAUTIFUL \$50.00 GOLD WATCHES,** either ladies' or gentlemen's, the kind you will be proud to own; amounting to \$2,000.00 in value, is what KANSAS FARMER will give away to the men and women living in Kansas, married or single, young and old, who recognize a real opportunity when it comes their way. To get one of these prizes it will cost you absolutely nothing, not even a minute's work. No work, because it simply means a cheerful and friendly visit or a pleasant telephone chat with each one of your neighbors and acquaintances, to tell them that you are out to win the big pleasure car, and why they should read KANSAS FARMER.

Every farmer in the Southwest needs KANSAS FARMER. He needs it because there is not an agricultural magazine read in the farm homes of the West which supplies him the clean, bright, vital information, pointers and help which his vocation demands, that KANSAS FARMER does. Find out who reads it. That will prove its worth and high qualities.

You will never know how easy and pleasant it is until you try. It will mean real fun to go out in your spare time, call on your relatives and friends and ask them to save the vote coupons, each good for 25 votes, which appear weekly in KANSAS FARMER, and get their renewal or new subscriptions. You can secure votes and subscriptions from any part of the world.

You have seven magnificent prizes to choose from—seven chances. You cannot lose if you will just simply make up your mind that this is a grand opportunity, that you will grasp it and enthusiastically tell all your friends about it.

The contest will be short, and before you can realize it, you will have won a big, splendid Christmas present for yourself. Think of securing so much value in so short a time. Can you make money any faster?



Your friends will help you. It is actually a favor to them to show them the merits of KANSAS FARMER, and they will quickly see and easily appreciate its value. Just see if they won't. And, besides, this is just the season when subscriptions are gotten the easiest. Harvest is practically over, and the long winter months are about to begin. Everybody is right now better able to pay their subscriptions, and everybody will have more time to read.

This is surely a rare opportunity. Do not waste it. Chances overlooked occasion sorrow and regret, while others are reaping their rewards. Make every moment count. Make hay while the sun shines.

The plan of this contest is the simplest, fairest and most impartial ever devised. There is not the least complication about it, and you are not obligated in any way or manner. Everyone gets equal treatment, and the only possible way to win is through persistent personal interest and effort in your campaign. We will assist you in every way that is fair and possible.

It costs you nothing to enter. You do not even have to be a subscriber yourself to enter and begin to secure votes.

Start right now, before others do in your neighborhood, and your friends' help is promised to them. Send in your name or that of a member of your family. Use the coupon printed below, and get credit for 5,000 votes to start with. As

soon as we hear from you, we will forward you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, etc. Necessary supplies will also be sent you.

Look for the VOTE COUPON printed on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department, so that it will reach us within ten days from the date printed on it. Each one will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to clip the Vote Coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your vote standing.

## **NOMINATION COUPON.**

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....  
The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.  
Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.  
I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.



# Tremendous Slaughter of Brand New Wire and Roofing

# BUSTED!

Yes,—All Special Sale Records **BUSTED** Wide Open

## S-M-A-S-H

**Go Roofing Prices!!**

**Go Wire Prices!!**

Never before have you been able to participate in a Roofing sale such as this. This opportunity came about in an unusual manner. It is out of the ordinary channels of manufacturing and selling. We only have a limited quantity at this slaughter price, subject to prior sale or reservation.

## Corrugated Steel Roofing 1 1/4 Cents Per Square Foot

You, who read this, will instantly realize that here is your lucky chance of a lifetime to buy the best roofing in the world at a mere fraction of its real value. Now here's the reason: Our enormous buying power enabled us recently to pick up for spot cash a stock of this Brand New, Perfect, Corrugated Steel "V" Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing and Brick Siding at a tremendous sacrifice "way under what it is actually worth."

Immediate cash needed, made possible this purchase—couldn't wait—we had the ready cash—their loss was our customers' gain. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Just another chapter added to the long list of Chicago House Wrecking Co.'s Famous Special Bargain Sales. We pass this wonderful purchase of roofing along to you now at our usual advance of one small added profit.

## Corrugated Steel Roofing Practically Indestructible

There is nothing else that compares with Corrugated Steel for REAL PROTECTION. It makes a life long roof. Outlasts all other kinds of roofing many times. It's fire, rain, frost, wind, sun and lightning-proof—warmer in winter—cooler in summer—and, under ordinary circumstances, it can't leak, rot, warp or taint rain water. You can absolutely depend upon it that Corrugated Steel is the most perfect material for roofing, siding and ceiling ever known.

## Galvanized Steel Roofing At 2 1/2c Per Square Foot

Another big Steel Roofing Bargain. 35,000 squares, very highest grade, specially coated, corrugated galvanized roofing and siding, made of specially prepared steel of a quality superior to anything before produced. Practically rust proof and will last a lifetime. Full size sheets; we will furnish it in suitable lengths for any purpose. Only a limited quantity, so we urge you to send us your order immediately without waiting to write us again. Price only 2 1/2c per square foot and it will outlast four to one. Just drop us a line—tell us your requirements—size of your building and other general facts and we will help you select proper size sheets. If you are not ready to use material now, we will reserve it for future delivery. If you prefer some other style than the corrugated we will furnish it. We have this same grade in "V" Crimped, Standing Seam and Brick Siding.

## Ready Roofing, With Supplies, 3/4c Per Square Foot

Many people are prejudiced against rubber surface, or prepared asphalt roofings. We have not been pushing the sale of such roofing because we have such implicit faith in steel roofing and are so thoroughly convinced that it is absolutely the best all around roof covering a man can buy, that we urge our customers to buy steel in preference to ready roofing. However, many people will use nothing but ready roofing and for them we have a bargain proposition that no one else can equal: At 3/4c per square foot we will furnish the very highest quality Ready Asphalt Smooth Surface Roofing—just about 40% cheaper than you can buy similar quality for elsewhere. Just think—only 75c for complete roll of 108 sq. ft. You get the extra 8 feet for tape, FREE. Mind you, we guarantee the lasting quality of this roofing to be equal to any Ready Roofing manufactured.

## Send For Special Roofing Catalog and Samples

Remember, we can give you these extraordinary bargains only because we made a truly remarkable purchase. Such a wonderful roofing chance never occurred before—maybe never again! It is your one BIG opportunity—don't pass it by! Send at once for Special Roofing Catalog, Free Samples and Full Instructions for Laying Roof. No need writing a letter, simply use Special Roofing Sale Coupon by writing your name and address in same—we will understand that you simply want full information, samples, prices and specifications which will be sent at once, prepaid. Send no money—just name and address.

### SPECIAL ROOFING SALE COUPON

Chicago House Wrecking Co.,  
35th and Iron Sts., Dept. M 49, Chicago

Gentlemen:  
Without any promise to purchase, please send me Special Catalog prices, samples and full particulars of your Special Sale of Roofing.

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D.....

County.....State.....

## EXPLANATION

### Why We Are Called The "Price Wreckers"

Did you ever stop to think what becomes of the stocks of goods when a Manufacturer, Jobber or Big Retail Dealer goes bankrupt—"busted," as the saying is? If the stock is sufficiently large, if the goods are new, clean and desirable, and the price is cut right to the bone, they find their way naturally to the Chicago House Wrecking Co.'s 40-Acre Plant for distribution at one small added profit to their hundreds of thousands of customers who in this way get wonderful bargains many times for only a mere fraction of the cost to manufacture. There's not another concern on earth that can meet our prices, simply because no other concern has the buying and economical distributing facilities which we enjoy.

### Where Your Dollars Do Double Duty

Every time you buy from us, you increase the amount of your savings account. We are a safety valve between the public and high prices. We recognize no Trust or Association—we buy our goods under new and improved methods—none of the old time merchandise game about us. When you deal with us, your dollar takes on an added purchasing power. One trial will convince you and make you forever one of our good, reliable customers.

### We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically everything "under the sun." That means Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing; Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies; Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel; Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing Goods—every single article needed to clothe a man, woman or child; Sporting Goods, including fishing tackle, hunting outfits, tents, guns, harness and vehicles; Jewelry, Sewing Machines, etc. You can't think of a single manufactured article that we can't supply you at a saving in price.

### Get A Copy of 1,000-Page Catalog—Free

Our enormous stocks of merchandise are accurately described and illustrated in our mammoth 1000-page, illustrated wonderful Price Wrecker. You may have a copy, FREE. Write for it today. Also ask us to send you extracts from our unsolicited testimonial letters. We have thousands of customers who have bought roofing, fencing and other supplies from us, and have secured the same satisfaction we offer you.

## SPECIAL SALE

No Advance Deposit Will Be Required

This is your chance to lay in your roofing and wire supplies at a tremendous saving. But if you want to get your share of these bargains, you must send in your reservation at once. We want you to realize that this is a very unusual offer, and want to treat all our friends alike, but while we have what would be a large stock for any other concern, remember that we have hundreds of thousands of customers all over the country who regularly watch for our advertisements for special bargains for home and farm. We have never before offered such wonderful values. We expect even our big supply of these goods will be eagerly grabbed up by our regular customers who never buy a thing until they get our prices. No need, however, to buy now. Simply write us a letter, postal or mail coupon for samples, then state about when you will want your supply and we will hold it for you without deposit, or if desired we will make immediate shipment. Get our samples at once and our complete prices. They will startle you. You will be surprised at what a trifling cost you can now buy this brand new roofing, wire fencing, etc. Use Coupon!

## CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

35th and Iron Streets, Dept. M 49, Chicago

Barb Wire, Woven Wire Fencing—Smooth Galvanized Wire—Telephone Wire—Nails and Staples are a part of the most stupendous, sacrifice, slaughter purchase ever made in the history of this kind of merchandising. As long as it lasts, we will dispose of it at prices heretofore unheard of.

## Brand New Wire Fencing Less Than 1c Per Running Foot

Every reader of this paper knows us. Most of you have purchased something or other from us that saved you money, and, whatever it was, it must have proved satisfactory, because we handle only absolutely brand new, dependable merchandise. Our regular prices are wonderful money-savers, because we buy our goods at Sheriff's and Receiver's Sales, Factory Overstocks, etc. But once in a while we run across something very unusual even for us, and are able to offer what may be fairly called a truly extraordinary sale. When this happens, our hundreds of thousands of customers find themselves in position to net a tremendous saving of brand new, top notch quality goods that if bought in the regular way would cost them two or three times our low bargain prices. You will realize the wonderful opportunity when we tell you that during this sale you can buy

## New Barb Wire, Less Than Two Cents Per Rod

We were able to pick up this Lot at prices to Cap the climax of any purchase we have ever made since we bought the Chicago World's Fair. Now when we say "S-M-A-S-H Go Wire Prices," we mean every word of it! Not just a trifle lower than the lowest figures ever made on wire and fencing, but prices absolutely wrecked—busted—smashed to smithereens! You old-timers who have bought loads of wire will fully realize the wonderful opportunity in this sale when we say to you that we are selling New Wire Fencing at less than 1 cent a foot. You never had a chance like this before!

## Only A Mere Fraction of Its Real True Worth

We want it distinctly understood that while we paid only a fraction of the real worth of these goods, and are making unheard-of low slaughter prices, yet we guarantee every foot of this material—Wire, Fencing, etc.—to be exactly as represented and that would cost you a great deal more if bought in the regular way. In this Extraordinary Price-Wrecking Special Sale everything must go—nothing will be held back—you can buy Barb Wire, Smooth Galvanized Wire, Woven Wire Fencing, Nails of every size and description, Wire Gates, Posts,—in fact everything that comes under the classification of Steel and Wire—at prices that will net you a tremendous saving.

## Some Desirable "Odds and Ends" Included In This Lot

Included in this Lot 67 is a collection of odds and ends such as bolts, screws, nuts, nails, etc., all brand new goods, of all sizes and kinds. Anyone who has use for them will find them tremendous bargains as long as they last. Do not overlook this lucky chance, even though you may not just now be in need of wire and fencing supplies. You surely can use them later, and by reserving your needs now, you will get the advantage of these extraordinary low sales prices that never occurred before and in all probability will never occur again.

## The Largest Institution of Its Kind In The World

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is one of the leading commercial institutions of Chicago. Its plant covers over 40 acres. It is the most enterprising institution of its kind in the world.

The capital stock of this Company is \$2,000,000, which is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. Any bank or commercial institution anywhere will confirm the responsibility of this Company. Ask the publisher of this or any other paper.

We are known everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers will testify to our fair, square methods and wonderful ability to save them money.

For twenty years this Company has been well and favorably known to hundreds of thousands of customers throughout this land, and our honest public dealings have made us friends everywhere. The nature of our guarantee under which we sell all our merchandise is so broad and binding that there is no possible chance for you to make a mistake in buying from us, because we always give satisfaction or money back.

### SPECIAL WIRE SALE COUPON

Chicago House Wrecking Co.,  
35th and Iron Sts., Dept. M 49, Chicago

Gentlemen:  
Without any promise to purchase, please send me prices and full particulars of your Special Sale Lot No. 67, Wire, Wire Fencing, Barb Wire, etc.

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D.....

County.....State.....