

# KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

Volume 49, Number 46. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 18, 1911. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

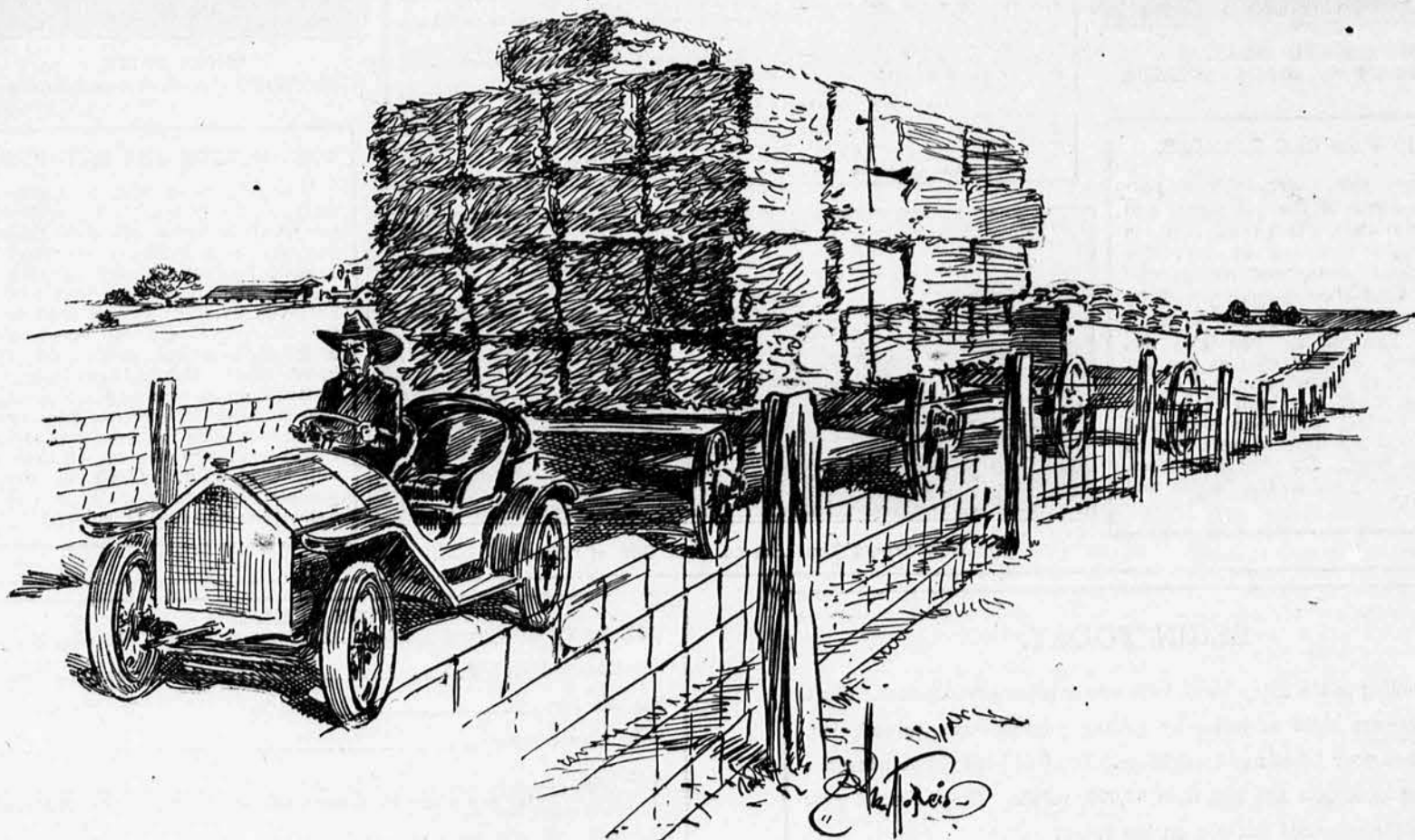
**T**HE past is as broad as humanity; the future as narrow as self.  
From the drouth-stricken, heat-scorching and cyclone-infested prairies of Kansas her farmers produced this year near Four Hundred Million Dollars' worth of crops.

This is new wealth which has been created—dug out of the ground—by combined effort and added to the wealth of the world. Yet her rich, fertile plains, her gentle rainfall and her glorious sunshine have greater wealth in store.

Pure seed, better methods and more machinery will increase this product and write a new financial history for the community; but results will depend upon the individual.

The future is as narrow as self.

—I. D. G.



*The Kansas Farmer Creates New Wealth*

# You Can Win One of Our Three Shetland Ponies

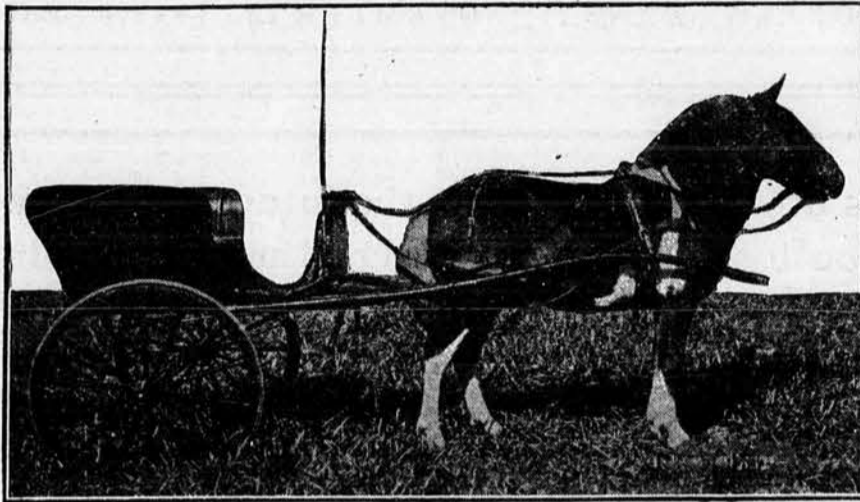
**S**EPTEMBER 21st Kansas Farmer first announced that it would give away three beautiful Shetland Ponies with outfits, a Bicycle, a Watch and numerous other valuable prizes in a competitive contest open only to boys and girls in Kansas. This contest will close at midnight Saturday, December 16, 1911. The candidate having the highest standing (when this was handed to the printer) has less than 35,000 points. This means that it would take only four 5-year subscriptions to Kansas Farmer (each of which costs only \$3.00 and counts 8,000 points) to place even a new candidate on top today, so there is a mighty good chance for anyone who enters now to win a pony and outfit. No efforts will be lost, for

**EACH ACTIVE CANDIDATE WILL GET A PRIZE.**

## THE THREE PONIES AND THEIR OUTFITS.

The Shetland ponies are sure little beauties. They are gentle, well broken and so cute that after you have had one a few days you would not part with it for anything. A Shetland pony always makes a good pet, and a better friend to boys and girls cannot be found in the animal kingdom.

With the grand prize pony will be given a dandy cart and the prettiest set of harness you ever saw. With each of the other ponies will be given a saddle and bridle, and all of these outfits are brand new and made from the very best of material. We have spared neither time nor money in getting the outfits so that they will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets them.



**GRAND PRIZE**  
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness

## THESE PONIES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Just as we expected, it is taking the boys and girls of Kansas some time to wake up to the fact that they have a splendid opportunity to get a pony and outfit FREE. These ponies and other prizes will be given away just as we have advertised, regardless of the number of subscriptions we receive. This is a positive fact. KANSAS FARMER is back of this contest, and if you will write to any bank in Topeka they will tell you that we will do just as we promise. If you want to own a pony and outfit you now have a fine chance to get one easily and without costing you a cent.



**SECOND PRIZE.**  
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

## RULES OF CONTEST.

Any boy or girl living in Kansas may become a contestant by sending in one dollar to pay for one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer. Each contestant will be given a beautiful Pony Button, which will show that he or she is a candidate.

No subscription will be accepted for less than one year. Employees of Kansas Farmer or their relatives will not be allowed to participate in this contest.

Both old and new subscriptions count the same number of points.

This contest will close at 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, December 16, 1911. All letters bearing the post mark showing that they were mailed before that time will be given credit in this contest if they reach the Contest Department not later than Monday noon, December 18, 1911. This will give the letter thirty-six hours after it has been mailed to reach the Contest Department.

The prizes will be awarded according to the standing of the candidates at the close of the contest in the following order:

Highest number of points wins a Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness. Second highest number of points wins a Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle. Third highest number of points wins a Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle. Fourth highest number of points wins a Boy's or Girl's Bicycle. Fifth highest number of points wins a Boy's or Girl's Watch.

Other prizes will be awarded so that each active candidate will be a prize winner.

All subscriptions should be sent to the Pony Boy, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and must be accompanied with the money at the regular price as given in the schedule below:

Time.	Price.	Points.
One year . . . . .	\$1.00	1,500
Two years . . . . .	1.50	3,000
Three years . . . . .	2.00	4,500
Four years . . . . .	2.50	6,000
Five years . . . . .	3.00	8,000

Remember that you can't lose.



**THIRD PRIZE.**  
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

## HOW TO GET STARTED.

Show this paper to your parents, some of the neighbors, and your friends. Tell them you are trying to win one of our three Shetland ponies and outfits and you want them to pay you \$1.00 for a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER so you can get started. Just as soon as you get your first subscription, fill in the entry blank and mail it to me. The contest will soon close and you will not have to wait long to get a pony. Do your level best. Have for your motto, "I can and I will."



How Would You Like to Own One of These?

## PONY BUTTON AND PICTURES

When I receive your first subscription I will send you a pretty pony button which will show that you are a candidate, some Pony Postals for you to mail to your friends, and suggestions that will help you to win. If you send in two subscriptions, I will give you a large beautiful picture of a Lion's Head which is 16x20 inches, finished in brown sepia. Send five subscriptions for one year or one subscription for five years and I will send you the set of three animal pictures. Think of the number of points you will receive, too. (See schedule of points.)

## BEGIN TODAY.

By sending in the entry blank with one or more subscriptions. Start the canvass right at home by getting your father's subscription, and then your friends and neighbors. Don't be bluffed out when the highest candidate has less than 35,000 points. Only four 5-year subscriptions would put you on top today.

Send in enough points to get the set of animal pictures. BE A WINNER. BEGIN NOW.

## ENTRY BLANK.

THE PONY BOY, care KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send KANSAS

FARMER for \_\_\_\_\_ years to:

Subscriber's name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Please enter my name as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER PONY

CONTEST and give me credit for \_\_\_\_\_ points. Also send me Pony Button and Pony Postals.

My name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_, Kan. R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTEST ENDS AT MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1911**

**Address all Letters to THE PONY BOY, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Ks.**



# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL



### THE SUBURBS HELP.

Perhaps there never was a time when the Commercial Clubs of Kansas were doing so much really valuable work for the good of their several communities as at present.

In the old "boom" days these and other clubs were very active, but their activity was prompted by different motives and had different results. The efforts now being put forth are of the most earnest and substantial character and have for their objects the beautifying and improving the cities for the greater comfort of their citizens and the attraction of a larger population. Roads leading into town are improved, unsightly signs and telephone poles are removed, great white ways are built and the people are encouraged to care for the public parks, keep the streets and alleys clean, and do away with the annual disgrace of "tin can" day.

While this work in this form has not been general or long continued as yet, it has resulted in a very marked improvement and a number of Kansas towns may almost be classed as ideal.

While the business men who compose these clubs have done and are doing a splendid work, and while they are working with the most highly laudable objects in view, there is one department of usefulness which they seem to have overlooked.

If the city is beautifully laid out and cared for it will be praised and will attract other citizens who like such environments, but if the suburbs receive no attention this effect is likely to be nullified. If one passes through suburbs which are illy cared for and disreputable in appearance, the city may be enjoyed the more by reason of the contrast. But the visitor must pass through these same suburbs when he leaves the city, and they will give him his latest impressions.

Most people would be willing to fix up a little if they knew how and their neighbors did so, just as they are willing to put on their Sunday clothes once a week and, if they find that their neighbors wear Sunday clothes oftener than once a week, they will also do that.

Commercial bodies, more than any other organizations, can become powerful in any legitimate effort to improve the suburbs and nearby farms of the towns, but they must do this by making it appear that it will be profitable to the owners. Retired farmers can generally live in the suburbs with more comfort than in the cities, while dairy-men, poultrymen, swine breeders, nurserymen and truck farmers find it to their advantage to be close to good markets. All these make their living by intensive methods, and such men and such methods can do more for a city than can the citizens, and it is for their interest to do so, as the more flourishing the city the better their own markets.

In Kansas, the orchardist has always seemed to feel that he, more than any other, has always had to fight pests of various sorts. This is true, but he generally thinks of the worst ones as being insects. Insects are bad enough if allowed to have their way, but the unscrupulous tree dealer is worse. It is a custom of many of these men to buy large stocks of nursery trees and shrubs, heel them in at some central point and then sell them out at cut rates. Orders are filled for any variety, and labels made to suit. Even where no change in labels is made, the practice of substitution is common. The worst feature about this variety of pests is that they cannot be detected for a considerable time, and they are not then to be found. The only safeguard against these men is to purchase nursery stock only from reputable nursery men, who grow their own trees.

In less than two years the world will be invited to assist in celebrating the completion of the Panama canal—the greatest engineering feat of modern times. All the states in the Union, as well as all the countries of the World, will be expected to exhibit their products, and it is none too soon for Kansas to consider this matter and lay plans for the biggest and best exhibit she has ever made at any world's fair. States, like individuals, prosper as they are advertised, and the best form of advertising is to be well represented at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1913.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.  
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.  
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. FITCHER, Secretary.  
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CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Manager.  
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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

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

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### MIXED FARMING.

If there is any one thing that seems to point to a brighter future in Kansas agriculture more than any other, it lies in the fact that our farmers are recovering from their "wheat madness"—their single crop system of farming—and are studying and practicing rotation more and more each year.

The farmer who puts all of his eggs in one basket by continuous wheat cropping, is compelling himself to labor very hard for a short period of the year and loaf for the balance. He is not able to occupy his full time and energies in his business, and this causes distinct and heavy loss. Then, if the season should prove unfavorable, he has nothing to fall back upon, as he would have in diversified farming, and he suffers or gets out of the game.

If the season is only partly favorable and his grain sprouts in the shock or its quality is otherwise injured, he can, perhaps, get a good price for the sound wheat, but what shall he do with that which is injured? It might be valuable for feed, but to what can be fed it? He has no live stock except his work teams, and feeding does not enter into his scheme of things.

Perhaps the worst feature of the whole single cropping system is that the grain farmers is, each year, hauling away his farm by the wagonload and selling it by the bushel. No soil can stand constant cropping with no enrichment, and the wheat farmer—and this applies to the corn farmer—has nothing with which to manure his soil, and he is using up his capital because his system compels him to do so.

The grain farmer has only one market, and upon its fluctuations will depend his welfare. The man who diversifies his operations has several markets upon which to depend and the chance of having money coming in at different times of year instead of all in a lump. If he keeps live stock he enriches his soil each year, but if he does not and still practices mixed farming, he does not wear out his land so rapidly as does the grain farmer. The "mixed" farmer has within reach various avenues of revenue and various options as to the disposal of his crops. This gives him the advantage of the market, and not the market of him.

With alfalfa, milo maize and Spanish peanuts, the Western Kansas farmer has advantages possessed by no other farmer similarly located, and these, used in rotation with his wheat crop, will permit him to make dollars where he now makes cents, provided live stock be included in his system of rotation.

America is now reaching a point where practically all of our farm products are consumed at home and our exports of these crude products are constantly diminishing. The problem of the future will be to supply home demands, and there will probably never come a time of cheap grains and foodstuffs, such as was known in the last century. The farmers of the 19th century were miners of the soil and not farmers. Those of the 20th century are farmers and their methods must improve with the passing years.

### MACHINERY AND FARM PROGRESS.

Heretofore in the history of American agriculture the investor and manufacturer of farm machinery has been in advance of the farmer. They have produced machines which they had to urge upon the farmer and the advantage of which he did not always see.

Now, all this is changed, and the farmer is not only studying the ways and means of machinery, but he is a keen student of soils and fertilizers, as well. The great problems which confront the modern farmer upon his high-priced lands are embodied in the words, Conservation and Labor.

By the use of deep tilling machinery the soil moisture is conserved, and this is vital in any farming region. By the use of the gasoline engine and other machines, the labor question is solved, at least to the extent of rendering each man many times more efficient than he ever was or could be. The use of the silo conserves his crops, and all these combine toward economical production.

The farmer should not attempt to farm with the idea that he is going to get big prices for his crops so much as with the idea of reducing the cost of their production. Big prices are welcome when they come, but if they fail there is still a margin of profit remaining where the crops have been produced at a minimum of cost.

The manufacturer will have to hurry if he keeps ahead of the demand of the farmer.

One frequently hears the criticism made that the bulletins of the experiment stations are too technical and their language too scientific for farmers' use. There may be, and probably is, some foundation for this, but it cannot be helped. The law under which these experiment stations were created is so worded that it provides only for scientific information in them, and this can only be expressed in technical terms. To overcome this, many stations issue press bulletins for publication in the papers of the state, or farmers' bulletins for the benefit of the farmers. Both these are printed in simpler terms and have, for this reason, a more general usefulness. In addition to doing both of these things, the Kansas college publishes a weekly paper, in which experiment station facts are popularized and this, in connection with the work of the Extension Department, makes the Kansas institution a leader.

The future of American agriculture is in the hands of the American farmer. As a class, he is the most important business man, with the largest investment of capital, of any class in this country. Individually, he can do and has done much. Collectively, he has never tried his power. The great successes in modern business life are made by the combinations of money, skill and brains, by co-operation. The farmers are the class of business men who do not co-operate in the sense that other business men do, and this makes each a competitor of his fellows instead of a partner with them.

If you pray for rain and get it, should you not also give thanks?

### NATIONALIZE STOCK RECORDS.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the advancement of the pure-bred live stock interests of the United States has been found in the multiplicity of record associations and their necessary friction with each other.

With nothing except business considerations to restrain them, the men engaged in the breeding of any breed of live stock have felt at liberty to organize new breed associations, and too often this has been done out of spite-work or because a certain clique could not control the offices and funds of the parent association. Some breeds have been called upon to maintain as many as four different record associations, and breeders were required to register their animals several times in order to meet the demands of their customers.

The customers, many of whom were not so well posted on pedigrees and records as were the breeders, were thrown into confusion on finding that the animal purchased was recorded in an association which did not do business in his section of the country or which had no reputable standing.

While the native good sense of American breeders has done much to straighten out these breed association tangles, they are by no means in order and, under present custom and management, they are not likely to be for years to come.

That some readjustment is needed is acknowledged by all, but the determination of the best remedy for existing troubles is yet to be made.

Our Canadian neighbors would seem to have solved the difficulty by nationalizing the live stock records. This was done by making every record association auxiliary to and a part of the Department of Agriculture in such a way that every pedigree is issued under government sanction. Every pedigree issued bears the stamp of the government, and in order to get this registration, all animals must conform to a fixed regulation. Imported animals of doubtful breeding cannot be palmed off on the farmers without knowledge. Falsification of pedigree is subject to heavy punishment and the offender is barred from future operations. Adventurers are absolutely shut out from doing business with false pedigrees.

All correspondence concerning the business of the several breed associations is sent under government franking privilege, and the funds of each society are as safe as the government itself. Annual reports are sent to each member and the combination of duties in this centralized office enables the clerks to do better work and receive more pay.

The work of the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board developed the fact that there were many stallions owned in this state, for which the farmers had paid large prices, that were accompanied by either faulty pedigrees or those which had been faked, and were absolutely worthless. When a man buys and pays a long price for a Percheron stallion and then learns that he has only secured a French Draft, or even a scrub with a faked pedigree, issued by some wholly irresponsible parties, it is likely to make him sore and feel that he has a right to demand a just protection from his government.

The reorganized American pedigree associations are believed to be in the hands of men of integrity, and the pedigrees they issue are to be accepted without question in most cases, but the fact remains that the farmer does not always know which are the accredited associations, and when any doubt arises it is he who pays the bill.

This nation gave many an empire of land to the homesteader to people the country, and to the railroad to furnish quick transportation for a vast continent. This so stimulated agricultural production that we could not consume our products and foreign markets had not been developed. As a consequence the farmer barely made a living and rarely got rich. Within the past dozen years these conditions have changed and consumption has overtaken production, and now, for the first time in American history, the farmer gets a fair value for his products. Under former conditions the world saw cheaper food than it will probably ever see again, but it made possible such a development in this country as has occurred in no other land.

# Buying, Feeding and Selling Steers

## Small Profits But Continuous Operations In The Feed Lot Always Bring Profits

By J. G. IMBODEN, Illinois

No matter how rich our farms may be, we cannot continually crop them without exhausting the fertility of the soil, and if we hope to maintain the fertility or add to it we must handle live stock in connection with agriculture; and while there may not always be a direct profit in dollars at the time, there is a profit that comes to us indirectly later in the maintained increased fertility of our land.

I am to consider the question of buying, feeding and selling the steer for profit. If I were to tell you that during the 25 years I have been feeding cattle I never bought a load of cattle too high, never fed any that did not make a satisfactory gain, and never marketed any on a mean market, you would know I was not telling the truth, or that I had handled very few cattle. My experience has been just the experience of every feeder who has been long in the business, and of every feeder who will remain long in the business. I have bought cattle too high; I have fed them where they did not make satisfactory gains, and I have marketed them on very mean markets. There is an element of chance in our feeding operations which we cannot escape, and if a man is not willing to take some risk he will never make a cattle feeder. And the question of feeding these cattle for profit is one that should greatly concern every man interested in the business. The older feeders, the men who have made much money in feeding cattle, are today practically out of the business, and the feeding operations on the farm are now conducted by their sons or tenants; but when the father or the landlord advises his son or tenants to feed cattle for profit he must remember that conditions have greatly changed since he made money in the business, and the method that was practical and profitable years ago will not do today. When the average feeder, as is the fact today, must borrow money to buy his cattle and is struggling to pay for a farm and get out of debt, the question of profit is one that greatly interests him; and when I speak of profit I don't mean that profit that we sometimes think we get when we top the market with a load or two of cattle, but that profit in dollars and cents that we greatly need in business. There is no feeder who is quite smart enough to know when to feed cattle and when to stay out and let the other fellow feed. I want to say to you that if you are so situated that you can handle one, two or three loads of cattle a year I would advise you to continue in the business year after year, and in the end I think you will have a reasonable profit on the business enterprise, and that is all we have a right to expect. There never was a time when business men were doing business on as small a margin as today. Large corporations are doing business on small margins. You say they are getting enormously rich—and that is true—but it is on the volume of business they do. Competition is close in nearly all lines and the percent of profit is small, and for that reason I say feeders must expect in the future, as they have in the past, to do business on a small margin.

There are three interests that have a right to share a profit in this beef production; that is, the man who owns the cow that produces the calf, the man who carries the calf up to the time it is ready to go in the feed lot, and the feeder that finishes and markets this steer, whether it be three months, six months or a year. We all agree that each party has a right to share a profit if there is one, but we all know that conditions during the last few years have been such that feeders have had to pay very high prices for their feeding cattle, and while the prices paid have been satisfactory to the grower, they have often been too high for the feeder to handle at a profit. On the other hand, if the feeder buys his steers from the grower at a price worth the money and will make a satisfactory profit to the feeder, the grower has often produced the steers at a loss; so that if every interest realizes a profit we all see that the profit to each interest must be small indeed. You ask for the solution, and I would say this: That just so far as it is practical and profitable let every feeder be the breeder and grower of his cattle. There are a great many farms today that are almost barren of cattle, where there could be a few cows kept every year and calves produced at a profit. Kansas City is the greatest feeder cattle mar-

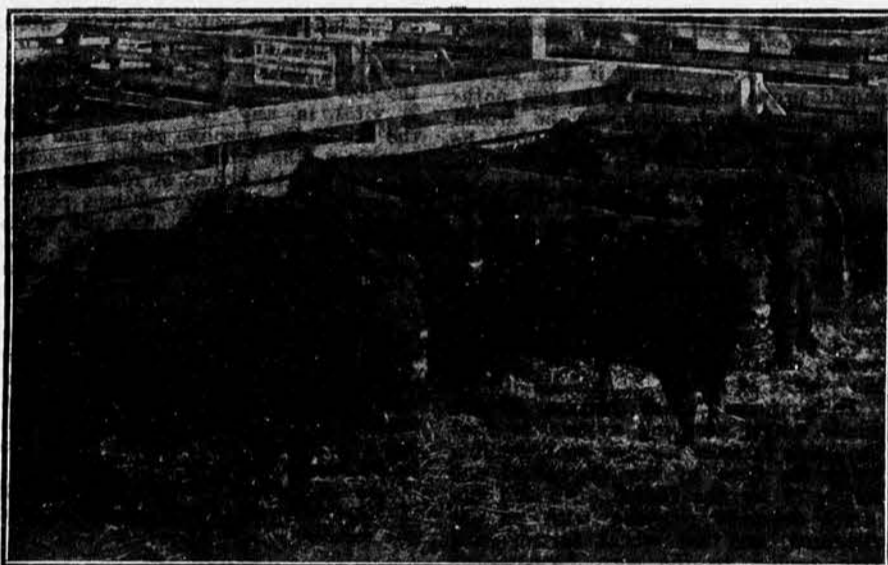
ket in the world. But did you ever consider how far on an average these stock and feeding cattle were shipped from their breeding ground to reach the Kansas City market? I had in the feed lot last summer, and showed the cattle at the International at Chicago, a load of cattle bought in Nevada last January. They were six days getting to Denver and five days from Denver home—1,800 miles. A neighbor of mine had 100 cattle on feed, bred in Idaho, and the question of the future supply of feeding cattle, even if we are willing to go the distance, is one that must interest every feeder. There is no question in my mind but what in the next year or two there is going to be a noticeable shortage in cattle. Some months ago I spent a couple of weeks in Texas. From my observation and the information gained there, I learned that a great many of the small section men there—that is, men owning from three to five or ten sections of land—are entirely out of the cattle business, and the large ranchmen, with scarcely an exception, have reduced their breeding herds very materially in the last few years. The two weeks I was in Texas there were over 22,000 calves marketed on the Ft. Worth market, and if that doesn't mean a future shortage of cattle it seems very strange to me.

The question of buying these steers is one that interests every feeder. I am often asked what kind of cattle I like

same market as finished beef. Remember, the quality of meat is something that is fed into the animal; that is the quality that is demanded by the consumer. The conformation and type and breed characteristics must be bred into the animal; that is the quality that is demanded by the consumer. But when we look at it from the standpoint of a feeder, he must remember that he must place his money in that steer which he thinks will realize him the greatest profit on the investment. The trouble the last few years has been that the margin has been too small between the cost of the feeder steer and the cost of the finished steer when it goes to market. And I don't see anything in the future that will justify the feeder in believing that the margin between the feeding steer and the finished steer is going to be any greater than in the past few years.

The average feeder does not get to exceed five pounds of gain from a bushel of corn consumed by his cattle during the winter feeding period. We must realize, then, that the gain that the steers make in the feed lot on corn is invariably made at a loss. It is rarely the case that we can sell a finished steer at a price that has made a profit on the gain that steer has made while in the feed lot on a full feed of corn.

The question is then asked, how can feeders make money feeding cattle? If they make any money at all it is the



THE QUICKEST MONEY MAKER, AND ONLY CROP THAT DON'T PAY TAXES.

to handle, and I invariably tell the feeders I like the color of a good steer. I like to feed and handle good ones, but when I am buying cattle to put in the feed lot I will buy most any kind if the seller will take my price. If I go to a seller who has a bunch of cattle of choice breeding and quality that just suits me, the seller has much to do in naming the price. If, on the other hand, you go to a seller who has some cattle to sell that do not suit you, that do not suit the owner, and that do not suit any other fellow looking for cattle to put in the feed lot, you must remember then that the buyer has much to do in naming the price, and he can often buy at a price that will realize you a greater profit than if he had bought high-class feeders at fancy prices. Now, don't understand me as advocating the breeding, growing and feeding of common and mean cattle. It cannot profitably be done. But I am speaking from the standpoint of a feeder and not from the standpoint of a breeder. Remember this one thing if you forget all else I say to you: If you are breeding your cattle or buying calves or yearlings, buy all the quality and breed all the quality you possibly can. If you must buy plain and common cattle, buy at a plain price, and buy cattle with age and turn on a short feed. I have bought cattle and put in the feed lot that cost me \$5 a hundred. I have bought other cattle about the same weight at \$3.50 a hundred and from that to \$5 a hundred, and fed them together, and at market time there would be about 50 to 75 cents difference between them, going on the

advance they get on the original weight over cost price. To illustrate: A feeder buys a 1,000-pound steer at \$5 a hundred. It costs him \$50. He feeds that steer 60 bushels of corn at 40 cents a bushel—\$24. The steer has cost him \$74. At the end of that feeding period he has a 1,300-pound steer. He sells at \$6 a hundred—\$78. He has made a profit of \$4 on the feeding operation. The 300 pounds gain that cost \$24 he sold for \$18—a loss there of \$6, but he had \$1 a hundred advance on 1,000 pounds started with—\$10, leaving a profit of \$4 a head, and I will leave it to any feeder here if that is not a fair statement of conditions, and about all a feeder can hope to get under present conditions if feeders get \$1 net advance over cost price for their fat steers. I think it is as much as they can reasonably expect on a feed period of from four to five months.

The question of feeding these cattle after once procuring them is one that interests every feeder here, and we must remember that as the age of the animal increases the cost of beef production increases, and as the feeding period expands the cost of gain increases. Now, that does not necessarily prove that there is more profit in feeding a calf or a yearling than in feeding older cattle, but every feeder knows that every additional hundred pounds put on cattle has cost more than the hundred pounds put on previously.

And the question of profitable feeding is one that interests us all. I am not going to talk to you about protein and carbohydrates and a balanced ration, but

I will talk to you about corn, clover, alfalfa, and such products as the farm will produce. I believe in making the most possible out of what the farm produces or can be made to produce. We are extravagant feeders of corn and probably always will be throughout the corn belt. Corn is our greatest feed in beef production and always will be. As yet I think we are extravagant in the use of corn. I think we feed too much corn alone, to the exclusion of other products that might be fed profitably with the corn. I think shock corn is one of the best single feeds that can be given a steer, and it is the best single feed that can be fed throughout the feeding period. As a rule, I would say it does not pay to grind corn for cattle and yet I grind nearly 75 per cent of all the corn I feed, and for this reason I have only a small farm—100 acres—mostly in grass, and I buy practically all my feed. I grow a few acres of corn and put it in the shock. I find that grinding corn, cob and all, and compelling the cattle to consume the cob with the corn, I save a great amount of roughness. Cattle will do very well on corn and cobmeal alone without other roughness, and I think for the first 30 to 60 days 100 pounds of corn and cobmeal is worth as much as 100 pounds of shelled corn. A little later the corn can be eliminated with profit. I have used a self-feeder for a number of years with very satisfactory results.

On account of economy of labor I think the self-feeder can be used with profit. I would prefer, if it could be done, to feed cattle just what they would clean up regularly, but on account of saving of time and labor I largely use the self-feeder and my cattle have done very well. I am feeding in connection with corn and cobmeal either cottonseed meal or linseed meal. The cottonseed meal is stronger, but not so satisfactory as the other, especially with young cattle. Older cattle, that we expect to market in three to five months, we prefer to feed cottonseed meal, feeding from three to five pounds a day to the steer. I have soaked corn for cattle and I have cooked corn for them, and I believe to soak the corn has increased the value of it 10 per cent. The cooking was not very satisfactory. I want to say here to feeders, that if your system of handling and feeding cattle has been profitable to you, if you have been getting satisfactory results for the amount of labor involved, money invested and feed consumed, I would not advise you to change your feeding operations on account of anything I may say; but if results have not been satisfactory to you, I think a gathering together of feeders like this can be of mutual benefit by exchanging ideas, one with the other.

The question of marketing these cattle after once finished is a very important one. I think that when a feeder puts his cattle in the feed lot he should consider the quality, age and flesh of his cattle, the available feed and his bank account, decide then when those cattle should be marketed, and feed accordingly, and market at the time decided upon. This thing of holding fat cattle waiting for a good market is very unprofitable and unsatisfactory. I invariably, when starting a bunch of cattle on feed, decide within a week or ten days when I will market them, feed accordingly, and market them regardless of conditions. I do not mean that I would go on a demoralized market or if a strike was on, but I believe in marketing cattle when they are ready to go to market. There are too many feeders who finish their cattle and then write to commission men and tell them they have some cattle ready for market and would like to be advised as to when to have them there. They read the daily market, get daily reports from commission men, and when market conditions suit or they get tired of holding, they ship their cattle and find there are many other feeders there with cattle and the market is a disappointing one. We must remember that the good markets are shared by few and the mean markets by many, and that is what makes the mean market—too many get there at the same time. I will venture the assertion here that if you will pick a dozen feeders and let half of them feed cattle for the next five years and name their shipping date ahead, whether three, six or eight months, and ship their cattle at that time, they will strike as good average markets as will the other side.

(Continued on page eleven)

# Marketing The Farm Dairy Products

*Deal With Consumer Directly and  
Sell Only The Good Products*

By JOHN MICHAELS, Chicago

One of the first essentials in the marketing of farm products is to have good quality. It is useless to attempt to get a fancy price for an article of common or inferior quality. On the other hand, it may be said that a high quality does not always insure a good price. There are certain essentials in addition to good quality that go a long way towards securing a good price for farm dairy products. Some of the most important of these are as follows:

In the first place, reach the consumer as directly as possible. There are great losses suffered in the marketing of farm dairy products nowadays through middlemen's charges. A great share of these losses could be saved to the producer by attempting to reach the consumer direct wherever this is possible. A further objection to handling dairy products through middlemen is the perishable nature of these products. A sample of butter, cream or fancy cheese may be ever so fine when it leaves the farm, but through the delay incident to its passage through several middlemen's hands, may make the products quite common or inferior by the time they reach the consumer. I know of no better advice to give dairy farmers in marketing their dairy products than to attempt to reach the consumer direct wherever this is possible.

One of the essentials in building up a good market is uniformity of product. Where this is lacking, improvement in other directions will be of little value. Butter, for example, may have the finest flavor every day, but if it should contain 2 per cent salt, one day and 4 per cent the next, there is bound to be a "kick" on the product. It is possible to sell at good prices products which are only reasonably good, when they are always of uniform quality.

It pays to investigate outside markets. Cream and butter may be shipped long distances, and it often pays to send these products away from home a considerable distance rather than depend upon a home market which is either overstocked or has not the class of consumers that are willing to pay the extra price which a fancy product should command.

Those who are aiming for high prices in dairy products, especially those who are rather new in the dairy business, should, as a rule, not ask high prices at the start. First, demonstrate the merits of your product. If these are of a high order, consumers will gradually respond to the demands for increased prices rather than lose the products. Too high prices at the start are likely to discourage prospective buyers and thus deprive you of an opportunity to prove the value of your goods.

A little judicious advertising will also be found advantageous in securing customers. The man who makes a high quality of butter will have to prove to prospective customers that the butter has the quality which he represents it to have, and it will pay the producer of such butter to furnish samples of the product. If the producer has a high quality of milk and cream, a little advertising will help to secure customers. If the milk is produced in clean, ventilated, whitewashed stables, and from cows which are regularly tested for tuberculosis; if the milk is handled by clean, healthy attendants and is thoroughly cooled and aerated immediately after milking, and if, in addition, all this is certified to by a competent inspector, an increase in prices and patronage is certain to follow when such facts are placed before the public.

No one can secure a good price for farm-made butter by selling it to country or village grocers. Butter must be sold to consumers direct or to high class city grocers, hotels, restaurants. Any one located within a reasonable distance of a town or city should sell the butter direct to the consumer.

For fancy trade, one-pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper are the most popular. These prints are made with a small hand printer, which should have the dairyman's monogram cut into it. The imprint of the monogram in the butter will serve as a guarantee of its genuineness. It is also desirable to have some neat lettering on the parchment wrapper, such, for example, as Fancy Dairy Butter, Cold Spring Dairy Butter, Golden Jersey Butter, etc. Prints must be kept cold to preserve their attractive rectangular appearance. Remember, the best prices for butter are realized by selling it direct to the consumer.

Farmers located within a reasonable



A HIGH SPEED AND EFFICIENT MONEY MAKER.

distance from towns or cities can often sell cream to good advantage to manufacturers of ice cream. Many who have city milk routes and have cream to sell can retail cream direct or have it manufactured into ice cream at home and sold as ice cream.

To be successful in the marketing of either milk or cream requires a high degree of cleanliness and cold. The man who can furnish a clean, sweet milk from healthy cows these days is assured of a good market. One thing that should be remembered in the market-

ing of milk and cream is the fact that where a reasonably good price can be received for the cream, it is an advantage to sell cream rather than the whole milk. The matter of disposing of the skim-milk is something that should be considered very carefully by all milk producers. All are agreed that to raise the best calves and pigs on the farm requires a certain amount of skim-milk, and frequently what the producer who retails milk secures in the way of extra prices is in time counterbalanced by the loss of the skim-milk. Aside from the

importance of skim-milk as a feed for the successful rearing of calves and pigs upon the farm, sight should not be lost of the fact that skim-milk also contains practically all the fertilizing constituents found in milk, and these constituents alone easily have a value of 10 cents per 100 pounds of skim-milk.

It seems hardly necessary at this late date to call attention to the objectionable practice of retailing milk from the cans. All milk for retail trade should be bottled. The old method of hauling milk to the city in 5-, 8- or 10-gallon cans and removing each patron's allowance by means of a dipper or faucet, has been found so objectionable that the practice has been largely abandoned. The principal objections to this method are: (1) The admission of dust and bacteria to the milk while measuring it; (2) the use of unsterilized milk vessels by consumers; (3) exposure of the vessels to dust while on the steps of the consumers; (4) the use of unclean vessels by milkmen in measuring each customer's share; (5) lack of uniformity in the milk, especially if removed from the cans by means of a faucet, in which case the first drawn milk is likely to be lowest in fat content; and (6) the possibility of drivers tampering with the milk.

In these days when the dietetic and medicinal value of buttermilk is so generally recognized, there should be no difficulty for farmers, living within a reasonable distance of a city, to dispose of their buttermilk at good prices, and many are realizing from 5 to 10 cents per quart for this product. But such prices cannot be realized unless the quality is the best, and that means buttermilk from cream that is ripened with starters or lactic acid cultures.

Dairymen who are retailing milk or cream frequently have little buttermilk to sell. Such producers will find it a paying proposition to convert a part of the skim-milk into buttermilk. Any well soured skim-milk churned about the same length of time as cream and at a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees F., will make fully as high a quality of buttermilk as the natural product, especially if the skim-milk contains about 1 per cent butter fat. There is a large quantity of this skim-milk-buttermilk sold at the present time at 10 cents a quart and in some instances where the buttermilk is made from 2 per cent milk, 15 cents a quart is realized for the buttermilk.

As in the case of milk and cream, buttermilk should be retailed in bottles. Of course, where the buttermilk goes to restaurants, bakeries, etc., in fairly large quantities, it is all right to have special cans in which to deliver it in bulk.

A side line that has received too little attention from farmers who deliver milk or butter in towns and cities is the manufacture of cottage cheese. The demand for this class of cheese is rapidly increasing and no one is in a better position to furnish this cheese than this class of producers.

Cottage cheese, like milk, is a perishable product, and unless delivered to city consumers direct, will never become a very extensive article of diet among such consumers. There is no cheaper and more satisfactory way of handling cottage cheese than on city milk routes.

For simplicity and cheapness there is no better method of packing cottage cheese for market than the following: With an ordinary butter printer, print the cheese in 1-pound blocks and then cut the blocks in two. This will make packages weighing one-half pound each. The 1/2-pound blocks are wrapped in thin parchment or oiled paper in a manner similar to wrapping 1-pound butter prints. The sheets of parchment or oiled paper for this purpose should be 6 inches wide by 10 1/2 inches long. Any dealer in dairy supplies can furnish this paper at a very small cost. If the cheese is to be sold in 1-pound packages, the wrapper paper should be 8 1/2 inches wide by 10 1/2 inches long.

Cottage cheese may also be packed in water-proof packages, such as are used for carrying ice cream, oysters, etc. The fiber butter boxes, made of pasteboard and lined with parchment paper, will also be found satisfactory for this purpose. Both of the above styles of packages should be lined with parchment paper before putting cheese into them. Some use wide-mouthed, single service milk bottles for packing cottage cheese.

## The Great American Hog

By A. J. LOVEJOY, Illinois

I am always ready to say a good word for the great American hog. He has without doubt done more for the American farmer than any one kind of live stock produced on the farms of this country. He feeds the peasants of Europe, the cotton pickers of the south, the workmen in the mines, the workers in the shops, the laborers of the world, as well as the masses, and the millionaire in his palace. What is there more tempting than the various delicacies furnished by this selfsame hog? Talk about your roast of beef, your saddle of mutton, but what are they in comparison to the tender, toothsome ham, the delicious prime bacon, or even the good old-fashioned home-made sausage, tenderloin or rib roast, the mild little pig spared by foresight for something nobler than juvenile roasting, and prepared by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature? There is no delicacy on the market that compares with this product of the pig—bacon. Why, the course of empire westward was greased

with the bacon fried on the way.

There are probably many men on the farms of this country who look upon the breeding of swine with disfavor, if not with absolute disgust. Nevertheless, the hog is known over the entire world, and is confined to no one part in particular. Even the ancients sacrificed one of these animals to the goddess of the harvest. He is also said by the Irishman to be the "gentleman that pays the rent." One of the reasons why the hog is a great source of profit is in a great measure owing to its remarkable prolificness, reproducing at an early age and bearing from five to ten and often more pigs at one birth. A statistician who handles figures with great ability once estimated that a single sow producing only six pigs at a time in ten generations would amount to the grand total of six million five hundred thousand. Probably this gentleman made no estimate for losses of pigs before weaning time, nor did he figure on any

(Continued on page nine)



A RELIABLE CASH CROP YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT.

## See What These Watches Do

### LIMITED MAKES FAST RUN.

Crack Train Goes From Toledo to Elkhart in 113 Minutes.

The Tribune's Special Service.

ELKHART, Ind., March 1.—The 20th century limited, of the Lake Shore railroad, with two large mogul engines to pull her, sped over the 234-mile stretch between Toledo and Chicago in 216 minutes running time yesterday. The big train, with Engineers Cawley and Hunter at the throttles, lumbered out of Toledo 40 minutes behind time and coasted into Elkhart in just 113 minutes for the 138-mile run. The average speed was 72 miles an hour.

Then Engineers Floyd and Fleming covered the water division in 106 minutes, with a six minute delay, and pulled into the Chicago depot but seven minutes behind schedule.

*He carried this watch*

**E**NGINEER FLOYD carries a South Bend Watch. It was on this watch that he depended to keep the great "Twentieth Century Limited" up to the mark necessary to make the fast run described. Minutes are miles to Floyd. A minute fast or a minute slow makes him and his train miles too far along the track; or miles behind. So, his South Bend Watch is the most important thing on that train. When an engineer buys a watch you may be sure that he satisfies himself that he gets a good watch, for not only does his job depend on it, but also the lives of hundreds of people.

THE SOUTH BEND WATCH COMPANY, Dept. 197 South Bend, Ind.

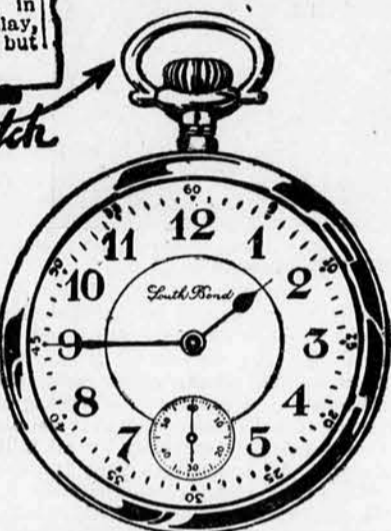
There are sound reasons preceding why you should have a South Bend Watch. You want time service when you buy a watch—not merely something to carry that you have to apologize for. You can get this time service if you'll get a South Bend and have it regulated to your personality by a reliable jeweler. That's what Floyd did.

### "South Bend" Watch

The Master Timepiece

That "personal adjustment" to your personality is absolutely necessary, because good watches run differently for different people. If you walk much, ride a great deal in bumping farm wagons or motor cars, move quickly, etc., your watch is affected and should be regulated to offset the general conditions under which you carry a watch.

Only a good jeweler can do this, and it can only be done with a good watch, for common watches are not sensitive



enough for such delicate regulation—hence, seldom keep time for anybody. Write for free book, "How Watches Are Made." It tells all about watches. You can get a South Bend Watch in a solid gold case for \$75, or in gold-filled and other metal cases at reasonably low prices. There are no other watches to equal them in reliability, style or long service.

# THE FARM



Every farm should have some kind of a work shop, and, if possible, it should be made comfortable enough so that it can be used on cold winter days. There are many odd jobs that can be attended to during the winter which will not be if there is no place where the work can be done in comfort. A light, sunny corner of the barn might do, though a separate building, or part of a building where a little fire could be kept in severe weather, would pay. Not only do most men enjoy tinkering with tools, but the boys enjoy it also, and it may be made an important part of their education.

### Kansas Soil Survey.

A report of the reconnaissance soil survey of the western part of Kansas has just been made to Secretary Wilson. The work was done by a party of experts from the Bureau of Soils. Secretary Wilson some time ago ordered the Bureau of Soils to make an examination of the soil conditions of the semi-arid region. Surveys of western North Dakota, western South Dakota, Nebraska, and most of the semi-arid regions between them and Texas has been completed. The secretary regards the results of these surveys as of great importance.

"The results the experts of the department have reported concerning their examination of the agricultural conditions in the semi-arid country will be of great value to the people of the country, showing, as their report does," said the secretary, "the condition of the soils; what they are best adapted to, and how they can be improved by up-to-date methods of farming."

### The Extra Dollar.

According to Prof. J. H. Worsé of the North Dakota Agricultural College, it requires approximately \$7 per acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on the investment, cost of seed, wear and tear on farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth of labor as is now realized from the seven dollars' worth of unavoidable labor and investment. Consequently, if farmers would devote one-third of their land to growing corn and alfalfa, neither of which interferes with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put one-third more labor, thus made available, on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, they would grow more wheat than where they spread their energies over one-third larger acreage. The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would insure them a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock, would vastly improve the productivity of the soil.

### Tanning Skins.

Many a boy who has been successful with trap or gun would be glad to save some of the fur skins secured as a souvenir or for some purpose, such as making lap robes, rugs, etc. He is quite often prevented from doing this because of the expense when the work is done by a skilled tanner or else by the lack of knowledge of how to do it himself.

There are several processes by which hides may be tanned with the fur on, but the following is about as cheap and handy as any:

Wash the hide in warm water, remove all flesh matter from the inner surface and loose dirt from the hair side. Now wash in strong, rather warm soap suds. The old-fashioned soft soap made from wood ashes is best. Either rub by hand or gently on a washboard. As soon as thoroughly cleansed and rinsed, press as much of the water out as possible. Add the following mixture to the flesh side: Common salt and ground alum, one-fourth ounce each, and one-half ounce of borax, dissolved in one quart of hot water. When sufficiently cool to work with the hand, add enough

rye meal to make a thick paste. Spread the mixture on the flesh side, fold, and let remain in a shady, airy place for two weeks; then remove the paste and wash. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side thoroughly with a dull knife; rub with the hands until the skin is soft and pliable.

### National Road Improvement.

Advanced views on the subject of road improvement and the relation of good roads to national progress and prosperity, will mark President Taft's address at the first congress of the American Association for Highway Improvement to be held in Richmond November 20-23.

The foremost engineers, road officials, traffic experts, legislators, railroad officials, manufacturers, contractors and agriculturists who have been devoting their attention to the problems of road construction, maintenance and administration, will be brought together at Richmond.

In the field of road construction intricate problems have arisen to puzzle farmers as well as automobilists, especially with regard to the adaptation of construction to meet the destructive effects of modern traffic.

Director Logan Waller Page, of the United States office of public roads, has made various experiments which have shown the best types of road for the various kinds of traffic, but the results of these experiments are not generally known throughout the various states. Mr. Page, who, aside from his official position at the head of the government office of public roads, is the president of the American Association for Highway Improvement, will tell something of these experiments at the road congress.

Every state in the Union is vitally interested in the road building and maintenance problem, and practically every state will be represented either by its governor or some other high official. Road officials of most all the states likewise will be present.

Road maintenance has been almost entirely neglected in the United States, with the result that deterioration of the best constructed roads represents a preventable loss aggregating millions of dollars annually.

Just now there is a tendency toward remedial action looking to the adoption of continuous and systematic maintenance, and the great road congress at Richmond is expected to co-ordinate this part of the road movement and help to bring about better maintenance of roads throughout the country.

It is also expected that efforts will be made to develop more uniformity in legislation passed by the various state legislatures and to show the advantages of bond issues for road building and maintenance.

### Not Run for Profit.

In the center of Chicago is over a million dollars' worth of property that is used only a few weeks a year. The rest of the time it is a silent yet eloquent tribute to an institution that foregoes profits so that mankind may benefit from the services it alone is peculiarly fitted to confer.

It is like a great world-wide university maintained and equipped throughout the year but unused except during a brief period when, for the lasting benefit of humanity, it throws open its portals and says to the farmer: "Come here. Study and learn all that has been achieved in the great industry of breeding and raising live stock. Come to this world-wide clinic where the choicest animals of the world are collected; where theories are proved or disproved in real flesh and blood. Get information. Acquire facts. Study results and get your pointers at first hand from big breeders, brainy live stock specialists, eminent college professors, and successful farmers, who come here to help themselves as well as you.

This great university—this world-wide congress of progress in animal breeding and raising—is known as the International Live Stock Exposition, organized 12 years ago and held this year from December 2 to 9, at the International Amphitheater, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

## Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write

## UPLANDS of ARKANSAS

### VIRGIN SOIL at \$15 PER ACRE

**\$600 Will Buy 40 Acres—\$3.00 Per Acre Cash—Balance on Terms of only \$7.86 Monthly**

**THE** Fort Smith Lumber Company, one of the oldest and largest corporations in the Southwest, is selling 35,000 acres of positively virgin soil in the beautiful uplands of Arkansas. This Company is not in the land business; our vocation is lumber. We bought the property many years ago for the timber on it. This we have cut away and the land—which absolutely has been proved to be as productive and fertile as any in the world—has been an expense and a burden to us. This is why we are offering it at such a small price per acre, and why we are providing unusual advantages—such as our FREE Life Insurance and Non-Forfeiture Clauses.

#### SOME OF THE FEATURES OF OUR LAND

You can buy 40 acres of this land for \$7.86 per month after you have paid the deposit we require of \$3 per acre. Here are some of the features of this land.

**SOIL**—Red loam, with red clay sub-soil, heavily impregnated with iron.

**RAINFALL**—Droughts unknown; 13.48 inches fell this summer.

**LOCATION**—In the center of Arkansas, Yell and Perry counties; midway between Little Rock and Fort Smith; no part of the land more than 2 1/2 miles from main line of Rock Island.

**CLIMATE**—Averages about 80 degrees in summer and 40 degrees in winter; altitude, 1,100 feet; no fever, no mosquitoes; fine water obtainable at from 20 to 60 feet.

**CROPS**—Especially fine for fruit. Cotton, corn, all grains and grasses, strawberries, melons, etc., thrive there. Excellent for cattle and poultry raising on account of climate.

We give settlers our personal assistance—furnish them lumber and fencing at wholesale price, etc. Any bank in Kansas City or Dun's or Bradstreet's will tell you about the standing and integrity of this Company. This advertisement gives you only a few facts about our land.

**SEND TODAY FOR OUR SPECIAL FREE BOOKLET**

In this there is a conservative statement of what our land offers. It contains many illustrations taken on the land. You'll be interested. Cut out the coupon and send in your name today for one of these free booklets.

#### OPINIONS OF SOME OF THOSE WHO HAVE BOUGHT LAND OF US

"Will sell for \$100 an acre in five years."—J. C. Witt, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"Looks like a case of Oklahoma five or six years ago."—W. N. Robinson, Tulsa, Okla.

"Much better than represented."—C. G. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.

"Better than lots of places that could not be bought for \$100 an acre."—W. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo.

We began selling this land Feb. 1, 1911, and up to date we have sold 12,000 acres. Many of the buyers have already settled on the land.

**Fort Smith Lumber Co.**

294 MIDLAND BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

**OLA, ARKANSAS**

**FORT SMITH LUMBER CO., OLA, ARKANSAS**

or 204 MIDLAND BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please send me your Free Booklet on the Uplands of Arkansas.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Planting Potatoes.

For the last few years I have read several articles on planting small, whole potatoes, and the writers have claimed it is best to plant whole ones, as the yield and quality would be better, as it is the way nature reproduced crops before men raised potatoes. So this year I tried six rows about eight rods long and gave them the same soil and cultivation, and they had every chance to grow. The cut potatoes had, and the same varieties were used, the Early Ohio and the Early. Now the whole potatoes reproduced more tops and more potatoes, but there were only small ones, and none of them got as large and as where the eyes were one to a piece and one piece in a hill, and it took more hills of the whole potatoes to make a 12-quart bucket full. I shall try the experiment again next year and see the results. I notice that a good many people select potatoes that have the most eyes and leaves too many eyes on a cut piece, and plant them too close in the row. One eye to a piece and a piece every two feet in the row is close enough to get quality potatoes, and too many people cut the blossom end of the potato. That has the most eyes in one piece and that makes them too thick in the hill and too many small ones. I planted 22 eyes of the Early Six Weeks this year and got about 28 quarts of potatoes, and there was one eye to the piece and one piece to the hill and the hills were two feet apart and only needed four quarts of a bushel."—J. F. GAMBO, Republican City, Neb.

This is a question that has been discussed for many years and probably will be for some time to come. There have been numerous experiments with seed potatoes, but the one recently reported from the North Dakota station will probably most nearly fit the circumstances of our Nebraska subscriber.

In this experiment both large and small seed were used whole, and these were compared with cut seed. The small, whole seed was planted at the rate of 13.6 bushels per acre. This produced 88.9 bushels per acre, of which 82.3 per cent were marketable. The cash value of the yield per acre, after deducting cost of seed, was \$30.32. With the large, whole seed there was used 16.5 bushels of seed per acre, which produced 162.3 bushels, of which 92.4 per cent were marketable. These netted \$30.20 per acre. With cut seed only 14 bushels of seed per acre was needed. These yielded 115.7 bushels per acre, of which 96 per cent were marketable, and the net returns from this planting were \$109.36 per acre.

From this it will be seen that the cut seed produced much more heavily than the small whole seed, and required the smallest amount in planting. The whole experiment would seem to leave the planter a choice between using cut seed and large whole seed. It will then be seen that when the large whole seed is used the cost of seed for planting will be heavy because of the increased amount of seed necessary. While the field was correspondingly heavy, there would be a greater risk.

It is a well established fact that an increase in the amount of seed will bring an increased yield, but just how far this can be carried has not been determined. One fact seems to have been demonstrated from this and other experiments, and that is that it does not pay to use whole small potatoes for seed.

### How to Renovate Neglected Orchards.

Much is being accomplished nowadays with these old neglected orchards by renovation. By renovation is meant plowing, pruning, fertilizing, spraying, digging out the borers, and in short, giving the orchards a thorough house-cleaning.

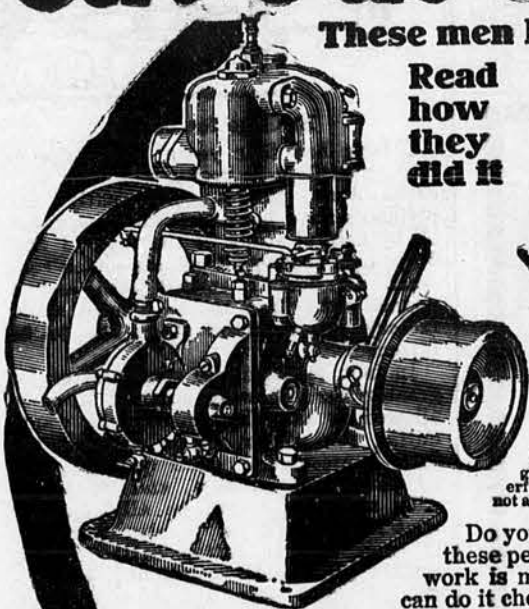
Where the orchards are planted too close and the tree tops are so high that they are out of reach of the spray nozzle, a rather severe heading-in will be of great benefit. This pruning is one of the first things to be considered in the renovating process. It can, if necessity compels, be done at almost any time of the year. It is better to do it in the late winter or early spring. The long leggy branches should be shortened in, all the dead wood should be cut out and all the branches that cross and in any way should be removed without hesitation.

It may be that the succeeding season there will be quite a crop of water sprouts. These may be taken out at any time, but it is easiest and cheapest to take them out while they are still small and before they begin to crowd the trees. If the feeding is properly balanced, however, there will not be much annoyance from this source.

After the brush is cleared away (and

# Cut Out the Hard Work

These men have cut out the hard work



Read how they did it

### Saved This Man's Crop

R. O. GREGG, Havelock, Neb.—"I have been using your all-purpose engine on my 8-foot binder the last two seasons. It works excellently. The average cost per day is about 50 cents, and I have been cutting 15 to 25 acres per day. I would certainly recommend it as a horse-drawn binder, and without the engine I could not have saved my crop last year when it was so wet. It is the best all-round engine for any farmer to have."

### Never Saw Its Equal

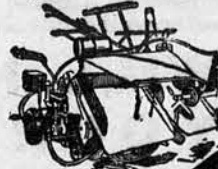
R. A. BURNS, Geneva, Neb.—"I have never seen the equal of the 4 H. P. 4-cycle Farm Cushman for smooth, steady power and noiseless operation, and I have used several other makes." Mr. Burns is using the Cushman for pumping, spraying, grinding, sawing, etc. The Farm Cushman is the engine for all power work on the farm.

### The Light Weight Wonder

N. E. WARNER, Bunkerhill, Kan., says the 4 H. P. Farm Cushman is a light weight wonder for steady speed and power. He grinds nearly 40 bushels of corn an hour with it. He returned an unsatisfactory 2-cycle engine to another company and bought the Farm Cushman.

### Power for Women's Work

SAMUEL GIESEKE, Courtland, Minn.—"The Farm Cushman saves my wife 52 backaches a year on washdays alone. It also does the churning, pumping, grinding and shelling. I shelled over 1,000 bushels of corn last fall with the powerful little engine. It saved me an extra team last harvest on the binder. I could not afford to be without the Farm Cushman."



The Cushman is the original binder engine.



out the hard work. The Farm Cushman is a 4-cycle engine of 4 horse power rating, but develops 5 horse power easily. It is not a one-purpose engine, but is designed and built specially for all power work on the farm. Runs at any speed.

# Get a Farm Cushman

Its weight is under 200 lbs. Like automobile and aeroplane engines, it secures greatest power with least possible weight. It consumes gasoline according to the work it is doing by means of a special automatic throttle governor. If the "load" is light, fuel consumed is small. At any work up to its capacity of over 5 actual horse power, cost for gasoline is less than 1 cent per hour for each horse power. Our book tells all about it. Let us send it to you free.

Cushman Motor Works

2048 N. ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

it is surprising to see how large a quantity of prunings a few neglected trees will yield) the orchard should be plowed and harrowed and the surface made fine. Anyone who has broken a 20-year-old blue grass sod in an orchard will appreciate why the trees suffer from it. A few surface roots may be cut by the plowing. Never mind that, but go ahead. Get the ground fine and keep it cultivated till mid-summer, then sow a cover crop which will protect the ground till it is turned under the following spring.

Along with the cultivation should be a liberal amount of fertilizer. In the use of fertilizer in orchards, you must avoid too much nitrogen. For this reason, heavy mulching with barnyard manure is to be recommended only for such orchards as indicate by their small annual growth, and by their scanty and light foliage, that nitrogen is lacking. For soils of fair natural fertility and when a nitrogen-gathering cover crop, such as clover, crimson clover, cowpeas or vetch, may be grown, the following formula is suggested:

A thousand to 1,500 pounds per acre of a mixture containing 1 part (100 pounds) each of ground bone, acid phosphate and muriate of potash. On soils that are somewhat exhausted, 125 pounds nitrate of soda may be used in addition.

In order to get the greatest returns from the fertilizer, it should be thoroughly worked into the soil. This can be accomplished very well by applying it to the surface just before plowing. The plowing and working of the ground will get the fertilizer pretty thoroughly incorporated, and the trees will soon show the beneficial effect of its presence.

After the neglected orchard has been thus treated, an intelligent application of the spray pump will generally complete its cure.—C. G. WOODBURY, Purdue Experiment Station.

### Sheep Feeding in Kansas.

Indications now are that there will be more sheep fed in Kansas this winter than for many years past. The experience of feeders last season was not of the best, but both market and feed conditions are better now, and this, together with the apparent shortage of both hogs and cattle, would seem to promise well for the sheep men.

It is doubtful if any country is more exactly suited to the profitable handling of sheep than central and western Kansas. With an abundance of roughage, plenty of Kafir or milo and alfalfa hay, there are few farming sections with



## Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

Freight Paid To Any Station East of Rocky Mountain, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.10 per roll.  
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, \$1.30 per roll.  
THREE-PLY .... Weighs 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 COMPANY, Dept. S26, East St. Louis, Ill.

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New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are cast in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are tooled. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our price and description before buying.

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\$15.00 PER ACRE & UP—EASY PAYMENTS

Productive soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, close markets, unsurpassed school and social advantages. Now, while you think of it, write for the latest issue of "THE SOUTHERN HOMESSEEKER," other literature and low excursion rates. Address F. H. LEBLANC, Agr'l Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2026, Roanoke, Va.

YEARLY RAINFALL 45 INCHES

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BEST ALL PURPOSE FOWLS IN EXISTENCE

GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

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.

better or cheaper feeds, while the climate leaves little to be desired.

One extensive feeder, Andrew Gardner, of Reno county, gives his own experience and his plans for the 10,000 New Mexico lambs which he is now feeding near Hutchinson. He says:

"I am feeding my lambs on a ration of silage and Kafir corn. Kafir corn is an excellent feed for sheep, anyway. Mixed with the juicy silage, the combination is a good one. I feed the Kafir corn in the whole state, and the lambs seem to eat it ravenously. The fatten-

ing properties of such a ration cannot be doubted, and I am confident that it will prove a success. The question of feed is one that is agitating feeders of live stock more at present than at any other time. If we can cheapen the feed, we shall take a long stride towards making feeding more profitable. No one doubts that corn made into silage will go farther than the corn in the rough, with the fodder mixed with it.

"There will be fed in that vicinity this winter about 20,000 lambs. This is probably about the normal number."



## Clay, Robinson & Company's LIVE STOCK REPORT

### WILL HELP YOU IN YOUR BUSINESS

Mr. F. E. Ertel, Haddam, Kan., was on the market recently and purchased three cars of Feeders through us. While there he took occasion to speak of the "Live Stock Report" as follows:

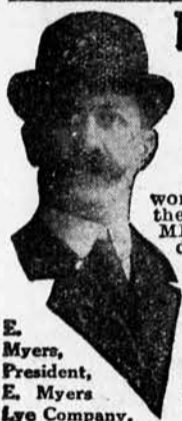
"I don't know where you first got hold of my name, but the paper arrived at my house one day. I opened it and read one of the articles, a fine one too, advising the immediate purchase of Feeders. I took the hint and went and bought. Everything happened just as predicted in the 'Report.' I decided that a paper like that was just the kind for men like me, and that the firm publishing it was worthy of my patronage. I consider 'The Live Stock Report' the most valuable paper of its kind published in this country."

Above letter speaks for itself. The "Report" is a 16-page weekly ILLUSTRATED market and general live stock paper published by us from Chicago, but covering all the leading markets. Any person who ships one or more cars of live stock per year can have the paper for merely the cost of postage, viz.: 50c per year. We do not solicit nor desire subscriptions from persons who market no live stock, as the paper costs us three times the amount charged. In other words, subscribers receive \$1.50 value for 50c. We guarantee to refund the price upon request of any subscriber who does not find the paper worth to him many times the amount paid. SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TODAY, WITH 50 CENTS, AND RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR 12 MONTHS.

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at the Ten Principal Markets



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President,  
E. Myers  
Lye Company.

## Let Me Show You How Feeding Merry War Lye Cures Your Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known.

This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

### The Cost is But a Trifle

Merry War Lye is NOT ONLY THE BEST protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases; keeping them on their feet, with hearty appetites; toning them up; making them fat and sleek; insuring prime condition in the shortest possible time for top notch prices—BUT it is the LEAST EXPENSIVE AS WELL.

### For Hog Cholera

The following letters are but samples of hundreds that come every week, telling how glad farmers and hog raisers are that they know about Merry War Lye.

Mrs. B. Abolt, Mo., writes as follows: "Fed Merry War Lye twice a day. It prevented our hogs from getting cholera, while our neighbors lost all of theirs."

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla.: "I have been feeding Merry War Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like these as could be desired.

### Feed Merry War Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Lye makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

### Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

At All Leading Dealers Most dealers handle Merry War Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating your dealer's name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on, "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,

Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



### Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War Lye will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Lye safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Lye that produces the fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War is the only Lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs—the greatest Hog Remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake that any lye will do the work which is claimed for Merry War Lye—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hog profits and are sorely disappointed.

Merry War Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for \$4.80—at Grocers' Druggists' and Feed Dealers'. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for Merry War Lye—because there are no substitutes.

### Follow These Directions

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

# LIVE STOCK



### Ensilage for Beef.

I have had four years' experience in feeding ensilage to beef cattle, with very satisfactory results. My early experiences have been somewhat improved on by careful study of the feed. I find 20 pounds ensilage, 3 pounds cotton seed meal, 10 pounds shelled corn and 5 pounds clover hay makes a most satisfactory ration where steers are to be fattened.

In fact, ensilage will spoil a steer for grazing the following summer if he is allowed to eat what ensilage he wants during the winter, as he will get too fat. I presume a small quantity, say 10 pounds of ensilage, and more hay with no grain, might be all right for wintering steers for grazing purposes. It costs less to fatten cattle on the rations previously mentioned than a straight grain ration and steers do much better. Care must be taken to not allow ensilage to become exposed to the air after taking out of the silo, as it deteriorates very rapidly, and stock must be kept sufficiently hungry to eat the feed as soon as it is put into the troughs.—C. A. Brook, Washington, Ia.

### Cholera or Worms?

There seems to be a very well defined opinion among swine breeders that the so-called hog cholera, of which so much has been said in the newspapers this fall, may not be the genuine article after all.

It is a well-established fact that new corn, and especially wormy corn, will produce digestive disorders which frequently result in death. It is also well established that intestinal worms are a fruitful source of disease and death, and when these two combine, as they seem to have done this fall, there is heavy loss.

In a recent interview, Mr. A. M. Rinehart of Smith Center, one of the largest breeders of Duroc Jerseys in Northern Kansas, is quoted as saying that he is emphatic in his belief that the trouble has been caused by worms, and he arrived at that opinion after exhaustive examination of hogs that died in his neighborhood. All the carcasses examined, he said, showed the presence of four varieties of worms, but none of the well-known signs of cholera. His neighbor, Mr. Taylor, says that his hogs do not act like cholera infected ones at all. They eat regularly right up to the day of their death, but appear to be very weak. Some of them get too weak to walk, but will eat feed when it is offered them.

Many others are led to believe the disease is not cholera by the failure of the serum sent out from the Agricultural College to prevent the introduction of the scourge in so many instances. Most all the leading breeders are hopeful that cold weather will serve to stamp out the disease, as it has so many times in the past, and that next spring will see an end of the swine raiser's troubles.

### Prevention of Disease in Hogs.

Of all the various classes of stock produced upon the farm no class has been more remunerative to the farmers of this country than swine. This is due to the fact that they will produce more pounds of meat from a bushel of corn or 100 pounds of any feedstuff than any other class of animals. At the present day one of the most serious troubles which the farmer who grows swine has to contend with is that of disease. Disease in its various forms as it attacks swine causes the farmers of this country millions of dollars of losses annually. This being the case, it is very important that every precaution possible should be taken to prevent the same. Swine, unlike other animals, do not respond readily to treatment, once they become affected with any kind of disease. With other animals it is possible to treat them and in many instances save a large percentage when disease of any kind appears in the flock. The opposite is true in the swine herd. Thus we readily see the necessity of using the greatest precaution in preventing disease.

For many years we were somewhat in the dark as to the cause of disease in swine. Science, however, has given

us much light on this subject. It is now very generally understood that most forms of disease are due to a germ which can be very readily transferred from place to place. Since this is the basis of a large amount of the trouble, we can readily see the importance of using every precaution possible to keep the animals in a cleanly condition. Most of these germs or bacteria thrive and make their greatest growth under filthy conditions. Scientists claim that most germs cannot withstand sunlight; thus the importance of having plenty of sunlight in the yards and pens which are used for swine breeding or feeding purposes. These pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected very often. By following such a practice the health of the herd can be very much improved. Another point which has been a beneficial influence on the health of the animals is the kind of feed fed. Some feedstuffs seem to be influential in keeping the digestive system in good order. Others have the opposite effect.

Among the various feedstuffs which are not conducive to the best health of the animals may be mentioned corn. Still, corn is used in many instances as the sole grain ration for swine. A variety of feeds is claimed to be very beneficial in this respect. Oilmeal, roots, forage crops, shorts, skim-milk and such other feeds are all supposed to have a favorable influence upon the digestive system, thus are beneficial in keeping the animals in good health.

Another important point from a health standpoint is exercise. Where swine are confined in small, damp, filthy yards, it is next to impossible to prevent disease. The surroundings are just right and if disease should come in the neighborhood it makes an excellent place for it to start. Swine are not unlike people in many respects. Some people, especially those who are in good health, are oftentimes exposed to typhoid fever and other germ diseases without danger. On the other hand, people who are not in good health when exposed to any such disease are very susceptible to the same. The same thing is true in the case of swine.

Another important point which will be found to be very helpful in case disease should break out in the herd is that of having the hogs scattered over the farm. By so doing disease may break out in one place and the remainder of the hogs on the farm not be affected at all. On the other hand, if they are bunched up in small yards, and disease should break out, in many instances the entire flock will be affected before it is noticed. In such an instance the only thing to do is to separate the hogs as soon as disease is observed, disinfect all thoroughly and transfer them to other yards.

Worms cause much trouble in swine. They may be prevented by judicious feeding and the use of some of the well-known preventives on the market.

In introducing or purchasing new stock upon the farm the greatest precaution possible should be taken, else disease will oftentimes be brought in this way. No animal should come upon any farm without being thoroughly infected and then quarantined for two or three weeks before being allowed near the rest of the animals. In this way, should the animal be affected with any disease, it will have plenty of time to develop the same. Many men have brought hog cholera and other very disastrous diseases upon their farms in this way. They have purchased a hog from what was supposed to be a healthy herd. They have taken the same home and put him with the rest of their swine. In 10 days or two weeks the animal will show symptoms of sickness. This is usually followed by other hogs showing the same symptoms. By a little carelessness in this way oftentimes a entire herd of swine has been wiped out by hog cholera. The hog in question may have come from a healthy farm, but in being shipped over some railroad may have been exposed to cholera, thus contracting the disease. A hog which has been brought upon the farm, quarantined for three weeks, and then appears to be in perfect health, can safely be introduced into the herd.—PROF. W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa Station.

## Are You Fattening Lice or Hogs?

A hog that has to spend its energy up against the fence post to allay the itch of lice can't grow. Wasted energy means wasted pork. Besides, lice suck the nutrition from hogs—they really rob you in two ways. Lice will never trouble your hogs if you dip them with

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

This is the greatest lice and parasite killer known. It meets the U. S. Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab and is guaranteed of uniform strength. This germicide is also splendid for curing scab and sheep ticks, spraying horses and cattle and cleansing sewers, stables, sinks, troughs, etc. Write for free Dip booklet.

One gallon Dip makes from 75 to 100 gallons effective solution.

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The Star Manufacturing Co., 85 Depot Street, New Lexington, Ohio.

## The Great American Hog

(Continued from page 5.)

losses from cholera or other diseases. However, his figures would give one the impression that he got up the statistics of the poultry business in advertising the American hen. It takes a great statistician to get ahead of a hen crank. We can all remember in the early days how the small farmer raised but a few pigs to consume the refuse of his garden and the little skimmed milk that was not used in the family, to furnish his family with the good old-fashioned home-made sausage, spare ribs, head cheese, bacon and pork, such as cannot be improved on at the present day.

The small mechanic and the Irishman who worked on the section each had his pig to furnish the winter meat and the few luxuries that it furnished. At the present day the American hog not only supplies the various products of his carcass in the eatable line to the wants of the people of the civilized world, but also furnishes lubricating oils, brushes, combs, buttons, knife handles and other ornaments of various kinds; and even the blood, a portion of the bone and waste scraps of meat not otherwise used are manufactured by the great packing houses into by-products to be used as feed, among which is blood-meal, bone-meal and a preparation known as tankage, which latter is considered one of the best protein feeds yet discovered and is very valuable to combine with corn meal or other fat-forming feeds for use in the production of pork, coming as near, when proper amounts are used, to making a balanced ration as can be found. When tankage is used in connection with corn or corn meal for the finishing up of hogs, it should be used in the proportion of about 80 per cent corn or meal to 20 per cent tankage. When used with mixed feeds of various kinds, such as wheat middlings, ground corn and oats, or barley and middlings, about 12 per cent tankage is sufficient. If skimmed milk is used to mix these feeds, 5 to 10 per cent of tankage would be sufficient.

You will note by the number of various by-products manufactured from the hog that there is absolutely no waste in the slaughter of swine at the present day; that after he has passed through one of the great killing and curing establishments, there is nothing lost in the process but the squeal, and I have been told, at the present day, even this is taken on the records and is reproduced by the Edison phonographs, and the farmer, after he returns home from selling his hogs, can by buying the record and placing it in his phonograph, hear the familiar squeal of his favorite bunch of hogs, though they have passed to the happy hunting ground, even though he be sitting by his table at the fireside. This all goes to show how completely and economically the manufacturer handles the business of slaughtering and the curing of meats.

There are some farmers who do not like the work of handling and breeding swine, nor the feeding and care it requires to make it a success. Such people should let this business alone, for to succeed in the handling of any kind of farm stock, one must like the animals and the work that is required in their care. One often hears the remark, "As dirty as a pig." This is certainly a villification of the animal which Benjamin Franklin's colored servant said was "the only gentleman in England," from the fact that he was the only animal that did not have to work in that country. Now, as a matter of fact, the hog is not naturally a dirty animal. In most respects he is more cleanly than any of our domestic animals, and unless closely confined in small quarters he will always keep himself and his bed clean. In this respect he is far more tidy than the horse or cow. Of course, he being an animal that cannot perspire, suffers more from the heat, and if he can find nothing cleaner in which he can cool his body, he will wallow in a mud hole. Many up-to-date farmers at the present time build a bathing pool in which fresh water can be run daily or continually if one has a spring on his farm. These are built from ten feet wide to about twenty feet long and at a depth of ten or twelve inches of cement with an outlet, and in this manner the hogs can have a cool bath without any mud. This is a splendid thing to have on the farm, and by pouring a little disinfectant and a little crude oil every few days into this bathing pool, a hog breeder or feeder will never be molested with lousy hogs. It also keeps the skin in a healthy condition and is really a benefit to the hogs.

## Do Your Work With a HART-PARR Gas Tractor

(The Modern Farm Horse)

Rugged Construction | All Parts Accessible | Easily Handled  
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HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa



### New Times, New Things

The old fertilizer formulas are giving way to the new. At every farmers' meeting one subject should be the fertilizer formula



that will furnish a balanced ration to the crop and keep up the fertility of the soil. To do this the fertilizer should contain at least as much

## POTASH

as Phosphoric Acid. Our note book has condensed facts essential in farmers' meetings and plenty of space to record the new things that you hear. Let us send one to you before your Institute meets.

A supply of these is furnished by request to every institute held in several states. We will be glad to send a supply delivered free of charge to every Institute, Grange or Farmers' Club Officer on request. It contains no advertising matter.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.  
93 Nassau Street, New York

I once heard a gentleman say that a hog is a machine, one that oils itself, puts ten bushels of feed into less space than a bushel measure and in doing so doubles the value of the feed used, then carries it to market on his back. Corn, barley, oats, grass, clover, alfalfa, rape, or any of the by-products of these loaned to a well bred hog, is money at big interest—in fact, it has been called a mint; the grains and grasses are the bullion which, put into the hog, is transmuted into pork; and it is an honest mint and gives 16 ounces of avoirdupois of edible meat. Properly bred, intelligently fed and handled, this autocratic porker will pay off our debts, furnish the money to improve the farm, remodel the old home, furnish it up-to-date, as well as furnish the means to send the farm boys to the agricultural colleges of the country, thus making them better prepared to farm and better and broader men in every respect than they would otherwise be.

The breeding of swine with me has been made a specialty for over thirty-four years, and it has been in fact, as well, a pleasure and a profit. Of course, this business has not all been a bed of roses by any means. Like all other kinds of business it has its dark days as well as bright ones. For the last few years the prices on live hogs have been extremely high, yet, on the other hand, the grains that have had to be used in making this high-priced product have also been extremely high, that the profits have been a little more during the last five years than they were during the period of five-cent pork and thirty-cent corn. So much for the hog in general.



### Here Is Warmth

Yes—and dryness, too! And perfect fit! And good looks! All in all, the most serviceable body protectors you can wear.

Made for Western farmers in our own big factories. Absolutely guaranteed.

### Ideal Duck and Corduroy Coats

Big and roomy short coats and ulsters, single or double breasted, cut true to size. Lined with sheepskin or fancy blanket material. Wide, stormproof collars of corduroy or fur. Sleeves cut full, with large armholes. All seams double stitched, and guaranteed not to rip. Pockets reinforced—buttonholes, too! Patent buttons or clasp fasteners which can't pull off. Some of these coats have knit wristlets, and sleeves faced with sheepskin. Sizes for boys and men.

We also make Ideal sheepskin-lined vests, Ideal overalls, jumpers and work shirts, and Ideal dress shirts. For 25 years they've filled the bill.

All these goods are probably sold in your town. If not, tell us the name of the store you deal at, and we'll send you our fine booklet and an interesting novelty for the children.

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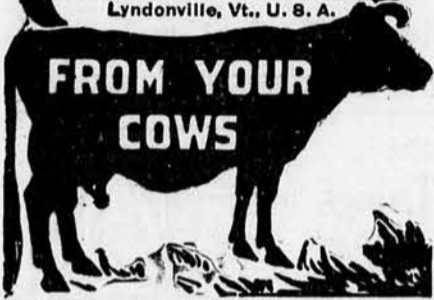
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# DAIRY



This country will never see the day when there will be an overproduction of dairy products. With the wider spread of the dairy interests has come an increased price for good milk cows, as well as for dairy products. As people more generally understand the food value of milk, the demand for it will continue to grow.

Animals that receive good care seldom get sick, but go on working for you all the time. Cows are like men in one respect. They like a variety in their food and will do much better work when they feel like it. Keep them feeling like it all the time. The hardest kick the cow can give you is when she hits your pocketbook.

The late summer and fall rains were especially favorable to dairy farmers, as they furnished an abundant supply of milo, Kafir and sorghum for grain and roughage and developed the late alfalfa crops. With plenty of sorghum in some of its varieties and big alfalfa hay stacks, neither the dairy farmer nor the beef farmer need worry very much about any shortage of corn which might occur.

The enormous increase in the consumption of ice cream during the last few years has greatly increased the demand for a high quality of fresh cream for its manufacture. Dairy farmers who live near by towns where this demand exists, find a profitable daily market, while some men of broad experience, are urging the farmers to manufacture ice cream at home where the market conditions will warrant it.

Experience teaches, in many cases, that while green cured alfalfa is the only kind that will bring a fair price on the market, it is the brown cured hay that is best relished by the cows. This does not mean spoiled hay or that which has been discolored by sun and rain, but it does mean that which was put in the mow so green that it will heat a little. This method seems to preserve the more valuable qualities and to add a relish for the cows.

Much depends upon how the calf is started into life. Beef raisers say they must never allow an animal to lose its calf fat. This means that it must continue its development into a beef animal from the time it is calved. The same is true in regard to dairy calves. If a heifer calf is to be raised for milking purposes every care should be taken of its daily life from the time of its birth. It pays big dividends to do it.

Silo building has broken all records this year, and yet it is only in its infancy. The value of ensilage has long been recognized for a winter ration for dairy cows. Now it is found to be equally valuable as a summer ration and for other classes of cattle and for sheep, horses and hogs. The only question which seems not to have been finally solved and about which there is much discussion is the kind of silo to use. The experience of our readers would make valuable reading in these columns. Will you send it?

## Kerry and Dexter Cattle.

American breeders of Kerry and Dexter cattle have organized a national association for the development of their interests and the registration of their animals. The American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club was organized with Prof. C. S. Plumb, Ohio State University, Columbus, O., as secretary.

These little cattle seem like toys to the American who is familiar with the Holstein, but they have fine records as producers. Twenty quarts a day is not an unusual record, though this seems hardly possible from a cow that is about the size of a Shetland pony.

The Kerrys are always black, and weigh up to 900 pounds, while the Dexters may be either solid black or red, though the reds are not often seen in this country. Both breeds are much alike in appearance and producing powers and their ability as dairy cattle has gained for them many friends in this

country. They are hardy and easy keepers, while their small size makes them easy to feed and care for.

## Butter.

If there is any kind of food that comes near to holding the importance of milk as a human food, that article is butter. Some people don't like butter, but they are too few in number to mention. Most of us find it difficult to get along without butter if compelled to do so, and when it is not on the table we feel that there is a big "something" lacking to make the meal complete, says the Jersey Bulletin.

The commonest food set on our tables is bread and butter, and it is so common, in fact, that we do not realize as we should its importance and value as a food. The greatest value of butter probably lies in its indirect value as a lubricator for the body. You may have never thought of it in that way before, but the writer feels that butter is one of the main necessities in maintaining a good healthy digestion. In fact, it seems as necessary to the human body as lubricating oil is to machinery. Of course, too much butter can be eaten, with ill effects, but it is the same with any other food.

Many people sometimes "kick" on paying what they call high prices for butter, especially when the price goes up in the winter season of the year, and, of course, their objections may be legitimate if the quality is poor, but, considering the great care required in producing and keeping this delicate product, the highest market price set is not too high when the quality is the best. And particularly when people resort to buying oleomargarine, claiming that it is "cheaper," even the best quality of this latter product is high, in price as compared with butter, when flavor and the difference between a natural product and an artificial product is considered.

## Co-operation.

There is more than the usual talk about co-operation and other efforts to eliminate the profits of middlemen in handling food products. Co-operative effort is one of the greatest things that human beings can undertake, and while the middleman in some lines—notably the fresh milk trade—take an unfair portion of the price that the consumer pays, we can't help but wonder whether there are not more profitable fields for co-operation in farming than in the marketing of its products. Co-operative effort, directed in the line of production, reducing labor expense, the use of better machinery, in the purchase of feeds, in improving the quality of the products sold—cream in particular—in cow testing, breeding and so on, would be vastly more in line with the abilities of the present generation of farmers. The time will come beyond a doubt when our farmers will have advanced sufficiently to handle the intricacies of marketing on an extensive scale, but they will have to learn a lot first; they must drill themselves thoroughly and must, above all, have the true co-operative spirit. They can acquire this by co-operating to solve the simpler problems of economy that are near at hand. In almost innumerable instances farmers and dairymen have failed to stick together and run a co-operative creamery in competition with individually owned plants, in the light of which it is difficult for the ordinary observer to enthuse over plans to displace the middlemen in our big markets and under our complicated conditions, much as some need to be displaced.—W. H. Saylor.

## Gasoline Engines on Dairy Farms.

If I owned a dairy farm I would certainly have a gasoline engine for operating my separator. I would have a milk house near enough to my residence so it would be convenient to have an abundant supply of hot water for cleaning the separator and all dairy utensils. I would have a well in the milk house and operate the pump with the engine. I would also have a tank of cold water for caring for my cream. Some of you may think this a great expense, but I maintain that it would

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be a question of economy. I have a friend who has a 1½ horse-power gasoline engine that cost him, I believe, \$140. This engine has been in constant use for six or seven years, with practically no expense. They have a herd of 20 Jersey cows and it costs him on an average 55 cents per month for skimming the milk twice a day from that herd of 20 cows, a little less than 1 cent each skimming. No man could skim that milk by hand for that price, if he put any value on his time. Outside of the question of labor, you will get a more exhaustive skimming, as the separator is run at a uniform speed. In connection with this, the inflow of milk is kept the same, you get cream of about the same density from day to day, thus avoiding the annoyance of variation of tests, which is one of our most common complaints. This man says: "For running our separator alone, it takes five gallons of gasoline a month at 11 cents per gallon to separate the milk from 20 cows. When we run the churn and washing machine it takes eight to ten gallons per month. We saw wood, shell corn and run the grindstone when needed."

I have tested skimmed milk caught from the separator as it is separated on the farm under ordinary conditions, and I have found in some cases the fat in the skimmed milk to actually read over 1 per cent. It would not take a man who owned a large herd very long to waste enough fat to purchase a gasoline engine.—PROF. G. L. MCKAY.

### Is He Crazy?

The owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few five-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubank Farms Company, Block 93, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for \$5 per month. Your profit should be \$1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness.

### Care of Milk and Cream in the Home.

Sanitary milk is milk from healthy cows produced and handled under conditions in which contamination from filth, bad odors and bacteria is reduced to a minimum. The production of clean and healthy milk is the most important subject with which the dairyman has to deal. Even from an economic standpoint the dairyman cannot afford to ignore the importance of producing a pure and healthful article, for we find milk produced under absolutely sanitary conditions selling for practically double the ordinary price. Needless to say, for the production of sanitary milk the dairyman must have healthy cows, sanitary barns, clean bedding and dust-free air, clean barnyard, clean cows, clean and healthy milkers, clean milk vessels, and pure water. He must feed clean, wholesome feeds, must have a sanitary milk-room and abundant facilities for the cooling of milk and cream.

But no matter how good the condition of the milk when delivered, if it is carelessly handled in the home, the milk or cream may quickly become unfit for food. The fact that vast quantities of good milk have been spoiled in the home by improper treatment prompts the writer to emphasize some of the points regarding the care of milk and cream in the home.

Few consumers have a good knowledge of milk and consequently do not know how to properly care for it. Milk and cream readily absorb odors, and collect bacteria and other impurities whenever they are exposed to the air, or placed in utensils that are not scrupulously clean. If this fact is generally understood it can easily be seen why it is objectionable to store milk, uncovered, in refrigerators or cellars, where it comes in contact with vegetables and fruits or other food products possessing strong odors. As milk is a perfect food for the human being, so is it also a perfect medium for the development of certain bacteria which may gain access to it from the dust-laden air, flies and unclean utensils. Some of these bacteria may be the germs of contagious disorders; others may cause digestive disorders, especially in infants and young children whose diet is largely milk.

Experiments have shown us that many germs which may gain access to the milk develop very rapidly while the milk remains warm. By this we may mean a temperature above 50 degrees F.

For instance, milk kept at 45 degrees F. may be kept perfectly sweet for 24 hours, while if kept at a temperature of 70 degrees F. it may sour in less than six hours. This should emphasize the importance of low temperatures in the preservation of milk and cream.

The following brief rules should enable the consumer to properly care for the milk so as to have an article that is at all times sweet and wholesome:

1.—If possible, insist on getting the milk in a bottle or other originally sealed package. Milk dipped out of a can in the street likely means that large numbers of bacteria from the air may have fallen into it.

2.—Money or tickets should not be placed in milk receptacles, as the germs clinging to these might thus gain access to the milk.

3.—Never allow the milk to stand in a warm place for any length of time, but place as soon as possible in refrigerator or ice box or other cool, clean place.

4.—Keep the milk or cream in the original package until needed for use.

5.—Carefully wipe the mouth of the bottle before pouring milk or cream from it.

6.—Do not pour back into the bottle milk which has been exposed to the air.

7.—Keep the bottle covered with paper cap or inverted tumbler as long as any milk remains in it.

8.—Do not expose uncovered milk in refrigerator containing strong smelling foods.

9.—Wash milk bottles as soon as empty and do not use milk utensils for any other purpose.

10.—Wash milk utensils in pure water and do not wipe with dish towel. It is better to boil them in clean water and set away unwiped to dry.

11.—Special precaution should be taken with the baby's milk bottles. They should be rinsed in lukewarm water, washed in hot water plus a little soda and then scalded. In selecting a feeding bottle choose one with wide mouth and no corners. Never use rubber tube between bottle and nipple.

12.—In case of contagious diseases in the house, such as typhoid, scarlet fever or diphtheria, return no milk bottles to the milkman without the permission of the health officer.—PROF. J. H. FRANDSON, Idaho.

## Buying Feeding and Selling Steers

(Continued from page 4.)

feeders who will first finish their cattle and wait for the market to suit them.

In regard to pork production in connection with steer feeding, I want to say that the gain that hogs make on the corn actually consumed by the cattle is greatly overestimated. You hear a feeder say, "Well, my cattle did not do very well, but I sold \$1,000 worth of hogs and had \$200 left." He leaves the impression that there has been \$1,200 worth of pork produced from the corn consumed by the cattle, when the fact of the matter is the hogs were worth about \$800 when they went into the feed lot, and the gain the hogs made from corn actually consumed by the cattle was very small compared with what they claimed it was. We cannot profitably feed cattle without taking the hog into consideration, and feeders ought to remember that when they are putting corn into that form, so that the cattle will get the most possible out of it, there is not quite so much left for the hogs, and I say that ear corn, where hogs can follow the cattle, will give as satisfactory results one year with another, taking into consideration beef and pork production, as most any form in which you can feed the corn. Clover hay or alfalfa hay in connection with corn is one of the best balanced rations that the farmer can produce on the farm; and if the feeder has clover or alfalfa for roughness, with corn at an average of 40 cents per bushel, I do not think he can afford to buy linseed meal at \$30 to \$35 per ton or cottonseed meal at \$25 to \$30, to feed his steers.—Before Missouri Cattle Breeders' Association.



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## POULTRY



It is reported that the turkey crop is more plentiful than last year and that prices for same at Thanksgiving will be 3 or 4 cents per pound cheaper.

And what applies to the turkey in the fattening process, will also apply to the chicken or duck or goose that is meant for the Christmas cheer. There is nothing like a young, fat, plump one.

It will only take two or three weeks to fatten up a fowl. Coop it up and feed a mash composed of cornmeal, wheat flour and milk and some beef tallow. Feed all they will eat three times a day.

Now that the leaves are falling in great profusion is a good time to rake them up and put them on the floors of the poultry house. They make the best kind of material for chickens to scratch in for their grain.

If you are contemplating killing a turkey for your Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner, it would be a good idea to put it on a fattening ration for a few weeks. There is a great difference in the taste and flavor of a plump, well-fed turkey and a lean, scrawny one.

Eggs are now selling at 30 cents per dozen at retail in Topeka. There is money in eggs for the farmer at this price. True, there are not so many hens laying now as in summer, but if the conditions were improved there would be a great many more laying. Warmer houses and a greater variety in their feed would greatly increase the laying propensities of the fowls.

During the winter months the poultry houses are apt to get damp, and some kind of absorbent material should be used on the floors of the poultry houses and under the roosts. Nothing excels dry dirt for this purpose, and if you wish to lay in a supply of it, the present time is when it should be done. The facility with which dry dirt can be procured should be an inducement to have a plentiful supply of it stored away for winter use, and the poultryman who does so will not regret it. On top of the dirt can be placed dry leaves or cut straw for the fowls to scratch in.

Carelessness and neglect are the worst enemies of any enterprise. They will wreck any undertaking, however favorable the conditions may be for the success of that undertaking. Carelessness in the poultry yard leads to all kinds of troubles. Neglect of the fowls brings in the lice, and often lets in the night prowlers. It frequently leaves a broken window till a cold storm comes and the birds are down with cold that make it possible for that terrible disease, the roup, to develop. More flocks have become unproductive from neglect than from any other cause. Unless a man can give his poultry the care they should have, he will get little satisfaction and less profit out of them. Look after the fowls and they will pay well for their keeping, but neglect them and they are a nuisance and an eyesore on any place.

## The Topeka Poultry Show.

The Topeka Show Association will hold its second annual show at the Auditorium, December 3 to 9, 1911. A great meeting is anticipated, as the Kansas branch, A. P. A., and other kindred associations are to meet in Topeka at this time. Liberal premiums are offered and several large cash specials and silver cups. A copy of the premium list can be secured by addressing the secretary, Russell F. Palmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Poultry Diseases.

**DIARRHEA.**—This is caused by some irritation of the digestive system, and may be due to the quantity of the feed, the quality of the feed or drinking water, or to climatic conditions to which the fowl has been exposed. There is a general depression, roughness of plumage, and a loss of appetite, and usually frequent expulsion of soft whitish, yellowish, or greenish excrement, the droppings becoming more liquid until severe diarrhea is present. When the

affection is at all serious, the excrement may become mixed with mucus or blood. It is important that the cause be sought out and removed. See that the birds have comfortable quarters and that they are not exposed to drafts, cold or dampness. If taken early, diarrhea can often be checked by reducing the amount of green and animal feed and feeding largely on dry feed, eliminating the moist mash. Give a teaspoonful of sweet (olive) oil as a laxative to carry off any irritating matter that may be in the intestines. In severe cases give 5 to 10 drops of laudanum to each bird.

**GAPES.**—Gapes is caused by the presence of small worms, which are attached to the lining of the trachea or windpipe, where they cause much irritation and often death to young chickens. Gapes usually occur when the chicks are from 2 to 6 weeks old. Separate the well from the sick birds and clean the coops, pens and feed and water dishes by disinfecting with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Sometimes the worms can be removed from the trachea by inserting a feather moistened with turpentine or kerosene. The oil will cause the dislodgment of the worms, and some will be drawn out with the father, while others will be expelled by coughing or sneezing. Place the chicks on a piece of paper, so that the worms may be caught and burned.

**FROSTING (frostbite).**—If the combs or wattles of fowls become frozen, and it is discovered before they thaw out, apply snow or cold water to remove the frost, for this gradual thawing will often save them. Then apply vasoline to the affected parts twice a day.

**SCALY LEGS.**—This is caused by a mite which burrows under the scales of the feet and shanks, and is considered to be infectious, but does not spread rapidly. It is noticed most frequently in old fowls. The scales can be removed by soaking their feet and shanks in warm, soapy water and by rubbing or brushing them off with a toothbrush or nailbrush. After the scales have been removed apply sulphur ointment or equal parts of melted lard and kerosene. The frequent application of kerosene has also been found effectual without the previous soaking in water.

**CHICKEN POX, OR SORE HEAD.**—This is a contagious disease caused by a fungus, and occurs in chickens, turkeys, pigeons and sometimes in geese. It is quite prevalent and very destructive among young chicks in the southern states. The disease appears as an eruption of yellow nodules about the beak, nostrils, eyes and other parts of the head. These nodules reach their full development in five to ten days, when they emit a watery discharge, which later changes to a thick yellowish matter. As the disease progresses the birds grow thin and weak, and death results. In cases of spontaneous recovery, the nodules dry up and form crust, which later crumbles away. The parasite causing it penetrates the skin of a healthy individual either through an abrasion, through punctures caused by bites of lice, etc., or less frequently through the normal skin. The disease is most prevalent during warm, damp weather, and consequently is most fatal to late-hatched chicks.

The following preventive measures should be employed: Keep affected birds from the premises; keep the house clean and dry, and hatch the chicks early. Sick birds may be treated by applying carbolic ointment, or glycerine containing 2 per cent carbolic acid, to the affected parts twice a day. The sores may be bathed with soap and water to loosen the crusts and subsequently sponged with a solution of copper sulphate (one-half ounce to one quart of water). When other treatments are unavailing, tincture of iodine may be sparingly used.

**EGG-BOUND.**—Irritation of the oviduct, causing the membrane to become dry and deficient in its normal lubrication, an abnormally large egg, or a too fat condition of the hen may cause difficulty in expelling an egg from the body and produce the condition known as egg-bound. If the egg remains in the oviduct any length of time inflammation is produced, which finally develops into decomposition of the tissue and results

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On ordinary slickers, water finds its way in at the front. On the REFLEX Slicker, our REFLEX edge (pat'd) guides every drop of water to the bottom of coat where it drops off.  
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In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)  
800 Bushels from 20 Acres

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

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are thus derived from the FREE HOMES AND LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.  
Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at \$3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.  
For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

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ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND

1 Man Saws Machine Beats 2 MEN with a hand saw. Adds 10 to 20 cords daily in the usual average for one man.

Our 1912 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than any other saw machine. Add 10 to 20 cords daily in the usual average for one man. Ask for catalog No. 1140 and low price. First order gets agency.  
Walling Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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That is being made right now by many Kansas farmers who are raising fence posts, poles and timber. It pays better than corn. Is a sure crop and does not require yearly planting or constant cultivation.

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Alfalfa, Clover Hay, Wheat Screenings, chaff, etc. 17c. Kafir corn, wheat, barley, shell corn, cotton seed, wet, dry or oily are all ground to meal on the "Bull Dog" Grinder.

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in death. Fowls when egg-bound are restless, going frequently on the nest, showing a desire to lay and, in general, giving evidence of being in distress. Later they become dull and listless, remaining in this condition until death, if not relieved. The egg can usually be felt in the posterior portion of the abdomen. If the trouble is early discovered, inject a small quantity of oil into the vent, and gently try to work the egg out. If this treatment is unsuccessful, hold the lower part of the body in warm water for half an hour, or until the parts are relaxed; then treat as above. It may be necessary to break the egg, allow the contents to escape, and remove the shell in pieces. After removal of the egg give soft cooling feed.

Occasionally difficulty in laying an egg causes prolapse or eversion of the oviduct. When this occurs the oviduct is partially turned inside out and protrudes from the vent. If the egg causing the trouble has not been expelled, remove it, wash the exposed portion of the oviduct with warm water, apply carbolated vaseline or lard, and return to its normal position by gentle pressure. In addition it is well to give the fowl 3 to 5 drops of fluid extract of ergot.

**INTESTINAL WORMS.**—Worms are frequently present in the intestines and ceca of chickens, particularly young chicks, often causing considerable loss. Practically the only way to determine that worms are present is to examine the ceca and intestines of dead chicks. The worms are small and hairlike. Occasionally flat tape worms are found, but these are not very common. Chicks infested with worms go off feed and become thin and sickly looking.

In combating worms care should be taken to keep clean the soil over which the chicks run, and to remove the runs each year or two if possible. Cleanliness in the house must also be observed. In treating affected birds, powdered areca nut (20 to 40 grains per fowl), administered either in mash or mixed with butter and made into pills, is an effective remedy. Powdered male fern (30 grains to 1 dram), or oil of turpentine (1 to 3 teaspoonfuls), alone or diluted with an equal bulk of olive oil, is also very good. It is well to follow any of these remedies with a dose of

**LIMBER NECK.**—This disease, as its name indicates, is characterized by the limp condition of the neck, the fowl practically losing all control of the neck muscles, so that the head rests on the ground. This condition occurs in warm weather, and is caused by the fowls eating decomposed flesh in which a ptomaine has developed. This poison causes partial paralysis of the neck muscles and often results in the death of the bird. Maggots eaten by fowls do not cause the disease, except as they may contain the poison which they have obtained from the decaying flesh.

The best and most effective treatment is, of course, never to leave any dead fowls or dead animals around, but to bury or burn all carcasses. Treatment of sick birds is not usually very successful, but a teaspoonful of castor oil is sometimes effective.—United States Department Bulletin.

#### A Garden of Hardy Lilies.

Lilies are the most satisfactory when planted in groups or hedges—a kind by itself. The varying habit of growth makes this almost necessary. The speciosum varieties do not grow tall, some of them being of a delicate growth; while the tigrinum, if brought to its perfection, will reach the height of 6 or 8 feet, and make admirable hedges, and also a background for other lilies.

Lilies like a cool, moist soil, but not a wet one. Never plant them in a soil or location where water will collect around the bulbs in winter; for in this case the bulbs are apt to rot or get badly frozen. I find the best policy is to drain the soil if the garden is naturally of a wet or clayey nature, before planting the bulbs. This requires some extra work, but it will pay in the end. To do this, throw out the earth for about two feet, put in the bottom a layer of loose stone, and cover with soil; then put in a layer of well-rotted cow manure. Pack this down as firmly as possible, then cover with at least eight inches of good garden soil, for it is very necessary that the bulbs do not come in contact with the manure. On the top of this soil put about three inches of sand in which to plant the bulbs—the top of the bulbs should be covered at least an inch with the sand.

Put garden soil on top of the sand until about six inches higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. If the garden is not wet this raised bed with the stones under will not be necessary; otherwise, the same method should be used minus these.

I find that, although hardy, lilies need some winter protection in the northern states. A good way to do is to make wooden frames to fit the outside of the different beds, and to fill them with leaves before there is danger of freezing. Place a few light boards over the top to keep the leaves in the frames. In the spring the leaves should be gradually removed as the danger of frost is over. October and November are the best months in which to plant lily bulbs, with the exception of a few, such as the candidum and Harissi or Easter lily. These should be planted in August or September. Since lilies delight in a cool, moist soil, during the hot days it is well to mulch them. Last year I sowed the beds thick with portulacca seed, also sweet alyssum, dwarf petunias and nasturtiums, using one kind to a bed. The roots of these plants do not penetrate the soil very deep and serve admirably to hold the moisture; then they add to the appearance of your garden by giving you a continuous bloom all summer and serve as a beautiful carpet to show off the more beautiful lilies. Although I seldom mix lilies with other than low-growing flowers, yet I like them grown in connection with rhododendrons, for they harmonize so nicely, and I sometimes use them for a background in a border, using the tall varieties for this purpose; but I much prefer a border or bed of the lilies themselves.

Just a word as to varieties. A great many people give the Auratum lily, or gold-banded lily, the place of honor, while others again favor the specimen varieties. To my opinion the Auratum holds the sovereignty over all others, although the speciosum lilies are a very close second. The Auratum has immense, chalice flowers of white, spotted with dark crimson, and with a glittering band of gold through each petal which gives it its name. It is also exquisitely frosted, and has a fragrance to be remembered as something rare. As the bulbs grow in age so do the size and number of the fine blossoms increase. Many claim that the Auratum lily is difficult of cultivation, but I have had no trouble with them rotting since I began to plant them in well-drained soil, and surrounded the bulbs with sand. It is true that they will rot more readily than other varieties, so one needs to be a little more particular to have the soil just right. Always order the bulbs from a reliable dealer, for it will always pay in the long run, even if you have to pay more money for them. There are three varieties of the speciosum lilies that are the best known, album, rubrum and Melpomene, any one of which might be considered a gem among our collections. The album is a profuse bloomer and bears a pure white flower, while the flowers of the rubrum are white and rose, spotted with crimson. The Melpomene bears exquisite blossoms of frosted white, tinged with rosy crimson, a raised moss-like fringe near the center of each petal adding to their beauty. Among the red lilies perhaps the tenuifolium is the most charming. It has a fine-cut foliage which grows about two feet high, and the flowers are of a fiery scarlet. This lily blooms early, usually in June or July. The longiflorum is also another early bloomer, and bears fragrant, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Among the pink or rose-colored varieties Krameria is a favorite, bearing immense, auratum-shaped flowers, and of a superb rose color, distinct from all others; and rubellum, which bears medium-sized flowers of a pretty pink color. The Wallacei lily differs from many of the other lilies in having an upright growth on the stem; it bears pretty-shaped blossoms of an exquisite apricot color. Among the yellow and orange lilies we find the batemanni with its reddish-orange blossoms, the pardalinum, red and yellow, spotted with brown; superb, orange-red flowers, and the tigrinum, orange-red with dark spots; this latter flower is the old tiger lily much improved, and one can get them double or single. Of all the lilies these are the most easily raised, growing well in any soil but repaying one for extra care. The Philippine is one of our newest lilies, and is not found listed in all the catalogs. It comes from our new island possessions. The blossoms are pure white and tubular-shaped, often measuring a foot in length, and has a gardenia-like fragrance. They bloom in July and August as do most of the lilies.—MARY MASON WRIGHT, Ohio.

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## Par-Excellent Investment Opportunity

The Crystal River Marble Company of Colorado offers the final 95,000 shares of its Treasury Stock at the par value of \$1 per share. This opens an excellent opportunity for investment to those who are fortunate enough to buy while these shares are available.

### What this Investment is and what it means

The Company owns 140 acres of ground on Treasury Mountain, 2½ miles south of the town of Marble, Colo. We also own a mill site of 5 acres, with water rights at Littleton, 10 miles south of Denver, Colo. This Company has expended over \$400,000.00 on development work—the building of a Standard gauge railroad, equipped with a Mountain Climbing Shea engine, connecting with the Tram Road of Standard gauge to the site of the quarry to be opened. We also have installed and in operation a 500 H. P. Hydro Electric Power Plant, a 250 H. P. Steam Auxiliary Power Plant, a 30 Ton Steel Derrick, and other derricks of less capacity; an Air Compressor, Air Drills, Marble Channelers, and in fact a full quarry equipment with the very latest type of machinery and tools for the economical quarrying of marble. We also have private telephone wires from Marble, connecting with the various departments of the quarries.

Control of the stock of this Company is, and will remain, in the hands of leading and respected business men of Kansas and Missouri whom you know, and which fact you know assures a safe and economical management. Core drilling of this property has demonstrated its enormous value. We do not know just how much of this property is underlaid with sound marble, but we do know that the area covered in core drilling comprises an area of several acres, and that the vein is more than 100 feet in thickness of sound, dense, fine grain marble. One acre, 100 feet thick, contains 4,356,000 cubic feet of marble, and, conservatively estimated, is of a net value to this Company of over \$7,000,000.00, nearly twelve times the amount of the entire capitalization.

On account of the low capitalization of \$600,000.00, used honestly, and the stock sold at par, \$1.00 per share to everybody, this is a very desirable investment.

#### THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS ARE:

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The demand for high-grade marble cannot be satisfied, and is increasing, while the supply is diminishing.

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The quality of this marble is equal to the world's best product. You can see for yourself or request your friends to see the cores at the Company's Office, 1116 Oak Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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The final 95,000 shares of this stock is now offered in any sized blocks at \$1.00 per share, for the purpose of carrying on this great enterprise to the successful marketing of marble. When this is sold, there will be no more of this stock for sale at any price.

We have endeavored to guard against any misstatement of facts, and have complied with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Orders for stock will be accepted and filled in the order in which they are received.

To be sure of getting some of this valuable stock, write at once for further particulars; or, better yet, send an order for a block of stock as you may desire, enclosing draft made payable to J. R. Mulvane, Treasurer. Address or call on

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Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes outwear other shoes because they are made from specially selected, tough and seasoned stock—choicest uppers—heavy soles—solid counters—double leather toes and double rows of stitching. Made to last—they are "built on honor" and are solid through and through.



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BUILT ON HONOR

## HONORBIT WORK SHOES

Made for hard wear, yet not heavy or clumsy looking. For strength, wearing quality and comfort, demand **MAYER HONORBIT WORK SHOES**—you will get the most for your money.

**WARNING**—Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole—if your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands; also Mayer "Yerma Cushion" and "Martha Washington Comfort Shoes."

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The daily use of JAP ROSE, the transparent Toilet and Bath Soap, insures a clear, healthy complexion.

JAP ROSE is a blending of pure vegetable oils into an ideal skin cleaner. Delightful, exhilarating and cleansing.

Lathers freely in Hot or Cold, Hard or Soft Water, without sediment.

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At all **Kirk** and Grocers  
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20 Beautiful Assorted Colored Post Cards 10c  
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**CAL.** Honey on trial, freight paid, 11c lb. Large sample 10c; list honey, nuts, fruit, etc., free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 47, Nordhoff, Cal.

**Christmas Post Cards Free**  
Send me two 3c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Christmas Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.  
G. T. MEREDITH, 185 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

# HOME CIRCLE



**About Ben Adhem.**  
About Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,  
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,  
An angel, writing in a book of gold;  
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,  
And to the presence in the room he said,  
"What writest thou?" The vision raised  
its head,  
And with a look made of all sweet accord,  
Answered, "The names of those who love  
the Lord."  
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay,  
not so,"  
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,  
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee,  
then,  
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."  
The angel wrote and vanished. The next  
night  
It came again, with a great wakening light,  
And showed the names whom love of God  
had blessed,  
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.  
—Leigh Hunt.

"No, Willie," said his mother; "no more sweets tonight. Don't you know you can't sleep on a full stomach?"  
"That's all right, mama," said Willie; "I can sleep on my back, can't I?"—Judge.

It is said the old lids of fruit jars can be made to look like new by boiling them in weak vinegar 20 minutes and then scrub them with soapsuds and a brush.

If you should happen to prick your finger while sewing, and get a blood stain on your work, cover the spot with laundry starch, dampened, and brush it off when dry. A second application will seldom be necessary.

One clever woman has the following way of keeping her spool from rolling over the floor when she is crocheting: Thread a narrow ribbon or cord through the spool and fasten around the neck, allowing the spool to come as low as is desirable.

For the plaited side frills, which are the newest fancy just now, a strip of lawn about a yard long is required. In width this should be 6½ inches at the top, sloping to 2 inches or nothing at the bottom. Plait the straight edge in tiny knife-plaits and join to one edge of a straight band. This band can be made of the lawn or of insertion to match the edge to be used on the plaiting, and should not be too wide, and about 14 inches in length.

### A Better Way.

"I'll give a party and leave her out."  
"On the contrary, dear, try to get her to come. She hasn't a thing fit to wear."

### Amputating an Item.

"I have got to perform a very distasteful operation this morning," remarked the eminent surgeon.

"What is that?"  
"One of my rich patients wants me to take a little something off his bill."

### No Risk.

"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse?"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted, "jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion.

### Cooking and Sewing By Mail.

It seems rather strange that people should take correspondence courses in such subjects as cooking and sewing, but the Kansas State Agricultural College is offering such courses in these subjects, and they are getting women from all parts of the country enrolled in these courses. The first woman who enrolled in the cooking course a year ago was 55 years old, and a great many girls of 16 enroll in this course. Very careful instruction is given, and an abundance of laboratory and practice work is suggested, and the women who are taking the courses are wonderfully well pleased. Courses are also offered in home decoration and household management, and then a good many women are taking the courses in floriculture and landscape gardening, and still others are

taking the correspondence course in poultry management. Altogether, courses are offered in 26 agricultural and industrial subjects. A pamphlet describing these courses will be sent on application to the Director of College Extension, Manhattan, Kan.

### Spoons for Specialties.

Nowadays we are familiar with all manner and shapes of spoons intended for divers purposes, but some of the old-fashioned ones are merely curiosities. For instance, there is the old narrow spoon, used by our grandparents for extracting marrow from bones. This spoon was made double, one end being employed for small bones and the other for those of larger bore.

Another odd spoon was that used for mulberries. This had a perforated bowl and a spiked and pointed handle, and was employed in a day when mulberries were much more commonly eaten than they are at the present time. With the perforated bowl a little sugar was sprinkled on the berry, which was then conveyed to the mouth on the spiked end of the handle.

Very few caddie-spoons are seen these days. Tea-caddies of the old-fashioned type have long since gone their way, and with them disappeared the caddie-spoon.

The snuff, candle and pap spoons are others that have long ago gone out of use.

### Mrs. McCarter's New Book.

It has just been my pleasure to read "The Peace of the Solomon Valley," Margaret Hill McCarter's latest book. In



MRS. MARGARET HILL MCCARTER.

this book Mrs. McCarter has sustained the reputation she had made for herself. It is a pretty story, charmingly told, and in reading it one can spend an hour or two most pleasantly.

No. 1792. Napkin Holder. Set of Three.

Size, 9 by 12 inches. Stamped on pure linen. Price, 40 cents per set. Per-



forated pattern, including necessary stamping material, price, 25 cents.

### Addresses Wanted.

We have two orders for patterns to which no signatures are attached. One is from Attica, Kan., the other from Oregon, Mo.

We also have orders from Mrs. Eugene Stewart, Box 206. No town or state given in letter.

## You will want the 1912 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar

We will send you this beautiful Calendar, lithographed in sixteen colors, on receipt of 2¢ to cover postage. The Coca-Cola girl is more fascinating than ever—you will like her. She will remind you that whenever you're tired or thirsty to

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\$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per 100 lbs. New crop. Freight prepaid. FREE SAMPLE. BEAUMONT RICE CO., CHARGE, Beaumont, Texas, Box 765 J.

At Midnight, December 16th.

Our Shetland pony contest is now nearing the end and midnight, December 16, the hour when it will close, is less than four weeks off. Three Kansas boys and girls will be made very happy by receiving each a beautiful Shetland pony and outfit, which will be delivered in time to make one of the most useful and desirable Christmas presents any child could receive. A bicycle, watch and other prizes will also be awarded.

A new candidate entering now could easily win the grand prize pony and outfit. The contest is yet anybody's race and the live boy or girl who will strike hard and fast between now and December 16 can win a pony and outfit. If you have children in the home, do not let this opportunity for them to get a pony go by, but send in the entry blank, on another page in this issue, with a renewal or new subscription and help them to win a prize which is the fond desire of almost every child to own. Read the contest rules and full particulars in the page announcement. The contest is being conducted on an absolutely fair and impartial basis. KANSAS FARMER has no preference as to who wins the ponies and other valuable prizes or to what part of the state they go. Begin today and name a winner. No efforts will be lost, for each active candidate will get a prize.

No. 1685. Daisy Design for a Fancy Apron. Suitable for Eyelet or Solid Embroidery.

Stamped on fine lawn, price, 35 cents;



stamped on fine linen, price, 50 cents; stamped on fine pure linen, price, 60 cents; perforated pattern, price, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

9053. A New Russian Suit for Mother's Boy. Boy's Russian Suit with "Knickers."

This popular model will appeal to the home dressmaker, because of its simple



and well fitting lines. It is appropriate for any of the materials now in vogue. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the 4 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Ventilation in the home and school is not always sufficiently considered. We reject dirty food for our stomachs, but accept dirty air for our lungs without a protest. The lungs are the more delicate organs and should have at least as much attention and care as the stomach. Pure air is a great life saver.

## The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

### OFFICERS.

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.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence  
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....  
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe  
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

### The High Cost of Living.

This question is being talked about by all parties and, strange to say, a very large per cent of the consuming public believes that the farmer is to blame. The idea is so ridiculous that it seems hardly worth while to discuss it, and yet the idea is so prevalent that some light should be shed upon it. Under the present system of business it is utterly impossible for the farmer to be responsible for this, because in the general market he has nothing to do with setting the price of his own product. Again, when we take the last agricultural report and see that it takes forty per cent to produce the food supply and sixty per cent to distribute it, it looks, at least to the producer, that there is something wrong after the produce leaves the producer; that under our system of transportation, with the excessive rates and the multitude of middle men that the produce must be handled by, all receiving a larger per cent of profit for the time, labor and money expended than has the producer, there is no reason that the consuming public today is complaining of the high cost of living. One of the strong declarations made by the Grange is that one of the objects of the order is to bring producer and consumer closer together, with the view that the farmer will receive more for his labor and at the same time the consumer will pay less. This is true and practical co-operation and does violence to no interest.

Another reason for the high cost of living is that in many instances the consumer does not receive the amount of what he pays for by a system of short weights and measures, which are more or less used.

The writer was much interested a short time ago in visiting a state pure food department, and especially that department of weights and measures, to see the hundreds of short measures and light weight scales which had been confiscated, found in actual use. Measures with false bottoms, a five-gallon oil can was shown to have a false bottom, and in reality, it fell short five quarts; peck measures by the score that held false bottoms, quart measures with a funnel-shaped lining, computing scales so arranged that the merchant could sell at the same price for which he bought and yet make a good profit, ordinary scales by the hundred arranged to deceive the customer and add profits to the merchant.

I am certain that we have many honorable merchants who would not stoop to do these things, but there are many who do not hesitate. These questions should all be considered by the consumer before he charges this high cost to the farmer. Some may say that the farmer is no more honest than others; we are not in this article assuming that he is, but he has no chance to be dishonest, for the merchant does not take either the farmer's weights or measures, for no difference what your home scale weighs, the merchant's "is always right," and it is by his weights and measure you always settle.

The Grange stands for justice in all things: "Protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, equally distributed burdens and equally distributed power."

I appeal to the farmer everywhere to look after his own interest and to do as all other classes have long ago done: Organize for mutual benefit along moral, educational, social and financial lines and see to it that the farmer and his family receives a fair share of what the harvest yields.—OLIVER WILSON, National Lecturer.

Although barred from polite society, the onion is not only a wholesome article of food, but it has medicinal qualities as well. An occasional hearty meal of cooked onions in the evening is better in some cases than a whole box full of quinine. First time you get out of sorts just try it.

## Exquisite Cases for Ladies' Watches

Reliable Gold-filled

These illustrations show Ladies' sizes of the celebrated "Crescent" and "Jas. Boss" gold-filled watch cases.

From them you can judge the artistic designs and the quality of the engraving. But to get the full effect you should see the cases themselves at your jeweler's.

His stock is selected from more than three thousand patterns. Probably he has just the case you want—if not, he can procure it for you.

But be sure that you are getting a "Crescent" or a "Jas. Boss" gold-filled case—and not some cheapened case that is merely washed with a thin film of gold.

Don't be misled by "Guarantees," stamped inside the case.

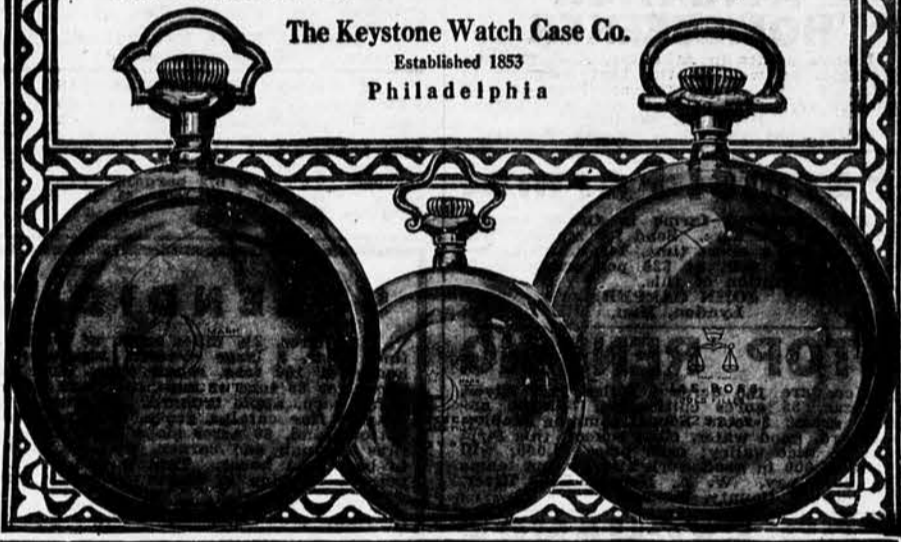
Find the "Crescent" or the "Jas. Boss" trade-mark, as you see it in the lower right-hand illustration.

These marks are your safeguards. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for fifty years.

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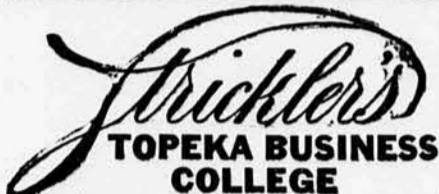


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Do you realize, Mr. Homeseeker, that Florida is developing faster than any part of United States? And do you realize the possibilities of this state? Now is the time to make investments in this country, while the land is moderate in price. We can give you choice tracts in St. Lucie county for a small payment down and let you form the balance as the land earns it. Establish a home and be independent. Don't form any opinion, either good or bad, about this country until you hear from us farther, and until you have seen the land and talked with the people who live there. Don't believe what anyone says. Write to us for literature, then come with us and SEE IT.

Our special car leaves Kansas City every first and third Tuesday in each month. The trip can be made at a nominal cost. Arrange to go with us. Write today.

106½ West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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Deep alluvial soil—any sized tracts. Easy terms. Famous Delta lands. Circulars free. Jo A. Parker, Parma, New Madrid Co., Mo.

## 100 FARMS

Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

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

## IDEAL BARGAINS

Arkansas river bottom; 80 acres, dark, sandy loam, 15 ft. to water, 4-room house, barn, mill, young orchard; 4½ mi. of Wichita. Price, \$100 per acre. City property, small tracts, farms and ranches for sale or trade. IDEAL REALTY CO., 311 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans.

## Anderson County

480 acres, Anderson Co., Kan., 1 mile town, all tillable, good improvements. Price \$36,000; mort. \$8,000; equity for mdse. 160 acres, same county, 3 miles town, all smooth. Price \$9,600; mort. \$2,600; equity for gen. mdse.

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

## ATTENTION HOMESEAKER

I have homes in Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, as well as the best bargains in Kansas. Will trade for anything or any place. Write for booklets and information.

JOHN H. WOOD, 534 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

## Farms! Farms!

Well improved farms in Osage county, \$30 to \$50 per acre. Send for my new list. I have, for a short time, 145 a. farm, improved, just fair, at \$26 per acre. Write for a description of this.

JOHN CAPPER, Lyndon, Kan.

## STOP RENTING

Here are 160 acres 8 miles Fall River, Kansas, 85 acres cultivation, balance native grass; 3-room house, common stables, orchard, good water, close school; this farm lies in nice valley; cash price \$4,000; will take \$1,000 in good work and driving teams as part pay. W. A. Nelson, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

## FOR EXCHANGE

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

NEAL-BOWMAN LAND CO., GARNETT, KAN.

## FOR SALE

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

F. D. CULVER, Humboldt, Kan.

## Big Bargain

210 acres of fine bottom land, all wheat, corn and alfalfa land; good improvements; price, only \$65 per acre. Large list of farms for sale and exchange.

MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

## A 90 DAY SNAP

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

FRANK HOLMES, Codell, Kan.

## \$15 GIVEN AWAY

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

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

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

SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For hardware or merchandise, store building and warehouse; rents for \$13 month. Price \$2,000; mortgage \$800. 80 acres in Morgan Co., Mo.; clear; 4½ miles from store. Price \$2,000. G. K. JACKSON LAND CO., Eureka, Kan.

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

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

## GOOD FARMS.

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

TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO., 532 Kansas Avenue.

## A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN.

160 acres, 3½ mi. to Fredonia, 60 a. in cult., 30 a. pasture, 70 a. meadow, all tillable, good rich soil, an abundance of fine water; house and barn in fair condition; good young orchard; R. F. D.; fine neighborhood. This is a big bargain. Price, \$40 per a. Write for land list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

## SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

187 acres, 2½ miles south of Topeka, 13 room, modern house, heated by hot water; fine cellar, 2 large cisterns, separator room and wood house, stone smoke house, ice house for 100 tons, repair shop, large chicken house, cow barn with 26 stalls, mow above for 80 tons of hay; calf barn with stanchions and mow for 25 tons of hay; fine horse barn, apple orchard, 100 trees 5 years old; 75 peach trees, cherries, plums and grapes; fine catalpa grove, 40 acres pasture, mixed grasses; 36 acres alfalfa, 50 acres bottom land, 60 acres slope land; farm divided in convenient fields and lots; creek runs through one corner, with 10 acres of native timber; never failing water piped to barn and house. This is one of the best equipped farms for dairy business or general farming in Shawnee county. Price, \$150 per acre.

We have farms of every description for sale. Also city houses and vacant lots at right prices.

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## GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY.

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

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Direct from owner; excellent stock farm; 530 a., one-half tillable; fine bluestem meadow and pasture; good soil; extra large stock and hay barn, built of stone; good 5 room house; abundance of fine water; fair orchard; 3 mi. to railroad; 6 mi. to county seat; 1 mi. to school and church; R. F. D.; good roads; fine settlement; must sacrifice at \$30 per acre; will carry part. Address

LOCK BOX 807, Fredonia, Kansas.

## YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS.

640 acres, 2 miles of R. R. siding, 6 miles of good town, one-half fine farming land, balance grazing, all well fenced, 150 acres finest kind of alfalfa land, shallow to water, best general farming section in the state. Would be a snap at \$12 per acre. You can buy it for \$6 cash. No trade.

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

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

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

80 A., HALF GOOD ALFALFA LAND—5 r. house, barn, etc., 2 mi. ry. market, \$30 per a. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

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

JEWELL CO., KANSAS—160 a. 4 miles from town, 120 cult., 40 a. pasture. Price \$8,000. J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kansas.

## WRITE WHIPP & CO.,

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

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

160 A. Neesho County, 5 mi. of Chanute; 100 a. cult., balance pasture and mow land; 6-room house, large barn, well fenced. Price, \$45 per a. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

LAND IN FORD CO. and the Southwest at \$4 per acre and up. Wheat lands a specialty.

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

SALINE COUNTY bottom farm of 160 a., two miles of Salina; 130 acres in wheat; no waste. Price, \$75.00 per acre, for 30 days only. Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

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Land to trade for merchandise and merchandise for land or anything worth money. No inflated prices. Hutchinson, Kan.

FINE HOME, 48 a., one mile of this city, about 38 a. now in cultivation, bal. pasture, 6 room house, new barn 34x60 and hay loft; two wells and mill and other outbuildings; good orchard and all second bottom land. Priced to sell at \$5,500 cash. E. F. Dewey, Blue Rapids, Kan.

GET OUR BOOK OF 500 FARMS and properties everywhere to trade. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

LOOK HERE 2 good 160, all smooth, fair imp., fine location, just listed, \$40 a. Terms. Write for list. SEVERNS & WATTS, Williamsburg, Kan.

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

## OKLAHOMA FARM LANDS.

Improved and unimproved land in Central Eastern Oklahoma for sale at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent less than selling price elsewhere for land of equal value. Fine climate, abundant rainfall, great variety of crops, cheap fuel, good schools and excellent market facilities are among the numerous advantages of this new, progressive and rapidly developing section. For information, prices, etc., write

WOOD & McDOWELL, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

## WORTH MORE MONEY.

160 a., 2½ miles from country seat, 85 a. in cultivation, 5 a. orchard, 2 a. grove, 6 a. timber, 60 a. pasture, 20 a. alfalfa, some bottom land; good well, cistern and spring; never been out of water; plenty fruit of all kinds; good 6 room house, good barn 32x40; new 100 ton, silo and plenty of other improvements; on rural route and telephone. Price, \$6,200 until Christmas.

JOHN CAPPER, Lyndon, Kan.

## EXTRA FINE FARMS.

320 acres, 5 miles good town, 15 miles Topeka, 100 acres cult., all fine smooth land; an extra bargain at price of \$55 per acre, quick sale. 160 acres, 15 miles Topeka, 4 miles town, fine large imp., 50 acres alfalfa and clover, very rich first and second bottom land, smooth, no overflow; finest farm in Kansas for price of \$17,000; terms. Come and see it.

THE WINGETT LAND CO., Topeka, Kansas.

A. J. WHITE, Farm Salesman.

## GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

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

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

EXCHANGES—ALL KINDS, EVERYWHERE. What have you? Overlin & Son, California, Mo.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—200 A. Improved farm close to this city. J. H. King, Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTIES of all kinds in the central states. I have anything you want. Write me. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.

BEST BARGAIN IN OSAGE COUNTY, Kansas; 320-acre farm, 200 acres alfalfa land, fine improvements, \$35.00 per acre cash. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CORN, wheat and alfalfa lands; best part of Kansas; reasonable prices, good terms. Write for descriptions. Bradshaw & Phelps Land Co., Herington, Kan.

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

LAWRENCE CO.—RICHEST IN AGRICULTURE and horticulture of any in Mo., write me the nature of investment you want; large or small tracts; terms. King Collier, Marionville, Mo.

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

160 ACRES, 130 VERY RICH BOTTOM, 60 acres large timber; frame barn 50x60, stone basement; 7-room house; 135-ton cement silo; all fenced; good orchard, \$100 per acre. Easy terms. Fayette A. Smith, Cuba, Kan.

\$2,800 CASH WILL BUY ABOUT \$3,000 worth of improvements, stock, feed, implements, etc., and get relinquishment to rich, level 320-acre homestead, near town; good crops, water, grass and climate. Particulars for stamp. F. Wishard, Salano, N. Mex.

160 ACRES OF WHEAT LAND IN HAMILTON CO., Kan., 12 miles south of Kendall; 80 acres broke, balance pasture, smooth as a floor, all fenced and cross fenced; good well, no other improvements. Price \$1,000, and a bargain. McNamee Real Estate and Inv. Co., 225 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THREE ACRES adjoining city, good 6-room house, barn, chicken house and other buildings, Normal 4 blocks to State Manual Training, \$4,500. Also, 16-cow dairy, with good route, \$4,500. Also, 6-room house and two lots, next to above property. Address owner, J. A. White, 207 West Quincy, Pittsburg, Kan.

The Arkansas station, at Fayetteville has just issued bulletin No. 107, which is devoted to "The San Jose Scale, and How to Control It." Address as above.

# Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 80c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" 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 on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

## HELP WANTED.

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

**\$70 MONTHLY AND EXPENSES, TO** travel and distribute samples for big manufacturer; steady work. The Southwestern Co., Topeka, Kan.

**MEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT** positions—\$80.00 a month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Steady work. Rapid promotion. Thousands of appointments coming soon. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send immediately for list of positions open. Common education sufficient. Franklin Institute, Dept P, 88 Rochester N. Y.

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

## MALE HELP WANTED.

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

## SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ON A FARM.** Am experienced. Write me your proposition, giving important considerations. Reference: First National Bank of Norton, Kan. Ellis Starrett, Clayton, Kan.

**WANTED—A STEADY JOB ON A GOOD** farm. Would like a position where a young man can work up to a place of responsibility. Would be glad to give references. John Louthian, Lorraine, Kan.

**MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK AS** foreman or manager on stock farm or ranch. Care Kansas Farmer.

## CATTLE.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE** fresh heifers and cows, springers and young bulls. Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka.

**60 JERSEY COWS COMING FRESH** for winter milkers; must sell 30 head. Come quick and get first choice. O. M. Hinkelberger, 307 Folk St., Topeka, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE;** cows, heifers and bulls, all registered; good ones; 30 head; a bargain if taken soon. E. H. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo.

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

**FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE,** 65 head of registered Red Polled cows, heifers and bulls. Some of the cows will be fresh soon. Write for prices and description, or come and see them. Otto Young, Utica, Kan., Ness County.

## POULTRY.

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

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

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

**FINE CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS** and pure Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from prize-winning stock. Male birds for sale. Mrs. R. H. Rhodes, Maize, Kan.

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

**THOROUGHbred WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00. Fine stock. Mrs. C. J. Hose, Osborne, Kan.

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

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

**CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—KEL-**lerstrass strain. Fine cockerels, \$2.50 each; two or more at \$2 each. Tillie Culver, Garnett, Kan.

**NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—ROSE** Comb R. I. Reds. Cockerels. Quality and prices that will suit you. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

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

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

**BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—HARRY** Cure, Atchison, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$1 each. Lee Mitchell, Elizabeth, Ill.

**BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—**Catherine Fraser, Haven, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** for sale. Rose Cantwell, Macksville, Kan.

**CLOSING-OUT BARGAINS—S. C. W.** Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner drakes. W. H. Lands, Culver, Kan.

**BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS** and pullets, from show birds. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

**100 ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels. Prices low for quick sale. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

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

**SILVER WYANDOTTES—WON 44** prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Stock for sale at all times. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka.

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

**RED ROSE COMB REDS—I. A. SIBLEY** strain. Winners scoring 93%. Prices right. Grimes, Hunter, Okla.

**SPONG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—**The size and quality birds. This breed my specialty. Alex. Spong, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BOUR-**bon Red turkey toms, \$5 each. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

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

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels, prize winners, \$1 to \$10. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

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

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels from first prize birds at American Royal, Missouri State and Topeka shows; \$2.50 to \$5. Dane Huffington, Latham, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels, pullets laying; entered five birds at Wichita fair, won 3 first out of 26 entries. Indian runner drakes. Thole R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

**40 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-**els, \$1.50 to \$5. Baby chicks at \$2 per doz. Geo. W. Moyers, 58 Franklin St., Topeka. Both phones: Bell 3193; Ind. 2435 blue.

**SNOW WHITE ROCKS—JUST A FEW** fine April and May hatched cockerels left. Close them out for \$3 each, and guarantee satisfaction. References: German-American State Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

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

## DOGS.

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. I.** P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

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

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

## HORSES AND MULES.

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE** good black jacks. Would consider first-class Percheron stallion or good rental property. James W. Martin, Odessa, Mo.

**REGISTERED SHETLAND PONIES FOR** sale. The pure Shetland is the child's pony. Some choice yearlings. If ordered now will be shipped Christmas. Correspondence solicited. N. E. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

## TELEGRAPHY.

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

## HOGS.

**PURE-BRED DUROC AND BERKSHIRE** hogs; pure-bred Holstein bulls; standard bred trotting stallions. Bennett, Woodlawn Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

## HEDGE POSTS.

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

## VIOLINS.

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

## GOATS.

**MILCH GOATS, SWISS AND SPANISH** breeds. Geo. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kan.

## HAY.

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

## Record Association Meetings.

Excepting the American Hereford Breeders' Association, which has its headquarters at Kansas City, and the American Percheron Registry Association, both of which bodies have already held their annual meetings, nearly all of the important live stock record associations will hold their annual meetings in Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition. These meetings are held at the Live Stock Records' Building at the Union Stock Yards, or at the various uptown hotels, as may suit the convenience of the various bodies.

The Hampshire Sheep Association announces that there will be considerable time devoted to the tariff, and other important associations are planning for their self-advancement by correcting adverse legislation.

## A Big Cattle "Buy."

That cattle are worth cash goes without saying, but that they are worth big money will depend upon whether they have the quality which is so commonly a product of Kansas climate and alfalfa.

Perhaps this point is best illustrated by a recent Kansas transaction in which Mr. R. Ramsey, of De Graff, Kansas, sold 300 head of corn-fed steers for the neat little sum of \$30,000. This is thought to be the largest cattle deal that has been made in the state this season. One hundred dollars is not an unusual price to pay for a good Kansas steer, but it is a rather uncommon one to pay for each of 300 head and all in one deal.

Available figures do not show the profit made on these steers, but they do emphasize the fact that, with good marketable steers on his place, the Kansas farmer can "cash in" almost any time he wants to do so, and at a good figure.

## Co-operative Breeding.

One of the very best illustrations of the success which is so easily attained through co-operative breeding is to be found in Wisconsin, where the dairy

farmers have learned that "in union there is strength."

Each community decides upon some breed and all adopt it. In one may be found Holsteins; in another, Guernseys; in a third, Jerseys, but whatever the breed selected, it is not long before the community finds itself in the position of being a sort of headquarters for its breeds, and buyers come to it from all parts of the Union to take their surplus stock.

The exchange of bulls becomes easy, and the emulation of neighbors builds up quality in both animals and products. One town has the peculiarity that all of its dairy farmers on one side of it are breeders of Holsteins, while those on the other side are Guernsey breeders. Buyers of both these breeds go to this town and the farmers prosper because their stock is always in demand and at good prices. One of these local associations now announces a public sale of surplus animals, and catalogs 84 head. With the demand which everywhere exists for dairy cattle there will undoubtedly be a great crowd of buyers in attendance and the prices will range high.

Now, the secret of the remarkable success attained by these dairy farmers is all to be found in the one word, Advertise. They began by making Wisconsin butter of such high quality that it became a factor on the Elgin Board and the New York and export markets. People became interested in their methods and learned that they had good cattle and the proper skill in care and manufacture of milk products. This was the best kind of advertising. Then these dairy farmers found that their own interests would be advanced and the cost of production cheapened if they could all breed the same breed of cattle in each community, and that was more good advertising.

They exhibited their products and cattle at the state and national dairy shows and fairs, and received their reward in yet other good advertising. In each of these ways they not only received direct and lasting benefit, but the advertising paid for itself.

Then, and most important of all, they used printer's ink, and did it liberally. In the farm, live stock and dairy papers they made their announcements in breeders' cards and sale announcements, for which they paid cash, and then these papers published the facts concerning their exhibits and winnings at the shows; stories about their methods in breeding, manufacturing and marketing, and the quotations on their products in the great markets, and for this they paid no cash.

Their farm and dairy paper advertising was the best of all methods, as it is with any kind of live stock, not only because it did not cost them anything, even for that for which they paid, but it brought them greatly increased profits by increasing the number of possible buyers, each of whom was willing to bid strongly on the animals he wanted.

Of course, it would be manifestly impossible for a whole community of dairy farmers, each of whom was breeding the same kind of animals as all the others, to find any profitable market among themselves or any of their immediate neighbors. Yet the whole country was eager to buy of the kinds of cattle which had brought their success. Advertising brought the buyers and is still bringing them. Advertising will bring success to any meritorious proposition, and the dairy farmer, like the business man in the city, should always keep his sign out. If he does not do this, the spider webs will get him.



## Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR

With 12 Blades  
Complete  
for only \$1.00

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickel plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor. Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

## HORSES AND MULES

**Dr. W. H. Richards**  
 Importer of  
**DRAFT HORSES**


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

Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot.  
**EMPORIA, KANSAS**


**JACKS AND JENNETS**

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

**JACKS and JENNETS**

Six large Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good Jack colts, 14 head of extra good Jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. - Will consider a trade. Write us.

**YATES BROS.,**  
 Fauett, Mo.


**Al. E. Smith Stock Farm**  
 Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large, boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.  
**AL. E. SMITH,**  
 Lawrence, Kan.

**J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.**

Breeder of high-class Jacks and Jennets; 10 high-class registered Jacks for sale, 8 of serviceable age. Also, 16 high-class Jennets. All stock traces back to Florence No. 4. On account of age, I wish to retire and will price stock 10 per cent under actual value for quick sale.

**J. F. BRYANT, NETTLETON, MO.**

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

**REGISTERED HORSES**

**O. K. BARNES, SAVANNAH, MO.,**

**W. E. Price, Proprietor.**

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

**PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.**

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

**H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.**

**JERSEY CATTLE**
**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

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

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

**FOR QUICK SALE**—A seven-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, solid color. Nice individual, sired by Omeris Eminent 85865 and out of Decanter's Queen 227573, a choice cow of combination breeding. Price, \$40. Recorded and transferred free.  
**Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.**

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

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**
**Houx's Polands and Shorthorns**

50 big type Poland Chinas. March and April pigs, sired by two extra heavy boned boars. Priced at farmers' prices. Ready to ship, order now, and get choice. Description guaranteed. Also a few choice Roan Shorthorn bulls to offer. Sired by King Challenger 312040, a son of White Hall King, 222724. Prices reasonable. Come or write.  
**W. F. HOUX, JR., Hale, Mo.**

**Pearl Shorthorns**

40 BULLS, 6 to 20 months old; straight Scotch and Scotch topped—mostly red. Can spare a few females, same breeding.  
**C. W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kan.**  
 R. R. Station, Pearl, on Rock Island.

**GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.**

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

**ED GREEN,**  
 Florence, Kansas.

**WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS.**

Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978 and Harry 243635, a grandson of Choice Good and Russell. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**WILLIAMS & SON,**  
 Hunter, Kan.

**GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD** headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.  
**JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

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

**ALFALFA SHORTHORNS**

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some heifers.  
**JOHN REGIER, E. I. Whitewater, Kansas.**

**31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
**Rock Brook Holsteins**

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

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

Purebred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
 The Greatest Dairy Breed  
 Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.  
 Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

**FIFTY—Sunflower Herd Holsteins—FIFTY** \$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next spring service. Also a few young service bulls at attractive prices. I want to sell my bull crop in next 60 days. A few choice cows in calf to my 30-lb. herd bull for sale.  
**F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**

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

**J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.**

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

**WOODCREST HOLSTEIN HERD.**  
 Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, 1/2 mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.  
**S. W. COOK & SON, Maysville, Mo.**

**BULL CALVES** always on hand, and worth the price.  
**H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.**

**GALLOWAY CATTLE**
**FORT LARNED RANCH**

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.  
**E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 688 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

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

**SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS**

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

**DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE**

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.**

**GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN**

**GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.**  
 To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Fletie Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. **CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**
**RED POLLED CATTLE**

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.  
**U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.  
**J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.**

**AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.**

Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.  
**AULD BROS.,**  
 Frankfort, Kan.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLS.**

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.  
**C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

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**Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058**  
 Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1633 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.  
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**HUNT'S ELM CREEK DUROCS.**

Twenty-five Choice March and April Boars ready to ship.  
**JOHN O. HUNT,**  
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200—CHOICE DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS AT ALFALFA FARM—200  
 Sired by 14 different boars. Dams are of best breeding.  
**PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.**

**25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25**

By such sires are King to Be and G's. Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.  
**GRANT CHAPIN,**  
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**GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD;** Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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Legatender Stock Farm, Fauett, Mo., J. E. Weller, Prop.—Breeder of high-class Duroc Jersey hogs. Boars for sale, all ages, from pigs to yearlings. A number of show prospects. Write me, describing type wanted.

**March and April Durocs**

Twenty boars weighing about 150 each; reasonable price. Also weanlings.  
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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.  
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**25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25**

Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion by Ohio Chief, third prize aged boar Kansas 1909. Blue Valley Chief, by the \$4000 Valley Chief, out of sows of the very best breeding. Priced to sell. We have pleased others, we can please you.  
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**POLAND CHINAS**

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

A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

**L. C. WALBRIDGE,**

**Russell - - - Kansas.**

**MILLIGAN'S POLAND CHINAS.**

Tried sows with or without litters; gilts bred or open; weanling pigs, either sex; biggest of the big; also medium type; bedrock prices. Phone Idaho 6827.  
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**LIMESTONE FARMS**  
 breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Oringtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.  
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**BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.**  
**Jasper Aldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.,**  
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 Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.  
 Breeding Stock for Sale.

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**Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.**  
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**SUNNY DELL FARM.**  
 Choice Duroc boars by Rudy K. 4th. A good pair of registered Holstein cattle. Hereford cattle, any age or sex. Prices reasonable. Write—  
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**UNEEDA HERD ALFALFA DUROCS.**  
 Special bargains for 60 days to close out 140 head. Our 4 good herd boars, 4 extra fall boars, 15 good brood sows and 115 spring and summer pigs all go. Big inducements in lots. **TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KAN.**

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

**HIGH-CLASS Jan., Feb., March Boars,** sired by High Col. Crimson Perfection; his sire Perfection Wonder, first prize pig at Des Moines and Lincoln fairs in 1909; dams go back to Ohio Chief and Nebraska Belle; prices right. **Roy Shuttwell, Shenandoah, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.**

**100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.**  
 Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.  
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**DUROC BOARS**—Fine individuals, cherry red, straight hair, elegant head and ears and nice conformation; 150 to 200 lbs. by Bell's Chief. Dams by Frank's Prince by King of Cols. II; 500 to 700-lb. sows. Ohio Chief breeding. \$25 to \$39 until November 10.  
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**MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.**

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

**S. P. CHILES POLAND CHINAS.**  
 For sale, a choice lot of spring pigs, sired by Sentinel by 2nd Independence, out of S. P. Perfection sows and Perfect Louise and S. P. Louise. The dam of the Iowa champion and junior champion last year. Write for prices. **S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kans.**

**REYSTAD'S BIG-TYPE POLANDS LEAD**  
 75 choice early farrowed pigs to select from; the blood of Hutch, Commander and other big sires; sows selected from many leading herds.  
**A. R. REYSTAD,**  
 Mankato, Kan.

**FOR SALE.**  
 30 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son.  
**MOTT ALTON,**  
 Erie, Kansas.

**POLAND CHINAS****POLAND CHINAS**

**DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.**  
A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7 1/2 inch bones. To move quick, will sell at from \$30 to \$35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

**Highview Breeding Farm**

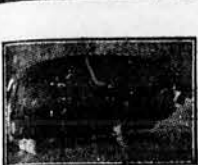
Home of the Old Original

**Big-Boned Spotted Polands**

The largest registered herd of Spotted Poland Chinas on earth. Have sold 120 spring pigs Sept. 1. 200 good ones that will be sold in the next 90 days. Write at once if you like the kind of our forefathers. H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, JAMESPORT, MO.

**Big Boned Poland Chinas**

Forty big, stretchy boars and gilts for sale sired by the most noted boar, Big Hadley, John Ex., King Hadley and John Long 2d, and out of strictly big type sows. Write at once; 200 head in herd. CHAS. Z. BAKER, Butler, Mo.



**KING DARKNESS**  
No. 149999 heads my herd of richly bred Poland Chinas; a few choice pigs sired by him for sale; also a few sows and gilts bred for fall litters. Write at once. F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kan.

**BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD**

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

**Longview Poland Chinas**

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

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS**

20 choice individuals, sired by Bell Expansion. Same number of gilts. Will also sell Bell Expansion cheap. 12 choice Short-horn bulls and a few cows and heifers, bred. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

**NOTICE**

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

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For Sale—Few large type fall boars sired by Monarch Mogul out of my best sows. They are herd headers and priced to sell. Write at once. W. H. EMENS, Elmdale, Kansas.

**MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD.**

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. Pigs raised under natural conditions and no overfed. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Write for information about the kind I breed. Visitors always welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kans.

**10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10**

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

**LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.**  
Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

**CURRY'S BIG BONED POLANDS.**  
Headed by M's Giant Wonder by Price Wonder, dam by Orange Chief. Sows of Expansion and Hadley breeding. Choice boars and gilts for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

**GRANER HAS A FEW CHOICE BRED**  
sows for sale to farrow latter part in Sept. and first in Oct. Also two yearling herd boars, Colossus Boy 56709 and Col. Thomas 51655. H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kansas.

**VALLEY FALLS BIG POLANDS.**  
60 choice spring pigs sired by Chief Grand Look, Blain's Gold Dust and Gold Bell Metal; out of big-type mature sows; raised under natural conditions; write for description, breeding, etc. M. T. WILLIAMS, Valley Falls, Kan.

**WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD.**  
100 spring pigs ready to ship. Either sex, sows not related. Prices reasonable and quality first class. Breed both big and medium type. J. D. WILLFOUNG, Zeandale, Riley County, Kansas.

**PLEASANT RIDGE HERD Poland Chinas.**  
headed by Rustler 2d; 50 choice pigs to select from; prices right. M. T. SHIELDS, Lebanon, Kansas.

**BIG POLAND CHINA BOAR.**  
For sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a noted big boar. E. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Riley Co., Kan.

**JENSEN'S BIG POLANDS**

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

**Long's Mastadon POLAND CHINAS**

Headed by the great King Mastadon 2d. Stock For Sale at All Times. W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kansas.

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Boars and gilts sired by noted sires for sale cheap. Description guaranteed. E. J. Manderscheid, R. 3, St. John, Kan.

**VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS**

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

**BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH.**  
20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick. F. D. YOUNG, Winchester, Kans.

**WALNUT GROVE FARM POLAND CHINAS.**  
—For quick sale, choice of 2 tried boars, litter brothers sired by Grand Look and out of Expansion dam. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

**ANDERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.**  
Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of equal merit; 70 good spring pigs to choose from. Write quick. J. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

**HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS**  
The best of the big-type breeding; fed for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb., October 28th. W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

**MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.**  
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires. GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

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Hickory Grove Farm—For big-boned, black and spotted Polands; 100 high-class early spring pigs for sale; also over-year-old boars and aged boars with records for breeding. GEO. & OLLIE TAYLOR, Cameron, Mo.

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Big-boned Poland Chinas; herd headed by Big Spot, Major B. Hadley; a choice lot of spring pigs for sale out of large, mature sows; write us what you want or come and let us show you. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

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

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

**POLAND CHINAS**

Conover's high-class Polands, the kind that grow big and feed easy, and make show hogs. Breeding stock for sale. Write for descriptions and prices. C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

**OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**

O. I. C. SPRING BOARS, \$10 EACH. J. F. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

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

**PIPE CREEK O. I. C. HERD.**  
Herd established 30 years; all stock eligible to register; 100 choice spring pigs ready to ship; prices reasonable; all leading strains represented. MILTON PENNOCK, Delphos, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

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

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

**LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRE.**  
Am closing out herd. Have some extra good herd headers and sows. Also, a fine lot of weanling pigs, from \$15 to \$20. Can furnish pair no kin. G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

**HAMPSHIRE**

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

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP****Potterman's Shropshire Flock**

Headed by Imported Ram Inglewood Juvenile 08566 R sired by Reynold—Dam Buttar's Dreamer—a number of fine yearling Rams for sale—Breeding Stock for Sale at all times. Address Joseph Potterman, Clarksdale, Mo.

**BERKSHIRES**

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

**YORKSHIRES**

**SPECIAL YORKSHIRE BARGAINS.**  
For a few weeks only I will sell large improved Yorkshire pigs farrowed in late May and early June at \$15 each for males; \$20 for females. Registered, transferred, crated f. o. b. cars. Sire and dam from champion herd of United States. E. B. Shoemaker, Waterloo, Iowa.

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

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

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Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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Write, phone or wire me for dates.

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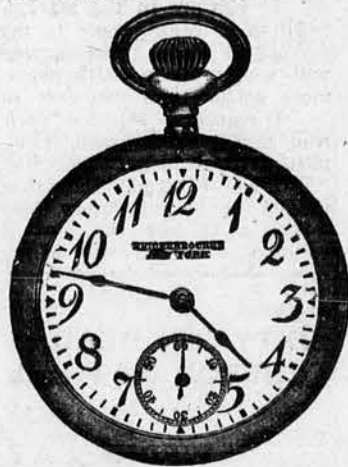
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Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

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If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address, Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer

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**KANSAS FARMER STOCK KNIFE.**

Reduced Size.

This is the handiest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimitar blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. Given free to any old or new subscriber sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping.

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**THE STRAY LIST**

ONE BLACK HORSE MULE, WITH A few white hairs, age 12 or 13 years; has rope burn under right fetlock and collar mark on neck and shoulders; no brands; value, \$62.50. One brown horse mule, with a few white hairs, age 12 or 13 years, has ringbone on both front feet and collar marks not yet healed; no brands; value, \$62.50. N. H. Hildebrand, Cimarron, Kan.

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**FIELD NOTES.**

United States Live Stock Sanitary Association.

The fifteenth annual meeting of this association will be held at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 5 and 6, 1911. The association includes all leading federal and state live stock sanitary officials. It has done good work in securing uniformity in state live stock sanitary laws and quarantine regulations. The 1910 meeting was the best attended and most successful in the history of the association. Already indications point to a larger attendance and better program at this year's meeting. All state veterinarians, members of live stock sanitary boards and officials interested in federal, state or municipal live stock sanitary control work are cordially invited to attend. Particulars can be had of Secretary J. J. Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

# Lamer's Percherons

If you are in the market for a first-class Imported or Home-grown Stallion or Mare, come to my barn at Salina, Kan., and see the greatest lot of Prize Winners west of the Mississippi river. The kind that will weigh a ton, with short backs, two good ends and a middle, and more action than you ever saw in draft horses.

I carefully selected each and every one of these horses in person, and I assure you it is gratifying for me to show them to the most critical judge. Not the cheapest in the world but the best.

When I bought these horses it was not my aim to have the kind that I could sell every time a man bid on them, but it was my intention to buy the best in France, the kind that would start the foundation for a family of horses,—the point we are all striving to meet.

—I Will Sell—

**SIXTY (60) HEAD of Imported and Home-Grown PERCHERON and French Draft STALLIONS and MARES.**

—At Public Auction—

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911.**

**C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.**

## Percheron Sale

35 Head

35 Head

OF

Imported Percheron Stallions and Mares and American-bred, registered Percheron Mares, at Kirksville, Mo., on Tuesday, November 28, 1911, by S. J. Miller and I. A. Novinger & Sons. This will be the best offering of the season. They are second to none and equalled by few, and will include the prize winners of I. A. Novinger & Sons at Missouri State Fair this year. The mares now have colts by their sides, and all of breeding age are bred and safe in foal to Imported Stallions weighing a ton to 2,400 pounds. This will be a strictly high-class offering, and one wanting an extra good Percheron Stallion or Mare can't afford to miss this sale. Remember that this will be an opportunity to buy prize winners at the strongest horse show in the history of the Missouri State Fair and mares bred to the best Percheron Stallions in Missouri. Catalogs now ready. For catalog, write

**S. J. MILLER, or  
I. A. NOVINGER & SONS**  
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Auctioneer—Col. R. L. Harriman.



**J. C. Robison**  
**TOWANDA, KANS.**

**175 STALLIONS, MARES  
AND COLTS ALL AGES FOR SALE  
COME AND SEE ME**



**SAY!**

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

**40 STALLIONS AND MARES.**

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

**Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.**

**COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.**

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

**Guernsey Calves.**  
Mrs. Helen Donnelly of Manitowoc, Wis., is advertising some high quality Guernsey bull and heifer calves in Kansas Farmer. This is the breed that has helped to give to Wisconsin a front place as a dairy state, and there is a wide place for Guernseys in Kansas. Write to Mrs. Donnelly and buy some stock while they are young, and the freight charges will be low. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

## HOLSTEINS IN AMERICA

After several attempts the Holstein and Dutch-Friesian associations finally "buried the hatchet" and united their forces by organizing the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which was accomplished at a meeting held in Buffalo, N. Y., April 16, 1885. From that date the association has grown very rapidly. I wish to give credit to our Dutch-Friesian friends for bringing into our association the system of advanced registry. It has done wonders for the breed. The superintendent of advanced registry rendered valuable service to the association. He is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of all who have an interest in this breed. Previous to the union of the two associations splendid work was done in the interest of the breed by several of the early Holstein breeders and importers by testing their cows for butter production. Up to this time the prevalent idea seemed to be that the Dutch cows were enormous milkers but valueless as butter cows. Some of these early tests showed such astonishing results that the records were not readily accepted by the public and were frequently questioned by members of our association, although the same doubting parties will now swear to the accuracy of records very much larger. One of the important early successes of the breed, which tended to satisfy the public as well as the doubting breeders of the superiority of the Holsteins as butter cows, was at the dairy show in New York City in 1887 when the cow, Clothilde, in the butter test surpassed all cows of all breeds excepting her own three-year-old daughter, Clothilde 4th, by 26 per cent, and said daughter surpassed all cows of all breeds and all ages excepting her dam by 6 per cent, winning first and second prizes. There were about 400 cows in the show. One of the amusing incidents of the show was the fact that Clothilde won the elegant silver cup which the president of the Jersey Cattle Club had offered as a special prize for the cow making the largest butter record in the test. So sure was he that the Jerseys would win that in advance he had engraved on the cup a portrait of a beautiful Jersey cow. We value that cup more highly than any other prize ever won. Previous to that public test and victory, whenever the Holsteins were spoken of as butter cows a sarcastic smile would illuminate the faces of the breeders of what had been termed the butter breeds. Not so now. At present the surprise is when we do not win. But let us not be too confident. The Black-and-White breed does not contain all the great butter cows. Among the Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires are to be found great butter cows. In all these breeds are cows which should command our highest respect and admiration, honorable and worthy competitors. Only by a united, constant, determined effort will our breed continue to hold the high position it has attained in recent years. We must not cease our efforts or stop to rest on our laurels.

Our Canadian friends across the Great Lakes are doing good work, having a prosperous association organized in 1884.

The Western Holstein-Friesian Association was organized in 1892. It was united with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1899.

It is unquestionably for the best interests of all breeders of Black-and-White cattle that all efforts be united in one strong, enterprising, wealthy association embracing all interests on the whole western hemisphere which will command the respect and admiration of the world, and that each county and state or section organize a local association to encourage better breeding, to care for local interests, to disseminate knowledge, advance education which will encourage good breeding, looking to the parent association for such assistance as only a strong organization, possessing a large fund, can give. As an evidence note the large prizes offered by the parent association throughout the Union and the princely sums spent in advertising for the good of all.

Your association has started right; you have a great work, and I trust a prosperous career before you. You will be of immense value to your state and to the breeding interests thereof as well as to the parent association of which you are a part—I congratulate you.

The prime object of the breeder should be production; but that is not the only desirable quality worth striving for or which can be attained. You will allow me to suggest that we should not, in striving for the greatest production from

the cow in a given period, overlook or ignore other valuable characteristics—her lasting qualities, her constitution, the cost of production, the beauty of form and high quality of the animal, the uniformity of the herd, those qualities which please the eye and possess an actual money value. Beauty is one of the valuable assets of the herd, on which cash can be realized more readily than most other assets. We should love the beautiful and strive to produce it. We strive to develop beauty in all our surroundings, our homes, our churches, our public buildings, our parks, our apparatus, our private conveyances, and pay largely to gratify our love for the beautiful in all things. Do not overlook this quality which your customers will pay liberally for, in your herds, your flocks, all your domestic animals, which are, barring his own family and friends, the nearest and dearest objects to the breeder who is sufficiently devoted to his profession to make it a success. The breeder who does not love his animals had better seek some other profession.

The marvelous records, world's records, which have been made by breeders in our own and adjoining states have added to the good name of your section throughout the dairy world.

The American agriculturalist can not turn his back on the dark clouds which for years he has seen hovering over the agricultural horizon and behold the dawn of a brighter day. The special branch of agriculture called animal husbandry is to my mind the most fascinating and interesting. When we consider that our domestic animals can be changed, developed and made more productive as well as attractive, almost at the will of the intelligent breeder, the work becomes more interesting science, the degree of success depending upon the intelligence and skill of the breeder. When we remember that the diminutive Shetland pony, the ponderous draft horse, the fleet-footed, graceful thoroughbred and the famous American trotter all have the same origin; that all the great breeds of cows on which the human race almost depends for food, some of which have produced more than 100 pounds of milk a day, over 25,000 pounds in a year (a car load), have made records of five pounds of butter in a single day, all have descended from the first diminutive cow that would scarcely give enough milk to feed her own young, and that these marvelous changes have been wrought by intelligent breeding, feeding and environment, some idea can be formed of the possibilities within the reach of animal husbandry.

Bear in mind that our domestic animals were given us as one of the choicest, rarest gifts of a wise Providence, not alone for our use and pleasure, but to improve and develop, a blessing to mankind. It is a great work, most fascinating and inspiring. To improve, make more beautiful, to make more valuable, more profitable, any of our domestic animals, knowing that this improvement becomes hereditary, continuing from generation to generation, increasing, multiplying, until the whole earth is blessed thereby, is one of the noblest works of man. The painter or sculptor will spend years of study and toil to produce an imitation of an animal in oil or stone (a dead, pulseless, unfeeling, unlikable imitation), hoping only to excel his predecessors in his knowing that if he can accomplish his fortune is assured and that his name for all time will hang in the halls of fame. We will rejoice in his success and gladly do him honor, but how much more important it is to improve the living, breathing, useful animals which God has entrusted to our care and keeping, not only for our pleasure and but to improve and to develop greater usefulness, a blessing to all mankind.

The person who can by study, experiment, by scientific breeding, develop a more perfect, more beautiful, more useful domestic animal, has blessed the world and his name deserves a place among the benefactors of his race. Can conceive of a higher, a nobler, a more useful calling?—From address by E. Powell before Minnesota Holstein Association.

Why is it that in the history of American agriculture timothy hay has been reckoned a valuable crop, while corn fodder has been allowed to rot in the fields? Ton for ton, these have about the same feeding value. Why save one with such care and the other to waste?

# Hutchins & Whitfield Jack and Jennet Sale

AT STERLING, KANSAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1911

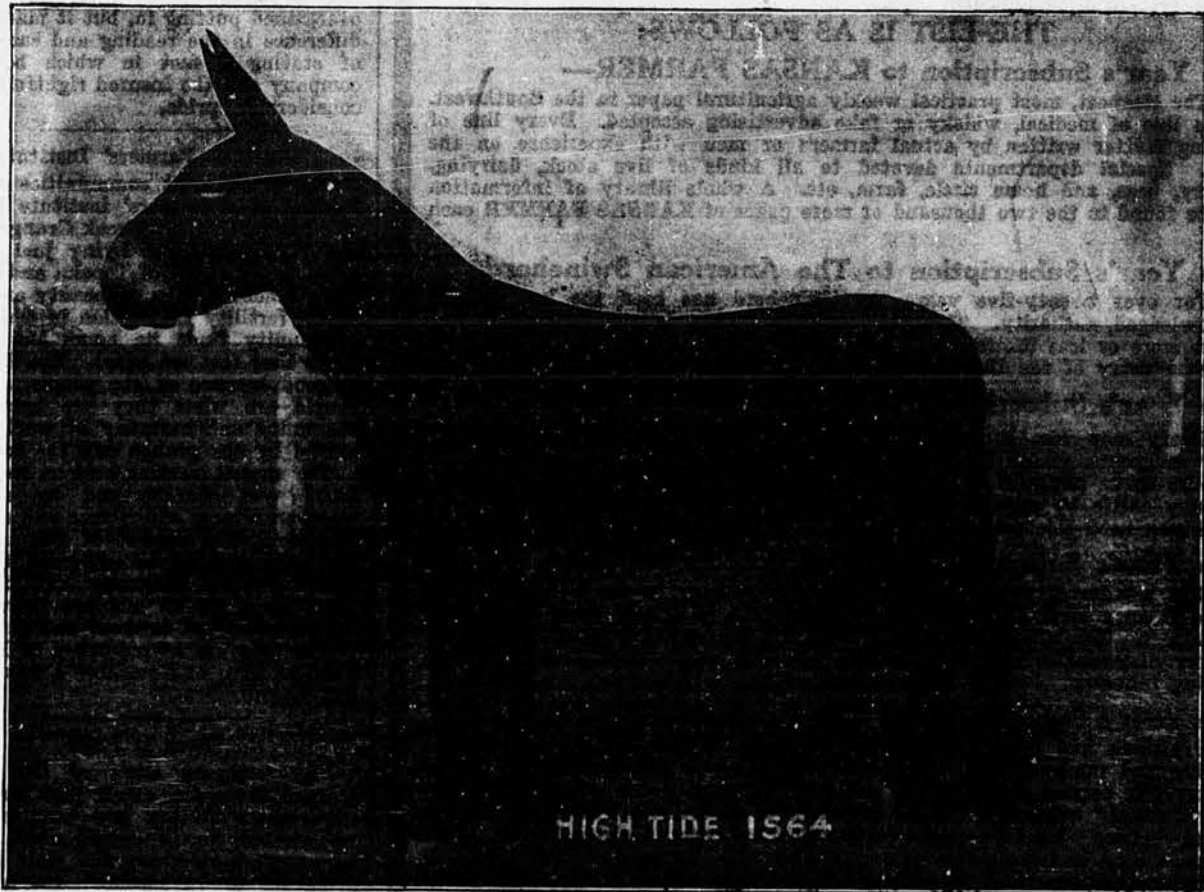
Ten matured and tried Jacks, including the great herd Jack, Hightide, that sold for \$2,030 in L. M. Monsee's March, 1908, sale; also including the great herd Jack, Missouri Chief, that has been at the head of S. M. Whitfield's herd at Alden, Kan., for two years.

**TWENTY JENNETS, EIGHT WILL BE SAFE IN FOAL TO THE GREAT HERD JACK, HIGHTIDE. THEY ARE MONEY MAKERS.**

Twelve Jennets will be safe in foal to herd Jacks, Missouri Chief and Ben Franklin. All these Jennets are large and regular breeders.

Three Jack colts coming 2 years old, and one Jennet yearling, sired by Hightide.

This is a clean offering and will be sold to the high bidder. It is all first-class in every way, and guaranteed by men who make their guarantee good. Owing to Mr. Whitfield leaving the farm, this sale is being made a little earlier in the season than most buyers like to purchase. However, this will mean better prices to the prospective purchaser. Sterling is in Rice county, and on the main line of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads. Good train service to this point. Catalogs are ready. Send today for one and make your arrangements to attend this sale.



**HUTCHINS & WHITFIELD, Sterling, Kansas**

## Nevius' Fall Sale of

# SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

AT GLENWOOD FARM, ONE MILE SOUTH OF

Chiles, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 21, '11

**45 Head** { 10 BULLS, 12 TO 16 MONTHS OLD,  
15 COWS, WITH CALVES AT FOOT.  
15 2-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, ALL BRED.  
5 CHOICE YEARLING HEIFERS.

One-third of the females and one-half of the bulls are Scotch. The females have calves at foot or are bred to one of the herd bulls—SEARCHLIGHT, SEARCHLIGHT, JR., or PRINCE VALENTINE 4th. Several of the 1911 SHOW HERD are included. The history of my show herd is a record of prize winnings—the best in the West for any one herd—at western shows.

Representatives of the Cruickshank Violet, Duchess of Gloster, Secret, Luster, Jennie Lind and other fashionable tribes. The bulls are by the champion Searchlight, and Prince Pavonia, my chief herd bulls with undefeated records as sires in the West. If you want good productive females or herd bulls, look after the sons and daughters of these two great sires.

For catalog, mention this paper and address,

**C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kansas**

Auctioneer—Col. R. L. Harriman. Fieldman—O. W. Devine.

## TWELFTH

# International Live Stock Exposition

Dec. 2nd to 9th, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

**THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW**

DAILY AUCTION SALES, 1 P. M., OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK.

The International Horse Show, embracing all that is paramount in the horse world, will be held evenings during the exposition. Thirty National Live Stock Association Conventions. Premiums over \$75,000. Entries, over 11,000 animals. Grand Carload Exhibit. Numerous new attractions.

Wednesday, December 6, fifty Aberdeen Angus cattle. For catalog, write Charles Gray, Secretary, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Thursday, December 7, fifty Selected Shorthorns. For catalog, write B. O. Cowan, Assistant, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, December 8, fifty High Class Herefords. For catalog, write R. J. Kinzer, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

On Tuesday, December 5, Rambouillet sheep sale. For catalog, write Dwight Lincoln, Secretary, Milford Center, Ohio. Also on Thursday, December 7, Hampshire hog sale. For catalog, write E. C. Stone, Secretary, Peoria, Ill.

EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT, PLEASURE TRIP—ALL IN ONE.  
LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

**Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write**

## ROSS FARM

ALDEN, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Registered Imported and American Bred Percheron Horses and Mares, Mammoth Jacks, Large Type Poland Chinas. Winners of Champion prizes on Percherons at Kansas City, American Royal and State Fairs, Hutchinson. High class stock at low prices a specialty. Stock sale always on hand. Everything guaranteed as represented. **GEORGE B. ROSS, Proprietor.**  
Farm adjoining depot, main line of Santa Fe Ry.

## 50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

## L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS

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

## 50 - Head STALLIONS AND MARES - 50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

**L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.**

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



## Our Farm Library Offer For 1911-1912

We are pleased to announce to our readers thus early in the season our **SPECIAL FARM LIBRARY OFFER**. We have been particularly fortunate this year in making arrangements with the publishers of some of the best publications in the country, which enables us to offer our readers a greater bargain than ever before. This Club positively gives you a regular library of the best farm periodicals.

### THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

#### One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, and home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

#### One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

#### One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

#### One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

#### One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

#### One Year's Subscription to The People's Popular Monthly.

The People's Popular Monthly is not a cheap, trashy paper, but a beautifully illustrated magazine with clean, wholesome reading matter and stories, and departments of particular interest to the ladies and young folks in every home. It is worthy a place in every library.

**THIS GREAT GROUP OF MAGAZINES** will give to every home they enter the best reading matter covering every branch of the farming industry as well as interesting articles on practically every subject of importance along other lines. If you are already a subscriber to any of these papers, your subscription will be extended one full year from expiration.

### HERE'S THE BEST OF IT ALL.

After weeks of endeavor we have completed arrangements whereby we can send you all six of these publications one full year for only \$1.50. The combination cannot be broken, but renewal subscriptions to any of the magazines will be accepted the same as new. Send us your order at once, and have these magazines upon your reading table during the long winter evenings. **ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

P. S.—We can save you money on the subscription of every paper you wish to take, new or renewal. Send us your list and let us quote you a price. Also send for our catalog of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

## A BOON TO THE HOUSEWIFE



Crab's Foot Scraper Saves Time, Labor and Temper, and reduces the

labor of housecleaning to a minimum.

This is the most practical foot scraper ever invented. Tacked upon the front porch or walk, it is as good as a sign "Wipe Your Feet Before You Enter!"

It cleans the sole and side of the shoe in one operation. Made of sheet steel and the side brushes are made of the best stiff bristle.

One of these foot scrapers ought to be upon every door step.

The regular selling price is \$1, and hundreds of them are being sold at that price every day.

Sent free to any subscriber, new

or old, sending \$1 for a year's subscription and 25 cents extra for express.

Sent absolutely free to anyone sending four new trial subscriptions to Kansas Farmer for three months, at 25 cents each. Address,

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**

### Self-Lifting Farm Gates.

The farm gates made and sold by the American Farm Gate Co., Kansas City, Mo., have many distinct advantages. They are made to swing over snow drifts and other obstacles and to swing easily at all times. A child or woman can operate one of these gates with one hand. They are made in both wood and metal frames, all of them of best materials, durably finished, attractive in appearance and sold for reasonable prices. They are advertised in this paper and the manufacturers will be glad to furnish full information and quote exact prices on any size gate, either singly or in quantities.

**Crawford's Herefords Average \$100.** The Hereford sale of Thomas P. Crawford, at Butler, Mo., November 10, was a great success. The offering was good and the 65 head averaged \$100. There is much credit due Mr. Crawford for growing out and developing this useful herd, and they will do a lot of good in their new homes.

**Sows Sold and Held Until Bred.** W. C. Milligan, Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., has for sale a choice lot of females. He will sell a number of tried sows at very reasonable prices and hold them until safe in pig to his great young boar, Grand Monarch, one of the greatest young boars of the breed.

### A Correction.

In the large advertisement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on the back cover page of last week's KANSAS FARMER, the statement was made the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., were pleased to acknowledge receipt of their \$10,000 Joint Life Corporation Policy, which was delivered by Special Agent George K. Perrin. A mistake occurred in printing this, in that the amount of the policy should have been given at \$100,000, which is the correct figure instead of \$10,000. It was only a little cipher which the printer overlooked putting in, but it made a big difference in the reading and came wide of stating a fact in which both the company and the insured rightfully take considerable pride.

### Shawnee Farmers' Institute.

One of the best communities for the holding of a farmers' institute is that of which the Indian Creek Grange building is the center. Lying just a few miles to the north of Topeka and including a landscape of rare beauty and wonderful fertility the section in which this community finds its home has advantages that few can equal. The institute is good because of the people, and the people are what they are because of the unity and harmony of work represented by the grange and the institute.

The annual meeting held on November 10-11 was characterized by splendid weather, a large attendance and a strong program. The success of this institute has been such as to command the best talent for its programs and the two days spent in its sessions were filled with matters of interest and profit.

The program as published in KANSAS FARMER issue of November 4 was carried out in full.

### Does It Pay?

"By applying some of the lessons learned from the small plot tests, the experiment station has been able, as an average for a considerable number of years, to increase the yield of corn from 31 to 73 bushels; the yield of oats has been increased from 35 to 55 bushels; that of wheat from 11 to 35 bushels, and that of hay from 1 to 3 tons," says Prof. Wallace of the Ohio station. "The cost of producing this increase has been the systematic use of 10 tons of manure per acre every four years and an expenditure of \$14 per acre for lime and fertilizers for the same period in a rotation comprising one year each of corn, oats, wheat and clover. The total value of the increase for the entire four-year period, including straw and stover, has been \$62.00, leaving a net gain therefore of \$48.00 for the four crops of the rotation, or, \$12.00 per acre for each crop each year.

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

By keeping the stable manure under cover and re-enforcing it with 40 pounds of floats or acid phosphate to each ton of manure, the station has succeeded in increasing the net value of the manure from \$2.60 to \$4.80 per ton. And yet I suppose that probably 75 per cent of all the manure produced in Ohio is thrown into an open barnyard, where at least 35 per cent of the plant food contained is lost by leaching and fermentation before it reaches the land at all. The careless and indifferent methods practiced in caring for the farm manure alone are responsible for the loss to the agricultural interests of the state that are now in process of investigation. Methods of maintaining and building up the fertility of the soil; the improvement of farm crops; the care and management of orchards and gardens; the feeding of live stock and the production of dairy products; sheep and wool investigations; the control of insects and plant diseases; the nutrition of animals; greenhouse management; studies."

### FIELD NOTES.

**The Land Auction.** On November 21, George W. Benson of Pomona, Kan., will sell a 160-acre farm at auction. This land is described in the advertisement in last week's Kansas Farmer and it will be sold to the highest bidder. All bidders will find free transportation to the farm on the day before the sale, as well as on sale day.

**Forty Stallions and Mares.** Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan., has a barn full of stallions, priced to sell. He has Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Cochers. If you want a horse, Mr. Nolan can fit you out and at an attractive price. He means business. Please read his advertisement on another page, and write him. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

### P. L. Ware's Poland Sale.

On account of the local storm, only 21 head of the offering of P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., were sold. The offering was about as fancy a bunch as has been our pleasure to see sell this fall and, had the weather man been favorably, a much higher average would have been reached. Ware & Son have a few choice spring boars to sell at very reasonable prices. Write them your wants and you will get your money's worth if you buy from Ware & Son.

### Choice Jersey Bulls.

F. W. Comfort of Westmoreland, Kan., starts a card in our Jersey cattle department in this issue. Mr. Comfort has a very choice herd of recorded Jerseys that represent the very best blood lines. A big per cent of them trace to the noted Hood Farm Pogs 35th, Pedro and other noted sires kept at the famous Hood Farm. Mr. Comfort offers, for quick sale, nine very choice young bulls, most of them old enough for service. Two of them were sired by the noted imported prize Island bull, Oakland's Sultan, the best son of the noted Noble of Oaklands. The others are by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad, the herd bull and a son of Gold Link's Gold Boy, out of a noted daughter of Guenon's Lad. Many of the cows in the herd and the dams of these young bulls trace to the great cow, Brown Bessie, first prize cow at Chicago World's Fair. These young bulls are nice individuals, with nice colors, and will be priced low, considering quality. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

### A. B. Garrison's Poland China Sale.

Only a fair gathering of breeders and farmers attended the Poland China sale made by A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan., on November 8, 1911. The offering was a creditable one and deserved better support than it received. This was caused largely by the poor corn crop in this locality and the fact that Mr. Garrison presented them in only moderate flesh, just in the best shape to go out and make good, as the Garrison kind have the habit of doing. Mr. J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb., topped the sale at \$50 on No. 7, a very fine fall yearling gilt, and Mr. J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan., topped the boar offering on No. 16 at \$47. Mr. Garrison announced that he would hold a bred sow sale this winter, the date of which will appear later. Cols. Kinney, Speak and Page did the selling. Those selling for \$20 or over are listed below: No. 2, J. L. Barnes, G. Kan., \$35; No. 3, H. G. Berridge, G. Kan., \$25; No. 4, H. G. Berridge, \$30; No. 5, W. F. Garrett, Summerfield, \$21; No. 6, H. K. Selp, \$25; No. 7, J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb., \$50; No. 8, Loyd Garrison, Summerfield, \$20; No. 10, J. W. Leeper, Norton, \$47; No. 17, A. C. McLaughlin, Axtell, \$23; No. 18, A. C. Hutchinson, Summerfield, \$26; No. 33, H. K. Selp, \$20; No. 35, H. E. Curry, Summerfield, \$25; No. 47, M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, \$21; No. 50, C. F. Wichman, Seneca, \$35; No. 51, H. K. Selp, \$22; No. 56, T. P. Smith, Summerfield, \$20.

### The Corsa Percheron Sale.

The sale of Percheron horses held November 8 by W. S. Corsa of Whitehall, Ill., was attended by a large number of representative breeders from several states. Public sales are annual events at the Gregory farm that are appreciated by residents of Whitehall and Green county, Ill., as well as by friends and visitors from abroad. The forenoon was spent by the crowds viewing the herds of Percherons, Shorthorns, Jerseys, Berkshires and Shropshires. The greatest attraction perhaps on the farm on this occasion consisted of the group of Percheron foals the get of the champion Carnot. This crop of foals is the first from the great 10,000 stallion, since being installed at Gregory farm. Breeders were unanimous in the expression of a high estimate of the quality and uniformity of these foals, and the evidence of the outstanding success of Carnot as a sire contributed greatly to the high average of the sale. About 30 head of the mares were sold safely bred to Carnot and several of his daughters were among the attractions. The top price was \$1,300 paid for the 2-year-old mare Janedare No. 73892 (86380) sired by Carnot and bred to the well known J. C. Robinson stallion, Casino. The sensational mare foal, Maude Carnot, was sold for \$1,000, the record price for a foal. The selling of this beautiful daughter of Carnot was accompanied by spirited bidding. The auction was devoid of undue excitement or sentiment and the bidders evidenced a disposition to buy as low as possible. Colonel Woods did the selling, assisted by Cols. Jones, Seeley and Snyder. The sales were as follows:

Mares—Huchepie sold to Mrs. A. L. Horton, Rockport, Ill., \$1,070; Helen sold to F. L. Knight, Whitehall, Ill., \$1,095; Gaillette sold to J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Ill., \$610; Gavotte sold to F. C. Moore, Oneida, Ill., \$760; Jacquarie sold to J. W. Arnold, Arnold, Ill., \$680; Maude Carnot sold to R. M. Thompson, Cowden, Ill., \$1,000; Janedare sold to Frank Shaw, Oneida, Ill., \$1,300; Kovell sold to J. W. Arnold, \$700; Hironde sold to George North, Whitehall, Ill., \$1,175; Hausliere sold to George North, \$715; Huche sold to C. E. Davis, Jacksonville, Ill., \$600; Jeannette sold to J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kan., \$650; Della sold to C. E. Davis, \$925; Camille sold to Ray Lamp, Jerseyville, Ill., \$600; Dora sold to R. M. Roberts & Son, South Charleston, O., \$760; Poule sold to J. A. Arnold, \$750; Hyatica sold to University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., \$825; Hector Queen sold to E. Hoagland, Taylorville, Ill., \$390; Fern sold to George Davenport, Modesto, Ill., \$680; Fecinator sold to George Davenport, \$680; Fan sold to J. H. Cooley, Plainville, N. J., \$755; Flo sold to George North, \$515; Ladybird sold to George Davenport, \$500; Loretta sold to E. Chard, Rochester, Ill., \$625; Bruce's Price 1st sold to C. F. Boyne, Elktion, Va., \$505; Miranda sold to J. M. Gifford, \$450; Miss Cassie sold to D. M. Roberts & Son, \$1,005; Nellie sold to Dora U. S. Shackelford, Gallatin, Mo., \$430; Dora sold to C. F. Boyne, \$430; Carman sold to Frank Strang, Greenfield, Ill., \$450; Im-flower sold to U. S. Shackelford, \$545; Gale sold to C. E. Davis, \$550; Bonnie sold to C. E. Davis, \$565; Rosa sold to D. M. Roberts & Son, \$450; Rosemary 76950 sold to G. B. Helmuth, Millersburg, O., \$625; Till sold to F. L. Knight, \$960; Queen sold to F. W. McHarry, Mason City, Ill., \$730; Rosemary 50753 sold to George Davenport, \$705; Gracie sold to C. E. Davis, \$430; Florence sold to U. S. Shackelford, \$430; Esther sold to J. T. Judd, Carroll, Ia., \$1,000; Elizabeth II sold to J. H. Hussy, \$755; Mastella sold to J. W. Arnold, \$700.

Stallions—Radcarman sold to C. A. Hussy, Taylorville, Ill., \$590; Corsacian sold to L. S. Taylor, Rockport, Ill., \$370; Radcarman sold to J. W. Arnold, \$605; Radcarman sold to C. A. Hussy, \$415; Radz sold to E. G. Skandard, Rockbridge, Ill., \$300; Eabelator sold to R. M. Thompson, Ill., \$600; Erve sold to J. Seweez, Clarksville, Ill., \$600.

Summary.—Forty-four mares sold for \$30,230, average \$687.05; 7 stallions sold for \$3,880, average \$554.30; 51 head sold for \$34,110, average \$668.80.

## FIELD NOTES

## FIELD MEN.

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

## PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

## Percherons.

Dec. 28—Whitewater Falls Percherons, J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.  
Jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Manager.  
Feb. 6-7—H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.

## Holstein-Friesians.

Feb. 7-8—H. C. Glessman, Station B., Omaha, Neb.

## Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 17—R. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.

## Poland Chinas.

Nov. 28—J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan.  
Jan. 2—Robert I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Jan. 4—Ben. Bell, Beattie, Kan.  
Jan. 5—H. B. Walter, Edgingham, Kan.

Jan. 6—Lee Gross, Nowaday, Mo.

Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.

Jan. 28—T. J. Meiser, Sabetha, Kan.

Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.

Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.

Jan. 27—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.

Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan.

Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.

Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.

Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 6—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Barnett, Kan.

Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.

Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.

Feb. 9—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Feb. 14—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.

Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.

Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Galt, Mo.

Feb. 15—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.

Feb. 17—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.

Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.

Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.

Feb. 21—W. A. Brewster, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.

Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.

Feb. 22—C. H. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Feb. 24—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Mo.

March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.

March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

## Duroe Jerseys.

Jan. 20—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.

Jan. 25—J. R. Blackshire, Elm Dale, Kan.

Jan. 30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.

Feb. 1—Geo. Philippi, Lebanon, Kan. Sale at Esbon, Kan.

Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.

Feb. 2—Rinchart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agora, Kan.

Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Chuburn, Kan.

Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

Feb. 13—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 14—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.

Feb. 17—Dane D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formosa, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.

Feb. 28—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

## Free Toy Book.

Attention is invited to the advertisement in this issue of the Schmelzer Arms Co., Dept. B., Kansas City, Mo. This firm carries an exceptionally large stock of all kinds of goods in the toy line. Buying in large quantities they buy cheaply and sell at bargain prices. It is worth while for every family to have a copy of the Schmelzer toy book. It is sent free on request. Address as above.

## Holsteins, Cheap.

Orrie Coburn, Whitewater, Wis., who is just starting an advertisement of his Edgewood Holsteins, writes as follows: "I have two of the finest yearling Holstein bulls I have ever owned, and a nice lot of heifer and bull calves, 2 to 4 weeks old. I can crate these calves in light, strong crates, so that they can safely be shipped long distances."

## Prize Cattle Clipped at Show.

Not less than a dozen clipping machines might be seen being operated at the same time by the caretakers of the cattle exhibited at the National Dry Show in Chicago last month. The cattle seemed to enjoy the sensation of being clipped, and the clipped animals certainly presented a much better appearance than those not so fortunate as to be clipped. The men in charge of the cattle were unanimous in saying that the clipped ones were easy to keep clean and were much benefited by the operation.

## Ardlethen Mystery Solved.

A notable transaction in Shorthorn circles occurred last week when Col. Ed Green, owner of the Greendale herd at Florence, Kan., sold his prize winning herd bull, Imp. Ardlethen Mystery, to V. E. DeGeer of Deerfield, Kan. This bull has made good in the Greendale herd for some years and will be a fine animal to head the good bunch of cows now owned by Mr. DeGeer. This bull was a consistent prize winner at Topeka, Hutchinson, Pueblo and other fairs.

## Miller and Novinger Percherons.

The Percheron offering by S. J. Miller and I. A. Novinger & Sons at Kirksville, Mo., November 28, will be an extra good one, and in addition to the prize winners from Novinger & Sons' herd, a number of youngsters will be offered that are prospective prize winners. Many of the young ones were sired by Comblor or Echanson, sires of Novinger & Sons' prize winners at Santa Anita and Kansas City this year. This offering will be one of the best of the season and should interest Percheron breeders. Send for catalogs, and remember the date, November 28.

M. E. Moore Holsteins.  
M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., who are among the oldest and best known breeders of Holstein cattle, write that their advertisement in Kansas Farmer has paid them well. They note, however, that people seem to be shy about paying fair prices for good cattle. They seem to base their calculations upon what ordinary farm cows bring at farm sales, and not to fully consider the important difference between the cow which barely pays expenses and the one which always brings a good profit. Moore & Co. have just sold three fine cows, and the outlook for future business is fine. They have a fine lot of young stock coming on with which to supply their customers. Write them, and mention Kansas Farmer.

## A. M. Walker's Percherons.

A. M. Walker of Laclede, Mo., one of the progressive and enterprising Percheron breeders in that state, is the owner of a string of Percherons that, at present, is attracting the attention of Percheron breeders and farmers wanting high-class registered Percherons. Honolulu and Taft, the two stallions at the head of this herd, are remarkably fine stallions of the true Percheron type. Both are show horses, and the high-class lot of youngsters between the Walker farm at Laclede establishes the fact beyond a doubt that both are breeders of a type that the best Percheron judges desire. One of Missouri's best herds of Percheron mares is also on the Walker farm, and it is well worth a visit to this farm just to see the extra fine lot of Percheron mares and their offspring. Mr. Walker will soon announce an offering of breeding stock that will interest breeders and farmers wanting high-class, registered Percherons. Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

## Rosapha Jerseys.

The only Register of Merit herd of Jersey cattle in Kansas is the Rosapha herd owned by R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan. This means that the Rosapha herd is the only herd of Jersey cattle that is tested by the Dairy Department of the State Agricultural College every month in the year, and that these records so made are official, with the state of Kansas behind them, and that they are such merit as to admit these cattle to the advanced register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, thus making them official in another way and in the highest possible sense. It would stagger some people to know what Mr. Linscott paid for his herd bull, a son of Golden Fern's Lad, but there is many an automobile running about this great state which cost less money. He could afford to go well into four figures for this bull because he is a money-maker, and parties who buy his calves will get money-makers. Better write Mr. Linscott about these Jerseys. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Klein's First Sale.

On Wednesday, November 8, L. E. Klein, of Zeandale, Kan., held his first annual sale of big type Poland Chinas. Quite a number of breeders and farmers turned out and it was noticeable that the breeders, the men who develop the pure breeds, were the men who were willing to pay good prices for the offering. J. D. Willifong, of Zeandale, a neighboring breeder, topped the sow sale by paying \$60 for the sow Silver Beauty (121928), and William Fields, another neighbor, topped the boar sale on a son of Toulon Prince 50559. The sales were as follows: No. 1, William Fields, Zeandale, \$55; No. 2, J. Light, Manhattan, \$23; No. 3, N. E. Jennings, Zeandale, \$26; No. 5, John Lind, \$35; No. 7, W. D. Williams, Riley, \$29; No. 11, Sherman Newell, Manhattan, \$29; No. 13, C. C. Harter, \$33; No. 14, Clifford Harter, \$31; No. 19, John Lind, Manhattan, \$30; No. 22, William Baer, Mankato, \$25; No. 23, G. D. Hanafan, Mankato, \$23; No. 21, John Lind, Manhattan, \$35; No. 25, H. A. Fredericks, Manhattan, \$27; No. 26, W. D. Williams, Riley, \$20; No. 31, Byron McCormick, Zeandale, \$28; No. 32, A. A. Klein, \$27; No. 36, J. L. Harter, \$36; No. 34, O. A. Sloan, Zeandale, \$28; No. 35, J. H. Harter, \$30; No. 36, Lloyd Kimble, Manhattan, \$23; No. 37, John Nall, Zeandale, \$23; No. 23, Dean Blazing, Manhattan, \$23; No. 39, John Nall, Zeandale, \$21; No. 40, J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, \$60.

## Webb's Good Sale.

W. R. Webb, of the big type Poland China breeder of Bendena, Kan., held his postponed sale. As originally announced this sale was to have been held on October 26, and the change in date may have made some difference in the size of the crowd, though the hogs seemed to go off very well and at fairly good prices. Mr. Webb has earned a splendid reputation as a breeder and his announcement of a sale is sure to attract interest among breeders and farmers alike. The sales were as follows: No. 1, O. Olson, Robinson, \$44; No. 2, William Wallace, Atchison, \$22; No. 3, James Gray, Severance, \$45; No. 4, E. Kisman, Severance, \$46; No. 5, J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, \$23; No. 6, B. F. Flynn, Denton, \$39; No. 7, H. Schulz, Germantown, \$20; No. 8, Brown Hedge, Whiting, \$30; No. 9, Sam Rice, Atherton, Mo., \$33; No. 10, William Webb, \$33; No. 11, John Klein, Atchison, \$35; No. 12, John Klein, \$25; No. 13, W. W. Webb, Bendena, \$48; No. 14, John Chappell, \$20; No. 15, Greer, Tray, \$36; No. 16, J. A. Brittain, Richland, \$20; No. 18, J. B. Dillingham, \$28; No. 19, J. B. Dillingham, \$28; No. 20, Fred Wallisch, Denton, \$65; No. 21, S. A. Hodgson, Parker, \$30; No. 22, Brad Parnell, Independence, Mo., \$29; No. 23, P. H. Kirman, Bendena, \$24; No. 25, H. Groninger, \$29; No. 26, J. B. Dillingham, \$28; No. 27, John Klein, \$24; No. 28, Manon Gidrig, Severance, \$31; No. 30, Robert Hanson, \$26; No. 32, L. A. Williamson, Bendena, \$31; John Klein, \$35; No. 35, Phil Dawson, \$34; No. 36, John Klein, \$24; No. 37, W. A. Buck, Mill Grove, Mo., \$35; No. 38, John Klein, \$25; No. 40, \$33; No. 41, John Klein, \$24.

## Horsemen Well Pleased.

Last year Kansas Farmer carried the horse advertising of a new Nebraska firm of horse importers and breeders. When our representative called on them recently they expressed themselves as "well pleased" with the sales made during their first year in business. They sold all the stallions and mares they had, and they had quite a number. They were so well pleased that they are making two importations this year instead of one, as they did last year. The firm we refer to is Skoog, Reed & DeCov, of Holdrege, Neb. One importation arrived in Holdrege November 3. Mr. Skoog is now in the old country and will bring over another fine bunch of stallions and mares soon. This year they have a good assortment of three different breeds—Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Last year demonstrated that the big, drafty kind are in strong demand, so this season a good lot of the heavy boned, wide, thick fellows of the popular draft type will be on exhibition in their barns, many of them weighing a ton or more. Those wanting the medium large type will be taken care of also with as fine a lot of imported

and home-breds as was ever shown in central Nebraska. Mr. C. A. Skoog, the senior member of the firm, is a farmer and stockman, owning five quarters of the prettiest land that can be found in the famous South Platte country. Most of the horses are kept on this farm, and here is where the feed is raised. The firm is so situated that they can sell registered stallions and mares of all breeds at the lowest prices and make a fair profit to themselves. They employ no salesmen, raise their own feed and have no expensive barns. Skoog, Reed & DeCov look for a fine business this year and invite buyers to come to see the horses. Holdrege is on the Burlington, and has fine train service. Parties taken by automobile from the train to the farm. The main barn, however, is only one block from the depot. Early buyers will have the choice of the best importations. When writing to the firm, please mention Kansas Farmer.

## Poultry Profits.

The brightest person in the world can't keep hens—successfully—without knowing a few things about the hen business. For instance, he must get it thoroughly driven into his head that a hen uses—devotes to flesh and egg production—only as much of her ration as she digests. Stuffing a hen with rich food doesn't make eggs necessarily. But causing a hen to digest—to turn into flesh and egg-making elements—a large proportion of her food, does make eggs, and for the same reason that a boiler makes steam when coal is burned under it and not wasted by poor stoking. There are many "do's" and "don'ts" in the poultry business, but this, after all, is the chiefest: Keep your hen's digestive organs working up to their maximum capacity and you'll get plenty of eggs—and Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the thing that does it. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic. It gives tone and strength to the digestive organs, and so causes the greater proportion of food to assimilate and go to egg production. Its use practically does away with food waste. The Hess-fed hen must lay, because the food she eats follows nature's law and nature's course, and forces the oviducts into steady action. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a also helps toward growth and early maturity, and goes far to ward off the common diseases of poultry. In a word, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fed in small daily doses in the soft feed-makes possible the actual realization of the pleasant pictures which are today winning so many new recruits for the poultry business. Try it yourself and see.

## Old Mahogany and Old Tools.

In a little side street in New York, is a tiny cabinet shop that might have been transplanted from London. It is so quaint, inside and out. The owner is a little stooped-shouldered old man who has lived and worked there as long as anyone in the neighborhood can remember—lived and worked in the gray old place in the companionship of old mahogany and his tools. He repairs antique furniture for some of the best decorators and furnishers in town, and he makes fine pieces to order from their designs. His work is often of such a delicate nature that in fitting and finishing the difference of a hundredth of an inch in the thickness of a shaving might spoil the hang of a door, or the proper adjustment of a moulding. He is as methodical in his work as he is in exercising his conscience in giving his customers the best work that is in him. He sticks to old traditions and to old-fashioned quality. The one departure from his love of old-fashioned ways is the fixture that dominates the little room, immediately one enters it. Above his work bench, fastened to the wall between two windows, is a modern tool cabinet, completely equipped. If you opened it you would find some tools that have been dipped in melted paraffin and wrapped in soft paper. They are not in use. On the work bench in front of him lays a saw that has been worn to about half its original width from filing over and over again. The old man picks up three chisels that have been sharpened and resharpened until they are half their original length. "These," he says, "have been with me 20 years, and I will never use any others of this kind as long as I have them. That saw I bought at the same time, and no other could take its place. The new tools are the same make as the old ones, but I stick to old friends" and he bent the point of the saw to the handle, released it and it flew back with a ring. The tools, new and old, were Keen Kutter tools. If the old man lives for another 20 years, he knows he will get the same service out of the new tools that he has had from the old ones. His Keen Kutter cabinet helps him in his love of order and in keeping his beloved tools in fine condition. It makes a "place" for everything, and he can quickly put his hand on even the tiniest bit. The natural tendency is also to replace any tool at once when he is through with it, and no tool ever rubs against another or becomes nicked or damaged. He would not go back to the old chest because in this case the new way is better than the old. The superiority of Keen Kutter tools has been demonstrated by this old cabinet maker. He will have no other kind because they have proved themselves by the hardest kind of test—the trial of time. For any man who uses tools, continually or occasionally, Keen Kutter tools are best, because they are the final expression of quality, of material and workmanship. The temper of the steel is perfect, the handles are always of straight-grained wood, the best of its kind for a certain purpose, and real use always shows them to be all that is claimed for them. Best of all, the Keen Kutter trade mark is stamped on the metal as an agreement, in effect, to replace any tool that will not pass successfully through the most rigid test—or to refund your money through the dealer. Keen Kutter cabinets equipped with a set of the tools needed for ordinary household use, or furnished with 115 pieces for the trained carpenter or cabinet maker, range in prices from \$8.50 to \$125. Your hardware dealer has them or will get them for you. If not, write the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo., or 173 Duane Street, New York.

## Hog Cholera Ragins.

A recent news dispatch states that "the whole of Kansas is suffering from the most serious epidemic of hog cholera that has ever been known in the state," and that the estimated loss of Kansas farmers and hog raisers through hog cholera alone this fall has been more than \$1,000,000. On the heels of this report comes one from Illinois stating that farmers estimate a loss of not less than 2,000 hogs from cholera in a single county. All efforts to prevent the spread of the disease have been unavailing, although state officials have taken an active hand in the matter and are doing all they can to stamp out the epidemic.

In a crisis such as this every man who raises hogs should exercise the most vigilant watchfulness and use every precaution to protect his herds from the contagion. Thousands of farmers are today keeping

their hogs in a fine, healthy condition by the simple and inexpensive expedient of mixing a little Merry War Lye with their hog feed and feeding it twice each day. If the hogs are on a dry ration the Merry War Lye is mixed with the drinking water. The proper proportion for mixing is one tablespoonful of Merry War Lye to a swill for ten hogs, or one-half can to a barrel of swill. In drinking water one-half can should be added to each barrel and thoroughly stirred. This not only prevents an outbreak of hog cholera in a herd by rendering the hogs immune to the contagion, but it also effectually kills hog worms, keeps the hogs on their feed and in prime condition, and adds materially to their weight.

The use of Merry War Lye as a hog conditioner and as a preventive of hog cholera is by no means an experiment among hog raisers. It is manufactured by the E. Myers Lye Company of St. Louis, Mo., who state that it is prepared especially as a hog remedy by a process exclusively their own, and claim that it is the only powdered lye on the market that can be administered to hogs with absolute safety.

The E. Myers Lye Company of St. Louis have interesting literature on the subject of hog raising and Merry War Lye a hog remedy which they will gladly send free to anyone interested, on request.

## Boys

# This is for you

## Be A Good Indian



Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,

**Indian Boy**  
—CARE—  
**Kansas Farmer**  
Topeka, Kans.

Flock record of the Hampshire-Down Sheep Association for the last year is just off the press. This is volume 11, a complete pedigree records numbers 13789 to 27500 for ewes and 8497 to 1127 for rams. Comfort A. Tyler, Coldwater, Mich., is the secretary.

## A Splendid Catalog.

It is presumed that many of our readers have seen the large new catalog recently issued by Jones, Post & Co., 643 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo., a copy of which has excited considerable comment and admiration in this office.

That a book of such size and quality can be produced for \$1.00 each seems almost incredible, especially when one takes into consideration the large number of expensive wood cuts, photo engravings and color plates used to show the 12,000 different items of merchandise contained therein. Add to this the cost of art work and printing and one is amazed to discover that a single catalogue complete would cost many thousands of dollars, but purchased in lots of several hundred thousands, this great book of nearly 1,000 pages is so much reduced in price that it is distributed free throughout the country, postage paid, to heads of families who ask for it.

It is one of the best books for the purpose intended ever published—showing thousands of articles of wearing apparel in colors so natural that one involuntarily reaches out to feel the texture of the goods portrayed.

To many, this catalogue of Jones, Post & Co., will open the way to secure many desirable things not otherwise obtainable. To those in remote sections of country, it will bring the large city store, carrying everything to eat, wear or use, direct to their doors. To others it will prove acceptable as buying guide and price-maker for hundreds of articles used in the home or on the farm daily. No matter where you live, such a book will be found interesting, entertaining and instructive, whether you take advantage of the buying possibilities or not. This book as well as a special men's clothing catalogue and woman's clothing catalogue, showing actual samples of the cloth used, is sent free on request by addressing Jones, Post & Co., 643 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

## HIDES AND WOOL MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith & Co., 108 East Third Street.)

Hides—Green Cured: Natives, G. S., short haired, No. 1, 12½¢; No. 2, 11½¢. Side brands, over 40 flat, No. 1, 11¢; side brands under 40 flat, 10¢. Bulls and stags, No. 1, 9½¢; No. 2, 8¢. Bulls, side brand flat, No. 1, 9¢. Green salt cured glue, fat, No. 1, 7¢. Green, salt cured deacons, each, No. 1, 35¢; slunks, each, No. 1, 25¢. Green frozen hides are No. 2. Green uncured hides, 1½¢ less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾¢ less than cured. Horse hides, green, No. 1, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Horse hides, No. 2, \$2 to \$2.50. Pony hides and glue horse, 75¢ to \$1.50. G. S. hog skins, 15¢ to 30¢. Sheep pelts, green, 35¢ to \$1. Dry, according to wool, per lb., 7¢ to 9¢. Tallow, 5½¢ to 4½¢. Beeswax, 15¢ to 25¢. Dry hides: Dry flint, butchers, heavy, 17¢. Dry flint, fallen, heavy, 16¢. Dry flint, light, under 16 lbs., 16¢. Dry flint, culls, 16¢. Dry salt, heavy, 18 pounds and up, 13¢. Dry salt, light, under 18 lbs., 12¢.

It is a well known fact that the American hog has been a reliable source of revenue on the farms of America since the earliest recollection of man.

# These Great Price-Wrecking FREE Merchandise Books

## They Show The Most Wonderful Merchandise Bargains Ever Offered

Check off the books you are most interested in and MAIL COUPON TODAY

### Our Guarantee

Every article bought of us is guaranteed a decided bargain. If any article does not please you or fails to come up to your expectations, then you may return same at our freight expense both ways, and we will refund your money in full. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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Never before in the history of merchandising have such phenomenal price wrecking bargains as these been offered. We are known far and wide as "The World's Bargain Center." During the past six months we have inaugurated a buying campaign that has placed us in possession of one of the largest stocks of brand new dependable merchandise ever gathered together by any one institution. We have searched the markets of the world for the best bargains obtainable and you can rely absolutely upon every item published in any of these ten Big Price Wrecking Merchandise Books as being a genuine money saving bargain.

### Our Stock Includes Everything Under The Sun

Anything and everything you want from a needle to a harvesting machine. No difference what your requirements may be—we can supply you at bargain prices. The few bargains here listed have been selected with unusual care from our immense stock and merely give you a hint of the tremendous money saving advantages you will enjoy by sending us your orders. Make up a selection from this page and send us the order today. We guarantee you complete satisfaction or your money back. And don't fail to send coupon below for the Big Merchandising Books most interested in.

### CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

### Our Reliability

Our capital stock and surplus in excess of \$1,500,000 is proof of our responsibility. Any publisher of any paper in America will tell you that we "MAKE GOOD" on every statement. Write the greatest bank of the west—The Commercial Continental National Bank of Chicago.

### Steam and Hot Water Heating

We furnish complete Hot Air, Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants of every kind. It makes no difference whether it is an old or a new building, we can furnish material at real Wrecking Prices. Our Special Heating Booklet, which we send free to those interested, tells all the facts and gives much valuable information. Send us sketch or diagram of your building or home and we will make you an estimate.

### Plumbing Material

Everything needed in Plumbing Material. Our prices mean a saving to you of 30% to 50%. Here is an illustration of a bathroom outfit sell—\$37.50. Your plumber would ask you about \$60 for this same outfit. Our catalog describes all our outfits in detail. Shows how to install them without the aid of a plumber at a saving of at least 50%. Send for this book today.

### Handsome Colonial Dresser, \$5.60

1 A.D. 4101. One of our best price wrecking bargains. Made of seasoned hardwood elegant golden quarter-sawn oak finish. 33 1/2 inch top; 18 inch square French beveled mirror; artistic scroll mirror standards; mirror frame attached so glass will stay at any angle desired; top ornamented with neat wood carving. Four drawers of splendid fit and workmanship, with good locks. Large drawers have reinforced bottoms, all drawers have steel stops. Single panel ends. Finish and cabinet work equal to that regularly found in \$15 dressers; weight 100 lbs. Shipped from Indiana.

### Premier House Paint, \$1.08 per

Ready Mixed—Guaranteed. Mr. V. Michaelson, the best known paint man in the U. S., is at the head of our Paint Department, which is the strongest guarantee that all materials and workmanship in Premier Paints are the best obtainable. Every shipment is fresh from our paint factory, properly ground and mixed in exact proportions, thus insuring strongest colors, durability and ease of application. With every order amounting to FREE \$7 or more, we will give two good quality camel hair paint brushes, suitable size for house painting. Send for big free Paint Book and Color Card.



### 100 As't'd Carriage Bolts, 45c

Every farmer, mechanic and blacksmith should have this handy bolt assortment which consists of 100 lengths and sizes from 1/2 to 5 inches long by 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch diameter. Bolts are all of first quality with well cut threads; useful at all times—indispensable in cases of emergency. You would ordinarily pay about \$1 for a lot of bolts like this. Our price wrecked to only 45c.

### Seamed Tapestry Brussels Rug

20 M. T. 7205. Extra high. \$8.65. Closely woven in a very handsome Oriental pattern that's sure to please you. Strictly fast colors. Three contrasting medallions in tan, brown, green and ivory. Three some green the predominating color. A remarkable bargain at this special price; you save over 1/2. 84x104, feet, only \$8.65; 12x12 ft., \$10.00; 11x12 ft., \$12.45.

### Noble Junior Oak Heater, \$2.65

Here's a price wrecking bargain you can not afford to overlook. Only \$2.65 will buy this economical, attractive and durable Oak Heater. Guaranteed first class in every respect. Made of the best available materials throughout. All cast parts made of chemically treated Southern pig iron. Scrap iron used in its construction. Burns hard or soft coal or wood. Ten inch fire pot; big ash pit; standard shake grate; triple plated, highly polished nickel trimmings. Our method of buying entire foundry lots enables us to save you 50% on all stove purchases. Send for free stove catalog.

### Blacksmith's Tools and

Anvils. We have everything the blacksmith can find use for in his shop—tools of every description: Forges, Post Drills, Bolts, Hammers, Dies and complete tool outfit. All bargains. Brand New Anvils, All Weights: 50 pounds, \$1.74; 70 pounds, \$2.39; 100 pounds, \$3.49. Write for Special Blacksmiths List. It's a money saver for you.

### Extra Quality Linoleum

41c 20 A.D. 384. An extra good quality, well finished and seasoned print Linoleum that usually sells for nearly twice as much. Terra cotta, tan and cream tile pattern, printed extra thick. From a most reputable manufacturer and guaranteed to give splendid wear. One of the best sellers and a genuine bargain at this price. Six feet wide, per running yard, only \$2.25; per square yard, 41c.

### Building Material

A complete stock of brand new Lumber, Doors, Windows, Millwork, Builder's Hardware and everything needed to build or construct. Write for our lumber price list. We will save you 20% to 50%. Our Free Book of Plans contains 26 pages of modern homes, bungalows and barns. It is sent free on application. It quotes prices outright for the complete buildings.

### Hercules Indestructible Hog Troughs

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