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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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"GATHER up the fragments, that nothing be lost," was uttered over nineteen centuries ago. The Great Master needed not these fragments as a nucleus for another meal, for He who created the world out of nothing, could provide a feast without any material at all. It was His way of teaching frugality to His followers.

The advice is salutary even to this day. Yonder is a fragment, in the shape of a straw stack probably to be burned, that should be used as bedding and so converted into fertilizer for the field. There is another fragment rusting away its usefulness out of doors, in the shape of a valuable farm implement, that should be gathered in and placed under cover. There is still another fragment in the guise of some prime fertilizer going to waste, that ought to be gathered into a spreader and hauled to the impoverished soil.

The garnering of the fragments would oftentimes change the farm's account from the wrong to the right side of the ledger. —Thomas Owen



"Change the Farm's Account From the Wrong to the Right Side of the Ledger"

Why the Farmer is Buying the "Six"

Some folks wondered last year whether American farmers would buy six-cylinder cars.

We can answer that question.

American farmers are buying Studebaker "SIXES"—hundreds and thousands of them.

There never was any doubt in our mind that country and city alike would flock to the "Six" as soon as Studebakers were able to bring the price of the "Six" down where it belonged by enormous massed production.

Nobody has ever seriously disputed the superior smoothness of the "Six."

It has just been a question of whether or not the average man could afford to pay for that superior smoothness.

We all like greater comfort and ease—but we can't all buy it—and so Studebakers began to plan three years ago to eliminate the question of excessive cost.

This is the second year the Studebaker "SIX" has been marketed.

But it embodies three years of continuous research and refinement.

You're not buying a "Six" experiment—the experimenting was done three years ago.

The Studebaker "SIX" designer we consider the foremost "Six" engineer of America.

And incidentally he had brought a "Four" to perfection years ago before the first "Four" was marketed by any other American company.

High Prices Not Necessary

We knew that the high prices people had been asked to pay for "Sixes" were not necessary.

We knew that with the proper volume we could reduce those prices, tremendously.

We started out to do it and we've done it.

We've accomplished in the "Sixes" exactly what was accomplished in the "Fours" several years before.

Of course the farmer is buying the "SIX" now that it is within the bounds of reason.

He didn't need to be told—you didn't need to be told—that all those folks who had been paying \$2,500 and \$3,500 and \$5,000 for six-cylinder cars year after year were actually getting something for their money in the "Six" engine that they didn't get in the "Four."

Some of them, of course, bought "Sixes" on the principle that what costs the most, must be the best.

That's a foolish principle.

And some others bought "Sixes" because it was "fashionable" to buy them.

That's a still more foolish principle.

But the bulk of the American people are not foolish, and they haven't been paying high prices for the "Six" all these years for nothing.

They did get something for their money in the "Six."

It's no discredit to the Studebaker "FOUR" to say that it isn't a Studebaker "SIX."

They represent two different engineering principles—or, rather, the "Six" is an extension of the "Four" principle.

The "Six" to use a card-playing expression: "sees" the "Four" and goes it two better.

It's just two cylinders better—or to be precise, just two cylinders smoother—than the "Four."

Some folks are still satisfied with a one-cylinder car.

They are willing to get over the ground with an engine which chugs—and rests—and then chugs again.

Others still drive the ancient two-cylinder—that's two chugs—and rest—and two chugs again.

A still greater number, of course, prefer the "Four" where there is no chug at all and practically no pause at all, but just a nice, sweet smooth, rippling motor.

And carrying the principle still further, a great many others like a little extra element of sweetness and smoothness—and they get it, and get it in a superlative degree in the Studebaker "SIX."

But it never could have been a popular principle—this "Six" principle—if the Studebakers hadn't made it popular by adjusting the price.

"SIX" Now a Democratic Car

It was an exclusive, aristocratic car before, and Studebakers have made it democratic and universal.

It's just one more illustration of that progress in civilization which makes it harder and harder for the very rich man to buy anything that is really worth anything, which a man with less money can't buy also.

The horse, the telephone, the telegraph, the motor car, and now the six-cylinder motor car—all these were rich men's privileges once upon a time and now we can all buy them and enjoy them just as much as the richest man in the world.

That's just what the Studebaker "SIX" has done—it has spoiled a rich man's monopoly.

Perhaps it isn't charitable, but Studebakers get a sort of satisfaction out of the thought that this Studebaker "SIX" when you drive it along the road, may meet a very rich man who will wonder what it is he has got in his car that you haven't got in yours.

What More CAN You Get?

And what has he got—what can he get?

Go and look at a Studebaker "SIX" and ride in it and study it point by point and try to figure out what more his \$5,000 buys him.

He hasn't got a better six-cylinder engine.

He hasn't, because there isn't a better six-cylinder engine in the world than a Studebaker.

And while we are on that subject, let us drive that thought home.

A "Six" in order to be surely and absolutely "right," ought to be a manufactured "Six" in the strictest sense of the word.

And there aren't many manufactured "Sixes" that sell for less than \$8,500.

There aren't any manufactured "Sixes" that don't sell for several hundred dollars more than the Studebaker "SIX."

And there are a number of assembled "Sixes" which sell for more—much more.

There are more than six thousand Studebaker operations in the Studebaker "SIX."

And there is more than \$5,000,000 worth of special "SIX" machinery and equipment engaged in these six thousand operations.

There is no guess work, no "nearly-right," no "almost-fit," about the gathering together of all these parts and units upon which accuracy depends.

We don't guess—we know—about every one of the six thousand operations.

You know why the Studebaker "SIX" is smoother, don't you?

We'll refresh your memory in as few words as possible if you've forgotten.

There's half again as much power in the Studebaker "SIX" motor than there is in the "FOUR."

Yet there isn't a proportionate increase in the weight of the Studebaker "SIX."

Of course the motor of the "SIX" lifts its car along just that much easier—without strain—without working to the limit; with reserved strength; and endurance always.

But more than that, there is the greater number of power impulses to any given number of revolutions.

That's why there's no vibration in the Studebaker "SIX"—just a powerful, even impulse that has given a new meaning to motoring.

And the "FOUR" is Right, Too

In conclusion, this is the way we sincerely feel:

We don't believe that human skill and ingenuity can possibly make the Studebaker "FOUR" any more "right"—to use bad grammar for a moment—than it is.

We believe the wheel base is exactly right—that it shouldn't be any more and it shouldn't be any less. After years of education and experience in building tens of thousands of motors, we believe the engine dimensions are likewise exactly right.

We believe we've established in the Studebaker "FOUR" practically every essential feature that a car of this type should embody.

We believe that we have brought to its construction the last word in design and engineering skill.

To have more than the Studebaker "FOUR" offers, is beyond the ability of any other four-cylinder car to give you.

To go beyond it, you must go to the Studebaker "SIX."

"SIX"

Electrically Lighted
Electrically Started
Seven-Passenger

Studebaker

American Farms and Small Towns are Buying \$25,000,000 worth of Studebaker Cars

The farmers of America and residents of the small towns find Studebaker cars so good that they are spending \$25,000,000 for them—buying more than half our output.

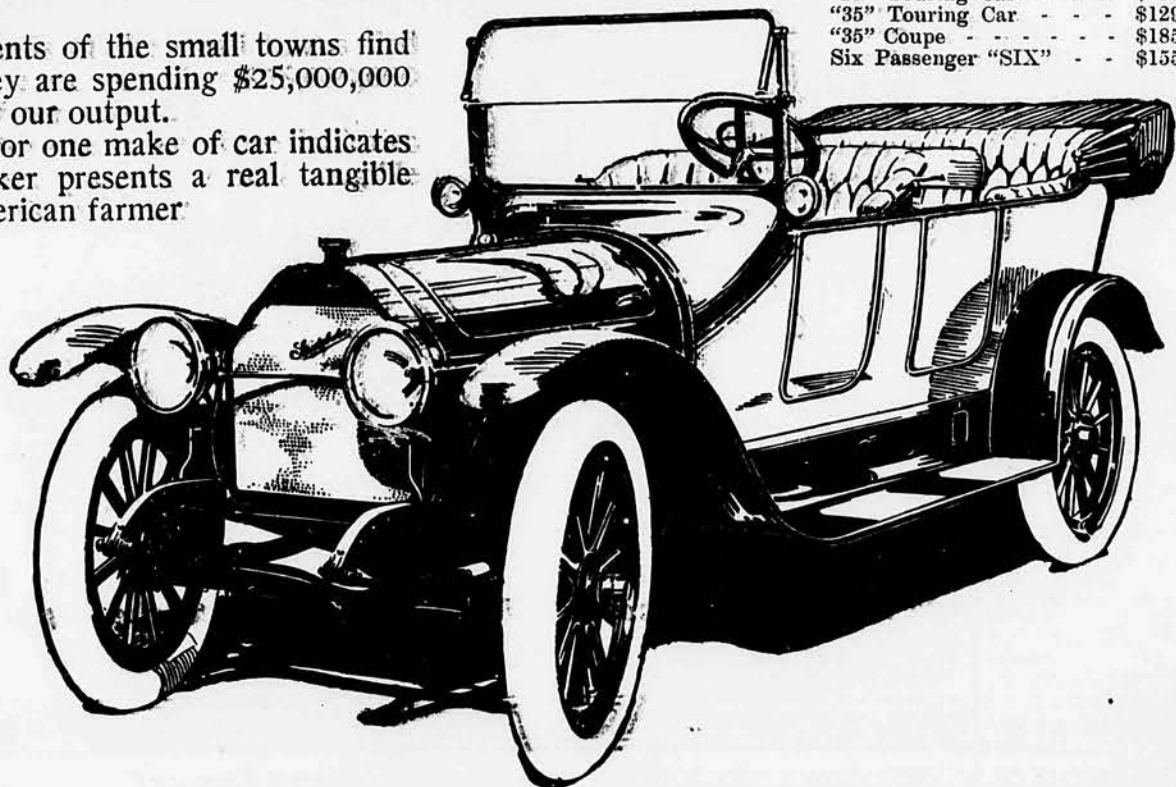
The expenditure of this huge sum for one make of car indicates two things: That the Studebaker presents a real tangible excess in value; and that the American farmer is an expert judge of motor cars.

Send today for our new Proof Book, and complete specifications and details of the Studebaker line.

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\$1575

BUY IT BECAUSE IT'S A STUDEBAKER



"FOUR" Touring Car	\$1050
"FOUR" Landau-Roadster	\$1200
"SIX" Touring Car	\$1575
"SIX" Landau Roadster	\$1950
"SIX" Sedan	\$2250

"25" Touring Car	\$ 895
"35" Touring Car	\$1200
"35" Coupe	\$1850
Six Passenger "SIX"	\$1550

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OUR GUARANTEE

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



THE EGG BOYCOTT.

The women of Chicago and Kansas City are making a fight for lower-priced eggs. The farmers of Illinois, in session at their annual institute, extended the hand of co-operation to the women of Chicago. They proposed the building of storage plants, it being their idea to store and handle eggs as do the commercial storage houses, and sell these eggs direct to the housewives of Chicago, provided the latter will insure a steady market.

The proposition of the Illinois farmers won applause at the hands of the Chicago consuming public. The farmers of Illinois are to be congratulated upon having money seeking investment outside of strictly agricultural lines. The wisdom of their proposition, however, is shown in the request that Chicago housewives guarantee a steady market—in other words, stand by the farmer storehouseman. This, of course, is a thing the housewives of Chicago cannot and will not do. Housewives are not co-operators—they forget, and will forget those who came to their rescue in a time of trouble.

It is not plain, however, how the farmers as storage warehousemen can reduce the price of eggs to the consumer. We see from an investigation made in Chicago that the cost of storing eggs in commercial warehouses is 3½ cents per dozen, covering refrigeration, insurance, expense of handling, etc. It does not seem possible that farmers' warehouses could be conducted on any more economical basis. The fact is that the warehousemen are not those who are making money from eggs. The warehouseman is not, as a rule, the owner of the eggs stored. The eggs are owned by the speculator and he hires his storage where he can get it the cheapest.

The speculator supplies the money required for the purchase of the eggs, pays taxes and interest, and takes his chances on the markets. The biggest chance he takes is that of the season. He always takes the chance that the late fall and the early spring will be favorable to the production of fresh eggs, and when production is high or abnormal he takes a loss on the eggs he bought and stored. He plays a game in which he makes one year and loses the next. It is doubtful if the farmer storage warehouseman would take the chance of the egg speculator if they knew his game. The farmer storer of eggs will be compelled to take the same loss on grading when the eggs go into storage and when they come out, and the same speculative risk as does the experienced egg man.

It is the writer's observation that the largest item of expense in connection with the high winter price of eggs is that item added by the local groceryman. Whether this is too large or not, we refuse to make a guess. It is certain, however, that the price he adds to the wholesale figure must cover a multitudinous expense—that of profit, taxes, insurance, rent, delivery, horseshoeing, wagon repair, telephone expense, credit risk, etc., etc. This is an expense which cannot be reduced until those who buy eggs do not impose upon the local groceryman the necessity of incurring an expense which the housewives themselves only can eliminate. When the women of Chicago will go to some central market—to their grocery for eggs, and carry them home in a basket, then the distribution expense can and will be materially reduced. We see no immediate condition, however, by which the housewife of Chicago will become her own deliveryman. The very principle involved in the above statement relative to the expense of distribution figures greatly in the much talked of high living cost. This is an expense which can be eliminated only by the consumer, and the elimination can be made only when the consumer himself will perform a part of the delivery service instead of hiring that service.

The boycott on high-priced eggs, meat, etc., is spectacular and spasmodic. A boycott must of necessity be spasmodic and can have no permanent effect. This,

through the lack of co-operation. A boycott can accomplish nothing permanently when that boycott is directed against one of the necessities of life. The boycotters will not stand hitched.

USE OF SLACK TIME.

A large number of Kansas young men will have time hanging just a bit heavy on their hands between now and March 1. These young men are those upon whom will fall a large part of the burden of Kansas agriculturally within a few years. To discharge their obligation as they should to themselves and their families, are they as well equipped as they should be for meeting those farm problems and the wise solution of which will measure their own prosperity as well as that of the state? Every young man who contemplates making farming, live stock husbandry, dairying, etc., his future occupation—either by choice or because of enforced conditions and circumstances—should be interested in preparing himself for the obligations he is about to assume. Every such boy or young man—whether he has had or will have a chance to educate himself along those lines of agricultural activity chosen by him—can, if he will, by the profitable employment of spare time, obtain a general understanding of the best agricultural methods which in the years to come will fit him for a greater success than has been achieved by the average farmer of the past.

The farm boy who can get away from home during the first ten weeks of the year 1914, can increase his earning capacity at least 50 per cent by spending that time at the Kansas Agricultural College. The farm hand who winters in town will spend more money than it would cost him for tuition, board and books in the ten weeks' short course given at the above named institution during that time. The actual value of the time of the hired man or the Kansas farm boy who is out of school between January 6 and March 18, is not to be rated very high in the world's estimate of values, but these ten weeks spent in the farmers' short course may be worth a fortune reckoned by possibilities. Can you think of a possible way of making your time pay a bigger wage than by using it along thoroughly practical lines in the preparation for a larger, more useful and more profitable life? To attend this short course would be a better investment than that made of equal amount in the best paying institution in this country.

You are eligible to this course if you are seventeen years old or seventy-seven years young. Not a minute in this course is wasted. In the first year all students are required to take crop production, poultry and wood work. Breeding and feeding of live stock, live stock sanitation, soil studies, plant studies and blacksmithing are the important features of the second year's work. In the two terms of ten weeks each, a farmer or his son or the hired man can almost perfect himself in any of these subjects. For fuller information, including cost of board, rooms, books, etc.—which cost, we assure you, will be surprisingly low compared with the amount you are now thinking of—write the Kansas Agricultural College.

It may be that you cannot afford the expense or that your time is needed at home, and in which event there are the correspondence courses advertised in KANSAS FARMER and commented upon editorially on this page in our issue of November 22, and which courses can be followed at home, using only such spare time as you can devote thereto. You can take it from this editor that the correspondence courses will be well worth your time and the two dollars in money they cost. Even though you did nothing more than read carefully the books sent you for study, you would have gained much more in value than you could figure in dollars and cents.

Experimental shipments of various commodities are finding their way to this country as a result of the new

tariff. The custom house officer at Kansas City has been notified of a shipment of three carloads of oats from Calgary, Canada, consigned to a Kansas City firm. This is the first shipment of Canadian grain to be received in Kansas City. The new tariff lowers the duty on oats from 15 to 6 cents a bushel.

A discussion of the various problems of interest to the community always tends to stimulate every good, live citizen to desire better things, and to make a greater effort to secure them. Any one who has confidence in people and in his community believes that almost all good things are possible if the necessary effort and determination are put forth to secure them. If a club can succeed in arousing in its members a desire and determination for improvement in the community, better schools, better roads, better homes, better live stock, better farms, and better people are all possible.

The largest wheat acreage Kansas has ever sown is now growing and the condition is near perfect. Here is hoping for a big harvest—but do not forget the sorghums next spring as the surest grain and forage crops for the live stock. Do not overlook increasing the live stock, either. A well balanced farm—one on which a season of short rainfall does the least damage—is that in which not all the eggs are placed in one basket. Diversified farming is the idea—it is the only kind on which you can afford to depend.

In a general way, we all know that during the past twenty-five years taxes have increased very materially and there is a tendency toward complaint as a result. However, when we recall the progress of Kansas among states of the Union, and the rank she takes in every respect, upon second thought we cannot avoid the fact that the increase in taxes is largely responsible for our high standing. The "fiddler must be paid," and through increased taxes we are maintaining in Kansas a commonwealth based on as high ideals of accomplishment as in any state of the Union. The extent to which taxes have increased is shown by the fact that in 1862 the taxes on the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 13, Range 23, and which is in Dickinson County, were \$2.03; the taxes on the same quarter this year are \$48.69.

State Fire Marshal Parkman is endeavoring to organize fire prevention associations in the smaller second class and in all the third class cities of Kansas. The object of such associations is to study and discuss municipal problems in fire prevention. Public sentiment needs to be aroused in the interest of municipal fire protection, adequate water supply and fire fighting apparatus. It is our judgment that the department over which Mr. Parkman presides is as important as any created in recent years by legislative enactment. The investigations made by the department since April, 1913, warrant the conclusion that a much larger percentage of fires are of incendiary origin than most people have heretofore believed. Of 86 suspected incendiary fires investigated, only 12 cases have been dropped on account of lack of evidence. The alleged motive in most cases is to collect the insurance money. Nevertheless there are many fires due to improper protection and carelessness and which fires are extremely damaging because they occur, as a rule, in small towns which do not have the facilities for controlling fire. The fire prevention association will help to reduce the number of fires and minimize loss.

You can't regulate the rainfall—that is beyond the power of man. The chinch bugs do as much damage in a ten-year period as does dry weather. The bugs can be controlled. Persistent burning for a few seasons will destroy them.

BIG HAYS INSTITUTE.

Western Kansas farmers with their families turned out in large numbers in attendance upon the farmers' and housekeepers' three weeks institute now in session at Hays and which opened December 2. The rainy weather and the heavy roads prevented many from attending.

But, regardless of the unfavorable conditions, the auditorium of the Western State Normal was wholly inadequate for the accommodation of the crowd, and the opening addresses were delivered from the steps of the main building.

In opening the institute, Governor Hodges emphasized the fact that the great problem of the time is the development of better living in the rural communities. He said two forces are the great factors in bringing about a better rural life. These forces are consolidated schools and good roads.

The shortening of the road between the producer and the consumer was the central thought around which President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College made a most excellent address. He urged that communities encourage sentiment in favor of buying products produced in their immediate vicinity. He showed the wastefulness of sending the money of the community away for food products, which money could be retained at home for home-grown products. The wastefulness of present methods of distribution was shown by him, and which thoughts he has already presented through KANSAS FARMER columns for our folks.

There is undoubtedly an increasing interest in horticulture in Kansas. Nearly every farmer has attempted orchard growing. The larger percentage of such attempts have been failures. This, through the improper care of the orchard and a lack of knowledge of the fundamentals in successful orcharding. Slowly Kansans are realizing that the soil and climate of this state are adapted to successful orcharding along several lines, particularly so in apple growing. The East is more and more dependent upon the West for its apples. The marketing of apples at good prices has revived an interest in western apple growing. The few successful growers here and there have demonstrated through recent years the possibilities when tree culture is thoroughly understood. The annual meetings of the Kansas Horticultural Society should be largely attended. At these meetings a most excellent program given by those who are near the top in their profession cannot have other than great value for the man who would follow any phase of horticulture. The forty-seventh annual meeting of the society will be held in Representative Hall, Capitol Building, Topeka, December 17, 18 and 19. Even though you do not contemplate engaging in commercial orcharding, it will be well for you, if possible, to attend this meeting. You will be helped in the cultivation and production of those fruits which will add to the profit and pleasure of the farm.

The farmers' club idea is vigorously pushed in Minnesota. That is the state famous for its co-operative enterprises. Here is some of the argument used in urging the club idea: A farmers' club is the logical forerunner of co-operation. In the first place, it gets the people of a community acquainted and increases the confidence of each in the other. This is absolutely essential to successful co-operation. In the second place, it provides a logical means for studying carefully any enterprise that it is proposed to undertake co-operatively, so that impractical undertakings are likely to be avoided. We believe the farmers' club is a vital factor in promoting co-operation for efficiency, because it is not organized to defeat any particular class of people but to study intelligently any problem that may come up, and to take the action necessary to put any plan decided upon into effective operation.

FOR "BUGLESS" KANSAS



BUNCH GRASS, THE WINTER HOME OF THE CHINCH BUG.—BURN IT.

EIGHT counties—Leavenworth, Cherokee, Harvey, Allen, Cowley, Coffey, Lyon and Montgomery—are completely organized for systematic burning of the winter quarters of the chinch bug. In parts of Clay, Riley, Jefferson, Shawnee, Atchison, Franklin, Sumner, Wilson, Dickinson and Wabaunsee counties organization has also been perfected.

Several of these counties were organized through the school district boards. County and district farm demonstration agents held meetings in school houses, interested farmers in the work and led in perfecting the plans for organization. Other counties were organized through Anti-Horse Thief Associations and others through the township boards. The leaders in all this organization have been the district and farm demonstration agents, Professor Deon, head of the Department of Entomology of the Kansas Agricultural College, assisted by H. E. Smith and E. O. G. Kelly of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and other Agricultural College men. The above are the facts contained in a press notice made a week or ten days ago by the publicity department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

These men are continuing the work of organization. While the weather conditions have so far been unfavorable for burning, they have, nevertheless, extended the time for more complete and thorough organization of the several territories. That there is much interest in territories other than those already organized is evidenced by the requests received at the Kansas Agricultural College for hundreds of circulars relative to the burning of the chinch bug and for particulars relative to systematic fighting. The important question with you and your community is whether or not your community is organized. Do not wait for your neighbors to effect the organization. Take up the work yourself. Interest your neighbors. Ask the Department of Entomology of the Kansas Experiment Station—which is co-operating with the Extension Division—for men to assist in the organization. Obtain from the Kansas Agricultural College circulars relative to the chinch bug situation.

The bugs will be found in largest numbers in the bunch grass surrounding the fields, along the roadsides, or wherever else bunch grass and blue stem grow. The bugs will not be found in considerable numbers in the pastures this year. This, because the pastures have been closely grazed and there are few bunches of grass in them. However, pastures in which there is bunch grass should be burned. As many as 3,000 to 5,000 bugs have been found in a single clump of bunch grass. The average as disclosed by the field work of the Kansas Agricultural College in the few years past has been about 1,000 bugs. Big blue stem, it has been found, harbors about one-half as many bugs as the bunch grass. There are compar-

Eighteen Counties Organized—If Yours Is Not In List Ask Agricultural College For Help—By T. A. Borman

atively few bugs found in the corn husks and stalks, dry pieces of manure, in hedge rows, among rubbish and leaves. Of the numbers found protected by this latter means, 90 to 100 per cent perish during the winter. Remember that investigations by the Kansas Agricultural College covering four years of most careful field work show conclusively that late fall and winter burning is 30 to 40 per cent more effective than spring burning. The above is the straight "dope" on the chinch bug situation, and you should allow no variation from these facts to controvert your action.

There is much unauthoritative information going the rounds of the press—not only relative to the control of chinch bugs, but grasshoppers as well—and KANSAS FARMER cannot refrain from setting its folks

right on the matter. It is the opinion of KANSAS FARMER that a persistent effort is being made to befog the mind of the farmer regarding the true leadership in insect control in Kansas. It is evident, however, that the real leaders in the campaign against chinch bugs and grasshoppers have confined their work to field investigation and to personal leadership of these campaigns. On the other hand, there are those who have had much greater publicity and whose activity in insect control has been almost wholly done through newspapers. It is through this particular publicity that many unauthoritative statements relative to the control of these insects have been spread, and when compared with the facts, there arises in the mind of the farm reading public the question as to whom or which is right.

It would seem from reading the news press that the Kansas entomological commission is the directing force in insect control work. The same reports indicate that the entomological commission had done all of the investigational and experimental work leading up to the plan of effective control campaigns. In 1907 the legislature created the state entomological commission. The present personnel of the commission is: F. D. Coburn, chairman; S. J. Hunter, entomologist of Kansas University; George A. Dean, entomologist of Kansas Agricultural College; F. H. Stannard, nurseryman; Walter Wellhouse, secretary.

Each of these gentlemen is a member by virtue of his position, except Mr. Stannard, the nurseryman, who is appointed by the Governor. For convenience the commission has divided the state into two sections, Prof. S. J. Hunter being in charge of the south half of the state, and George A. Dean in charge of the north half. Each is state entomologist of equal rank in the work of the commission. The law says of the duties of the state entomological commission: "Its purpose is to suppress and eradicate San Jose scale and other dangerous insect pests and plant diseases throughout the State of Kansas." In the report made by the chairman and secretary of the commission to the Governor, on January 1, 1913, it is said: "While the law creating and defining the duties of the commission embraces a wide field of useful work in combating insects and diseases inimical to agriculture and horticulture, the appropriations so far have only been sufficient to deal principally with the San Jose scale." As shown by its reports the entomological commission in the past has confined the use of its appropriation only to work on the San Jose scale. Since the commission's appropriation for this biennium is only one-half that of the preceding two years, it is not plain how the commission can this year draw on its appropriation for work along other lines, especially so when the present appropriations are insufficient for San Jose scale suppression. If the commission has no money for other than San Jose scale work, then how comes it that the commission can figure in the chinch bug and grasshopper control, except through the news press and through which agency alone it has been active? Every newspaper report gives Professor Hunter, entomologist for the south half of the state, and the entomological commission, credit for all that has been accomplished in chinch bug and grasshopper control in that section of the state.

However, this is not altogether a matter of credit—that of placing credit where it belongs. In the final analysis credit is properly placed. The serious feature of the entomological commission's newspaper insect control campaign is that the information given for the guidance of the farmer is incorrect. For instance, last spring Professor Hunter, speaking for the commission, advocated through the newspapers spring burning as a means of destroying chinch bugs. Four years of extended and careful field work of the Kansas Experiment Station has demonstrated that spring burning has little effect in destroying chinch bugs. The burning of bunch grass during February, 1912, showed 53.5 to 79.2 per cent of dead bugs a few days following the burning. This was late winter burning, and spring burning would have been still less effective. Burning in the fall of 1911

showed 93.6 to 99 per cent of bugs dead in February and April of the following spring, in which months the counts were made. Readers will note that the difference between fall and late winter burning is 33 per cent in favor of fall burning. Wherein is Professor Hunter, of the entomological commission, justified in urging upon the farmers of Kansas spring burning when it is less efficient by 33 per cent than fall burning? It is the burning supplemented by winter that destroys 985 of every 1,000 bugs.

During the last few weeks Professor Hunter, "state entomologist in charge of the southern half of the state," addressed a letter to the county clerks—presumably to those only in the southern half—urging them to co-operate with the commission in burning out "hedge rows, overgrown sloughs, and pastures." The facts are that few bugs hibernating in the rubbish and leaves of hedge rows survive the winter. The mortality records as shown by the field work of the Kansas Experiment Station, in different types of cover, show that 95 to 100 per cent of the bugs seeking protection in the rubbish of the hedge rows perish, and 90 to 100 per cent of those seeking cover in rubbish, leaves, etc., of the field, perish. With such a mortality record as this, therefore, it would seem unnecessary to undertake the burning out of hedge rows except such bunch grass as may have grown there. Literature from the entomological commission or from other sources which recommends the burning of all rubbish of whatsoever kind, is in error. We have all come to handle the matter of burning to destroy chinch bugs too carelessly, basing conclusions on the assumption that it is the burning that destroys the bug and that the bug takes up his winter quarters in all sorts of rubbish. Such general conclusions have been adopted by the entomological commission, and while the entomologist for the southern half of the state has neither funds nor is he privileged—according to the last biennial report of the commission—to fight chinch bugs or grasshoppers in behalf of that commission, he has fallen into the error common to other thoughtless but well-meaning individuals.

Some time since Professor Hunter stated, according to the newspapers, that wheat should not be fall dressed with manure because of the protection the manure gives the chinch bugs. Although it has been observed that in cold springs, when the bugs take flight, many collect in such manure protection, it has been established by the Kansas Experiment Station that only a few bugs seek such covering for winter quarters, and of the few that do, 95 to 98 per cent cannot survive the rigors of the winter. In the summer of 1912 there appeared a statement, credited to Professor Hunter, to the effect that the conditions were such as to indicate little damage from chinch bugs, grasshoppers, or the Hessian fly, and congratulating the farmers of Kansas upon such conditions. At the very time the statement was printed these insects were doing serious damage and it is well known that the 1913 damage from chinch bugs and grasshoppers was the most serious the state has ever known. These, and many other equally incorrect statements, are credited to the "state entomologist." If the entomologist representing the commission for the southern half of the state is to be really helpful and up to date, why does he not get on the mailing list of the Kansas Experiment Station and keep posted through that institution's bulletins on the facts regarding the common insect pests of Kansas?

The Kansas Agricultural College, through its extension division, took up the organization of the state early this fall and has succeeded to date in organizing the counties and parts of counties first named in this article, for chinch bug control. Professor Dean—not as state entomologist for the north half of the state, but as the head of the entomological department of Kansas Agricultural College and entomologist for the Kansas Experiment Station—has taken a hand in the organization and has personally attended farmers' institutes in Eastern Kansas effecting such organizations. While he has been doing this, (Continued on Page Eleven.)

WIN A \$25.00 CASH PRIZE!

KANSAS FARMER WILL GIVE THIS AMOUNT FOR A TITLE FOR MR. BORMAN'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. Borman has written a book on sorghums. But we cannot think of a suitable title for it.

This book has to do with the growing and feeding of grain sorghums. The whole subject of sorghum farming is covered. It is something for which there is an absolute need at this time, and Mr. Borman has handled the subject from the money-making side.

But we have been unable to think of a name as good as the book. It should be short and crisp, suggesting the range of matter discussed.

The book is now being set in type and we must rush its publication. So we must have a name for it, and we are anxious and willing to pay \$25 for one which is appropriate and acceptable.

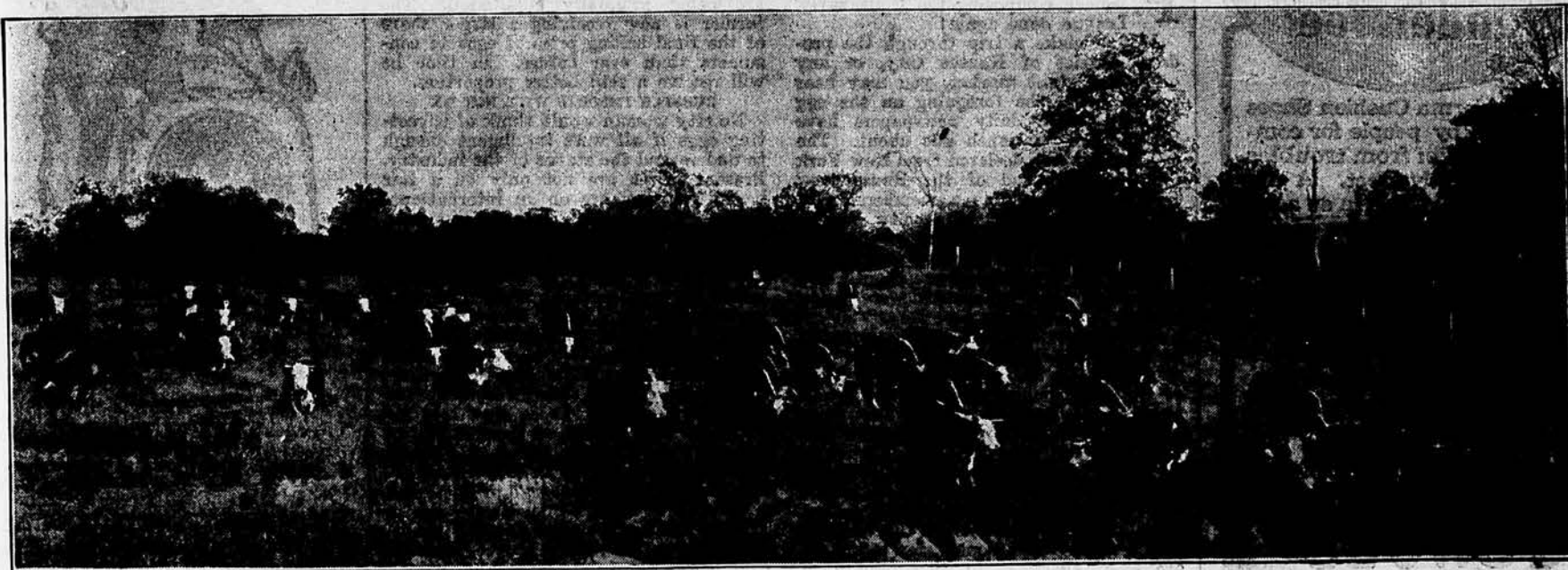
Possibly the man who has thought of it least will have just the name for which we have been looking.

Put on your thinking caps. Send in your suggestions. A postal card may get you \$25. We must have these suggestions not later than December 25. Send them to me, and mark on your envelope Sorghum Book Contest.

ALBERT T. REID, President.

SILAGE AND STOCK FARMING

Address by W. A. Cochel Before Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma



NO COUNTRY HAS EVER GAINED FAME AND DISTINCTION AGRICULTURALLY EXCEPT AS IT HAS BEEN NOTED FOR ITS LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.—LIVE STOCK FARMS ALWAYS MORE PROSPEROUS THAN GRAIN-SELLING FARMS.

A CAREFUL survey of the countries of the world which have gained fame and distinction because of their agricultural wealth shows without exception that they are also noted for their large live stock interests. It is also true that those states of our own country which are known as the leading states from the standpoint of agriculture are also the leading live stock states. What is true of the countries of the world and the states of the Union is equally true of the smaller units, such as counties and communities. A day's journey through any farming section will show that the live stock farms stand out distinctly from the grain farms in general appearance of houses, barns and other buildings, as well as in larger crops of wheat, corn, kafir, alfalfa, clover, timothy and other grain and forage crops. As yet we have not devised a generally practiced scheme of farming which has resulted in the maintenance of soil fertility and an increase in acre yield of crops except where a large proportion of the crop is converted into meat or milk or wool or work through the use of domestic animals and the by-products of the feed lot or stable carefully conserved.

It makes little difference what sort of crop is grown, whether it be continuous corn in the rich valleys of the Mississippi and tributaries known as the corn belt; continuous cotton in that wondrously rich and humid section of the South where the growing season extends from March to December, known as the cotton belt; or continuous wheat in the broad prairies and table lands of Western Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, the Dakotas and Minnesota, known as the wheat belt, a single crop is usually associated with a more or less discontented farming population. One of the chief causes of this condition of mind is that labor is not distributed throughout the year. There is a period of idleness followed by a period of hard labor and long hours. In order to be contented, a man's time must be fully occupied, which is impossible under the one crop system.

Dry farming has too often been synonymous with wheat growing, carrying with it all of the dissatisfaction and uncertainty of the same system where rainfall is abundant and adding the difficulties which usually come to those who are attempting to adapt themselves and their efforts to new conditions where the facilities for living are often crude and inadequate. A study of those sections of Western Kansas where the precipitation amounts to 25 inches or less per annum shows that those farmers who have remained prosperous throughout years of plenty and years of scarcity are those who have devoted a large amount of study and time to the production of live stock, while those who have followed wheat farming exclusively have either left the country or reduced their plane of living to a point which insures the development of a class of undesirable citizens.

WINTERING COWS ON STRAW AND SILAGE. With this point in view, the Kansas

State Agricultural College and Experiment Station has started a series of investigations to determine methods of increasing the live stock carrying capacity of the stock farms and establishing breeding herds of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs on those farms which have formerly been classified as grain farms. In order that these methods may be accepted, it must be clearly demonstrated that they will be profitable and that a considerable proportion of the profits will be available in a comparatively short period of time.

During the winter of 1912-13 an experiment was started at the Hays Branch Station to determine economical methods of wintering range cattle. For this purpose a lot of high-grade Angus, Hereford, Galloway and Shorthorn cows were used. The greatest of care was taken to see that each lot was comparable with the others at the beginning of the experiment, in breeding, age, type, condition, weight and quality. They were divided into four lots, one of which was fed whole kafir fodder according to appetite; the second lot was fed kafir silage cut from the same field; the third lot was fed kafir stover from the same field; the fourth lot was fed a limited ration of silage—20 pounds per head daily. All lots were given one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily and allowed access to wheat straw according to appetite.

The accompanying table shows that the lot which received whole kafir stover consumed less straw than any of the other lots; that the greatest amount of straw was consumed in the lot which received a limited ration of silage.

In other words, where succulent feed is provided during the winter feeding period, greater use can be made of unpalatable roughage than where the stock is maintained on dry feeds. Another

noticeable factor is that the cows which received all of the silage they would eat made an average gain of 123.7 pounds, while those which received the whole fodder gained only 49.7 pounds. The smallest gain, 35.8 pounds, was made by the cattle receiving kafir stover. An interesting feature is that the cows which received a limited ration of silage made an average gain of 56.5 pounds in a period of 100 days. These results indicate that it is possible to increase very materially the live stock carrying capacity of the land by use of the silo. Only 2.28 acres of feed crops such as kafir were required to maintain a cow on a limited silage ration during the winter where she had access to all the straw she would eat and a pound of cottonseed meal; when fed a full feed of silage this acreage was increased to 4.2, and when fed on whole kafir fodder directly from the field there was a further increase of 2.28 acres required for winter feeding.

With the results secured from this test, one would be justified in stating that the efficiency of the crop, because of being put in the silo, was increased at least 50 per cent as compared with the same crops fed in a normal manner. When it comes to considering the cost of the feed consumed, the results are entirely consistent with the behavior of the cattle as far as the character of the ration is concerned. These results were secured with kafir, which is one of the leading forage crops that can be grown successfully from year to year in the Great Plains region. It has an advantage over corn for silage purposes in a tonnage per acre, and is just as palatable and just as nutritious when put into the silo.

WINTERING BEEF CALVES ON SILAGE.

The results secured in wintering beef

calves at the College Station during the same winter indicated that a ton of kafir silage was of approximately the same feeding value as a ton of corn silage grown during the summer of 1912. We were able, under the conditions prevailing at Manhattan, to winter our calves by the use of silage supplemented with commercial concentrates, at a cost of less than 6 cents per day and at the same time secure an average daily gain of a pound and a half per head.

Taking these two experiments together, we find that by the use of silage the beef breeding herd can be wintered in the most acceptable and economical manner yet devised and that the calf crop can be wintered with a comparatively small expense for the purchase of concentrated feeding stuffs, in such manner that they not only maintain their maximum rate of growth, but will make a reasonable gain during the winter period. In the Great Plains area it is found that cattle usually come out of winter quarters weighing less than at the beginning, and it requires from two to three months for them to regain in the spring the flesh they have lost during the winter. By the use of the silo during winter we will be able to reduce the time of marketing the 1,000-pound steer at least one year as compared with former practices.

SILAGE MEANS FEED EVERY YEAR.

A further advantage in the use of silage in this section is that the feed can be carried over from year to year and used during periods when there is a great deficiency in the supply of roughage such as is now confronting the cattlemen all over the state of Kansas and in many parts of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. At the Hays Station at the present time we have three silos that were filled in preceding years and ready for use during the coming winter. This is a practice that should be especially advocated in all the dry farming sections of the country in order that the cattleman may not have to reduce his herds during periods of exceptional drouth. It is the only practicable method yet devised for carrying such bulky feeds as sweet sorghum, kafir, feterita and similar crops over from year to year. It is also possible that the silo may come into very general use during the summer period in order to reduce the area necessary for grazing cattle. This is a question which we have not as yet worked out, but one that will be given attention in the near future.

FINANCING LIVE STOCK FARMER.

As stated earlier in this talk, the future of the farming industry in sections where the rainfall is deficient depends largely upon the ability to hold the live stock farmers from year to year. The silo will assist in this and will help to induce others to go into the production of live stock in many sections where it has now been entirely eliminated. There are other factors, however, which must be taken into consideration, the chief of which is some means of financing the man who hopes to establish a breeding herd of either beef or dairy cattle. The

(Continued on Page Nine.)

WINTERING COWS AT HAYS STATION

	LOT 1.	LOT 2.	LOT 3.	LOT 4.
Initial weight	21,600 lbs.	20,460 lbs.	21,500 lbs.	20,330 lbs.
Total Feed Consumed:				
Whole kafir	51,860 lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Kafir silage .....	.....	67,710 lbs.	.....	38,105 lbs.
Kafir stover .....	.....	.....	48,650 lbs.	.....
Wheat straw	19,540 lbs.	26,980 lbs.	20,500 lbs.	32,650 lbs.
Cottonseed cake	1,900 lbs.	1,900 lbs.	1,900 lbs.	1,900 lbs.
Feed Consumed per Cow Daily:				
Whole kafir	27.3 lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Kafir silage .....	.....	35.6 lbs.	.....	20.0 lbs.
Kafir stover .....	.....	.....	25.6 lbs.	.....
Wheat straw	10.2 lbs.	14.2 lbs.	10.8 lbs.	17.2 lbs.
Cottonseed cake	1.0 lbs.	1.0 lbs.	1.0 lbs.	1.0 lbs.
Cost of feed consumed per cow daily	\$0.0731	\$0.0619	\$0.0561	\$0.0493
Acres required to produce kafir	6.48	4.2	8.1	2.28
Final weight	22,545 lbs.	22,812 lbs.	22,180 lbs.	21,403 lbs.
Gain per cow	49.7 lbs.	123.7 lbs.	35.8 lbs.	56.5 lbs.
Value of Feeds Used:				
Cottonseed cake .....	.....	.....	.....	\$30.00 per ton
Straw50 per ton
Whole kafir	4.00 per ton
Kafir silage	3.00 per ton
Kafir stover	3.00 per ton

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EGG BOYCOTT FUTILE

Market Cannot be Depressed When Supplies are Seriously Short, Thinks Our Market Correspondent

PSHAW! What have the silly city women composing the Housewives' League done again!

If you make a trip through the produce district of Kansas City, or any other important market, you may hear remarks like the foregoing on the egg boycott, which daily newspapers have been making so much ado about. The egg boycott was declared from New York City by the head of the Housewives' League, which claims a membership of 700,000—apparently silly—city women as members. The president of the society informed her followers that conditions in the egg market are chaotic and insinuated that consumers were being robbed.

Before the KANSAS FARMER market correspondent proceeds further in this discussion of the egg boycott of some of the city women and of trade conditions, it may be well to state that there is no danger whatever that prices paid producers for eggs will be affected in the least. Prospects are for still higher prices for eggs. The boycott is looked upon as a joke by extensive egg handlers. Most of them regard it as the creation of a few silly idle women, few of whom are even sincere. In the opinion of wholesale dealers at Kansas City, the boycott won't affect prices a penny's worth. Many of the women supposed to be boycotting eggs are still eating them "on the quiet," and the husbands of some of the others are getting eggs secretly at restaurants now and then. Consumption of eggs, in fact, was never so heavy, considering the scale of prices now prevailing.

EGG SUPPLY IS ACTUALLY SHORT.

In the first place, a market cannot be depressed when there is a serious shortage of supplies. Eggs are plentiful nowhere in this country. Stocks in the associated warehouses of the United States, which include 44 storage plants in the leading cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Kansas City, at the opening of this month were about 1,098,000 cases, compared with 1,500,000 on November 1. On December 1, 1912, the stocks of eggs in the same warehouses were 1,670,000 cases. Kansas City has only about 9,000 cases in store, or less than one-third of the total of a year ago. And Kansas City's egg consumption averages about 6,000 cases weekly. Statistically, then, the domestic outlook for eggs is indeed bullish.

Storage stocks are light for several reasons, the drought being the principal factor. Production of eggs in the United States from June 1 to September 1 was very, very light because of the almost unprecedented heat throughout the country. Instead of accumulating enormous stocks of eggs in that season, which is normally one of heavy production, dealers actually reduced their holdings. The heat made it almost impossible for the Middle West to put fresh eggs on the market. Many eggs intended for storage reached warehouses in such poor condition during the summer that they were condemned. And the heat also affected the health of the hens to such an extent that their egg production fell off later materially. Scarcity of feed has also tended to reduce the lay recently. Mild weather started production by pullets, but a touch of real winter is expected to reduce fresh offerings again and start prices soaring.

FRESH EGGS MUST GO HIGHER.

An egg dealer who is a close student of trade factors told the writer that he expects to see fresh eggs selling at 40 to 45 cents per dozen wholesale in Kansas City this winter. Fresh eggs have been selling up to 70 to 75 cents per dozen retail at some of the great consuming markets of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Prices in carlots at Kansas City have been from 27 to 29 cents recently, but a cold spell may send them to 35 cents. Of course these prices are yielding and have yielded the handlers who risk money in storage deals liberal and perhaps enormous profits. But the housewives who are enlisted in the boycott should not forget that these same storage people lost thousands of dollars in egg storage deals a year ago. But for the storage deals, eggs would now be selling almost at prohibitive prices to the average consumer in comfortable circumstances.

Farmers, of course, feel that storage interests should not demand excessive profits of consumers. But the storage men, on the whole, are not piling up fortunes. There are, to be true, wastes and dishonest practices in marketing

which are costly to producers, but these are being gradually eliminated. The farmer is now receiving a larger share of the final selling price of eggs to consumers than ever before. In time he will receive a still better proportion.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS WILL NOT DO.

No city woman would think of boycotting eggs if all were intelligent enough to understand the status of the industry. Present prices are not only on a fair basis, but they are on an international parity. The special session of congress, which has just closed and reopened as the sixty-third regular session, removed the duty of 5 cents per dozen formerly levied on eggs, putting them on a free trade basis. As a result Russia recently sent a shipment to this country, consisting of 400 cases. The Russian cases, which were unloaded at New York City, resembled coffins and contained 120 dozen to the case. These eggs sold for 27 to 35 cents, most of them being fit only for bakers. It is understood in egg trade circles that representatives of Armour and Swift, who deal in eggs, and a number of New York dealers are in Europe looking for eggs for the American market. Whether they will bring over heavy shipments is problematical.

The imports of eggs into the United States in the past fiscal year aggregated 1,271,765 dozen in the natural state; yolks, 227,457 pounds, and dried eggs, 20,284 pounds. These figures are considerably in excess of those of the preceding year, which showed imports of 1,098,688 dozen in the natural state. Exports in the same period were far greater, however, amounting to 21,000,000 dozen in the past fiscal year. Ten years ago the United States exported only 1,500,000 dozen; in 1893, 143,000 dozen. Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Central America are the principal foreign buyers of our eggs, but some have gone to England and Scotland.

WINTER EGGS SHOULD BE PRODUCED.

Aside from the new tariff policy, which can not have much effect this winter, at least, the underlying factors in the egg market offer every encouragement to farmers to bend every energy toward increasing the winter lay. The egg boycott should be ignored. Protect the flocks from cold, give them proper feed and exercise whenever possible, and consumers will do the rest. And they will pay well, for meats and other solid foods will not be cheap.

NEW BOOKS BY KANSAS WRITERS

Any One of Them Would Make a Most Acceptable Christmas Gift.

W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, has been abroad again, and again has written another book. This one is called "The Near East." Mr. Morgan writes of his experiences in the Balkan States, Turkey, and other places he visited. They are done in Mr. Morgan's entertaining and inimitable style, which has made his other books so popular. Albert T. Reid, of KANSAS FARMER, has made the illustrations. The book is published by Crane & Company, of Topeka, and sells for \$1.25, and may be had from the publisher.

Another book which is especially desirable as a gift book is entitled "A Book of Ramblings," by the clever Kansas authoress and essayist, Myra Williams Jarrell. Mrs. Jarrell's work is very popular among the newspaper and magazine editors, and her little book should have a wide demand. It is also illustrated by Albert T. Reid, and is published by the Kansas Farmer Company, and may be had from them. Price is 50 cents.

J. C. Bradshaw, of Wellington, whom everybody knows as "Brad," is the author of a charming little booklet called "Brad's Bit o' Holiday Verse." Brad's work is too familiar to the readers of KANSAS FARMER to need any further comment. The price of the booklet is 25 cents, and you may secure it through the publishers, the Wellington Journal, Wellington, Kansas.

Seven-Year-Old Bread Baker.

That a girl only seven years old should be able to make bread is remarkable. That the bread she made should be graded 91 in a bread-making contest is still more remarkable. Leta Moore, of Oberlin, Kan., was the youngest competitor in the bread-making contest held in connection with the farmers' institute at Oberlin recently, and this is her showing.



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Stock Show Great Success

THE International Live Stock Exposition which was held in Chicago last week, has established for itself a new record. This show is looked forward to with perhaps greater interest than any other show of similar character in the world. In the words of President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, "This show is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock. It is the place where all the disputes regarding superior merit are settled for the year, and as such contributes more to live stock improvement than any other single agency in America. As an object lesson it is unequalled on the continent."

This great show is made possible by the splendid support which it receives from farmers and breeders all over the country, and from every other agency interested in the improvement of live stock. It forms the absorbing topic among breeders for months preceding its opening date. The splendid prizes offered by the Exposition Company have been supplemented by large sums of prize money from all the pedigree record associations, and with such support it will continue to be the great live stock show of the country. This show is essentially a fat stock show. It is located at the seat of the greatest live stock market in the world, and this setting is of great advantage in keeping in mind the relation which exists between high-class breeding animals and their final end on the block.

The exhibitors at the International came from all over United States and Canada. Considering the scarcity and high price of feed in Kansas and its distance from Chicago, this state was well represented. Robert Hazlett of El Dorado, Kan., had his splendid herd of show Herefords on exhibition. In Galloways, Kansas produced the biggest part of the show in breeding animals. G. E. Clark, of the Capitol View Ranch, near Topeka, and S. M. Croft & Sons, both were present with their herds. These, with the fat steers which were shown by the Agricultural College, gave Kansas the lead in the total number of Galloway cattle on exhibition.

One of the strongest features of this great show is the exhibition of the fat cattle in the carload classes. D. D. Casement, of Manhattan, Kan., had several carloads on exhibition, winning second and third on fat yearlings and third on fat two-year-olds. In these car lot classes the sensation of the show was the load of Angus yearlings shown by Escher & Ryan. This magnificent load of cattle were easily winners as grand champion carload of the show. Probably the largest number of cattle feeders ever assembled in the Chicago yards, gathered around these cattle, plying Mr. Escher with questions as to how he produced such results in the feed lot. There have been high-class loads of grand champion cattle in the past, but never before a load of such uniform excellence and finish as was presented by this bunch of yearlings.

A close study of the means whereby this special car lot were produced indicates that the yearling steer is undoubtedly the most profitable for the grower to handle; that maximum profit in beef production is possible only when the best of blood is used. The early maturity idea as a principle is so firmly established that it would almost seem that the management of the International might well consider the question of eliminating the show of older steers in these car lot classes.

From the standpoint of a Kansan, perhaps the first interest in the fat stock show is in that made by the steers from the Agricultural College. For a number of years the college has been showing fat steers in the various classes and has always furnished the keenest of competition. This year the college show herd comprised some 16 or 18 individuals. While no phenomenal winnings were made in this year's show, the college steers furnished a good account of themselves. In the Angus pure-bred classes the two-year-old steer named Dr. Hendricks stood at the head of his class. In the Galloway pure-bred yearlings the Kansas College took first place with the steer, Medalist. In the Shorthorn steers the smooth, compact, beautifully finished calf, College Boy, sired by the new college herd bull, Matchless Dale, from a Gallant Knight cow, won first place in perhaps one of the sharpest fights of the Shorthorn steer show. Second place went to Missouri University in this calf

class. The Kansas college won third place also in this class, on Golden Dale, another calf sired by Matchless Dale. In the show of champions by ages, in which the first prize winners in all breeds competed, the college calf was made the reserve champion, the Hereford calf, Bright Boy, winning the championship place by a narrow margin. In the two-year-old Shorthorns the steer, Hallwood, owned by J. H. Prather of Illinois, was the winner of the blue. This steer has had a splendid record, having been champion Shorthorn at the American Royal, 1912, and reserve champion yearling in the 1912 International. This is of special interest to Kansans, as he was finished and shown by Aleck Edgar, who was formerly herdsman and feeder of cattle at the Kansas Agricultural College. Mr. Edgar fed King Ellsworth, the International grand champion of 1909, owned and shown by the Kansas college. This steer sold at \$18 per hundred weight.

The grand championship in this year's International was won by the yearling steer, Glencarnock Victor 2d, owned by James D. McGregor of Canada. This same exhibitor showed the grand champion steer, Glencarnock Victor, of the 1912 International.

The winning of grand championship honors for two years in succession does not often come to the same man. This year's grand champion is three-fourths Angus in breeding, descending directly from two famous Angus bulls. He was an outstanding steer in the championship show, and no one questioned his right to the honor. Mr. McGregor is planning a tour of Canada for this magnificent steer, which will pass through the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He will then be loaned to the Canadian Pacific Railway for a long tour on a special live stock and demonstration train.

The showing of fat hogs is a great feature at the International Stock Show. This feature of the show was of special interest from a Kansas viewpoint from the fact that a Kansas exhibitor was on hand with two splendid carloads of finished hogs and won the premier honors of the show with one of these loads. In a year in which Kansas is supposed to have failed absolutely in producing a grain crop, the winning of such high honors in the showing of fat hogs at this greatest of fat stock shows should be a point of more than passing interest to those who may not realize the variety of resources which Kansas possesses. E. D. King, of the Meadow Brook farm, located at Burlington, Kan., is the man who made this great winning at the stock show in Chicago. The grand champion load was shown in the class weighing 250 to 350 pounds, winning \$75 as first in the class, \$100 as grand champion of all breeds, and a special prize of \$100 given by the American Berkshire Association. This load weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds and were pronounced by the judge, Felix Gehrmann, as the "pink of perfection." Mr. King also won first place in the class, "350 pounds and over."

Another event of more than ordinary interest at the fat hog show was the splendid showing made by a carload of hogs exhibited by W. H. and H. M. Robertson of Frisco, Texas. Texas is a long way from the great corn belt, and perhaps by many has been looked upon as the home of the razorback rather than the place where such magnificent specimens of the Poland China breed are grown, as was evidenced by this carload sent up from the Lone Star State. This load had just been shown at the International Feeders and Breeders' Show in Fort Worth and did not arrive in Chicago until Monday morning, in comparatively poor condition for showing purposes. This is the first time in International history that Texas has attempted to show in the carload hog display. These hogs were second only to the load shown by Mr. King, and perhaps only missed the championship by the fact that they were so unfortunate as to arrive at the great show at such a late hour. They weighed on an average, after their long ride, 428 pounds, and of course were shown in the class for hogs weighing 350 pounds and over, winning the second place.

The students' judging contest has for a number of years, from an educational standpoint, been one of the interesting events of the show. Animal husbandry students in the leading agricultural colleges of the country strive most earnestly through their earlier years in college for the coveted place on the team

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

"Look Beyond the End of Your Nose"

grandfather used to say. A Florida fruit grower remarked that he had to go to California to learn that he had been wrong for twenty years. The potato growers of Maine get hints from Colorado; the apple men learn from the orange growers how to cooperate. Here's where the national-farm-weekly idea comes in. If you want to get your long-distance lessons in money-making methods without spending carfare, look beyond the end of your nose and get the national-farm-weekly habit. The big National Farm Paper is *The Country Gentleman*.

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THE FARM



Silage of Good Quality.

F. P. Lane, County Agent, Harvey County, writes that a considerable number of the farmers in his county have opened their silos and have begun feeding the silage. He reports the silage of good quality and giving good feeding results, and he expects that a large number of silos will be constructed in his county next season.

Dry Farming Congress Control Board.

Wichita is perfecting her organization for the holding of the next meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress in that city. To the Board of Control of the International Dry Farming Congress the names of the following Kansans have been added: P. H. Albright, Winfield; William Barber, Anthony; G. W. Hunter, Wellington; T. A. Borman, Topeka; Arthur Capper, Topeka; and W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson.

Weight of "Roasters."

B. C. R., Douglas County, inquires the weight of a fowl known in the market as a "roaster."

A roaster is a young fowl about full grown, weighing from 4 to 8 pounds. The most profitable age at which to fatten them is when they are from three and one-half to four months old, as they grow and put on flesh at the same time, and therefore make greater gains than at any other time. They should be fattened as early in the season as possible.

Early Preparation Results in West.

District Agent W. A. Boys, located at Hays, Kansas, and whose work is confined to Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan and Wallace counties, writes that at least 2,000 acres have been early disked or listed for next year's spring crops and that this treatment of these acres is due to the demonstrations he has planned and the results shown by such demonstrations. Farmers who followed this method of preparing for crops this last spring have reported an increase of ten bushels per acre and in some instances double the yield, due to this early preparation.

Charge For Wheat Pasture.

G. H. S., Kiowa County, asks what is a fair charge to make per head for wheat pasture.

We answer this inquiry by giving the views of one of our readers recently expressed in a letter. This reader has 1,600 head of cattle pastured on wheat sown by him in Kiowa County. He is figuring on a general average of four acres to the head, although he is satisfied that on some of the wheat pastured that only two acres will be required. He has been leasing these wheat fields for pasture at \$1 per head per month. We note from an Oklahoma correspondent in the vicinity of Enid, a charge of \$1 per month is being made on fields of which two acres are considered as ample for each steer. In the case of the Kiowa County wheat grower he advises that his terms are such as permit him to designate when cattle may be turned on the wheat and when they should be kept off.

Co-operative Live Stock Marketing.

M. L. S., Republic County, asks what we know about the co-operative marketing of live stock as done in North Dakota and other northern states.

The co-operative marketing of live stock in these states, if we understand correctly, is done through associations. This requires the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of a board of directors who will appoint a manager to handle the business. The manager should be an honest, energetic, up to date man, a good judge of live stock and a good business man.

The farmers belonging to the association report to the manager by telephone when the stock is ready for shipment, stating the kind and approximate weight, so that the manager can order a car of the proper size for his shipment. All stock should be reported at least one day before the date of shipment.

On the day of delivery the manager and his helper receive and weigh the stock and give each man a receipt made

out in duplicate for the number of animals delivered, the weight on delivery, and the number or mark used in marketing his stock. If all individuals are marked, each man's stock can easily be identified when sold on the market.

It is advisable always to ship in carloads and so to do may require holding a part of a car until the load may be completed.

Effect of Beets on Succeeding Crops.

A. R. Downing, of Kearney County, reports that one field of alfalfa was plowed up several years ago and put immediately to wheat. This yielded 45 bushels. The field was then planted to beets three years in succession, which was then followed by oats, yielding 33 bushels. The oats were followed by wheat, which gave a yield of 53 bushels per acre. Another piece of ground in wheat the same year, which was previously in alfalfa, followed by such crops as cane and sorghum and kafir, gave a yield of 25 bushels of wheat per acre, giving, as you will note, an increase for the beet ground of 28 bushels of wheat over ground not in beets.

Carl Coerber, also of Kearney County, reports that he plowed up a field of alfalfa and put it in wheat, which gave an average yield of about 35 bushels per acre; this was followed by beets for two years; oats one year; wheat followed the oats and gave a yield of 45 bushels per acre, indicating that the beets left the ground in good condition for a wheat crop.

For Moving Barbed Wire.

I desire to tell KANSAS FARMER folks of an invention of mine for moving barbed wire fence. This I figured out after nearly breaking my back rolling wire on to spools, such as is used for temporary fences and which most farmers must build in the fall and remove in the spring.

This device is a piece of fence board with a hole in it large enough for a crowbar to pass through. I place the board flat on the ground. On this I lay a wheel of a check-row corn planter, placing the hub of the wheel over the hole in the board. Then I pin both board and wheel to the ground by driving the bar about 12 inches into the dirt. I brace the upper end of bar with wire and stake placed in the direction the wire is to be moved.

I hitch a team to the wire, placing it on the rim of planter, and thus pull it around corners. I hang the wire not in use on a permanent fence until it is again needed. This rigging works fine. The big, wide wheel acts as the finest kind of pulley. I have used this for years with good results. I would not have mentioned it except that I saw this same description in another paper, the only difference being that the writer used a common pulley. The pulley required two men, one to drive the team and one to watch the wire. I used a pulley when I first tried it and with just one man I found it would not work well.—PAUL BUSHKOVSKI, Butler County, Kansas.

Feeding Calf Meal.

Subscriber M. D. D., Wallace County, makes inquiry relative to the success of feeding calf meal.

This question was answered at considerable length in the February 22, 1913, issue of KANSAS FARMER. Calf meal is a good substitute for milk in feeding calves. The meal is so compounded as to give about the same relative percentages of feed constituents as are found in whole milk. It cannot, of course, be presumed that calf meal or any other mixture compounded by man be made the equal of Nature's food taken in the natural way. However, in those sections in which milk is so valuable as to require a substitute for the growing of young calves, calf meals are largely used with good success. The instructions for feeding the meal are usually given in the bag or on the pail in which the meal is sold and these instructions should be followed implicitly.

The instructions provide that the calf should be allowed to remain with its mother until the mother's milk is fit

for human use. The calf should then be taught to drink whole milk and at the end of four or five days the feeding of the meal may begin. Two table-spoonsful of the meal we have in mind should be scalded with hot water, stirring continuously to keep it free from lumps. This is placed in two quarts of milk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water and when the mixture has been cooled to the temperature of freshly drawn milk it is ready for feeding. The calf may be fed this way for a week, increasing the amount of meal daily and reducing the whole milk until at the end of the second week a pound of meal is used, one quart of milk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart of water. The meal is gradually increased until the calf is three weeks old, when about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of meal is used, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of milk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart of boiling water. When four or five weeks old, 1 quart of calf meal and 2 quarts of boiling water without any milk at all, can be fed.

In the meantime the calf should be taught to eat clean, sweet hay and some grain. Kafir meal is especially desirable. It is wise to teach the calf to eat at the earliest opportunity even though it should be fed whole milk or skimmed milk.

County Field Day for Silo.

County Agent W. H. Lauck, El Paso County, Colorado, early last fall held a pit silo field day. Farmers and their families came from ten to twelve miles distant to learn how to start the pit silo and to obtain the circular letter giving instructions on how to proceed in its building. A picnic dinner was served and this was followed by talks on feeding silage, crops for the silo, and on silo construction. The crowd was taken to the site of a pit silo and were shown how to begin and how to place the concrete ring at the top. All questions pertaining to construction and to the feeding of silage were carefully answered. Mr. Lauck has recently made a trip through several counties adjoining his own, in search of pure acclimated milo, black amber cane, and dwarf kafir for seed.

The above circumstance is mentioned to demonstrate to KANSAS FARMER folks the manner in which county agents operate. It will be seen from this that the work of the agent is along thoroughly practical lines and is such as to command the attention and the respect of fair thinking people.

Safe Feeding of Cottonseed Meal.

H. C. H., Logan County, asks if there is danger of feeding too much cottonseed meal to milk cows a month or six weeks in advance of calving.

We believe the experience of feeders throughout Kansas, and in fact all sections in which cottonseed meal is fed, is to the effect that it is a safe and good feed for dairy cows. We are confident it is not wise to feed more than three pounds per day per cow and the feeding of such quantity can be profitable only to liberal producers of milk. We think that as a rule not more than one pound of cottonseed meal is fed daily in our average farm dairies. However, the amount of cottonseed meal that can be fed profitably depends upon the character of the roughage and grain fed and the ability of the cow to properly use when fed.

It has been believed that the feeding of an excess of cottonseed meal will have some effect upon the breeding powers of the cow, but we are not prepared to say, as a result of our own experience or by what we have been able to read, that the generally accepted conclusion is correct. We are confident, in fact, that the feeding of cottonseed within such limits as are justified in balancing farm roughages and grains for the most profitable and liberal milk production or for fattening animals would not have an effect tending toward abortion. Cottonseed meal is a highly concentrated protein feed and the only excuse for feeding it to milk cows is to supply the ration with the protein needed and so to do does not require such quantities of the meal, in our opinion, as would produce injurious effects.

Methods of Eradication For Bed Bugs.

B. E. L., Republic County, asks for best methods of combating bed bugs.

The bed bug pests is dreaded by all housewives. Its presence, however, is not necessarily an indication of carelessness. The bed bug normally feeds on human blood, but frequently subsists on much simpler food. The insect is capable of living in quarters where it is unable to thrive and will often migrate to an adjoining house. From its habits of concealment the pest is usually beyond the reach of powders and the ordinary insect powders such as pyrethrum, are of practically no

value. From iron and brass bedsteads the eradication of the insect is comparatively easy, but wooden bedsteads offer a much more difficult problem. Very liberal applications of benzine or kerosene or any petroleum oil is the most practical way to meet the difficulty. This must be introduced into all crevices with small brushes or feathers or by injecting with small syringes. Corrosive sublimate is also of value and oil of turpentine may be used in the same way. Liberal use of boiling water whenever it may be employed without danger to furniture, is an effective method of destroying both eggs and bugs.

In the case of rooms containing books or where liquid applications are inadvisable, a thorough fumigation with brimstone is effective. Place in the center of the room a dish containing about four ounces of brimstone, within a larger vessel, so that the possible overflowing of the burning mass may not injure the carpet or set the floor on fire. After removing from the room all such metallic services as might be affected by the fumes, close every aperture—even keyholes—and set fire to the brimstone. When four or five hours have elapsed the room may be entered and the windows opened for a thorough airing. The above methods are recommended by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Silage and Stock Farming

(Continued from Page Five.)

customs of our bankers and others who loan money is to demand cattle papers which will mature in a short period of time, but it is almost impossible to borrow money under such conditions as will permit the establishment of breeding herds. The grazing and feeding industry at best is only temporary, and is speculative. What we really need is the establishment of permanent breeding herds, which will make our farm population as permanent as any other. When this is done and crops that are adaptable to dry farming conditions are grown for the silo, the custom of continuous wheat growing will gradually give way to that of diversified farming, which is the only system yet devised that has resulted in anything like permanence in agriculture.

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LIVE STOCK



Wheat Pastures Fine in Clark County.

One of the Kansas farmer breeders from Clark County writes us that everything in the stock line in that section is running on green wheat and getting fat. Our correspondent has over 100 pigs and shoats running on wheat that are making a splendid growth. These pigs are receiving scarcely any grain. He had just marketed a bunch of fat hogs that were finished on ground wheat, gaining 1.8 pounds a day while they were on the wheat. This is certainly a splendid gain, and fully equal to what could have been expected in fattening on corn.

Great interest is being taken in the silo in this neighborhood, although some of the silos built this year were not filled full, for lack of sufficient material. Many are talking of building silos next spring.

Tomson Judges Beef Cattle in Oregon.

The Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, which holds its third annual show in Portland, Ore., December 8-13, is attracting high-class herds of stock from all over the Middle West. The Pacific Coast and Mountain States are greedy for improved live stock, and breeders are finding in this section a most lucrative market.

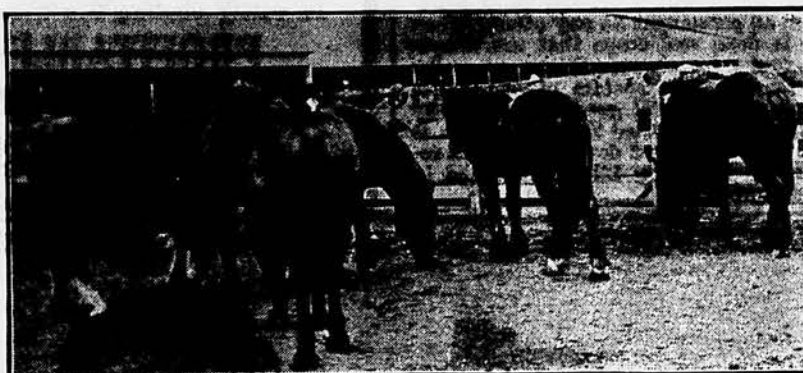
Some of the most famous judges of live stock in the United States are to

The associate editor of KANSAS FARMER is thoroughly familiar with the silo conditions in Kansas, having visited every county in the state within the last few years. Many counties have more silos than Brown County has at the present time. As was stated in our previous article, this county should be to the fore front in the development of its live stock interests. Better wake up Brown County, and get into the hundred class.

Developing Drafters Without Oats.

Oats have long been considered almost a necessary part of the grain ration for horses. There appears to be no special reason why oats can not be replaced by combinations of feed such as are raised in Kansas with equally good results. Several years ago a co-operative experiment in horse feeding was carried out at Fort Riley, Kansas, the work being conducted under the direction of the Kansas Experiment Station. This experiment developed the fact that the use of corn and alfalfa hay as a work horse ration, when properly fed, gave almost if not fully as good results as rations containing oats, and at considerable less expense.

The college began an experiment last fall in the feeding of horses, securing 20 high-class draft colts to be used in the test. Ten of the colts were pure-breds



KANSAS-BRED COLTS IN WINTER QUARTERS, GROWING INTO MONEY.

pass on the exhibits. John Tomson of Dover, Kan., the well known Kansas breeder of Shorthorn cattle, is to pass on all the beef cattle classes at this western exposition. With Mr. Tomson as judge the exhibitors in these classes can look for fair, consistent decisions all along the line.

Silos in Brown County.

In a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER some comments were made on the subject of silos in Brown Co. One of our correspondents from this county was quoted as to some statements made in a letter.

Apparently our correspondent was in error as to his being the first one to erect a silo in this county. We note in a recent issue of the Brown County World that our correspondent's statements were rather severely criticised.

We have just received some reliable information on the early silo history of this county. In 1885 or '86, C. A. Saylor built a silo near Morrill; this silo was a square silo located inside a bank barn and was used by Mr. Saylor a number of years, or until he sold his farm. A silo was built on the M. A. Low farm near Horton some 15 years ago. The silo near Fairview was constructed in 1904 and has been in continual use ever since. A silo was also constructed near Hamlin eight or ten years ago and has been in constant use ever since.

While these early silo men undoubtedly found them at that time adapted to Brown County conditions, little interest was taken in the silo until the last year or so. At the present time there are about 60 silos in this county practically all of them having been built within the last two years.

We believe our correspondent, who was one of the first to build, leaving out of consideration the old silos built in the early days, is still correct in his general statement that "Brown County has not gone in very strong for silos."

and ten grades. After more than nine months' feeding the station now announces that the results so far indicate that strong, healthy draft horses can be produced without oats. During this period of time these colts have all been fed for roughage, alfalfa, corn fodder and pasture. They were divided into two lots, each lot containing five pure-breds and five grades, one lot receiving oats as a grain ration and the other a combination grain ration consisting of 70 per cent corn, 25 per cent bran, and 5 per cent oil meal, by weight. A pound of this combination ration contains approximately the same digestible nutrients as a pound of oats, and from the standpoint of energy value should be worth as much as a pound of oats. The same amount of grain has been fed to each lot.

Even with corn priced at 85 cents a bushel, bran at \$30 a ton, and oil meal at \$40 a ton, this combination ration will figure cheaper than a ration of straight oats, the oats being figured at 50 cents per bushel. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry, who has charge of the test, says in commenting on the results that it would appear that farmers would be justified in using this combination ration even under present feed prices, which are far from normal. When the experiment began in January, the daily oat ration cost 10 1/2 cents a day per colt, while the combination ration cost 8 1/2 cents a day.

It is the purpose to continue this experiment three years, and through the experimentation with these colts much valuable data will be secured as to the actual cost of growing out and developing well-bred draft colts under Kansas conditions.

The wet, sloppy weather we have been having is hard on chickens, and cases of sickness should be looked after before they become too severe to cure.

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FOR "BUGLESS" KANSAS

Continued From Page Four

several of his assistants have been attending other series of institutes and school house meetings for the same purpose. In the above named counties the Agricultural College has also had its representatives in the field actually perfecting the organizations. It is not known that the state entomological commission has taken any interest in such work except through the newspapers and correspondence. A letter addressed by Professor Hunter as "state entomologist in charge of the southern half of the state" to the county clerk of Shawnee County, offering co-operation and urging upon him organization, was received three or four days after Professor Dean had attended farmers' institutes in North Shawnee County and had made the plans for the organization. The Shawnee County commissioners were supplied with chinch bug circulars for distribution from the Kansas Experiment Station.

In spite of the fact that the counties above stated had been organized through the influence of the Kansas Agricultural College, the Kansas City Star, in a Topeka dispatch dated November 22, said: "Prof. George A. Dean of the Agricultural College, and Prof. S. J. Hunter of the University, the state entomologists in charge of the chinch bug crusade, in a report to the Governor," showed the above county organizations. It is not known just how the name of Professor Hunter could get into this item except there be some disposition somewhere by somebody to give him and the entomological commission credit for work it has not done. One of Professor Hunter's letters went to the county clerk of Cherokee County, offering his co-operation after that county had been fully organized and was not in need of help. In this same letter the entomological commission says: "We expect next spring and summer to follow this up by vigorous treatment of any fields that happen to be infested." KANSAS FARMER readers who are desirous of protecting themselves against the ravages of the chinch bug should remember that there is no effective treatment for the chinch bug in the spring of the year after they are in the small grain. In such season of the year there is remaining only the matter of protecting uninfested crops against the invasion from infested fields. And in the matter of constructing barriers the entomological commission has again shown little understanding of the principles involved. In the newspaper literature credited to Professor Hunter it is said that a barrier may be constructed by plowing a few furrows and dragging over this a flat stone until a thick dust mulch is produced. It is claimed that such barrier will prevent the movement of bugs, because of the hot dust. Evidently he does not know that the bugs do not move during the heat of the day. No dust barrier in itself will effectively prevent their movement. The only effective barrier known is that which will collect the bugs and which will permit of torch burning. KANSAS FARMER has printed the plans for constructing barriers. Wheeler, our associate editor, constructed the first drag particularly adapted to the building of an effective barrier.

The entomological commission took a hand, through Professor Hunter, in the grasshopper campaign in Southwest Kansas last summer, and the commission's knowledge of the grasshopper was on a par with that shown in the case of the chinch bug. As "state entomologist in charge of the southern half of the state," Professor Hunter changed the formula for poison bran mash, together with the method of distribution, two times, and finally arrived at a formula near that being used by the Kansas Experiment Station. In the grasshopper campaign covering 12 entire counties and parts of a number of other counties, in which more than a thousand tons of poison bran mash was mixed and used, KANSAS FARMER has not heard of a single lot mixed after the formula submitted and recommended by the entomological commission. In the same printed matter on which the formula was given it was recommended that the disking of alfalfa "early in the spring as soon as the frost leaves the ground" be done for the destruction of grasshopper eggs. According to the best authorities, the eggs are to be destroyed by fall disking and fall plowing and by their exposure to the cold of the winter. These facts tend to show that the entomological commission is behind the times in grasshopper control, even

though, as stated in the "news bulletin" from Lawrence, under date of October 11, 1913, "after a fight of 17 years, Dr. S. J. Hunter, state entomologist, predicts victory" over the pest, meaning the grasshopper.

The Kansas Experiment Station gave warning two months before the grasshoppers made their appearance that people in Western Kansas were facing a serious outbreak. KANSAS FARMER printed the warning, urged county organization and gave the formula of the Kansas Experiment Station for mixing the bran mash, and the formula then printed was that by which more than one thousand tons of the mash was later mixed. G. E. Thompson, demonstration agent in Southwest Kansas, under the direction of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, induced the board of county commissioners of Ford County to take up the fight against grasshoppers. So soon as this county was organized, he, with the assistance of Professor Dean, who himself took the field with several of his helpers, proceeded to organize other counties. Naturally, considerable publicity was given the crusade, and such reaching the entomological commission, gave Professor Hunter the pointer that opportunity was at hand to put on his armor and go forth to fight the grasshopper. About the time the poison was ready for distribution at Dodge City, agents representing Professor Hunter arrived. They had no specific instructions as to how to proceed against the grasshopper, and their opinions and knowledge of methods were those of the inexperienced. The literature prepared for and distributed by them did not agree with that being distributed by the Kansas Agricultural College. In some counties, county commissioners, business men and others interested in the success of the grasshopper campaign, suppressed the circulars headed "Directions for Extermination of Grasshoppers" by "S. J. Hunter, state entomologist in charge of the southern half of the state." The three or four men placed in the field by him were likable and energetic men and fell into the work under the direction of Professor Dean as helpers and under his direction gave a good account of themselves.

It must be kept in mind that Professor Dean, in all of the work as above described, is acting for and through the Experiment Station in connection with the Kansas Agricultural College, and it is federal Experiment Station money that he has expended. It must be recalled that as state entomologist he has not expended any of the state entomological commission's money in fighting grasshoppers or chinch bugs. If the entomological commission was allowing Professor Hunter to use its appropriations for carrying on the fight against such insects, then why was Professor Dean, the commission's entomologist for the north half of the state, not so informed that his section might have additional funds for carrying on the same line of work? Why should the entomological commission so favor Southern Kansas against Northern Kansas?

It is logical that the Kansas Agricultural College, through its department of entomology and through the Kansas Experiment Station, should be, as it has been, the big outstanding factor in the control of insect pests inimical to the best interests of agriculture, in the future. The facilities for doing the work through the Agricultural College are so large and so diversified and so closely associated with the agricultural interests of the state that these institutions should be looked to for the control and eradication of all those things which are detrimental to the best in agriculture. The Kansas Experiment Station has printed bulletin after bulletin relative to its work on the Hessian fly, grasshopper and chinch bug. These bulletins present the best available information relative to combating these pests. To argue in favor of any other means of control can result only in confusion and doubt and so delay the accomplishing of the end. The Agricultural College, through the three or four experiment stations, through its connection with two hundred or more co-operative demonstrating farmers, through the men connected with the extension division, and through the close touch it has at all times with agricultural affairs, deserves not only the credit but the respect and the patronage and the money to be appropriated for

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

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Here is an item from Hoard's Dairyman worthy of serious consideration: "The good dairy farmer has more points of contact with all the different branches of agriculture than any other man. He is not only a producer of milk and butter; he is a manufacturer, a merchant, and a trader; he must know soils, breeding, crops, and machinery; he is a conservationist of the highest type, for he not only practices diversified farming but he also balances all of the various diversities." Because the dairy farmer is and does all these things is the reason that he is more prosperous as a rule than those who follow other lines of farming.

It would please KANSAS FARMER much to have from those farm dairymen who are this winter feeding silage, a brief statement as to their experiences with such feed. Have you found that a liberal milk flow is more easily obtained and maintained with silage as the roughage ration than when corn fodder, kafir or cane roughage has been fed? What effect has the silage had on the quantity of grain necessary to be fed? What is the condition of the cows in so far as flesh, condition of skin, etc., are concerned, as compared with former feeding methods? What is the condition of the young stock as a result of eating silage? What are the economies of the silo, if any, as viewed by you?

Several times in this column has been answered the question as to whether or not corn silage in any way has an undesirable effect on dairy cows, particularly with reference to the matter of causing loss of teeth or to the acid eating out the stomach. The question about this was put to Hoard's Dairyman by the agricultural class of a Michigan school. The answer is authoritative and should have the effect of settling the question in the minds of all who read this paragraph. The answer is: "Corn silage in no way shortens the lives of cattle. If anything, we believe it has a tendency to prolong life as it is well known it is beneficial to the animal. That is, it helps to keep the animal's digestion in good condition."

It is conservatively estimated, we think, that within the past year the price of milk cows in this state has increased twenty-five per cent. The increase has been higher than this on the best class of milkers. We have just read a report of a sale of cows by William Newlin of Reno County. The top price was brought by a Holstein cow which sold for \$155. Several others brought \$130. The average selling price of twenty cows was \$103.92. The cows were grade Holsteins and Jerseys and also some selected red cows. The herd disposed of was what might be called a good working dairy, the cows of which had been selected for milk production. Mr. Newlin disposed of his herd in order to replace it with pure-bred Guernseys. More than \$2,000 of the \$3,901.60 realized from the sale, was paid in cash.

Persistence in the dairy cow is her most valuable asset. The cow which milks ten to eleven months of the year is most likely to give the largest return for feed and labor. Persistent milking is being developed by all breeders. The yearly official butter fat test is responsible for this. In the Jerseys the Sophie's Tormentors are noted for persistence. This family of Jerseys have been developed especially along what might be called long distance milking, and the achievements of the family show how well persistence can be developed. A two-year-old heifer on completing her year's test, had produced 14,512 pounds of milk, 857 pounds 11 ounces of butter. A 2-year-old would not be capable of producing such milk and butter as this quantity except she kept continually at it.

California is going into the dairy business with a vengeance. The dairy products of that state have the past few years been increasing tremendously. Its agricultural school has in the last four or five months set out to bring to it the best dairymen and dairy authorities of this country. It has re-

cently secured F. W. Woll, who has been with the Wisconsin Agricultural College for twenty-six consecutive years and who has a world-wide reputation as an agricultural and dairy investigator. Professor Woll becomes head of the Department of Animal Nutrition in the California school. This means that Professor Woll has become the man who will prescribe for Californians the best methods of animal feeding.

At the meeting of the Oregon Dairymen's Association one of the members related how in one instance the testing association had been of help to him. In his herd was a short-teated cow to the milking of which the boys objected strenuously. The cow was sold for \$55 on the promise-to-pay plan. It was necessary for the original owner to take back the cow. This he did, and in the meantime he had joined the test association and his entire herd was on test. The much despised short-teated cow led the herd the first month she was in it, with a product valued at \$30.51. When her relative profit as compared with other cows in the herd became known there was not the same objection to the short teats that there was formerly and the owner was glad he had a chance to get the cow back. On general principles we do not believe in a man fooling his time away milking a short-teated, a hard milking, kicking cow, or a cow having other bad habits, but if one realizes that such cow is highly profitable and may be the best milker in the herd, the money income goes a long way toward minimizing her faults. The fact is as we have stated many times in this column—that the so-called drudgery and displeasure of milking cows is to a great extent, if not wholly overcome, by the realization of good profits from the herd. In other words, if the milker feels that he is being well repaid for his labor and feed he is pleased with his work.

Down east farmers are cutting alfalfa hay with a silage cutter in order to save mow space in storing. To be sure, the down-east farmer has a much longer and more severe winter to contend with than we have in this country. So he is compelled to place in his barn a larger proportion of the winter's feed than is necessary in Kansas. However, generally, the Kansas farmer has not yet begun to realize the advantages through saving of labor and other economies, in having his feed handy to the barn or feed lot for winter use. The Kansas farmer has so long been accustomed to hitching a team to a wagon and driving to the field for feed every morning, including Sunday, that he thinks he would be lost and have quite too much of a "snap" if he were to arrange feeding methods so as to make this daily trip unnecessary. The men who have silos and so have their roughage stored adjacent to the barn for handy feeding, are the men who have first come to realize the convenience of having feed so stored. The introduction of the silo into Kansas would have been well worth while if viewed from no standpoint other than that of convenience and labor-saving. This feature of the silo will have a tendency to bring all other farm feeds closer to the feed lot. The silo and the new method of feeding will also give the farm added charms from the standpoint of the boy who has found the facing of a storm and the dragging of a load through the mud many days of the feeding season, an unpleasant experience.

On several occasions at farmers' institutes the editor has been asked whether or not the mechanical milker has been perfected to the point that the painstaking farm dairyman can use it successfully. We have replied that the mechanical milker is now so perfected as to meet the requirements of the careful dairyman. The milking machine is a comparatively new thing. The last three or four years it has undergone improvement and simplification which has made it successful in the hands of the farmer. However, we are of the opinion that as cows go in Kansas, its installation in a herd of less than twenty to twenty-five cows would not be profitable. However, this would

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

depend upon the character of the cows. On the other hand, it would be entirely feasible upon the installation of a milk-er to increase the herd to such size as would make the investment one of economy. We have recently read a statement from a Pennsylvania dairy-man to the effect that the mechanical milker is the solution of the problem—"more milk at less cost." He says that after having visited many farmers who use the machine, these farmers say that the machine excels hand-milking and that the time and labor saved is a tremendously important item as viewed by the users. It would appear that there is no good reason why the milking machine should not find its way on to those farms in Kansas on which dairying has become one of the leading industries—and there are many such. It is our judgment that the mechanical milker will in this state eventually become as much of a boon to improved and increased dairying as has been the hand separator.

The news press has contained several notices recently relative to loss of human life by attacks of dairy-bred bulls. This brings up the question as to whether or not bulls of dairy breeding are more inclined to viciousness than are those of beef breeding. In fact this question was discussed by the editor in response to an inquiry at a farmers' institute recently attended. It is our judgment that males of dairy breeding are much more so inclined than males of beef breeding. It must be remembered that the dairy bred male is of nervous temperament. His breeding makes him so. The nervous temperament, bear in mind, is not a temperament indicating greater nervousness, as we understand it in people, but describes that temperament which is symbolical of activity, energy and ambition. Beef bred males are of what is known in humans as the lymphatic temperament, being symbolical of sluggishness, slow moving and lack of ambition along lines of physical activity. These are the features which distinguish the nervous temperament from the lymphatic temperament in human beings. Humans thin and angular in type are typical of nervous temperament. Those fleshy and heavy are typical of the lymphatic temperament. This difference in temperament does not necessarily imply that all dairy bred males are vicious and unsafe. However, it does account for a much larger percentage of them being so than in the case of males of beef breeds. Therefore, in the case of the dairy bred male this viciousness is a matter of breeding. However, the male of dairy breeds should be carefully handled to avoid the development of viciousness. The herdsman should make a friend of the male. The male should be taught to know that the herdsman is his friend. He should be more frequently handled with a friendly stroke than with the pitch-fork. The herdsman should, of course, be firm with him at all times, giving the male to understand that his herdsman is boss. It is our observation that the male cannot be ruled by fear. He can fight and he knows it and he will fight if necessary. His horns should be removed, and while taking them off in calthood will result in leaving a head of more shape-ly form and of greater beauty, we do believe that dehorning at the age of twelve to eighteen months has a good effect on him. It has a tendency to take the fight out of him and show him that there are other controlling powers besides himself. Nevertheless, the male should be handled cautiously. Persons about him should at all times be on their guard. Every such animal should have a ring in his nose. If he is inclined to be unruly and has the freedom of the pasture, a chain or rope dragging in the ring will have a taming effect and will often prevent injury in case he should give chase. The practice, however, of allowing the dairy bred male the freedom of the pasture and feed lot is not a wise one for reasons other than that of danger to human life.

Milk That Wouldn't Sour.

J. A. Spears of Clinton County, Ohio, started 25 years ago with two cows to build up a herd of dairy cattle. Now he has 53 head of selected milk cows and many head of promising young stock coming on. While he has been building up his herd, Mr. Spears has also done everything possible to make conditions sanitary in and around his stables and other places where the milk has to be handled. How well he succeeded is brought out in a story of the loss of one of his customers. By milking through cotton and cheese cloth Mr. Spears has been able to keep milk sweet for 17 days in an ordinary spring-house without the use of any ice or preservatives. A customer, who lived in one of

the nearby towns, wanting to use some sour milk for culinary purposes, set a bottle of milk from this dairy outside her ice chest, thinking that it would sour over night. When she found in the morning that the milk was not sour, she took Mr. Spears to task for using preservatives, remarking that she was accustomed to getting pure milk, the kind that would sour over night. As the result of the episode, she refused to buy further of him because she firmly believed he was producing impure milk. In reality, he was producing milk of such high grade that it would not sour even under unfavorable conditions in such a short period as one or two days. Clean milk with no bacteria contained therein and so bottled that bacteria cannot find its way into the milk, will not sour readily.

Weather Forecast for 1914.

Crane & Company, of Topeka, Kansas, are celebrating their forty-fifth anniversary in business in Kansas, by furnishing their friends and customers with C. C. Blake's Weather Forecast for 1914, free, except postage. Mr. Geo. W. Crane, who was the head of this firm for forty-five years, up to the time of his death in January of this year, watched and checked the forecasts of Mr. Blake for the past twenty-five years, and found them to be accurate and reliable. Mr. Blake predicted the dry weather of 1913 more than a year in advance, and said that the drought of 1913 would be longer and more severe than those of 1911 and 1912. He predicts that the winter of 1913-14 will be an exceptionally good one for winter wheat, and gives a great deal of other valuable data regarding the coming year, which is going to be an exceptionally erratic one, and dangerous for the farmer, according to his prognostications.

Any subscriber of KANSAS FARMER will be forwarded a copy of this forecast by writing to Crane & Company, Advertising Department, enclosing a 2c postage stamp.

STOCK SHOW GREAT SUCCESS

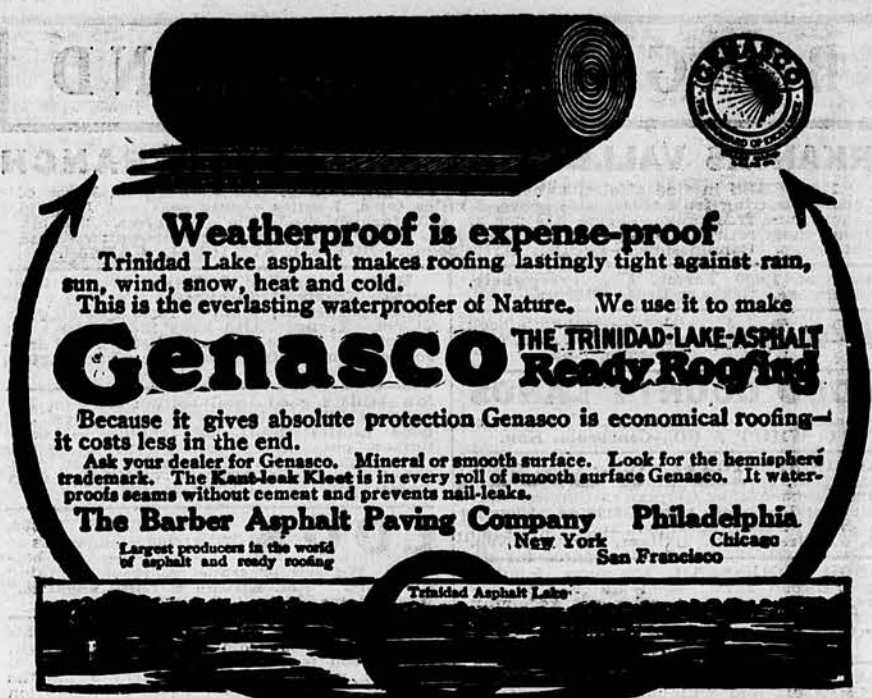
(Continued from Page Seven.)

which is to represent the school in this great judging contest taking place each year in Chicago. The honor of representing the college in such a contest as this has come to be as great as that of playing on the football team. Through the whole college career it serves as a stimulus to better work, and the student who finally makes the team has wonderful opportunities for broadening his views on live stock subjects. The Kansas team has never yet been able to win the first place in this contest. While they have a number of times been close up to the top, they have yet to look forward to the winning of the trophy. With the example before them of the Texas students who won this year's contest, the animal husbandry boys of the great Kansas school should redouble their efforts to secure the premier honors at the next show.

The boys from Texas who won first place this year have had little encouragement at home. Even the directors of their institution have tried to discourage them in their efforts to get together a team and prepare for this great contest. Prof. John C. Burns, who coached the Texas team this year, has won this great victory through his persistency. He was himself a member of the Texas team in 1904 and has coached their teams for the past five years.

Texas this year not only stands first as a team, but it contains the first and second high men, W. N. Reid and Fred Hoepfer. Frank Beal, a member of the Indiana team, won third in the contest, Texas winning first. This was the first time a team from the Indiana school has been entered. This team was only one point behind Missouri, which won second place in the contest. The Kansas Agricultural College was represented by the following men: Fred Dunlap, J. M. Goodman, Walter Hepler, Archie Kiser, Roy Kiser and Frank Kramer. They were coached by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, who accompanied them. The highest place taken by the Kansas team was in the judging of cattle, where they stood third. Immediately preceding the contest the Kansas boys made a tour in which they visited a number of leading stock farms of the corn belt states. Even though they failed to reach the top in the contest, the opportunities for studying live stock methods at the various places visited will be of incalculable value to them in their future work.

Though the ground is wet out doors, the inside of the poultry house should be perfectly dry and free from dampness. Scatter the coal ashes in the houses and it will help to dry up the moist



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Reliable Market Reports—Price lists you can depend on, corrected right up to hour of mailing, sent regularly to every Biggs shipper. Worth big money to you to be on our lists and have this up-to-the-minute market news. Furs held separate on request and sent back at once if our returns are not O.K.

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Ship your hides and furs to me. I charge no commissions and remit promptly same day shipment is received. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Let me see your cow or horse hide for a robe or coat. Write today for FREE CATALOG—PRICELISTS and SHIPPING TAGS.

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Don't ship anyone furs till you get Our Free Bulletin quoting cash prices we actually pay for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Oppossum and other furs. We charge no commissions. Write today for Free Bulletin, it will pay you big.

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Send for our special price list before making shipments to any one. Our prices will increase your fur income this season. You don't guess about your prices when getting furs, but get the highest always. When shipping to us you save the middleman's profit.

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FRED WHITE, The Kansas Fur Man,
Beloit, Kansas.

I Guarantee to Do the Finest Custom Coat and Robe Work in the West.

One thing, I hold my trade, and I could not do so if I did not do their work on the square. My trade is increasing by recommendations of pleased customers. Write for my price list—it will suit you. We do not split the hide, but dress entirely by hand.

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Dept. 184 St. Louis, Mo.

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

BARGAINS IN LAND

ARKANSAS VALLEY HAY AND STOCK RANCH

170 ACRES in fine alfalfa, sweet clover and prairie hay. All well fenced, house of 7 rooms, bearing fruit trees; nice grove, 3 miles town, 7 miles county seat and Division Ranch joins free range. Price, \$50 per a. Can furnish good title and terms. 6% int. Owner must retire on account of old age. Also have a few quarters smooth raw land real cheap. Commission to agents. Write today. BOX 451, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

BUY or Trade with us—Exchange book free. **BESSIE AGENCY**, El Dorado, Kan.

CLOUD COUNTY LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

OKLAHOMA

ALFALFA, WHEAT, COTTON LAND. 160 Acres, well improved, 50 acres fine alfalfa land, close to school, 3 miles county seat. Price, \$8,000. 160 unimproved grass land, \$2,000. 80 acres, 3 miles county seat, 60 in wheat; price land and crop, \$3,200; terms. **Robert L. Kline, Owner, Cordell, Okla.**

CALIFORNIA LANDS. **ALFALFA LANDS—ANTELOPE VALLEY.** only 70 miles from Los Angeles, on S. P. R. R., 40 to 640 acre tracts, \$10 to \$45 per acre. Ten years' time. One-tenth cash. Ask for pamphlet. Please mention this paper. **SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND AGENCY, 410 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles.**

HOME ADJOINING TOWN. 240 acres, 6-room house, plumbed for gas; good barn; 140 acres in cultivation, 40 acres alfalfa, balance meadow and pasture; natural gas on farm; royalty, \$300 per year. Price, \$1,000; one-half cash, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. Also other farms for sale in corn, gas and oil belt of N. E. Oklahoma. **J. A. NETTACK, Nowata, Oklahoma.**

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

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

130 ACRES, 1 1/4 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 80 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oil-gas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No income-brance. Will sell at once, \$80 a., and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms. **LOCK BOX 926, Fredonia, Kansas.**

Corn Farm Only \$50 per Acre

Sixty bu. corn, 60 bu. oats, and one to two tons cowpeas hay or one bale of long staple cotton \$75 to the acre, without fertilizer; that's the kind of land this is; rich, deep, alluvial soil, very evenly distributed; annual rainfall of over 50 inches and 220-day growing season allows two and three crops yearly on same land; 175 acres under cultivation in corn, oats, cowpeas and cotton; 72 acres timber used as pasture can be easily, inexpensively cleared; 7-room house, ever-flowing artesian well, 4 tenant houses, barn, etc.; only 5 miles to city, good road. See photo taken Sept. 1 of 12-ft. corn and cowpeas growing on this farm on land where 60 bu. oats to the acre were harvested June 1 with full description of it and many others in this wonderful three-crops-a-year-without-fertilizer-country in "The Richest Farm Lands in the World," just out. Write today for your free copy. **E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3077, 12 So. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.**

FIELD NOTES

Bronze Toms. Mrs. Gus Sigmund, of Selden, Kan., has for sale about 20 very choice pure-bred Bronze turkey toms. They are heavy-boned and will be priced reasonably. Mention Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

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

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

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

1,040 ACRES, all prairie pasture, this county, 6 miles from good railroad town; under good fence; abundance water; 300 a. tillable; will pasture 300 steers 9 months without feed. Cheapest pasture proposition we ever offered. \$12.50 per acre. Good terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.**

FOR SALE

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

Close to County Seat 400 Acres, 3 miles from Iola, county seat of Allen County, Kansas. Good 5-room house, barn and other outbuildings; grove and orchard; on rock road, telephone line and R. F. D.; 280 acres under plow; 80 acres fine meadow, 40 a. pasture. All choice land. Will raise alfalfa and other paying crops. Special neighborhood. For quick sale, \$50 per acre, \$5,000 cash, balance easy terms. Investigate. It is a snap. Address owner, **M. MILLER, Petrolia, Allen County, Kansas.**

WISCONSIN GOOD FARM LAND CHEAP. Write for full particulars. **SHELDON LAND CO., Eau Claire, Wis.**

HERE IS A SNAP

320 Acres, finest land in county. Smooth and level, 3 1/4 miles to church post office, railroad and three elevators; 8 miles from county seat. Good barn, granary, well and wind mill; comfortable house. Price, only \$40 an acre; mortgage \$8,000 can be carried 4 years at 7 per cent. The place has 200 acres of finest wheat in the country. **H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Room 5 Commerce Building, Phone 2, Dodge City, Kansas.**

FOR QUICK SALE, \$35.00 PER ACRE. 200-Acre improved farm in Vernon Co., Missouri. Well located, good land; 7-room house, good barn and other outbuildings; nice grove and orchard; 1 mile to inland town, 6 miles to good railroad town. \$1,500 cash, balance easy terms. If you are looking for a big bargain and fine home, investigate at once. Address owner, **M. MILLER, Petrolia, Kansas.**

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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

Strickler's Topeka Business College, 26 years of continued success. Graduates in every state in the U. S. Most up-to-date school in the West. We get you the position. Write today for catalog. **111-113-115-117 E. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas.**

NEW FEATHER BEDS \$7.30 Extra weight 60 lbs. Pair 6 lb. pillows \$1.15. NEW, LIVE, SANITARY FEATHERS. Best ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Order now or write for BIG FREE CATALOGUE. **AMERICAN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Agents Wanted Dept. 53 NASHVILLE, TENN.**

LAWRENCE Business College Lawrence, Kansas. Good Jobs Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

FIELD NOTES

Jacks and Jennets. With this issue Phil Walker, of Moline, Kan., renews his card, offering to the public a few tried jacks from two to six years old, also a few good Jennets. For more than 15 years Mr. Walker has run this ad in Kansas Farmer, and each year he reports good sales and renews his advertisement. Mr. Walker is one of the oldest jack breeders in the business and has always made his guarantee good. Mr. Walker has served

KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6

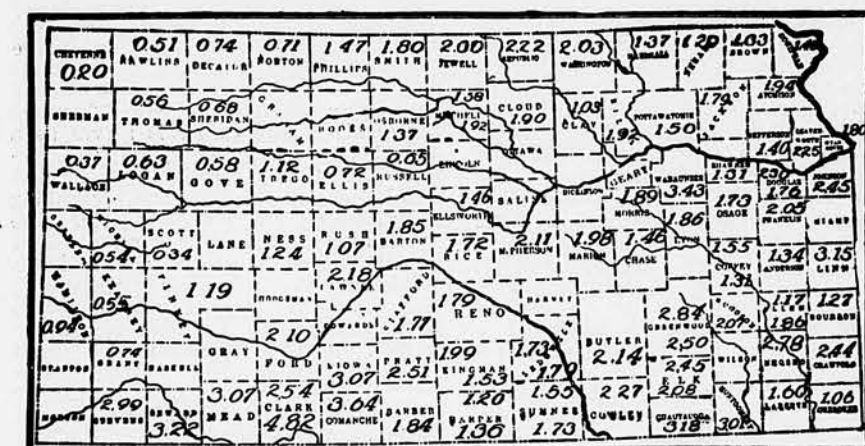


Rain Chart prepared by T. N. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau. UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Good rains replenished stock ponds and streams. **Anderson**—Plenty of stock water for winter. Streams all running. **Barber**—Ground well soaked. **Barton**—Plenty of rain. Wheat in good condition. **Butler**—Ground thoroughly soaked. Wheat and pastures benefited. **Doniphan**—Bluegrass making fine growth. **Decatur**—Weather favorable to late sown wheat. Creeks running strong. Roads in bad condition. Overland mail delayed. **Ellis**—Plenty of rain. Ground well soaked. **Elk**—Plenty of rain. Streams all running. Feed spoiling badly. **Greenwood**—Rain. Plenty of stock water. Wheat and alfalfa fine. Too wet to pasture. Small streams running bank full. **Jackson**—Early wheat jointing. Alfalfa and pastures fine. Dandelions, violets and chickweed in bloom. **Jefferson**—Heavy rains favorable for wheat. Fodder in fields damaged. **Jewell**—Fine rains a benefit to wheat. **Johnson**—Good rains. Plenty of water. Wheat and grass doing fine. **Kearney**—Rains. Weather favorable for wheat. Stock doing well. **Lane**—Heavy rains. **Linn**—Ground thoroughly soaked. Wheat doing well. Fields too wet to pasture. **Marion**—Cloudy week. Hessian fly damaging wheat.

Marshall—Rain. **McPherson**—Rain. Wheat doing fine, making good pasture. **Norton**—Wheat doing well. Ground well soaked. Hard weather on stock. Cold rain. **Nemaha**—Wheat and bluegrass growing like spring. Ground thoroughly soaked. **Ottawa**—Weather fine for wheat. Too wet to pasture. Wild flowers blooming. **Phillips**—Heavy rains. Ground thoroughly soaked. Roads almost impassable. **Pottawatomie**—Wheat and grass looking fine. Ground soaked. **Republic**—Lots of rain. Wheat and alfalfa growing fine. Fields too wet to pasture. **Rice**—Weather conditions very favorable for wheat. **Saline**—Rains during the week. **Seward**—Wheat never better at this season. **Sedgwick**—Heavy rains. **Scott**—Ground well soaked. Wheat prospects never better. **Sheridan**—Wheat growing fine since the rains. Plenty of moisture to carry wheat through the winter. **Smith**—Rain great benefit to wheat. **Stevens**—Plenty of rain. Wheat doing fine. **Sumner**—Lots of rain. Streams running. Everything growing fine. **Washington**—Ground thoroughly soaked.

Rainfall Over Kansas, November, 1913



as county commissioner of Elk County several terms and is rated as one of the most reliable men in Kansas. A farmer or breeder can make no mistake in dealing with Phil Walker at Moline, Kansas. Write him your wants and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Cook farms, of Lexington, Ky., formerly owned and managed by J. F. Cook, have recently been consolidated with the Cloverdale farm of the same place. E. F. Brown is the proprietor of this farm. This consolidated firm will hereafter be known as the Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farm, Cook & Brown, proprietors. These two breeders are well known to Kansas Farmer advertisers, and those in need of big-boned mammoth Jacks, Percheron stallions, mares or saddlers, should write them for prices and descriptions. Look up their card, which starts in this issue. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Ned Price Writes. Col. N. B. Price, our advertiser located at Mankato, Kan., reports the recent sale of five Duroc Jersey boars through his advertising in Kansas Farmer. Colonel Price says he will have a great lot of tried sows and gilts for his January 30 sale. This herd was established with breeding animals from the best herds of several states. Few breeders have topped as many sales as has Mr. Price. Remember this sale, January 30, at Mankato, followed by the A. M. Rinehart & Son sale at Smith Center, Kan., on the day following.

Stryker Sells Percherons. H. C. Stryker of Rising City, Neb., is offering for sale his whole herd of Percherons. Mr. Stryker has established quite a record with his horses in the show ring. They are all line bred Brillants. In the open class at the Nebraska State Fair his mare, Lulu, received second premium, and the mare, Fancy, fourth. In the strictly American class these two mares won first and second, Lulu winning the gold and Fancy the silver medal offered by the Percheron Society of America. On produce of mare bred and owned by exhibitor, Mr. Stryker won third place, and on the American-bred colts under one year won second and third place. In the American Percheron class these same colts were again awarded their second and third places. The showing in the American classes at Lincoln was especially strong this year, and these winnings made by Mr. Stryker speak highly for the horses he is offering for sale. The stallions in the offering have all been examined by the State Stallion Registration

Board of Nebraska and passed as sound. Those interested in securing high-class Percherons should consult Mr. Stryker's ad, which appears in this issue. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Edmunds & Young, Council Grove, Kan., write us that they have just received a fresh supply of Holstein cows from New York. They selected and bought these cows themselves, directly from the farmers breeding them, and thus know just what they have to offer. They are young cows, mostly springers, and are all bred to registered bulls. All have recently passed the tuberculin test. Those in need of good dairy cows would do well to investigate the offering made by this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Foley Reports Good Sales. J. F. Foley, big-type Poland China advertiser at Oronoque, out in Norton County, Kansas, reports that this has been the best fall for selling stock he has ever known since he has been engaged in the business. He is nearly sold out on boars and has sold out so close on gilts that he will not be able to hold his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Foley has shipped to Missouri, Texas and Colorado, but the bulk of sales has been to Kansas breeders. Since this letter was written our Mr. Johnson has visited Mr. Foley and reports the herd in excellent condition. A choice boar has been reserved out of the famous Big Ben litter. This fellow has been named The Giant, and promises to develop into a great sire. His dam was E's Glantess, a very noted Iowa sow. Mr. Foley offers five spring boars and a limited number of bred gilts and bred sows. Write him, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Munsell Changes Date. E. G. Munsell, the wide awake proprietor of Quivera Place Duroc Jersey Farm, has changed his bred sow sale date from February 7 to March 7. It is Mr. Munsell's idea that the farmer and breeder would much rather buy bred sows nearer the season when there is plenty of alfalfa pasture and thereby save feed and have better luck saving the pigs. Mr. Munsell is one of the foremost breeders in his part of the state. He has been a good buyer at the leading sales and his coming bred sow sale will be full of attractions. He is one of the fellows that never quits on account of a short dry spell or cheap hogs. He is in hog breeding as a life-time business, and his dealings are always on the square. Look up his card and when writing him about a boar or bred gilt, mention Kansas Farmer.

HOME CIRCLE



"Will Mr. Christmas See?"
I gwine 'long, so ol' an' po'—
Ez po' ez po' kin be;
I nailed de number on my do'—
Will Mister Chris'mus see?

Dese freedom days he pass me by—
He projick fur an' free;
But now I nail my number high:—
Will Mister Chris'mus see?

I reckon why he miss de place
He busy ez kin be;
But w'en my number show his face
Will Mister Chris'mus see?
—Atlanta Constitution.

Parsley may be kept fresh for several days by putting it in a fruit jar and screwing the lid on tight. Keep the jar in a cool place.

When putting away your bathing cap, sprinkle it inside and out with toilet powder, using plenty of powder. This will prevent it from sticking together and rotting before you are ready to use it again.

Before ironing flannels take care to have them thoroughly dry, then wet a piece of coarse cheese cloth, put it over the flannel and iron till the garment is dry. It is said if these directions are followed the flannel underwear may be kept like new.

Curtains made of crash toweling are very effective for rooms where mission furniture is used, the coarser the material the better. Fagot together loosely as many strips of the crash as you need for width, then dye the crash the color of the wall paper or a shade to blend with the color scheme of the room, or they are attractive just in the natural color. Portieres may be made in the same way.

When frying oysters roll in cracker dust and set them aside in a cool place for several hours, if possible. Then just before frying, dip the patted oysters in their own liquor, roll again in cracker dust, and fry immediately. The oyster is increased in size, does not separate, and the use of an egg is unnecessary.



6325

No. 6325—Misses' and Small Women's Kimono. An effective kimono which slips on over the head is here shown for misses and small women. The slash on each side of the skirt and on the sleeves is prettily filled in with a lattice of cord, and a cord with tasseled ends confines the waist. Printed cottons and silks are well suited to this design. Misses' and small women's kimono pattern No. 6325 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material and 6½ yards of cord. This pattern may be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

When a frying basket is not used, the oysters should be taken from the hot lard with a perforated skimmer.

There is contagion in a sweet and beautiful character, for health is contagious as well as disease. We are all the time giving to others either wholesome or unwholesome moods—poisoning their atmosphere with doubt and suspicion, or clearing it with good cheer.—Phillips Brooks.

And it Was.

A teacher recently received the following from the mother of an absent pupil:

"Dere mam: please eggscuse Willy. He didn't have but one pair of pants an' I kep him home to wash them and Mrs. O'toole's goat come and et them off the line and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respect,—Mrs. B."

Riddles.

Which bird can lift the heaviest? The crane.

What changes a pear into a pearl? The letter L.

When is a sailor like a beach? When he is ashore.

When does a cane take the place of a man's head? When he hangs his hat upon it.

What is the difference between a cat and a comma? A cat has its claws at the end of its paws, a comma its pause at the end of a clause.

Sea-Foam Fudge.

Three cups of light brown sugar, a cupful of cold water and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Bring this to the boil gradually, and do not stir after it is once heated. Boil steadily, and when a little of it dropped into cold water forms a

hard ball take it from the fire. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs, and when the syrup has stopped bubbling pour it on these and beat well. When it begins to stiffen, flavor it with one teaspoonful of vanilla and add a cupful of chopped nut kernels—hickory, pecan or English walnuts. Drop on paper or turn into a greased pan and mark off in squares.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Plutarch on Slit Skirt.

We must reread Plutarch. We must reread some of the other so-called classics—and not for antiquity's sake, either. Thomas Owen, of Topeka, informs us (on the stationery of KANSAS FARMER advertising department) that we are centuries out in saying the slit skirt is only 1,200 years old. Speaking of Lycurgus the Lawgiver and his times, Plutarch relates (so writes Mr. Owen):

"The skirts of the habit which the virgins wore were not sewed to the bottom, but opened at the sides as they walked, and discovered the thigh, as Sophocles very plainly wrote:

"Still in the light dress struts Hermione, Whose opening folds display the naked thigh."

This passage of Plutarch is well worth looking up for more than details of costume—800 or 900 years before the Christian era. You may read there of the complaint made that women in those times were too bold, too masculine, too prone to make themselves mistresses of the houses they inhabited; and even "they wanted a share in the affairs of state." Aristophanes satirized feminism in a comedy that is now 23 centuries old—and still acted! If you have time to do only "timely" reading, you would better cut out the periodicals and read the Greeks. To them we owe (wrote Wilde) "whatever is modern in our life"—including the slit skirt.—Collier's Weekly.

History of Soap.

Soap in the form of vegetable ashes mixed with grease appears to have been in vogue among ancient Egyptians, and that the mineral alkali made by the people in Pliny's time was composed of the ashes of plants seems pretty certain. A similar alkali was used by the Hebrews.

There was trouble in the soap business as far back as the reign of Charles I., when the king, in consideration of

the sum of \$100,000 to be paid annually into his exchequer, granted a monopoly to a company of soap makers. This, at least, is what it came to, for the monopolists had power to condemn any soap but their own if, upon examination, they should discover it to be other than "sweet and good." Naturally they found that no soap but theirs could possibly be so described, and those outside the trust appealed to the government.

As a result of this action a test of the trust and other soaps were made before the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and the monopolists gained the verdict. Whereupon the privy council instructed the justices of the peace all over the country to recommend the trust soap in preference to all others.

The public, however, seems to have taken a prejudice against the soap, whatever its intrinsic virtues may have been, and presently the trust found itself in difficulties. Later it was reformed, but came to grief again in view of the increase in the amount it was obliged to contribute to the crown in exchange for its rights of monopoly.

In the end the soapmakers outside the combine won the day, for they, too, formed themselves into a corporation—an arrangement which seems to have made soap a very unpopular article for many years.

The discovery of soap, like so many other useful inventions, was probably accidental, and doubtless began with the chance finding of that principle which we now call "saponine" in certain plants.—The American Woman.

To protect quilts and comfortables from becoming soiled at the top, get white cheesecloth a little longer than the quilt is wide, turn a hem 1½ or 2 inches wide all around it, cross-stitch with silk-finished cotton, fast color, and matching either the quilt or prevailing color of the room, and baste this on securely, one-half the width on each side of the top. When soiled it can be easily removed and laundered.

A girl was complaining to her chum just before Christmas of the way her beau was treating her. "Speaking of Christmas presents, why don't you give him the mitten?" the friend asked. "It isn't a mitten he needs, it's a pair of socks; he's got cold feet."

L.-W. Sodas for Supper?
Good!

Sunshine
L.-W. SODA
CRACKERS

The men-folks like 'em because they're so crisp and taste so good. They're a welcome change from bread and always handy to have. No fuss to fix them—always ready to set right on the table.

If you think the boys eat too many of them, remember that L.-W. Sodas are good, wholesome nourishment at very low cost and easily digested.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Always fresh and flaky in this big, economical, air-tight, family package

25c



PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

PURE-BRED BARRED AND ROSE Comb Red Cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Vigorous, farm-raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Farm raised. Hatched from mated pens. Live and let live prices. Write. E. Hawley, Route 7, Garnett, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR sale. Cockerels at \$2; pullets and last year's hens at \$1 each. Four male and four female Hampshire pigs for sale. E. S. Tallaferrro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—UTILITY birds for the farm flock, hatched from mated pens. Light colored, \$2.00 each; medium and dark, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BRED FROM OUR MIS- souri State, Kansas City, Little Rock, Jefferson City and Western Missouri winners. Four good hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

HAWK'S BARRED ROCKS WON AT last American Royal first, second, pullets; first, third, hens; fourth, pen. Exhibition and high-class breeding birds, both sexes, for sale. Right prices. Write wants. Hawk's Barred Rock Farm, Chas. A. Hawk, Prop., Atchison, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS

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

WHITE ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS for sale. C. Herron, Hope, Ind.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE FLOCK. FARM sold. Toulouse and White China Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes. Special prices. Glen Oak Farm, Alexandria, Minn.

PAYING 10 CENTS FOR STRAIGHT coops hen turkeys; young toms, 14c; old toms, 18c; springs, 12½c; stags, 10c; H. hens, 12c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

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

LANGSHANS.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Henry Neldig, Madison, Neb.

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

BIG-BONED DARK-EYED GREENISH glossy black Langshans, \$2.50 each. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

BLACK LANGSHANS, OLD AND YOUNG. High scoring stock. Write for prices. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

RUNNERS, HALF PRICE UNTIL DE- cember 15. Unrelated trios, \$2.25. Lillie Greve, Earlton, Kan.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNERS.—DUCKS, \$1.50; drakes, \$1.25. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

ENGLISH INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS— Brown breasted, rich in color. Eggs only. Booking orders. Louis McDonald, Topeka.

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

COLORADO MUSCOVYS—THE NOISE- less duck. Old drakes weigh up to 12 lbs. Superior stock for sale. Fred E. Zwenke, Galva, Iowa.

ORPINGTONS.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— From St. Louis 1913 winners. Pens, \$20.00 and up, according to quality. W. G. Langehenig, Jackson, Mo.

SPECIAL SALE—FOR \$10, TWO HENS, two late pullets, mated to cockerel. Imported strain S. C. White Orpingtons. Ship December 20. Geo. K. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Every bird from son of first cockerel, Madison Square, New York, 1911. Every bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory, return at my expense. \$2.50 to \$5.00. Ed Granerhotz, Esbon, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, R. C. AND S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Chineses, Toulouse and White Emden Geese (both males and females). We have pure-bred stock and guarantee satisfaction. Write us. Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kan.

ANCONAS.

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

POULTRY



Improper food, or poor food, will sometimes seriously affect the health of a flock of chickens. To feed mouldy grain is to positively insure much trouble and loss. It makes no difference whether this is done in ignorance or purposely, the resultant harm is the same. Nature never makes a mistake, hence never makes any allowance for one.

One of the principal causes of numerous diseases among chickens is low vitality. This may be the result of poor feeding or improper care. It may even go back to the ancestry of the flock. Poor vitality is without doubt the underlying reason why some fowls contract disease when other birds kept under exactly the same conditions are perfectly free from disease. Extra care and extra feed must be given to such birds.

The Kansas Poultry Federation will hold its first annual show at Independence, January 5 to 10, 1914. Entry fees are 50 cents per bird, \$2.50 per pen. Premiums offered on single birds, first, \$1.50; second, \$1.00; third, 50 cents. On pens, first, \$5.00; second, \$3.00; third, \$2.00. A premium list can be secured by writing to the secretary, L. H. Wible, Chanute, Kan.

Unsanitary conditions in the poultry house will breed more disease than any ordinary person can hope to combat. Cleanliness with chickens is positively as essential as feed and water. Though its absence will not be noted as quickly, its disastrous effects will be fully as great. Lice, mites and other vermin that breed in filth, and which sap the health and strength of the fowls, is only one of the troubles that result from a lack of cleanliness.

Hens should never be allowed to roost on the nest boxes, or to sleep in the nests, which they are apt to do in cold weather. Nesting material should be renewed frequently. As soon as there is any appearance of soiled eggs, take the matter in hand. There is nothing so nice as a fresh egg, but if the egg shell is dirty one cannot enjoy eating the egg as he could one that was perfectly clean. The buyer is pleased with fresh, clean looking eggs, and the seller is sure of a steady customer. It is better to have clean nests than to be compelled to wash the eggs as you bring them from the poultry houses. This takes time and also removes that fresh looking material that is on every egg when it is just laid.

The hens during the Missouri egg laying contest consumed 36 pounds of grain and 36 pounds of dry mash each during the year. This, at 1½ cents per pound, would amount to \$1.08 per hen. We will add 12 cents for grit and green food, making \$1.20 per hen for the feed. The hens averaged 143 eggs each, or 12 dozen, in round numbers. This would make the eggs cost 10 cents per dozen. They ought to have been able to sell them at an average of 25 cents. This would make a good profit for the care and attention. The feed for a hen has generally been estimated at \$1.00 per year, but here we have the naked facts. On farms, the feed for chickens varies according to the nature of the farm, whether it has lots of grain for the fowls to pick up, or whether everything has to be fed to them, and the cost of producing must vary in the same ratio.

If you are attempting to go into poultry work for anything more than pleasure, you should have sufficient equipment to do the work successfully. The ancients used to stir up the ground with a stick in preparation for planting, but the progressive farmer of today does not employ that antiquated method. If you are attempting to get along with as little equipment as possible, your success will be measured accordingly. While it does not pay to buy everything advertised, it does pay to have at your command sufficient appliances for successful work. Incubators and brooders have now become necessary articles in successful poultry raising. A clover cutter is a very handy thing to have. With it you can cut clover or alfalfa into small

enough pieces to be mixed with corn chop and bran and made into a mash, thus reducing the grain diet and saving money. A green bone cutter will soon pay for itself in the extra number of eggs the hens will produce when fed green cut bone or meat scraps. Study up the situation and find out what you need and then either make or buy whatever will give you the means for the best kind of work.

Egg-Laying Contest.

The second national egg-laying contest has just closed at Mountain Grove, Mo., and some interesting facts can be gleaned from the report of Mr. Quisenberry.

The best pen record was won by a pen of ten White Leghorns owned by Tom Barron, Catforth, England, and laid 2,073 eggs. The second best was a pen of Buff Wyandottes, owned by C. H. Rogers, Belleville, Mo., and which laid 1,884 eggs.

The best individual record was made by a Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet owned by John S. Cross, Maryville, Mo., and which laid 260 eggs during the 12 months. The second individual record was made by a Single Comb White Leghorn hen owned by Tom Barron, Catforth, England, with 258 eggs.

The 600 hens in the contest averaged over 143 eggs each. Sixty-four hens laid over 200 eggs each—10 per cent of all that were entered.

The Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet winning first prize weighed only 2½ pounds and laid 12 times her own weight in eggs. She manufactured more pounds of eggs for her body weight than any hen in existence. The report goes on to say that there is nothing sensational about these records. They are just such records as any poultryman can get who practices good sensible methods of housing and feeding, and who devotes some thought to the selection and breeding.

Good Word For the Crow.

After a careful study of the habits and the examination of a large number of stomachs, the Federal Department of Agriculture has reached the conclusion that the crow consumes enough grasshoppers, cut worms, white grubs and other injurious insects to make him highly valuable to farmers. There is, however, one bad habit which the crow has, and that is the destruction of young birds and bird eggs, but this trait is outweighed by the good the bird is doing for the farmer in the destruction of worms and insects.

Causes of Fires on Farms.

The following figures as to the causes of fires on farms were compiled from the returns of 14 insurance companies in Massachusetts for the five years up to 1905. A study of these figures will show that many of these fires were due to causes which could have been prevented by trifling alterations or ordinary precautions: Ashes in wooden receptacles, 6; boilers (portable), 4; brooders, 2; brush and bonfires (including forest fires), 13; children and matches, 24; chimneys (including defective flues), 273; exposing buildings, 20; fireplaces and grates, 20; incendiaryism, 99; kerosene oil stoves, lamps and lanterns, 90; lightning, 405; locomotives, 7; rats and matches, 6; rubbish, 1; smoking, 14; sparks on roof, 37; spontaneous combustion, 4; stoves and furnaces (including heating boilers, defective pipes, etc.), 52; thawing pipes, 1; tramps, 7; unknown causes, 343. Total, 1,428.

FOR "BUGLESS" KANSAS

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

such work. There is no excuse for the entomological commission of Kansas unless it can be an initiating, an active and up-to-date investigational and experimental factor in any work it undertakes. Why encourage those who have had a small part in insect control in this state to the discouragement of those who have assumed the large part of the burden and have carried their investigations to a satisfactory conclusion in controlling the grasshopper, the chinch bug and the Hessian fly?

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS

FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. ALEX Spang, Chanute, Kan.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN and White Leghorns, 75 cents each. Thomas Olsen, Whiting, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, nicely bred with good size, \$1 each. H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.

A FEW ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 50 cents. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra quality. \$1.50 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels. Fawn and White Indian Runner Drakes, \$1.00 each. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

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

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

TURKEYS

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS.—MRS. John M. Neufeld, Route 2, Gridley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS AT \$4 each. Mrs. H. Shrader, Farmington, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS FOR sale. Emma Avery, Woodston, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$3.50, DURING December. Frank Hoover, Sabetha, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS.—MRS. PAUL Bushkowsky, Whitewater, Kan.

CHOICE BOURBON RED TURKEYS.— Toms, \$4. Otis Miller, Logan, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ROCK chickens. C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$4.50 each. Victor Bull, Marietta, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—LARGE- boned, healthy. Write G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS not related to stock sold previous years. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—FINE PURE- bred birds. Toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Chas. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—THOR- oughbred young toms and hens for sale. W. H. Oliver, Reger, Mo.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, White Wyandotte cockerels. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$3; hens, \$2. H. F. Fritzemeyer, Route 5, Box 15, Stafford, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—20 toms, weight 20 lbs., extra choice, \$3.50 each; 12 hens, \$2.25 each. These prices for 30 days. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 80 CENTS TO \$3.00. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

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

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, fine large birds. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Althea Combs, Bird City, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKER- els at reasonable prices. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

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

FINE ROSE COMB SILVER WYAN- dottes. Cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dora Anderson, Route 5, Haviland, Kan.

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

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

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

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

S. C. REDS—FINE DARK RED COCK- erels, \$1.00 each until January 1. Harry Dickson, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$5. White Indian Runner Drakes, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Thompson, Orlando, Okla.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN OF S. C. Reds. Stock and eggs. Quality and prices made attractive. Address Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Bruce Saunders
President



Devere Rafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great bull "White Starlight" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. **ROBT. SCHULZ,** Holton, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. **Berkshires, George McAdam, Holton, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 9 leading fairs last year, winning 9 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan.**

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Durc Jersey girls bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection. **M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.**

HOLSTEINS.

SHADY GROVE HERD. For immediate sale, four choice young bulls of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Also three-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.**

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON. Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **Holton, Kan.**

"BUFFALO AQUEINALE DODE," son of a 24-lb. cow, heads our Holsteins. Cows are as good as we could find. Young bulls for sale later. Visitors always welcome. **DAVID COLEMAN & SONS, Denison, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS. Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kansas.**

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM. Percherons headed by "Incus," grand champion at American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Big registered jacks and jennets for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.**

FEW PERCHERONS FOR SALE. Also in the market for some fillies. **JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.**

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M. H. ROLLER & SON, Circleville, Kan., breeders of jacks and jennets. Established 1881. All ages for sale. One imported Percheron and one high grade Belgium stallion.

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JERSEY CATTLE.

Linscott Jerseys. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. **R. J. LINSKOTT, Holton, Kansas.**

FOR QUICK SALE—Jersey Herd Bull "Daisy Corona's Champion," an excellent sire of high producing heifers. Can't use him longer to advantage. Will sell cheap. **R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.**

SUNFLOWER JERSEYS, headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age for sale. **H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.**

SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM, Jerseys headed by "Diploma's Dictator," cows of richest breeding. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. **J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kan.**

"Fontain's Valentine" heads our choice, pure-bred, unrecorded cows in calf to this bull, for sale. **W. E. LINTON, Denison, Kan.**

DUROU JERSEYS.

Pleasant Home Farm. Choice Durocs. Headed by "K's Golden Rule," grandson of Golden Rule, dam of Patarrax breeding. Prize winning Black Langhans. Stock for sale. **George H. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.**

OAK GROVE FARM DUROCS. Headed by "Freddie M" 94761, grandson of the noted Colossal. Sows in herd of equal breeding and merit. Visitors welcome. **F. M. CLOWE, Circleville, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINAS.

MAPLE HILL POLANDS. Will sell my herd boar at a bargain. Grandson of Colossus. Fine individual. Fall pigs, either sex. Also Partridge Wyandotte chickens. **WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kansas.**

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kansas.**

MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. **J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.**

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, Ross Hadley, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has top from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.**

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and general farm **AUCTIONEER**

25 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES

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

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.



SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

We must reduce our herd, and offer for immediate sale twenty-four choice heifers in age from 18 to 36 months. All but three are nice dark roans. They have from five to eight Scotch tops and represent some of the very best families. Five have had their first calf. Of the remainder all but four are bred to our bred bull, Alexander Chief 372671. They were all sired by British Bond, a pure Scotch bull, weight 2,200, sired by Imp. British Glory. A very choice lot, and will be priced reasonably in lots to suit. We are anxious to move them within the next two weeks. Also eighteen bulls of serviceable age, same breeding.

HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Sheridan County, Kansas.



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Belgian Importing and Breeding Establishment in the West. Importation of Belgian stallions and mares arrived Sept. 7. Many of our horses were medal winners at the foreign shows this year; all are sound, acclimated and ready for service. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percherons. Write us. **W. H. BAYLESS & COMPANY, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.**

54 Percheron Stallions

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2's to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and a bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas.**



TURKEYS

BOURBON RED

At prices you can afford to pay.

W. F. HOLCOMB, Manager.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE

We breed all paying varieties of poultry. Send for descriptive circular.

NEBRASKA POULTRY CO., Clay Center, Neb.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND

Send for descriptive circular.

NEBRASKA POULTRY CO., Clay Center, Neb.

FIELD NOTES

Lookabaugh Shorthorns.

The establishing of a great show and breeding herd of Shorthorn cattle down in Oklahoma where only a few years ago roamed the buffalo, is an achievement accomplished by H. C. Lookabaugh, of Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma. The farm consists of 2,500 acres of rich bottom land with good suitable buildings. The pastures are conveniently arranged, with abundance of grass and a never-failing supply of water. The herd now numbers about 250 head of breeding cows, young bulls and calves, including the show herd which made such a favorable show record at all the leading fairs this fall. In looking through the Lookabaugh herd the writer's first impression was one of quality and the next was uniformity. It is not until one actually gets out and views the herd in their different pastures or stalls that he realizes the astonishing uniformity of type which has been attained in the building up of this great herd. The building of a herd of pure-bred cattle of reputation is oftentimes a lifelong task, and many herds have required more than one lifetime to build them into quality and prominence. As will be shown in the following pedigrees and blood lines, Mr. Lookabaugh started right. He bought for his foundation herd cows from the best herds and bought the best he could buy, regardless of price. Nothing but pure Scotch bulls have ever been honored with the title of herd bull on Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. There is now in use Lavender Lord by Avondale, out of Lavender Bloom 2d, also the dam of Lockendale, one of the best bulls of the breed. There was also used in the herd last year Violet Search by Searchlight and out of Prince Violet by Prince Pavonia out of imported Violet. Among the herd cows are Lavender Bloom 2d 36078. This cow cost \$800 in the Carpenter & Ross sale. She is the dam of Lavender Lord and Lockendale, and is a straight-bred Lavender. Maxwalton Avenue 86596, another cow, cost \$400 as a yearling, sired by Boquhan Monarch out of Annagathle by White Hall Count out of imported Avondale 2d. Maxwalton Avenue 2d 86596, a full sister to Maxwalton Avenue, cost \$400 as a yearling. Maxwalton Jealousy 62873 by Avondale out of Sulton's Jealousy cross out of imported Jeanie by Count Arthur and out of Gill by Star of the Morning. Maxwalton Jealousy 2d 86600 that sold at Carpenter & Ross' sale for \$900, is also a double line bred White Hall Sulton cross. Maxwalton Clipper 5th 86598 by Avondale out of Clarinda by imported Conqueror by Cleopatra by British Prince by imported Corea by William of Orange and out of Caroline by Cumberland Crocus by Prince Royal by the Champion of England. Pleasant Julia by Violet Search out of imported Julia of Newton Stone by Juno out of Star of the Morning. This heifer was in the show herd this year and had many admirers wherever shown. Max Gwendoline 107203 by Maxwalton Sultan out of Rose of Lancaster four crosses to imported Gwendoline and Baron Violet. Archie's Rosebud 107382 by Lord Archie and out of imported Rosebud 2d. Two extra good cows, Glendale Pavonia 2d and Glendale Pavonia 3d, by Scotland's Charm and out of imported Pavonia, Jealousy 149478 by Shenston Albino, the grand champion of

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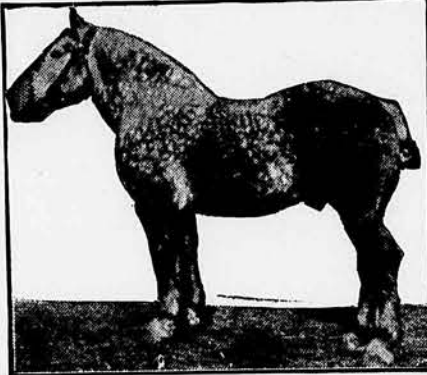
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England and America and out of imported Jeanie, tracing to Whitehall Sultan twice. Avondale and Pride of the Isles. This is one of as grandly bred heifers as can be found in any herd. We also want to mention the grand old cow, imported Julia by Newton Stone out of Juno. This cow is the mother of the junior yearling that was shown so successfully at the leading fairs this fall. Prince Violet 18410 by Prince Pavonia out of Gloster's Violet and the mother of Violet Search and the cow calf that was in the show herd this year. This cow carries three crosses to imported Marsh Violet. Archie's Victoria by Archie's Best out of Golden Victoria; has five crosses to imported Victoria 73d. In the past two years Mr. Lookabaugh has sold \$2,000 worth of cattle out of this cow and she is still doing business. Lomand Bud 86572 by Ben Lomand and out of Lancaster Bud, was grand champion cow at the Pacific Show in Seattle. In addition to the good cows mentioned there are five cows of the Lavender families founded on imported Lavender 31st, by Barrampton; four cows imported Marsh Violets by Pride of the Isles; six Lancasters founded by imported Mary Ann of Lancaster 7th by Royal Lancaster; four Orange Blossom founded on imported Orange Blossom 30th by Pride of the Isles; seven Village Maids founded on Village Bud by Scotland's Pride; ten Violet Buds, founded on Violet Bud by Barrampton; eleven Duchess of Gloster by Barrampton Prince; four Secrets, founded on Surprise by Chancellor; five Daybreaks founded on imported Daybreak 4th by Lorne; five Golden Ladies founded on imported Foxglove by Perfection; and last but not least in value both as to pedigree and as individuals are fourteen of the Lovely family, founded on imported Eliza by Sherwood. The herd cows most all have calves by Lavender Search and Lavender Lord, making a total of over 200 head of some of the best Scotch cattle we ever saw on one farm, and they are backed up by as rich pedigrees as can be found in the herd books, such as Scotland Charm, ay Dream Prides, imported Conqueror, Standard Bearer, and many other valuable families. Mr. Lookabaugh has just started a card in Kansas Farmer offering a number of choice young bulls old enough for service, or a bull and three to ten heifers not related, for small breeders wishing to start a herd. If you want to buy good cattle at reasonable prices, on time or for cash, you can make no mistake if you deal with Mr. Lookabaugh. Please look up ad and write H. C. Lookabaugh at Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS

Importation arrived October 1, 1913. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS
Emporia, Kansas



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

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



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462). Stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Come and see the largest pure-bred herd in the West before buying. One hundred and fifty head for sale.

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda - - - Kansas.

AMERICA'S FAMED HORSE DISTRICTS

This particular district, famed for Percherons. The Chandler herd, noted for draftiness, substance and bone, is a strong factor in turning the tide to American-bred Percherons. Possibly not French fat, but bigger frames, stronger vitality, better feet and legs. American users love this useful type and get them from my big bunch reg. studs, yearlings to four. Write today. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.**



JERSEY CATTLE.



The Jersey

The Jersey gives richer milk and more butter than any other known breed, at a lower keeping cost. She does it continuously and persistently. Her milk and butter bring better prices than the product of any other dairy breed. That's where quality does count. Jersey facts free. Write now. We have no cows for sale.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
234 W. 23d Street, New York

JERSEY BULLS

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

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

BUTTER BRED BULLS FOR SALE

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

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

WEST VIEW JERSEY FARM

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

J. E. JONES, Proprietor, Nowata, Okla.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull, \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboge Knight.

R. J. LINSOTT, Helton, Kansas.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

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

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by the Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble. We are consigning choice heifers bred to this bull to the S. S. Smith sale to be held here December 12; also heifer calves and bulls of serviceable age. Ask for catalog.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

BENEFER JERSEY CATTLE.

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

E. L. M. BENEFER, Leona, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

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

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

HALLGREN & GAMBILL,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

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

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Pomona, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in herd, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 11372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale.

ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

I. W. FOULTON,
Medora, Kan.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.

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

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.

Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring. Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS.

At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

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

C. W. TAYLOR
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TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

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

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Six choice young bulls ready for service, in age from ten to fourteen months. Good individuals and of the best known Shorthorn families. Also few big-type Poland China boars and gilts. Inspection invited.

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Springdale Shorthorn Herd

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

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

YOUNG BULLS

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

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SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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ROAN HERO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.

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

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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LANDER'S

Brookside Herefords

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

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

MODERN HEREFORDS

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

William Condell, Herdsman, El Dorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE



HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Wisconsin Farmer notes that fewer and fewer of the Wisconsin farmers are content to milk and care for cows that are able to produce only about 150 pounds of butter. During two weeks last spring 145 Wisconsin dairymen purchased registered pure-bred Holstein sires in order to improve their herds.

Everywhere the more progressive dairymen are alive to the necessity of using bred-for-production sires in order to bring up the butter-fat yield of their cows to a profitable figure.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

IRA BOMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER HERD—A Herd Sire, Hill-top Pontiac Abbecker, 116015.

Born January 15, 1912. Dam, 11 pounds at 4 years. Twenty of his nearest tested dams average 25 pounds butter, 7 days. Mostly white, a choice individual, ready for service. Price, \$250. Other good ones, \$150 up. Bull calves, \$100 up. The best are the cheapest.

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M. E. MOORE & CO.

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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

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

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH.

Concordia, Kansas.

SPRINGDALE FARM HOLSTEINS.

Five high-grade heifers and pure-bred bulls not related. Heifers marked half and half, bred to pure-bred bull three-eighths white, to freshen March 1 to 14. Priced to sell.

S. E. ROSS, ROUTE 4, CRESTON, IOWA.

For Sale—Fine Holstein bull 15 months old, sired by Butter Boy; extra good calf. Also good milk cow.

DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.

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

HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.

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

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

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

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

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

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

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

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good Jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,

Moline, Ill. Co., Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

My entire herd. All line bred Brilliant; Mares, Lulu and Fancy; two-year-old filly, Goldust; stallion, Teddy R., coming four; two 2-year-old stallions, two suckers, both stallions. All recorded.

Stallions have certificates from Stallion Registry Board of Nebraska. All sound.

H. C. STRYKER, Rising City, Nebraska.

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jan. 27, 1914—Lee Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks.

Feb. 26—H. J. Hineman & Sons and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 3—Henry C. Gillsman, Omaha, Neb.

JERSEY CATTLE —

March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

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

Feb. 6—Edward Fraser, Archie, Mo.

Feb. 7—John E. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.

Feb. 10—H. E. Walter, Edgemoor, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chillicothe, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.

at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. E. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Mo.

Feb. 20—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.

Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Mo.

March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan.

March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 30—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

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

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.

Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.

Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

March 6—G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.

March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Austin Smith, breeder of big-type Poland Chinas at Dwight, Kan., reports good sales and unusual activity in the hog business.

Mr. Smith has over 100 head on hand and thinks the outlook for the future is extra good. He has a son of Gold Metal at the head of his herd. He is a very large, massive boar, and his sons make good. If in need of a boar write Mr. Smith at once and mention Kansas Farmer.

Formoso Durocs.

R. P. Wells, breeder of immune Durocs and proprietor of the Marsh Creek herd located at Formoso, Kan., writes that he is sold out of boars. He is keeping all of his best gilts for his March 5 sale, at which time he will offer to the farmers and breeders of his locality one of the very best bunches of Durocs that ever went through a sale there. Remember the date and the man.

Poultry Fence or Poultry Netting.

The poultry fancier must have either poultry fence or netting to keep chickens in and their enemies out. The old style hexagon netting has been used for many years, and anyone who has tried to stretch it knows how unsatisfactory it is. It would bag and sag and had to be stretched in a frame with posts close together and top rail and base board. Kitchman Brothers, of Muncie, Ind., one of the leading wire fence manufacturers, have brought out a light fence that avoids all the old objections. This fence stretches like a firm fence and stays tight and neat, no top rail or base boards are required and posts can be set twice as far apart. The fence is close enough to keep the small chickens in, and with all these advantages it is cheaper than the old unsatisfactory netting. Twenty-five cents a rod for a 60-inch high fence. They also make a combination poultry and stock fence which is heavier and sells for 27 cents a rod. Refer to their ad elsewhere in this issue and write for their catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Hartman's Sale December 16.

J. J. Hartman, our advertiser living at Elmo, Dickinson County, is going to make a big farm sale on December 16 and will put in a few of his registered Poland Chinas, including eight boars sired by the herd boars, Blue Valley Jr. and Hartman's Hadley. The remainder will be gilts. All of them are immune from cholera and are good individually.

Shorthorn Heifers for Sale.

This week we start advertising for Hoadley & Sugmund, Shorthorn breeders located at Selden, Sheridan County, Kansas. This firm must reduce the herd and offers at this time 24 very choice heifers, all but four of which are now in calf or have calves by the herd bull, Alexander Chief. All but three or four of the bunch are splendid dark roans and are in nice condition to go into the winter. They were all sired by the former herd bull, British Bond, a very large snow-white bull and a son of Imp. British Glory, one of the greatest bulls ever brought to this country. The foundation cows of this herd came from the best breeders in Iowa and are representatives of such families as Young Marys, Secrets, Arabellas, etc. The heifers offered all have from five to eight Scotch crosses and are of good Scotch type. For the past few years bulls from this herd have been consigned to the Denver sales and have averaged over \$150 per head. The best females have been kept from time to time, but it is now necessary to make a reduction and this fine offering is presented. There are no poor ones, and the prices asked are very low for such good ones. Eighteen bulls of serviceable age are also offered. The writer knows of no other opportunity like this for the young man who wants to start in the breeding business. Our advice is to write at once if interested. Mention Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

Reports Big Inquiry.
Joseph Seal, our Wakefield advertiser, reports numerous inquiries. He has just made a good sale of several head to Mr. H. H. H. of Concordia, Mo. Seal says he is receiving a number of letters daily as a result of the card now being carried in the Kansas Farmer.

Lamer for Hares.
If in the market for a stallion, write to W. Lamer, Salina, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer. Mr. Lamer has on hand a lot of big Percherons and he is pricing them reasonably.

If in the market for double standard. Polk Durham and Shorthorn bulls, write Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan. He has some good ones left, also a few choice Shorthorn cows and calves. When writing please mention this paper.

Jersey Bulls for Sale.
D. Lee Shawhan, Lees Summit, Mo., is offering a number of young bulls for sale, bred by Viola's Majesty and out of both imported and American-bred cows of choice breeding. If you need a Jersey bull you can get some of the very best from the Shawhan herd. Please read and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Hampshire Boars.
E. C. Wittorf, Medora, Kan., has 15 spring boars for sale, bred by Hillwood Jack, Widow's Model and Duke of Medora. These boars are large, grow to full weight and are priced reasonably. Mr. Wittorf has a few bred sows and bred gilts for sale. Write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

As J. Swingle, our Leonardville, Kan., advertiser, reports unusual demand and good sale for the Swingle type of big Poland. Every hog on the farm is immune and now is the time to buy a spring boar before they are all gone. The best gilts are being saved for the February 20 bred sow sale.

Christmas Presents for Folks at Home.
Be practical in buying your Christmas gifts. The article that lasts is the one that is really appreciated. Here's some good suggestions. For father, a Keen Kutter safety razor. For mother, a pair of Keen Kutter scissors or shears. For sister, a Keen Kutter sewing set. For brother, a Keen Kutter pocket knife. Why always Keen Kutter? For quality—that's why. Any article that bears the Keen Kutter trade mark must be steel-true, cut perfect and be durable. When you buy a Christmas present bearing the famous Keen Kutter trade mark, you buy with this unqualified guarantee that if the article is not absolutely perfect your money will be refunded. Back of Keen Kutter tools and cutlery and this guarantee is the Simmons Hardware Co., the leading hardware house of America for over 45 years.

Jackson County Breeders.
This week we start advertising for a group of the leading breeders of Jackson County, Kansas. These breeders are organized as an association and have conceived the idea of placing their advertising in one particular section of this paper, with the idea that it will attract more attention and in a general way advertise their county as a locality where the very best in pure-bred stock can be obtained. The small card carried in this issue is a like-sized advertisement which appears elsewhere will be found the names of representative breeders of all kinds of pure-bred stock. Readers of this paper should bear this part of our advertising in mind and read carefully what each one has for sale. More about these herds will appear later in these columns.

Roy Johnson Sells January 20.
On January 20, 1914, Roy Johnson, of South Mound, Kan., will offer to the breeders and farmers 40 head of bred sows and gilts. This will be one of the best lots to be sold in any of the spring sales, and owing to the early date in January they will not sell as high as at the sales later in the spring. A number of them will be bred to his new herd boar, O. K. Lad, by Pawnee Lad. O. K. Lad's dam was Big Marie by Big Prospect. Mated with the class of sows Mr. Johnson has, this boar should produce some extra good hogs of the big medium kind. A number of the sows and gilts in this sale are bred by Old Orphan Chief and Big Lige, Dan Hadley, and other good boars. Roy Johnson knows how to feed hogs to keep them healthy and in good growing condition, and they always do well for the purchaser and make money. He has built up his business by always guaranteeing good customers and making the sale date is January 20, 1914, one of the first pure-bred Poland China sales of the season, and South Mound is close to Parsons, Kan. Send your name in early for a catalog, and arrange to attend this sale.

What to Give for Christmas.
This is the big question that looms up annually at this time, and it is a particularly perplexing question in the rural districts where people are living in the rural districts are concerned for they haven't the opportunity of "shopping" in town and looking around as often as they might wish. One thing that is evident is that the folks on the farm are more liable to give useful sensible gifts than are many city dwellers, and the tendency in recent years has been more and more toward the giving of practical gifts. Instead of trifles and faddish things that did not in any way please the recipient or represent more than the good-will of the giver, the modern custom is to give something that is particularly appropriate—something that is a pleasure to give as well as a pleasure to receive. Musical instruments naturally make splendid gifts, and this is particularly true of that wonder instrument, the Victrola, for it can be played by anyone and its delightful and varied music is a continual source of pleasure to every member of the household. It is a gift that will be appreciated not only on Christmas Day, but throughout the entire year. There are different styles of the Victrola and Victrola and they come in variety enough to suit any home and any pocket-book, and when desired the dealers will as a rule arrange easy terms. The handsome catalogs which can be obtained from any Victrola dealer, or direct from the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., show the complete line of Victrolas and Victrolas, and also give a complete list of the more than 3,000 Victor records, besides containing portraits of the world's greatest singers and musicians who make records exclusively for the Victrola. A visit to the store of the nearest Victrola dealer will well repay you. He will gladly demonstrate the Victrola to you and play any music you wish to hear. And while you are enjoying this impromptu concert, you will more than likely be enabled to settle that question of "what to give" and settle it in a way that will please all concerned.

POLAND CHINAS

ADVANCE 60548

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

PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, our will hold and breed for early next spring litters. A few dandy boars left. Booking orders for fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind.

THE ENNIS FARM, Herington, Mo.

(30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 head of strictly big type Poland Chinas pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd headed and bred by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley, Giant Wonder by a Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick.

A. J. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.

P. L. WARE & SONS

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—Spring boars, sows and gilts, bred or open. Also one extra good fall boar, a herd header. Prices reasonable. Write us.

P. L. WARE & SONS, Paola, Kansas.

SPRING BRED, 100 DAYS OLD.

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

L. L. O'HARE, Meriden, Kansas.

BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

Extra good March and April boars, bred by "Big Orange Again" and "Grifter's Surprise." Dams—By "A. Wonder," "Miller's Chief," "Price," and "Podendorf's." Chief Price Again. Immured. Priced right.

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

TWO GOOD POLAND CHINA SPRING BOARS

Bred by U. Wonder and out of Mogul sows. A few spring gilts by U. Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. Ninety fall pigs, will sell pairs or trios. Write us today.

THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the only Clay Jumbo, assisted by Big Joe, an A. Wonder boar. Six choice fall and twelve selected spring boars at bed rock prices. Also gilts.

JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

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

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

Hildwein's Big Type Poland

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

No fall sale. Twenty choice spring boars, tops of 35, best of breeding, \$20 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothing but the best shipped.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Bred by Peter Mowboars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Hede-macher, Box 18, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

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

AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

BIG ORANGE BRED BOARS.

Fifteen extra choice ones, bred by Ott's Big Orange, weighing from 165 to 260 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton, Ok., Kan.

Immune Poland-China Boars and Gilts.

Ten big strong spring boars, \$20 each if sold soon. Thirty spring gilts, bred, \$25 each until January 1, or while they last.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kansas.

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

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

E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.

We are not the originator, but the preserver of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

ARKELL'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

Eight good big smooth spring boars still for sale, mostly by First Quality, others by Pan Look, out of our big sows. Popular prices. Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

FIFTY IMMUNE POLAND FALL PIGS

Extra choice, either sex, sired by the great King of Kansas, and out of mighty big sows. Attractive prices.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETTS.
Eighty large-boned black mammoth Jacks, 18 to 24 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, Bank of Lawrence, Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U.P. Railroad. ALVIN SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.



OSAGE VALLEY JACK FARM.
Sixteen Jacks, from 4 months to 3 years old. Yearlings up to 15 hands standard. One Jack just turned 3 years old, weight 1200. Forty Jennets in herd, second to none, some for sale. Twenty years a breeder.



W. D. GOTT, Xenia, Harrison County, Kan.



Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms.
Big bone Kentucky, mammoth Jacks, Percheron stallions, mares, saddlers. Special prices in half car or carload lots. Write for catalogs. Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky.

POLAND CHINAS



BARGAIN COUNTER BIG POLANDS.
Owing to light crop I offer big-type spring pigs, both sexes, at \$15 each, with pedigree. Yearling hardy boars, \$40, and registered Holstein bull, \$75.



V. E. CARLSON, Formoso, Kan.



MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Melbourne Jumbo, one of the large smooth sires of the breed, mated with the best of big-type sows, among them daughters of What's Ex, Big Prospect, Dorris Expansion, 1st, and Union Leader. Stock for sale.



H. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.



WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD.
Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices.



O. E. STEINHAUS, Meriden, Kan.



BRED SOWS FOR SALE.
I will sell a few choice Poland China brood sows, bred by Missouri Governor and bred to a son of Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley. A few extra good spring boars for sale. Write me.



L. B. WILEY, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.



POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one yearling boar, Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.



OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS



Crystal Herd O. I. C's



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



DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.



FROST'S O. I. C's



FOR SALE—Ten good spring gilts, 70 fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. All sired by prize winners. Address



S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.



WOLFESSON, L. C. SWINE.



Large, prolific kind. March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.



D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.



O. I. C. SWINE Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.



AUCTIONEERS.



Be an Auctioneer



Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914.



Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



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

Clay Center, Kansas.

R. L. HARRIMAN Live Stock Auctioneer. Bunceton, Missouri.

Col. Will Myers Live Stock, Real Estate and General Auctioneer. Beloit, Kansas.

LAFE BURGER Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Wellington, Kansas.

W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales. Salina, Kansas.

Col. N. E. Leonard Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Col. Floyd Condray Stock and General Auctioneer. Guarantees his work. Kansas.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Esham, Jewell County, Kansas.

Col. C. A. Hawk Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kansas.

L. R. BRADY Live Stock Auctioneer. Ask those for whom I have sold. Manhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Up-to-date methods. Harkler, Kan.

L. H. GROTE, MORGANVILLE, KANSAS. General Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates at my expense.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



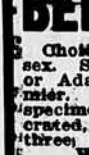
HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.
Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by prize-winner, T. R. Fancy, Will sell Middle 5th one of my best sows, due to farrow October 12.



S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.



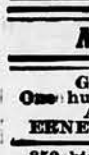
POPE'S FARM, HAMPSHIRE.
Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malley and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. R. C. Wittorf, Medora, Kan.



BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BERKSHIRE PIGS



Choice pigs, 12 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, R. C. H. here, one, \$30; two, \$35; three, \$39.



W. J. GIBBY, Oswego, Kan.



40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40.
Obelisk Proof. (Hyper-immune). Big and growing. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.



SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.



MULE FOOT HOGS.



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



E. E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.



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



JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.



DUROC JERSEYS.



W. C. HARMAN'S DUROCS



Extra fine boars for sale, including one senior March yearling, one junior September yearling and two outstanding March boars, all sired by King of Cols. 2d, \$2351 and out of dams of Crimson Wonder 3d and Red Wonder breeding. They are the big high-class easy-feeding kind and are priced to sell. Description guaranteed.



W. C. HARMAN, Route 4, Gallatin, Mo.



HILLSIDE DUROCS.



20 March boars sired by Dandy Model bred by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs

Be an Auto or Tractor Expert

Scores of Positions—Good Paying Positions—Are Open!

Six weeks from the day you commence your studies in this great practical school, you will be able to repair any make of automobile and drive any car on the market. Prepare yourself to make a salary of \$75 to \$200 a month, or go in business for yourself as garage owner or automobile agent and make from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year.

After a thorough inspection of our institution, our equipment and our thorough, practical way of teaching our students, the representative of a prominent newspaper said:

"Mr. Rahe, you have a wonderful institution. It is easy to see why it is that your graduates get the best paying positions."

Every visitor, every student, every graduate says the same. The Automobile Training School is an institution that invites inspection. It is a practical school. We have the best equipped automobile and tractor school in America. Thousands of dollars worth of Automobiles, Tractors, Engines, Magnetos, Chassis, Gears, Lathes—in fact, every kind of automobile equipment and machinery are here and used daily to instruct our students. Our Garage and Repair Department is one of the largest in Kansas City or the West.

Scores of Automobiles are brought here for repair and adjustment. Our students lay aside their

good clothes, don overalls, and under the careful guidance of our officers and members of the faculty, learn by practical experience how to repair quickly any make of automobile. This is a kind of instruction that other schools cannot offer. In this great Garage and Repair Department our students are taught the details of garage management, how to buy and sell automobiles, as well as to do expert repair work. It is here they gain that practical experience and expert knowledge that secures for the graduates of this school the highest salaried positions as Auto Salesmen, Demonstrators, Garage Managers, Repair Men and Drivers.

Self-Starter Course Free

There is practically an unlimited demand today for self starter and lighting system experts. Garage managers and automobile agencies need them and are willing to pay good salaries for expert men.

The student who attends an Automobile School today and does not learn the electric and other self-starting systems is a back number and cannot expect to make a success. Next to knowing the construction and operation of the motor, the starter is the most important thing.

Instead of purchasing a used or second hand system off of some wrecked or used car, we have all of the different systems brand new, complete here now ready for your instruction. I believe beyond any question of doubt that this school has the most complete equipment and the most competent instructors of any school in the U. S.—certainly the best in the West.

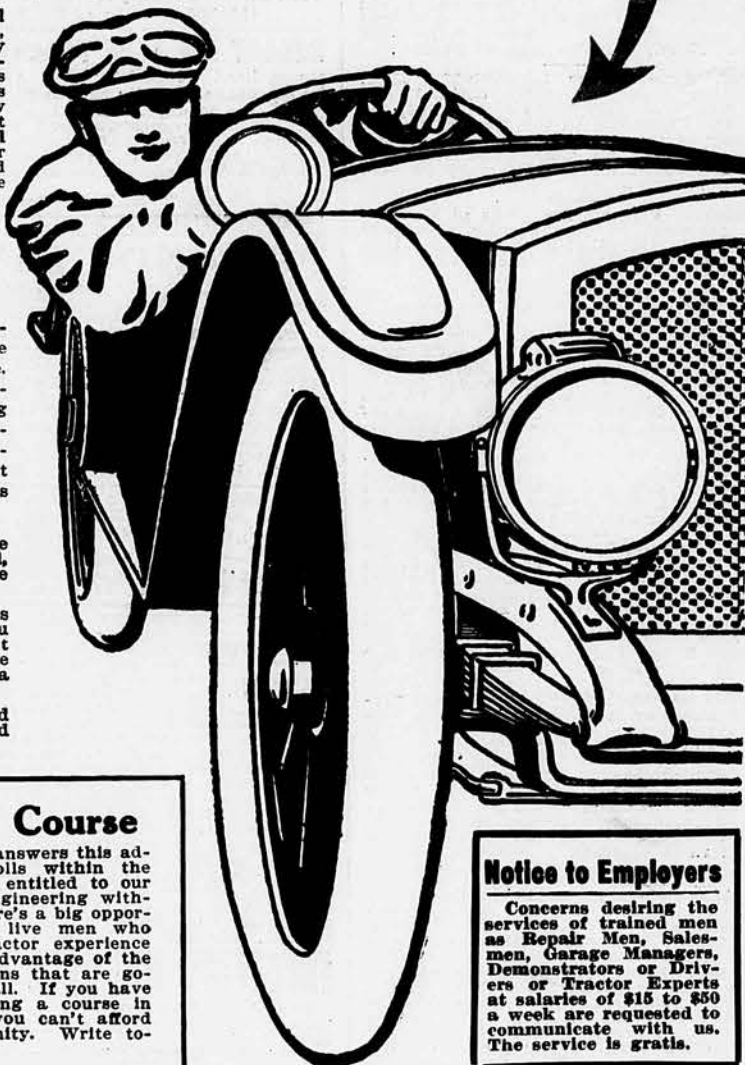
We have just purchased a new 1914 Buick with the improved "Delco" starting and lighting system. It is in our school room, and is for the sole use of our students.

We also have the "Deaco" system. The manufacturers deemed this school of such importance that they just sent us this system free of charge. As you know, manufacturers don't make a practice of giving away valuable lighting and starting systems. But the number of students who graduate from this school and the positions they assume in the automobile world makes it important for prominent manufacturers to have their products before them.

Besides the "Delco" and "Deaco," we have the Winton Air Starter and the Chalmers Special, which in a way is similar to that used by the Winton.

Remember this special course in Self-Starters is free to all Class "D" and Class "C" pupils. You can't afford to go to any Auto School that don't have the Starter instructions complete, any more than you can afford to go to one that had only a partial instruction in ignition or motor troubles.

Make no mistake—come to the old established school—the one with the complete equipment and the long list of successful graduates.



Notice to Employers

Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of \$15 to \$50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The service is gratis.

Earn \$75 to \$200 a Month

Automobile Training School graduates are in demand. The letters reproduced below are from the Studebaker Automobile Co., the Winton Motor Car Co., and others regarding the efficiency of our graduates. We will gladly send you letters from our graduates, many of whom formerly earned only day wages, but who now have responsible and good paying positions. Many are in business for themselves and making big money. It is a fact easily proven that the Automobile Training School of Kansas City has many times more graduates holding responsible positions than all other Automobile Schools in the West combined.

TRACTOR Course

Every student who answers this advertisement and enrolls within the next 60 days will be entitled to our Course of Tractor Engineering without extra charge. Here's a big opportunity for about 75 live men who want to get real tractor experience and be able to take advantage of the scores of good positions that are going to be open this fall. If you have ever thought of taking a course in tractor engineering, you can't afford to pass this opportunity. Write today for particulars.

Read These Letters From Automobile Manufacturers

The Studebaker Corporation.
Automobile Department.
Kansas City, Mo.
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: No doubt you will be pleased to learn that one of your graduates has been promoted to the position of Road Expert. The balance of the boys in our employ who came from your school are doing exceptionally good work.

You have the unqualified endorsement of the local Studebaker Agency. Yours very truly—THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION.
By J. L. Purcell, Manager Retail Department.

Winton Motor Car Company.
Manufacturers of
WINTON MOTOR CARS.
"Winton Six"
Kansas City, Mo.

Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Rahe: Our master mechanic at the Kansas City Branch, Mr. Huckins, is an auto expert in every sense of the word. He tells me he owes everything to your practical training school. It is a pleasure to see the splendid work you are doing. The business needs more trained automobile men. Yours truly—THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO., By Geo. Arbuckle, Manager.

W. R. Demster.
High Grade Auto Repairing
Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. H. J. Rahe, Pres.,
Automobile Training School
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Rahe: There isn't any question in my mind that your automobile school is the best in the country.

I, for one automobile repair man, would not think of having a student who came from any other school. Yours very truly—W. R. DEMSTER.

The Admiral Garage and Repair Works.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. H. J. Rahe, President,
Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

My Dear Mr. Rahe: For the past three years nearly all of our mechanics have been graduates of your school. It is a pleasure to state that they handle delicate repair work on magnetos and coil boxes like factory experts. It has often puzzled the writer that such expert knowledge could be drummed in a man's head in such a short time. Wishing you continued success, we remain—ADMIRAL GARAGE, W. A. Slusher, Manager.

Scherrer Auto Repair Co.
Automobile Specialists.

Automobile Training School,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: The other night at a meeting of the Automobile Repairmen's Association, the members in general discussed the plan whereby they could hire competent Auto Repairmen.

It was then that I learned that nearly every garage repair shop and agency in Kansas City are hiring your students exclusively.

Hereafter when we are in need of competent help we will communicate with you.—THE SCHERRER AUTO REPAIR CO., By Chas. J. Scherrer, Manager.

NO BOOKS USED— NO TOOLS TO BUY

The Automobile Training School has no pretty picture books, and offers no charts or correspondence courses. These things don't teach you the automobile business so that you can go out and earn a big salary. Our students receive individual, practical instruction under practical conditions on real up-to-date automobiles. The progress of each student is carefully watched by our instructors.

Send the Coupon Today For Important Information !

Write today for our big free catalog. It is interesting and instructive—does not cost you one cent and places you under no obligation whatever. You need it for your own sake, not mine. Some of the brightest, wide-awake young men in the West are here in school now. Are you going to join them? There's no profit in waiting. Write me today, or better yet, get on the train, come to Kansas City, and let me show you what a great big splendid opportunity there is here for you.

HENRY J. RAHE, President

Automobile Training School

Largest in the World
1067 LOCUST ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Our Complete "C" Course

Our complete "C" Course is a Life Scholarship and consists of all practical works and includes eight weeks instruction in Driving, Vulcanizing, Practical Repair Work, Tires and Tire Trouble, Forge Work, Lathe Work, Welding and Assembling, Automobile Salesmanship, Shop Management, Lubrication and Oils, Commercial Trucks, Electric Cars, Gasoline Engines, Garage Management, Automobile Laws, Magnetos and Automobile Advertising.

SPECIAL OFFER to Kansas Farmer Readers

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