

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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WILL you plant tested corn, kafir, milo and cane this spring?
You would not plant dead seed if you knew it.

There is a lot of poor seed in the country this year and much that is good.

You can't tell one from the other without testing it—unless, of course, you buy from someone who has tested the seed and upon whose word you can depend.

Unless you know what proportion of the seed planted will grow you do not know how thick to plant.

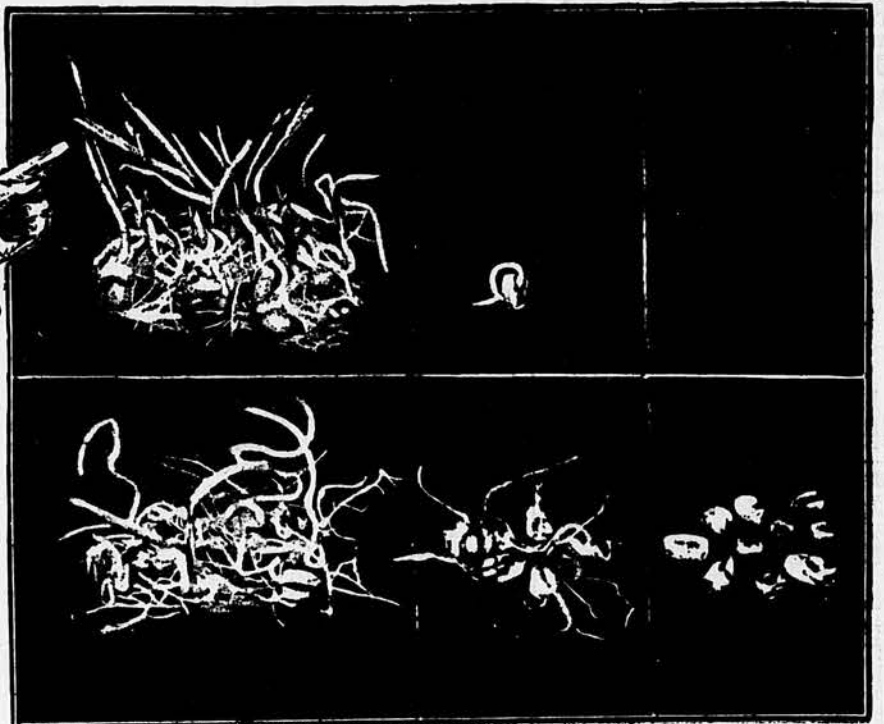
If you plant too much seed and get too thick a stand you'll lose the crop if the season is a bit dry. If the stand is thinner than it need be, you lose also. But, look out for too thick planting.

The right plan is to determine just how you want to plant and have a vigorous stalk growing in just the place you want it.

You have to gamble on the season but you do not have to guess on the germination of the seed.


Test the seed—see that it grows and that the sprouts are large and vigorous and each has plenty of roots.

Then you can place as much dependence upon the seeds doing their duty as you can upon the horse hitched to your plow.



You Can't Afford to Plant Untested Seed

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific



We will make you a long time loan—you can move on the land at once—your Canadian farm will make you independent and

We Give You 20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land, \$11 to \$30 per acre—*one-twentieth down*. Long before final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself.

We Lend You \$2000

For Farm Improvements Only

No other security than the land. You are given twenty years to pay with interest at 6%. In case of approved land purchaser, we advance live stock to the value of \$1,000 on a loan basis.

Or if you want a place already established, you will find one on our Ready-Made-Farm. All planned by our experts, and our service and advice is yours free.

This Great Offer Is Based On Good Land

Finest on earth for general mixed farming—irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Located on or near railway. The famous Canadian West has magnificent soil, good climate, churches, public schools, good markets, good hotels, unexcelled transportation—and 20 years to pay. Time is precious. Write today.

J. M. THORNTON, Colonization Agent
Canadian Pacific Railway
 Colonization Department
 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
 FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns. Ask for information on industrial and business openings.

Get The Hidden Treasure From Your Stump Land

Every stump on your farm takes up from 100 to 400 sq. ft. of rich ground that would be yielding bumper crops. Take out the stump! New land often yields \$200 to \$300 profit the first year.

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All Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Clears an acre a day. Make money clearing neighbors' farms. Sold on trial 30 days. Three years warranty. Special introductory price on immediate orders. POSTAL BRINGS BIG FREE CATALOG.

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Edwards Steel Shingles can't rot or burn. And the Edwards Tightcote Process and Patented Interlocking Device positively prevent rust. Outwear best wood shingles, cost less and are easier put on. Send Postal for latest Prices and see for yourself what you'll save. Give dimension of roof if you can. If not, send the Coupon below. Write today and you'll hear by return mail. Ask for Book 2363.

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THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
 2313-2363 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Please send Book on your Steel Shingles, together with latest Freight-Paid prices.

Name _____
 Address _____

Alfalfa Market Widening

Better Appreciation of Feeding Value of Alfalfa Stimulate Demand—Too Much Stress on Color at Markets

KANSAS now has over 1,000,000 acres in alfalfa and is still increasing the area devoted to that legume. Ten years ago the Sunflower state had only a little over 500,000 acres in alfalfa. Nebraska is increasing its production almost as rapidly. Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Montana are growing more and more. Wisconsin now has 18,000 acres in alfalfa, against the insignificant total of 17 acres a decade ago. Iowa is producing more, and recently the director of farm extension work in that state declared that every Hawkeye farm ought to produce some alfalfa. Missouri, Illinois, and states farther east and the South are giving more attention to this feed.

Dealers in hay on the Kansas City market, the world's leading distributor of alfalfa and the largest handler of all grades combined, are not unaware of the expansion in alfalfa production over the country. But they are not pessimistic over the outlook for the demand for alfalfa in the next two or three years—about as far as one can peer into the future of any market with any degree of accuracy.

Why the optimism of dealers in the face of increasing production in the states which now absorb the surplus of the big producers, as well as in the older producing regions?

Handlers of alfalfa at Kansas City are unanimous in declaring that the expansion in the Kansas alfalfa acreage the last few years has been more largely at the expense of the prairie hay acreage than of any other crop. This, of course, means a decreased output of prairie. Not a few consumers of prairie, as a result, are substituting alfalfa. In states like Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, the areas being devoted to alfalfa usually lessen the output of other feed crops, so the demand for alfalfa increases at the same time.

Besides, dealers point to the fact that, notwithstanding the educational campaigns of recent years, there is still a lack of general appreciation of the feeding value of alfalfa. There is a feeling among alfalfa distributors that in states like Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois the production of alfalfa on a few acres in any community creates a new demand for the hay. This, the dealers aver, is brought about by the new producers in arousing interest in the value of alfalfa and persuading farmer neighbors and other acquaintances to try it.

The development of the commercial trade in alfalfa at Kansas City is one of the marvels of the history of southwestern agriculture. About 25 years ago the first car of alfalfa was received at Kansas City. No dealer knew much about it then, and it was peddled in wagon lots until all was sold. Offerings began to increase, however, and the first buyers sent orders for more—so the trade broadened from year to year. In 1906 alfalfa receipts at Kansas City were 1,000 cars. In 1910 Kansas City received 3,300 cars of alfalfa. In 1911, the receipts were 6,227 cars; in 1912, 8,016 cars, and in 1913 the receipts reached the record total of 9,270 cars.

The Kansas City alfalfa market has a bullish undertone just now. Supplies in Nebraska and Colorado, the two principal shippers this winter, have been reduced by heavy sales. As there is much alfalfa in stack in both states, recent wintry weather has hindered the movement. Present prices are a shade better than a year ago, but not as high as many producers anticipated. One of the bearish influences in the market is the fact that Wyoming and Utah have fairly liberal supplies on hand. Prices must advance about \$1 per ton above present values to bring out offerings at Kansas City from those far western states, as Idaho must pay \$10 per ton freight to ship her alfalfa to Kansas City, and Wyoming about \$6.50 per ton.

Missouri and Kansas are taking liberal quantities of alfalfa from Kansas City. In normal years Kansas is the principal consignor of alfalfa to Kansas City, but she is selling only a few cars a week now. Some Kansas shippers who usually send as much as 100 cars of hay a year to Kansas City are now buyers—not sellers. Southern demand is just opening up. The East is taking fair quantities.

More complaint has been heard on the Kansas City market this winter of the heating of alfalfa in transit than in any similar period in its history. Shippers and dealers have lost thousands of dol-

lars as a result. The heating is due indirectly to the abnormal winter in Colorado, there having been rains and snows instead of the usual clear weather. As the Colorado growers never cover their stacks of alfalfa, the moisture soaked through them. Then came a period of cold weather, when the hay appeared to be dry, but when it was loaded in cars and shipped it began to heat as soon as it reached the interior of Kansas, where mild weather prevailed. The same has been true of much Nebraska alfalfa. The hot hay has sold at a discount of as much as 50 per cent, or from \$6.50 to \$8 per ton and \$50 to \$75 per car under regular prices, going to nearby feeders.

Color still receives greater consideration with many buyers of alfalfa hay than it merits. The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association has conducted much publicity work to correct erroneous ideas as to the relative value of green and brown alfalfa. The green colored hay, however, continues to outsell the brown hay even when the latter has been cured in a stack and averages as high in feeding value. Color, therefore, counts for much in the official alfalfa grades of the Kansas City market, which are as follows:

Fancy Alfalfa—Shall be pure alfalfa, fine stemmed, bright green color, with clinging foliage, and well baled.

Choice Alfalfa—Shall be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled.

No. 1 Alfalfa—Shall be, if course, of bright green color, and may contain one per cent foreign matter. If of finer stem, being of a medium texture, green in color, but not necessarily as bright as the previously described coarse alfalfa, it may contain 3 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of fine stem, heavy clinging foliage of a dull green color, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter, sound, sweet and well baled.

Standard Alfalfa—May be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, 20 per cent bleached and 2 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of greenish cast, of fine stem and clinging foliage, and may contain 5 per cent of foreign matter. All must be sound, sweet, and well baled.

No. 2 Alfalfa—Shall be of any sound, sweet, and well baled alfalfa, not good enough for standard, and may contain 10 per cent foreign matter.

No. 3 Alfalfa—May contain 25 per cent stack spotted hay, but must be dry and not contain more than 8 per cent of foreign matter. Or it may be of green color and may contain 50 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be wet alfalfa and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All must be reasonably well baled.

Low Grade Alfalfa—Shall include all alfalfa not good enough for No. 3.

Secretary Houston has withdrawn his recommendation for the repeal of the law of 1884, which permits the interstate movement of ticky cattle intended for slaughter. But there is still a fear among some stockmen that it will be brought forward again in the near future. In this connection, it is worth nothing that the last census credited the states named herein with cattle in quarantine areas as follows: Texas, 5,634,466 head; Oklahoma, 1,049,590; Alabama, 1,007,725; Arkansas, 859,906; Louisiana, 862,695; Mississippi, 881,227. Some of these states have since freed large areas of ticks, but the quarantine cattle business is still a great factor in the American beef industry. Kansas City received 264,134 cattle and calves on its quarantine division last year. This compares with receipts of 2,054,751 cattle and calves on the native division on the Kansas City market in 1913. Of 900,000 cattle and calves received at Fort Worth, Texas, last year, over 825,000 were from areas quarantined on account of the fever tick.

The first lease of a Flint Hills pasture this season, so far as KANSAS FARMER market correspondent has been able to learn, was made a few days ago at \$8 per steer. The pasture owner who will get this price has plenty of water and good grass in Greenwood county. This is practically the same price as a year ago. Spring cattle sales are also being made. Prices show practically no change from a

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

Building Rope for Service and Quality



The life of rope depends upon how and of what it is made. Rope is made by twisting fibres into threads, threads into strands, strands into rope. If fibres are weak or poorly twisted, the rope is not good. Short, weak fibres lessen the life of rope materially.

Columbian Pure Manila Rope is the best that can be made because it is manufactured of high-grade manila hemp and receives our rigid system of inspection during all stages of manufacture.

No short fibres—no weak threads. That means that you can depend on the quality and service of Columbian Pure Manila Rope. Every fibre is selected and so twisted into threads that each fibre stands just its own share of strain. Every thread is put on a machine that tests it for strength. Only those threads that pass the test are used.

We manufacture Ropes of all Descriptions for all kinds of Work—

Hay Carriers
Litter Carriers
Wagon Ropes
Commercial Twines
Clothes Lines, Etc.

Columbian is the Cheapest Because It Wears the Longest!

You will need Columbian Rope this year. Your dealer is now placing orders for the rope he will sell this season. He will be glad to get Columbian Rope for you if you ask him. Better speak to him now, and then when the rope comes, ask him to show you the Columbian Girl on the Burlap Covering. Every coil is stenciled like this



COLUMBIAN MANILA ROPE

Send for "Story of Good Rope and How the Government Tests It."

COLUMBIAN ROPE CO., Auburn, N.Y.

Certain-teed ROOFING



The General says:—

There are many plausible "tests" of roofing, but there is only one true test—the proof on the roof.

Therefore, roof your buildings—every building on the farm—with

Certain-teed ROOFING

—the roofing with a 15-year-service-guarantee. The three biggest roofing mills in the world are behind it, to make that guarantee good.

Your dealer can furnish **Certain-teed** Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

CEMENT SILO BUILDERS

Should write for information about my new forms and form lifter. Easy to operate, safe, and insures perfect work. I will figure with you on building your cement silo. Write

J. M. BAIER, Elmo, Kan.
 (Shipping Point, Abilene, Kan.)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionable worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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

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

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; G. C. WHEELER, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—804 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

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



SHORT WEIGHT FEED.

The Feed Control section of the college in administering the State Feeding Stuffs law has found that in some sections of the state, especially in South-eastern Kansas, that many of the feed dealers are handling feeds in packages or sacks whose gross weight is 98, 97 and sometimes even lower. Originally all such feeds were packed 100 pounds gross and the consumer has been accustomed to ordering bran, shorts, chop, etc., by the sack, with the idea that he was receiving and paying for 100 pounds gross. During the recent years there has developed the practice of putting out this feed in packages of lighter gross weight. There can be no excuse for a 97 or a 98-pound sack of such feed other than the attempt on the part of some one to defraud the consumer. Most manufacturers would be glad to see these lighter weight packages eliminated and to have all such commodities packed 100 pounds gross. The State Feeding Stuffs law simply gives us power to require that the guaranteed minimum net weight be shown. If the manufacturer packs his feed in this manner we cannot prevent him from putting out any minimum weight he may see fit to use provided it is correctly labeled.

In order to protect the consumer it becomes necessary to warn him that these short weight packages are being used and to instruct him to carefully observe the weight marked on the package or on the tag attached thereto in order to know when he buys a sack of such feed whether he is getting the amount he expects to receive and pay for.

The Weights and Measures law, administered by the State Board of Health, states that, unless there is a special written contract to the contrary, feeds from such cereals must be packed 100 pounds gross. The consumer can find protection under this law if he finds that when he ordered a sack of corn chop, for example, that the package delivered to him weighed only 98 or 97 pounds or even a less amount gross weight.

The disposition of a large number of farmers to try new crops or new strains is well known. Following the publication of an item in the news press that the botanical department of Kansas Agricultural College had developed a new dry weather resisting corn by crossing a Chinese corn with Sherrord's White Dent brought KANSAS FARMER a half hundred inquiries asking what we knew about it and if seed were obtainable. There is no seed for distribution. The development of the corn is purely in the experimental stage. It has not yet been given a field trial and, regardless of the favorable showing made to date in an experimental way, the farmers of Kansas can well afford to await the final test and the announcement of the Agricultural College to the effect that it has been found deserving of general planting. The farmers of Kansas should keep in mind that the Kansas Agricultural College is continually trying out new varieties of the various crops which promise adaption to our conditions, and that so soon as the Agricultural College has placed its O. K. thereupon the farmers of Kansas will be advised.

The farmers of Kansas are not likely to accept to any considerable extent the recommendations of a writer in the Kansas Industrialist that the farmer train himself as a newspaper or magazine writer and pick up a few of the shekels which acceptable articles command. It is well and we think highly profitable to the farmer that he be able to write such articles, but the good farmer can make more money devoting the same time and energy to the affairs of his farm. The training, however, which would enable him to write the suggested articles will enable him to write a good letter of salesmanship and will otherwise add to his earning capacity, and from this standpoint such training is well worth while and in fact

necessary and, if we understand correctly, it is training for these purposes that the department of industrial journalism of the Agricultural College is established. For such reason there is good justification for the existence of such department. It is our observation that the farmer who spends any considerable portion of his time writing for the newspapers neglects his farm and loses dollars at farming where he makes cents.

The news stories regarding chinch bugs and emanating from Lawrence, are considerably tempered as compared with a few months ago. Professor Classen, of the entomological department of the university, recently made a tour of Southern Kansas, this being the section of the state over which Professor Hunter as entomologist for the State Entomological Commission has supervision in San Jose scale control, but to whom the newspapers recently gave credit for the organized chinch bug control in that section of the state. Professor Classen reports, says the news press, that the fight on chinch bugs has been successful, the majority of farmers having followed the advice of prominent agriculturists in burning. Note the reference to "prominent agriculturists" and that the story does not credit Professor Hunter, the State Entomological Commission, or Kansas University, which indicates a disposition on the part of the Lawrence news gatherers to allow credit to remain where it belongs.

Judging from our correspondence, it is true this year as for many years past, in some sections, renters are having a difficult time in securing farms. A letter from Coffey County is to the effect that never before have farms for renters been as scarce in that county. Our correspondence would indicate that in several Eastern Kansas counties the number of farms for rent is each year becoming less and that renting farmers are compelled to secure locations farther west. One correspondent says that many farmers in his county have moved to town but they have sold their farms to men who will occupy them, these coming from adjoining states. Altogether, these four or five letters indicate a decidedly satisfactory tendency in the counties from which they come. There is little question in our mind but that ultimately tenancy will decrease in the eastern section of the state and this condition will gradually extend westward. We really believe that the renter can better afford to own a farm in the western third of the state than he can to rent in the eastern third.

Reports from throughout the state regarding the condition of growing wheat continue extremely favorable. In the eastern section there is some slight infestation from Hessian fly and in several localities the infestation is serious but confined to very small areas. Reports from the western half are extremely optimistic, indicating a hundred per cent condition, and correspondents refer to an improved condition as a result of the recent snowfall. A Hutchinson paper says that the wagers on the 1914 wheat crop range all the way from a hundred million to a hundred twenty-five million bushels, and one grain man is reported to have bet that the crop would amount to more than a hundred twenty million. While the outlook at this writing is good for a record-breaking crop, it must not be forgotten that the month of March is about the most trying we have for the wheat crop in this state and that the probable harvest can better be determined after April 1.

The farmers of Montgomery County will this season sow sweet clover seed from Kentucky, this seed having been bought by E. J. Macey, county farm agent, at a considerable saving compared with the prices at which home-grown seed could have been obtained. A correspondent having noticed this purchase asks if Kentucky seed will give

as good results in Kansas as the home-grown seed. We have no first-hand experience from which we can speak. However, we have several times printed in these columns a statement made by Jimmie Westgate, a Kansas man detailed by the Federal Department of Agriculture on sweet clover investigations, to the effect that the seed of sweet clover is peculiar as compared with most other seeds because seed grown in one locality seemed to do as well in any other locality as in that in which it was grown. H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, one time told us that seed of sweet clover from South Carolina did well in South Dakota. Mr. Macey evidently has good reason for believing that Kentucky seed will do well in Montgomery County.

After many years of investigation into nearly every subject which in any way touches the welfare of the farmer, the Agricultural College of Iowa has undertaken a scientific study of farm buildings. Justification of this investigation is due to the belief that the efficiency of farm labor may be greatly increased by the proper location and convenient construction of farm buildings. The Iowa college has engaged a specialist to inquire into the subject and to evolve plans for the construction of buildings and the location of the same on the farm. About 15 per cent of the fixed capital of farms is invested in farm buildings and it is believed that a considerable percentage of this investment could either be saved or be made to return an increased revenue by more careful planning and construction.

We do not in Kansas hear as much bee-keeping and the honey industry as the situation would seem to warrant. However, Kansas has a State Beekeepers' Association, indicating that there is some interest within the state along these lines. The association will hold its regular annual meeting in the Commercial Club rooms at Topeka, February 26 and 27, and everyone interested in bee culture, whether or not a member of the association, is invited to attend. The secretary is O. A. Keene, Topeka.

P. H. Ross, county agent for Leavenworth County, will give an address at the next regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club and Farmers' Institute which will be held in the Commercial Club rooms Saturday, February 28, at 2 P. M. Colonel True, the president of the club, is very anxious to have a full attendance at this meeting. Mr. Ross has been in the field long enough to have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the county agent can be of inestimable value. He is a thoroughly practical man and will tell of his experiences in a clear, straightforward manner.

Reports from Wichita are to the effect that the arrangements for the International Dry Farming Congress to be held in that city this fall, are coming along in the best of shape. John T. Burns, who has been secretary of the congress for several years past, has resigned, and it is likely that Ralph Faxon, who has been publicity and industrial agent for the local Business Men's Association, will be his successor. Faxon is a man of experience in promoting big conventions and should have good luck with this one.

County Agent Ross of Leavenworth County, assisted by County Agent Watkins of Allen County, the last week in January closed a schoolhouse campaign for alfalfa and dairying stock after having held twelve country schoolhouse meetings in Leavenworth County. This was the most extensive agricultural educational campaign carried on in that county and the members of the county Progressive Agricultural Club are enthusiastic over the results accomplished.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The statement has frequently been made that the farmer is a better producer of crops and grower of live stock than as a salesman. We are inclined to the belief that this is so, and in conversation not long since with a group of farmers, this thought was under consideration and each in the group agreed that the statement is true. One of the group established his claim by saying that not until within the last few years had he realized the value of and taken advantage of newspaper advertising. He represented that each spring after he had planned his spring crops and knew about how much of the several kinds of seed he would need, he found himself with a surplus, and since he had been careful to keep this seed pure and to select that which was best for his own planting, he disliked to dispose of such seed at the prices of feed. He had been induced to advertise his surplus of seed in his local paper and as a result had sold most of his surplus seed, but in 1912 when in his neighborhood there was a surplus of all kinds of seed, he concluded to advertise in a larger field and to reach more people, and so had used the classified columns in KANSAS FARMER. He had learned as a result and to his satisfaction that there was someone among KANSAS FARMER readers who needed the seed he had to sell. He also had found that he could dispose of pigs and chickens for breeding purposes through the same medium, and that in the past year he had sold near \$1,000 worth of the products of his farm at a very much better price than he otherwise could have sold them. He found, too, that marketing by this means was easy. A letter placed the advertisement, and a bag or a crate was all he had found necessary to provide in getting his advertised commodity ready for shipping. He declared that the saving of time and energy and worry by having the buyer seek him instead of his having to seek the buyer, meant much in profit and convenience.

The newspapers are printing a story that the Santa Fe will make the new settlement of Russian immigrants near Tennis, in Southwest Kansas, a model for American farmers. It is said that the purpose of the Santa Fe is to supply the members of this colony with all the expert help required to demonstrate the most modern methods of intensive farming through irrigation. It is certain that the Russians come to this country with a full understanding of what hard work means and with an ambition to succeed, and we regard them as likely subjects upon which to work with the object of instilling thorough and practical farming methods. If the report is correct, as stated, we will have opportunity to observe the success which the agricultural expert has in directing and building up a prosperous community. This will prove a most excellent opportunity to test the practicability of the expert agricultural director.

Plans for the third farmers' convention to be held at Oakley, March 4 and 5, are practically complete and a splendid program has been planned. This is one of the conventions, or in fact farmers' schools, being held by the Extension Division of Kansas Agricultural College within the past month or six weeks, the first being held at Parsons, the second at Wakeeney, and now the third at Oakley. These are so general in their nature as to pertain to every phase of the best farming methods adapted to the several sections. The Oakley convention will have as its speakers, with one or two exceptions, men and women who are the heads of departments at the college and whose experience is such as will allow them to speak with authority. The complete program for the Oakley convention will be printed in the next issue of KANSAS FARMER. We are hoping that the farmers of Western Kansas will attend this meeting in large numbers.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

AN inquiry recently came to KANSAS FARMER office from our subscriber, J. M. M., of Atchison County, Kansas, regarding an evergreen windbreak. Our correspondent desired something that would make quick growth. His inquiry was referred to Prof. C. A. Scott, State Forester and Professor of Forestry at the State Agricultural College. Mr. Scott's reply is as follows:

The evergreens referred to in the article you read were the Chinese arbor vitae. They are a very desirable tree for windbreak planting in Western Kansas, but in Atchison County I would prefer to plant the Austrian pine on account of the fact that they have a denser foliage and attain a greater height than the Chinese arbor vitae are likely to. However, as an ornamental tree the Chinese arbor vitae is entirely satisfactory for planting in any section of the state.

I enclose a price list of the stock we are offering this year from the state forestry. For planting stock of the Austrian pine I would refer you to nurseries advertising evergreens in KANSAS FARMER.

Stopping Losses from Rats and Mice.

P. T. B., Woodson County, desires to know how he can construct a corn crib which will protect him from loss to the grain by rats and mice. It is difficult to construct a grain storing building proof against these rodents. We have seen apparent rat-proof storage houses infested and no traces found as to how the rodents gained entrance. An all-metal crib on a concrete foundation is as effective as any building we know. The rats and mice of course cannot get into the ordinary metal grain bin. The concrete foundation makes the best foundation there is for such bin. This, however, is an expensive structure for use as a corn crib. The most feasible plan for constructing a corn crib and yet keeping within reasonable cost is to elevate the crib on posts two or three feet above the ground, carefully wrapping the posts with tin or sheet metal. The metal could be placed around concrete or stone piers with equal effectiveness. The bare pier, however, can be sealed by the rats or mice, but they cannot climb upon the metal. We one time saw a corn crib built on joints of ordinary sewer pipe. The pipe was set on concrete foundation with flange end down. The inside of the pipe was filled with concrete and the foundation was sufficiently solid.

Regarding Ground Limestone.

Answering C. J. W., Bourbon County: Ground limestone is the product used for "liming" land. It is applied to the land for the purpose of neutralizing acids—that is, for making sour land sweet. It is also applied to land, particularly to those lands deficient in lime, and from which it is desired to secure the best results in alfalfa production. We have heard of the organization of farmers' companies in Southeastern Kansas for the purchase of engine and crusher for supplying ground limestone. This is an economical and convenient way of procuring it. There are points in your section of the country at which ground limestone is a by-product of marble factories or stone-cutting factories and from which the ground product may be obtained at the cost of loading on the cars only.

Sub-Irrigation in Clark County.

An inquiry from D. S. T. of Clark County, on the subject of sub-irrigation, recently came to KANSAS FARMER office. Our correspondent wishes to irrigate a small tract on which to grow alfalfa and forage for silage. H. B. Walker, drainage and irrigation engineer in the Extension Division of the State Agricultural College, writes as follows in reply to this inquiry:

"I do not believe you will find that sub-irrigation is well adapted for the growing of alfalfa and forage crops. This method of distributing water on the soil is very expensive in first cost and unless your soil is peculiarly adapted to this method of introducing water into it, I doubt if you will find it practicable to irrigate any crops except, perhaps, vegetables and small fruits.

"Sub-irrigation has been quite extensively tried out in this state and we have found that for ordinary soils having fairly compact sub-soils the pipe lines must be laid from twelve to sixteen inches deep and in parallel lines

ranging from six to ten feet apart. If ordinary drain tiles are used and you desire to space the pipe lines eight feet apart it would require more than five thousand feet of this tile per acre. This tile will cost from one and a half to two cents per foot so you can readily see that the first cost of installation for such a system of irrigation is prohibitive where only ordinary field crops are grown. I would not advise you to install such a system of irrigation for alfalfa and general forage crops."

Pumps for Well Irrigation.

We recently received the following letter from E. A. L., one of our Kingman County subscribers. Many of our readers will undoubtedly be interested in this inquiry and its reply by H. B. Walker, drainage and irrigation engineer of the State Agricultural College:

"I have read considerable in your paper about these 6-inch to 8-inch wells and 20 to 120 feet deep, from here on westward in Kansas. What sort of pump do they use? What principle and where could I get or see a diagram of such an outfit? What is the cost of installing, power required, amount of water that could be raised?"

"I do not know of wells six inches to eight inches in diameter and from 20 to 120 feet deep that are used very ex-

a battery of wells is constructed the cost of installation is much less and the type of machinery required for operating is much less expensive.

"In order that you may become acquainted with the different types of pumps used in irrigation work I am sending you, under separate cover, a pump catalog which will explain the different types of pumps used for this work."

Marble Dust and Liming Soils.

Subscriber J. H. L., Franklin County, asks if marble dust will be as satisfactory as ground limestone for "liming" soils, explaining that at a marble factory he can obtain large quantities of dust placed on board the cars for the cost of loading. This inquiry was submitted to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy of Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply:

"If the material you mention is marble dust, it will be thoroughly satisfactory for liming soils. There is no danger of applying too much ground lime stone. It is a recognized fact that limestone soils are both productive and durable. However, from two to four tons of ground limestone should be sufficient to give profitable returns, and I doubt if, under average conditions, it will pay to apply more than two tons at one time.



DAIRYING HAS PAID ON THE BARBER COUNTY FARM OF E. S. RULE WITH A CAPITALIZATION OF \$150 PER ACRE.—KAFIR SILAGE HAS BEEN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MAKING THIS POSSIBLE.—IT WILL DO SAME IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

tensively for well irrigation. In the deep well pumping districts of Western Kansas the general practice is to put down a well about 24 inches in diameter. In this well a turbine centrifugal pump is installed. Such a pump will fit inside of the 24-inch casing with the bowl of the pump placed below the water line.

"The impellers which are placed in the bowl of the pump are driven by a vertical shaft which extends to the surface of the ground and the power is supplied to the shaft from a vertical pulley which is driven, usually, by a quarter-turned belt from an internal combustion engine.

"In the shallow water districts where it is 30 feet or less to water, it is frequently found quite satisfactory to install a number of well about 30 feet between centers and at right angles to the direction of flow in the water bearing strata. These wells may be 8, 10 or 15 inches in diameter. Suction pipes are placed in all of the wells and these pipes are then connected to a larger suction pipe which is directly connected to one of the ordinary types of centrifugal pumps. In this way it is possible to get a large quantity of water from the underflow with comparatively low pumping heads.

"Where the 24-inch wells are constructed the cost of installation is usually quite high. It is necessary to case up these large wells with a heavy casing, usually a No. 6 or a No. 8 boiler iron is used. The cost of the strainers is quite high also and it is likely that you will find the cost of constructing these wells will vary from \$6 to \$12 per foot of depth.

"The turbine centrifugal pumps are more expensive than the ordinary types of centrifugal pumps. Their capacities range from 500 gallons per minute upward.

"For the shallow water districts where

The ground should be plowed before the lime is applied, and the lime spread as a top dressing upon the plowed ground. Lime leaches rapidly from the surface soil and will work into the subsoil rapidly enough without plowing it under.

"Limestone ground fine and applied to the soil at the rate of two tons to the acre would give satisfactory results where the soil is acid and in need of lime. The old worn upland soils of southwest Kansas, particularly the shale soils, are remarkably acid in character, and farmers find it difficult to grow alfalfa upon them. When alfalfa or clover is to be started on a soil of this character, at least two tons of ground limestone should be applied six months or a year before the alfalfa is to be seeded. Afterwards, one ton to the acre every four to six years will probably be sufficient to keep the soil sweet, although we have not been experimenting long enough with lime in that section of the state to say just how often or in what quantities it will be necessary to apply lime."

What Is the Matter With Soil?

J. C. H., Labette County, asks why the soil of his farm has changed in the last 25 or 30 years. He says when he first began farming his land it would plow up loose and mellow in the spring of the year, but that now the same land is heavy and soggy. It does not dry out in the spring as it once did, but cakes and cracks following a wet spell. On the other hand, during the summer it dries out rapidly.

The change noted by this subscriber is a change which has been going on in practically every field in Kansas or elsewhere since the farming of fields began. Before the plow went into this soil nature had for thousands upon thousands of years been depositing humus or decayed vegetable matter therein. The land was then new and because of its

newness it was more productive than now and it both drained and held water better than now. During its newness it absorbed and held water to a greater extent than now. The humus or decayed vegetable matter has been farmed out, and because vegetable matter has not been plowed into it it is not now so porous and loose and pliable as was it when supplied with vegetable matter. Lands devoid of humus do not hold water for the growing crop as do soils having plenty of humus. Soils lacking in humus do not absorb water to the same extent as do soils having plenty of humus. Soils which are short of humus do not drain as do soils having plenty of humus, and so continuous farming without returning to the soil vegetable matter for decay, is said to have caused lands to fail or stand dry weather and wet weather as they once did. The same soils are less productive because through the loss of vegetable matter the soil has become depleted in plant food.

The condition described by our correspondent is characteristic of fields which have been mined of their humus and of their plant food and so have become in a low state of fertility and in a bad physical condition. Our subscriber as well as others whose lands are similarly affected, must get vegetable matter back into the soil by plowing under the corn stalks and the wheat stubble, by manuring the land, by planting green manuring crops of clover, cowpeas, or even cane. There is no other remedy for those soils which are short of decayed vegetable matter.

Feeding Frozen Silage.

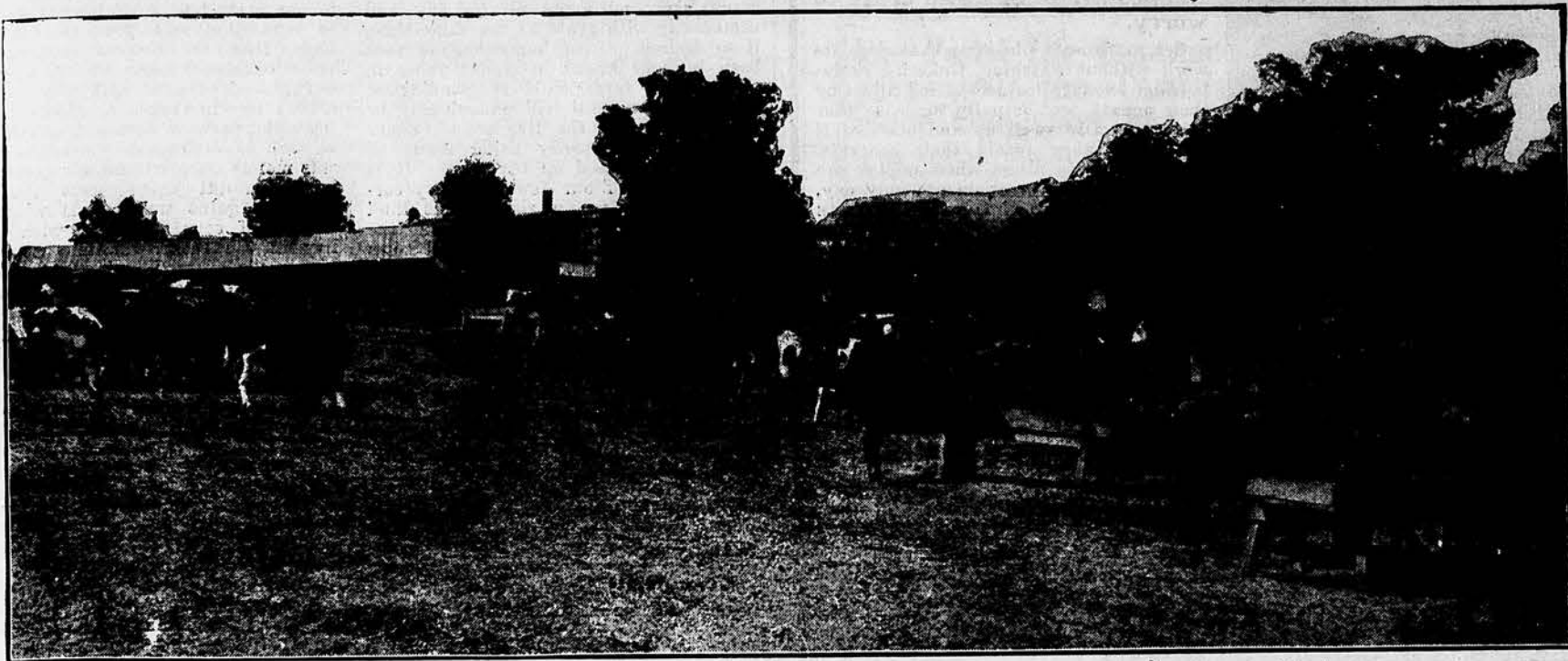
Several inquiries have recently come to KANSAS FARMER office regarding the feeding of frozen silage. The present winter has been so free from severe weather that up until recently there has been little complaint along this line. Frozen silage is not necessarily harmful to animals but the results in feeding are not as satisfactory as when the silage is in the proper condition. J. W. B., one of the dairymen of Shawnee County, recently told KANSAS FARMER editor that he noticed the difference at once when he began feeding some frozen silage. His cows did not seem to eat enough to enable them to keep up the flow of milk. The taking of so much cold material into the stomach undoubtedly had a depressing influence. The careful, observant dairyman would notice instantly a result of this kind that might be overlooked entirely by the man feeding stock cattle or steers.

The freezing of silage cannot become as serious a matter in Kansas as in the northern states, since we have very little cold weather during the winter. The Shawnee County dairyman above referred to, however, felt that he could not afford to stand the result of feeding frozen silage even for a few days and adopted the plan of covering his silage with straw, moving it back at feeding time and then covering the silage up again when the day's ration had been taken out. The silos without roofs are the ones where most serious freezing will take place. In the roofed silo there will very seldom be any difficulty due to frozen silage with the winter conditions prevailing in Kansas. The material of the silo walls has comparatively little to do with the matter of freezing. It has been found that this freezing takes place almost entirely on the surface. It is true that a ring of frozen silage, varying in thickness, forms next to the wall in the silo. This is due to the fact that at this point the effect of the low temperature can act from two directions. This ring of frozen silage should not be permitted to accumulate during a spell of freezing weather. If left the ring will gradually become thicker as the silage is fed down and when a warm spell comes the mass which has accumulated will thaw out and much of it will spoil before it can be fed out. In the large silo from which a large amount is being fed out each day the ring of frozen silage around the outside can usually be thawed out before feeding time by mixing it with the silage taken from the unfrozen silage removed from the remainder of the surface.

To those having open silos we would commend the idea of covering the surface of the silage with straw as practiced by our Shawnee County dairyman. Blankets or old stack covers could be used for the same purpose.

FUTURE OF MEAT BUSINESS

Optimism Prevailed at Recent Meeting of American National Live Stock Ass'n



CATTLE FORM MARKET FOR WASTE PRODUCTS OF GRAIN FARMING.—CATTLE MEN ARE GETTING LARGER YIELDS OF CORN, OATS AND HAY BECAUSE THEY ARE BUILDING UP FERTILITY OF FARM.—THIS IS SOURCE OF PROFIT IN FEEDING CATTLE THAT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

ACCORDING to H. S. Jastro, president of The American National Live Stock Association, which held its annual meeting in Denver recently, the placing of meats on the free list was a distinct advantage to the packers and especially to those having plants in South America and Australia. He said, in his annual address before the Live Stock Association, that those who expect cheap meat from the removal of the tariff will be disappointed.

The National Live Stock Association was opposed to this legislation in the beginning and when the bill was introduced in Congress, sent an able committee to represent the association in this meeting. All this committee succeeded in accomplishing was to have inserted in the tariff bill a provision regarding the proper inspection of the imported live stock and meats. The original regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the handling of imported meat and meat food products first provided that they should be stamped the same as domestic meat food products. A recent order, however, has changed this regulation so that the government now recognizes foreign inspection certificates. Foreign meats are inferior to those produced in this country and it would seem that consumers are entitled to know what they are buying. President Jastro stated in his annual address that it was his belief that our government inspectors should plainly stamp foreign meats so as to show where they came from.

Although opposed to this legislation, Mr. Jastro does not believe it will have any very marked influence on prices in this country. This same thought was brought out in a discussion which followed the address presented by Mr. Ransom before The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association in Topeka. This address has been printed in full in columns of KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Ransom stated in this discussion in reply to several question which were asked concerning the shipment of Argentine beef to the United States, that he did not believe this was going to have any particular effect on the situation. It came out in this discussion that the quality of this beef which is being shipped from Argentina is much inferior to American corn-fed beef. The imported product only comes in competition with the grass-fed and inferior grade of cattle produced in this country. Mr. Ransom also called attention to the fact that in Argentina the conditions today are very similar to conditions in other parts of the world as to the supply of beef making animals. According to investigations which he made in Washington last fall, Argentina even now is drawing on its reserve; this being brought about by the prevailing high price of beef in the markets of the world during the past few years. When a beef producing country begins to draw on his reserve

stock it will most surely soon reduce its capacity for meat production.

It is quite evident that the scarcity of beef is not confined to the United States. In the address of President Jastro, already mentioned, this subject came in for more attention perhaps than any other phase of the cattle business. As he stated in this address, the population is simply growing faster than the meat supply. Surplus countries the world over have only a limited supply of meat to spare. He referred to the meat situation in Canada where the number of head of different kinds of live stock is about the same per capita as in the United States. There was an extended drouth in Eastern Canada last year and a very heavy movement of feeders into this country immediately followed the placing of cattle on the free list. This was exceptional and in all probabilities will not again be repeated. The price of live stock in Canada increased as a result of the removal of the tariff.

Mexico, which should be a great cattle producing country, cannot do much in this line until a stable government is established. It will take a good many years to restore normal conditions there even after the revolution is settled.

Speaking of Argentina, Mr. Jastro said that this country, which has a population of about 7,000,000, has about one-half as many cattle as the United States, 29,000,000 more sheep and only 3,000,000 head of swine as compared with our supply of 60,000,000. At the present time this country is exporting more beef than all the exporting nations combined. The high prices of live stock which have prevailed for a number of years have sent to the block all classes of cattle, however, causing a serious shortage of female stock as in the United States. It was the opinion of the speaker that Argentina could not continue its exports at the present rate much longer and certainly could not expect to increase them. Brazil will not be in shape to export meat for a number of years. Australia comes next after Argentina in the meat producing countries. This country has about 2,000,000 cattle, 83,000,000 sheep and 850,000 swine. Her exports of meat products which have all been shipped in the frozen form, amounted during the past year to 350,000,000 pounds or about one-third of those of Argentina. Australia under favorable conditions could undoubtedly supply a much larger amount of meat products than they now export. New Zealand has a relatively large surplus for export. According to the recent statistics this country has 2,000,000 cattle, 250,000,000 sheep and 350,000 swine. During the year 1913 the exports were approximately 260,000,000 pounds of frozen meat, fully 9 per cent of which was mutton and lamb. These practically include all the surplus countries. Ar-

gentina leads all in beef at the present time with Australia second. In mutton and lamb New Zealand stands ahead of any other country, with Argentina and Australia contending for second place, while the United States exceeds all other countries in the exportation of hog products.

In closing this discussion President Jastro calls attention to the conditions in the United States. He said we must lose sight of the fact that this country is still raising a surplus of meat food products. Continuing he said:

"The United States has today a population of 97,000,000 and approximately 61,000,000 head of swine, 56,000,000 cattle, and 51,000,000 sheep. According to the estimates of the Federal Department of Agriculture, this is a reduction, compared with 1900, of 1,700,000 swine, 11,800,000 cattle, and 10,000,000 sheep, while the population has increased about 20,000,000. From these figures you will observe that in this country there are about one and three-fourths head of live stock per capita, compared with about the same number per capita in Canada, less than one in Mexico, seventeen in Argentina, twenty-five in Australia, and twenty in New Zealand. Exclusive of semi-civilized countries, the population of the United States is about 10 per cent of the people of the world who raise domestic meat-food animals and consume them for food. We have within our borders about 16 per cent of the meat-food animals in the world—vastly more per capita than the average of all civilized countries. For the period from 1897 to 1909 the total value of our exports of meat animals and meat-food products averaged annually from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000—about one-seventh of our total production. For 1913 our exports of these products will amount to approximately \$150,000,000 (mostly pork products).

"I cannot better describe the world situation as to live stock and meat exports than by the statement that the total value last year, at the ports of shipment, of all the meat animals and products exported from all the surplus countries in the world, except the United States, was less than the total average value of the meat-food animals and meat-food products exported from this country during the period 1897 to 1909; and by the further statement that the total value of all the exports of meat animals and meat products last year from all the surplus countries to which I have specifically referred was but little more than the value of our exports of these products.

"The total value of the products of the slaughtering and meat packing industry of the United States is estimated at \$1,600,000,000. Deducting the value of exports of these products last year leaves \$1,450,000,000, which is the approximate value, at wholesale (not retail), of the meat products consumed in

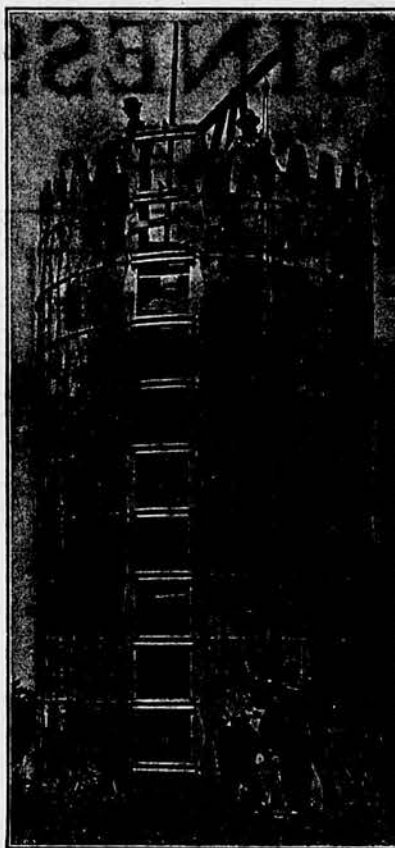
this country. With meats and live stock on the free list, I do not believe the value of the meat-food animals and meat-food products likely to be imported into this country during 1914 will exceed \$25,000,000, or less than 2 per cent of the value, at wholesale, of our domestic consumption. It more likely will be under than above that figure.

"In considering the probable volume of our imports of meat products, there are several factors which should be taken into account. First, a large part of the meat exported from Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand is frozen, and there is a prejudice against frozen meat in this country; our butchers have no adequate facilities for handling it, and the surplus countries are not yet prepared to ship their products in the chilled condition. More important than this, however, is the fact that with our competition added to that of the rest of the world it is likely that the prices in other surplus countries will so advance that it will not be profitable to ship to the United States. The rest of the consuming world need the meat that can be supplied by Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, and will pay more for the same than we can."

The discussion of this beef production question by the stock breeders at the recent annual meeting of The Improved Stock Breeders' Association was decidedly optimistic. Mr. Ransom, who made the address on the "Conservation of the Cow," called attention to the fact that the packers of this country have millions of dollars invested in plants, refrigerator car service, etc. These companies certainly would not be anxious to let these plants with all their expensive equipment be idle and go to ruin just because foreign beef might be shipped in for a short time at a few cents less than it was being produced for in this country. It was his opinion that the American farmer is certain to have this protection since it is a mutual self interest.

It seemed to be the general sentiment of the breeders present that the time is coming when more intensive farming in America, with a few good cows, calves and steers on the small farms will settle the beef question in this country. The only fear expressed was that "we might be on the road to the pleasures of the peasantry of Europe," as Mr. Peck of Tecumseh, expressed it. Mr. Peck felt sure that we could produce more beef when the country is all divided up into small farms as in Europe. If government statistics can be relied upon the live stock farmer might gain great encouragement from the fact that the population in this country has increased almost 25 per cent in eight years with only an increase of eight per cent in cattle population. The only "fly in the ointment" seemed to be the

[Continued on Page Fifteen.]



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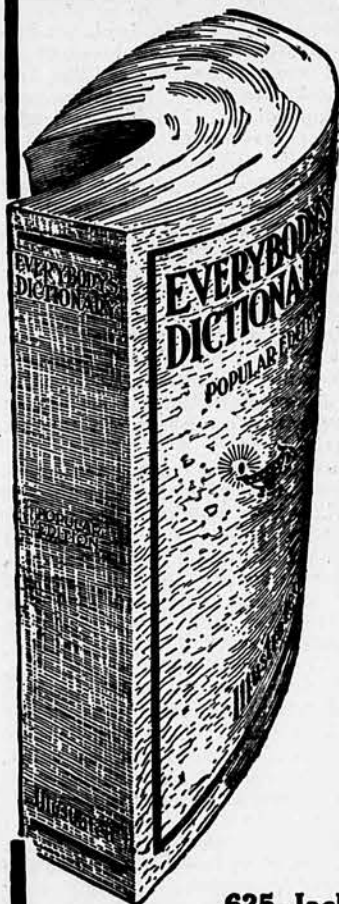
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Grinding Alfalfa For Hogs

Concentrated Ration Required in Fattening Hogs

ONE of our Jewell County correspondents wrote to us recently informing us that he was planning to purchase a feed grinder that would cut and grind alfalfa hay and combine it with grain at the same time, if so desired. Great improvements have been brought about in recent years in the various farm mills in grinding of feed, and such mill will undoubtedly be of great use to the live stock farmer in more satisfactorily using many of the feeds produced on the farm. It is the intention of our Jewell County correspondent to use a rig of this kind putting in grain, if desired, in the preparation of rations for brood sows and fattening hogs. He brings up the direct question as to whether the use of alfalfa hay would not dispense with the necessity of buying tankage or shorts at the prevailing price which these feeds commonly command on the market.

Valuable as such machines are in the reducing of feeds to more convenient form to handle and in the lessening of waste, too much should not be expected from the conversion of alfalfa hay into meal. The only purpose in grinding alfalfa in this way is to make it more digestible, lessen waste or make it more convenient to handle in the ration. The grinding of the hay does not in any way change the character of the nutrients which it contains. The same relative amount of crude fiber is present as was in the original hay.

Alfalfa has long been recognized as of the greatest importance in the growing of hogs and the feeding of the brood sows. Hay alone is used by many farmers to a large extent in wintering the mature brood sows. For fattening hogs the ration must not contain too large a proportion of crude fiber of indigestible material. The hog's capacity for handling feeds of bulky nature is necessarily limited and in order to secure rapid economic gains his ration must be of such a nature as will permit of the consumption and digestion of maximum amounts of nutrient material. In order to supply, by means of alfalfa or alfalfa meal, a sufficient amount of additional protein in the ration for fattening hogs, entirely too large a quantity of the alfalfa would have to be used in the ration. It would necessarily limit the total amount of nutrient material which the hog is capable of eating and digesting. This has been very clearly shown in the experimental work which has been conducted at the Kansas Station and likewise, at the Nebraska Substation located at North Platte.

In experiments connected with the Kansas Station alfalfa meal was combined with corn meal in the proportion of one part of the alfalfa meal to six parts of the corn meal. Hogs will consume alfalfa hay and corn in about this relative proportion when given free access to both feeds. In the tests referred to a number of experiments were conducted; in each case alfalfa hay in the rack being compared with the mixture of alfalfa meal and corn. As an average of several tests it was found that the hogs using the hay made somewhat larger daily gains, and after the cost of grinding the meal was added it was found that the hay fed hogs had likewise made cheaper gains than those fed corn and alfalfa meal. In rapidity and economy of gains in the fattening pens, however, neither of these rations produced the results which rations containing more concentrated nutrient materials gave. In one of these tests the experiment was made of soaking the mixture of alfalfa meal and corn meal for 12 hours previous to feeding, on the theory that possibly this soaking might soften the crude fiber and thus give better results. No benefit was observed, however, as a result of this method.

Our correspondent suggests the idea of using a boiler or steam cooker in the preparation of these mixtures. The feeding of warm slop feeds during the winter time is undoubtedly a desirable practice, although where hogs are handled on a large scale for market purposes only, the expense of the practice might be such that it would be unprofitable. The farmer handling pure-bred hogs or producing on a small scale can sometimes profitably introduce methods of this kind which would be impractical on a large scale. The mere cooking process does not add to the value of stock feed of any kind. In fact the cooking

process actually lessens the digestibility of the protein in animal foods.

The Nebraska Substation referred to has conducted more extensive experiments in the use of alfalfa hay and meal in connection with grain for fattening hogs, than the Kansas Station. The rations tested ranked all the way from a full feed of corn with free access to alfalfa hay in racks, to rations containing equal parts of corn and alfalfa meal, as well as rations in which the alfalfa was merely chopped and not ground into meal. In all these tests the most economic gains were made where full rations of corn were fed with alfalfa hay in the racks. Rations containing nine parts of corn and one part of alfalfa meal or chopped alfalfa, came next. The ration containing equal parts of corn and alfalfa ranked the lowest from the standpoint of both economy and rapidity of gains. Rations containing as high as 25 per cent or more of alfalfa meal, or chopped alfalfa, produced less satisfactory returns even in the fattening pen, than corn alone.

The results of the numerous hog feeding tests which have been carried out at the Kansas Experiment Station, will soon be available in bulletin form and can be obtained by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas. The hog men interested in securing all the information possible on the use of alfalfa in the growing and fattening of hogs, would find the bulletins of the Nebraska Experiment Station of great value. These may not be available to residents of Kansas but it is usually customary to supply such bulletins on special request to residents of other states. For Nebraska bulletins, address Director of Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

For handling stock hogs, brood sows and other classes of breeding hogs, the grinding of alfalfa hay, mixing it with grains as suggested and feeding in the form of a slop, would undoubtedly be valuable practice.

The mill referred to would be found to be a valuable equipment on the live stock farm, and nothing said in this discussion should be interpreted as discouraging the purchase and use of such a mill. It should be clearly understood, however, that when it comes to final fattening for market alfalfa meal cannot be expected to take the place of more concentrate protein supplements in balancing the ration so as to give the most profitable returns during this final finishing period. The great place of alfalfa is in the growing of hogs and in the feeding of the breeding stock.

Clean Up Barnyards Now.

We have never seen a more favorable winter for hauling the manure than this, and we do not recall having seen as much manure hauled as this winter. A 35 or 40-mile drive through the country a week ago convinced us that farmers are taking better care of the manure and incidentally giving the land better care than ever before in the history of this particular community. It seemed, too, that every farmer had a manure spreader.

In two instances we observed manure being spread on the alfalfa land. This top dressing cannot help but have its effect on the coming season's crops. One farmer we observed will have a little trouble because the manure used in the dressing was too coarse and some of the cornstalks and straw will be gathered in the first cutting of hay. This is the only trouble to be experienced in placing manure on alfalfa land. On another farm an apple orchard just coming into bearing was being manured. The owner had the right idea, too. He was spreading the manure between the rows and not closer than he could drive to the trees. This will do the trees as much or more good than if piled around the tree trunk. Manure should not be placed around the trunk of the tree because it makes a home for injurious insects. On another farm the field which will be planted to corn this spring had been manured and the blank listing was under way.

Fifteen years ago one might have traveled from one end of the state to the other and failed to see as much fertility placed on the fields as we saw in this short trip.

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Bermuda Grass For Kansas

What Are the Drawbacks to Bermuda for Kansas?

EVIDENTLY KANSAS FARMER is being read by many people located in all parts of the state. In response to our offer to give free, a sack of Bermuda roots, more than four score Kansas farmers have written hoping they might win the prize. Three letters were received the same day. We could not decide to whom the sack of Bermuda belonged so will send one to each of the three. They are: H. W. McAfee, Shawnee County; T. F. Ryan, Dickinson County, and R. F. Andrews, Woodson County. Reports from these parties will be sent to KANSAS FARMER that all readers may have the information.

The question has been asked: "What are the drawbacks to Bermuda grass for Kansas?" Thank you for asking the question. We answer this question as frankly and freely as any other. Its principal drawback is its liability to winter-kill. Some time we will have a dry summer and fall when all plant life will be below its usual vitality. Such seasons will be followed by a cold winter and the Bermuda will winter-kill in patches holding the least moisture. All of it will be later in appearance the next spring because it will have been stunted by the dry weather and chilled by the freeze. The hardiest of the plants only will have lived through the double test of unfavorable weather conditions and from these the grass will be re-established by means of its creeping nature. Following a season of winter-killing the grass should be disked in April. Other unfavorable climatic conditions will follow, but less Bermuda grass will be killed each winter, until the grass will have become thoroughly acclimated or hardy for Kansas.

Kafir did not do very well last season but we shall plant it again because we do not know of anything better. Bermuda has not done really well during the recent unfavorable season, but we shall stick to it because we do not

know of any better grass. Both are good enough for Kansas under average conditions. Be it far from us to recommend anything to the farmers of Kansas that has not proven itself to be all that we claim for it.

Another question asked is: "Is Bermuda good for lawns?" Yes, a perfect success. It will not winter-kill so easily on lawns on account of the protection of the buildings. The soil of the lawn is generally quite fertile. It is also frequently watered, which causes the plant food to be more available. The lawn affords all necessary protection and meets every other requirement for the growth of Bermuda. Last season we sold some of our Bermuda to a banker. He set it upon his lawn and gave it good care until July, when it was thoroughly established, occupying the ground. Then he went to the mountains, leaving the Bermuda without further attention during the hot, dry months. Upon his return he found the Bermuda still alive and the only green thing in his yard. Bermuda will stand severe tramping—a good grass on which to hold Sunday school picnics or political barbecues. Have it for everybody's comfort.

The bad feature of Bermuda for the lawn is that it may creep into the garden. Bermuda should not be in the garden any more than trouble should be in the "amen corner" of the church. But Bermuda can be controlled. Plants cannot live if the stems are not permitted to grow above ground. Clean cultivation, such as every garden should have, will control Bermuda grass.

We want to see the lawns of sunny Kansas carpeted with Bermuda. As a starter we will give one sack of our Bermuda to the town man whose letter we shall first receive, accepting our offer upon same terms as did Kansas farmers, obeying instructions and reporting results.—F. A. MITCHELL, Chandler, Okla.

Alfalfa in the Silo

ONE of our Eastern Kansas correspondents writes to inquire concerning the use of alfalfa as a silage crop. The chief purpose of the silo is to utilize in the most profitable manner possible the corn plant or plants of the sorghum family. Corn has always been considered as the silage crop of this country. It is but natural, however, that the farmer with an empty silo in the spring and summer months should desire to use this silo during this period of the year. Those who have used silage and noted the splendid results coming from the feeding of a feed in the succulent condition, dislike to give up the use of such succulent feed through the balance of the year. While pasture is supposed to take the place of silage during the summer season in supplying a succulent ration, that available for this purpose is far too limited on many a Kansas farm. It is also true that hardly a season passes without there being a dry, hot period during the summer when pastures supply little or no feed and as a result milk cows fail in production and stock cattle cease to make profitable gains.

Summer silage is certainly a thing to be much desired and the Eastern Kansas farmer who has so often found it next to impossible to save his first cutting of alfalfa by preserving it in hay form, naturally turns to this crop as a possible crop for supplying summer silage. There is not a very large amount of experimental data on the use of this crop for silage purposes. Some of the experiments that have been conducted were made in silos of small size. It has appeared from these experiments that the percentage of waste was considerably greater than where corn was used in the silo. The alfalfa does not pack sufficiently tight to thoroughly exclude the air and as a result a large amount of decomposition takes place.

Alfalfa being a legume is relatively high in protein and in the loss which takes place a considerable portion falls on the protein contained in the crop. The lack of a proper amount of carbohydrates in the form of sugars and starches seemed to prevent the formation of the proper organic acids in sufficient quantity to make really good silage. If this deficiency could in some way be supplied alfalfa undoubtedly could be preserved much more satisfactorily in a silo than where the crop is used just as it grows.

Some experimental work has recently been reported from the Kansas Experiment Station which offers some valuable suggestions in overcoming this difficulty. These tests were made by Prof. C. O. Swanson, chemist for the experiment station. To overcome this deficiency in carbohydrate material he introduced two highly carbonaceous crops, namely, rye and corn chop. Of course these experiments were conducted in the laboratory, small jars being used for the storage of the material. At the end of seven weeks he found, on opening these jars, that the pure alfalfa silage, as has been found in previous experiments, had not kept well. Of the other experimental samples it was found that the one in which rye had been introduced, using one-third rye to two-thirds alfalfa, gave a very satisfactory silage; likewise the one in which one part of corn chop to nine parts of alfalfa had been used. Others of the samples mixed in various proportions had kept fairly well but did not make as good silage as the ones first mentioned. These two samples were offered to the cows of the dairy herd in order to note their palatability and it was found that the cows ate both of the samples with a keen relish.

As to the practical application of these laboratory experiments it might be suggested that the stockman who would save his first cutting of alfalfa by placing it in the silo should have some other crop available which would supply the carbonaceous material required. In order to produce the proper silage fermentations rye apparently was thoroughly successful for this purpose and a farmer having a field of rye available might well use this rye in the proportions suggested by these experiments and save the first cutting of the alfalfa crop in the silo.

Those who do not have the rye could easily plan for a crop of oats to serve the same purpose. While these laboratory tests included no experiments with oats in combination with alfalfa, the composition of the oat plant is such that its use would undoubtedly give the same results as the use of the rye. This combination has been successfully used by the dairy department of the Kansas Experiment Station, the silage thus produced being fed out during the late summer months leaving the silos empty again when the time comes for filling again with the regular fall silage crop.

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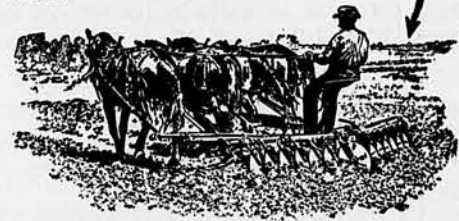
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HOME CIRCLE



A little table salt added to the starch is said to be a help in ironing.

When preparing fish for a meal they will scale much more easily if they are first dipped in boiling water.

A little flour sprinkled over the top of a cake will help in preventing the icing from running off.

It is said that a little vinegar added to the water in which a cracked egg is to be boiled will prevent the white from boiling out.

When cooking cabbage or cauliflower put them on in cold water to which a good pinch of soda has been added, and there will not be the disagreeable odor all through the house. They should cook about twenty minutes after the water begins to boil and the cooking vessel should be left uncovered during the entire process.

A flank steak may be made particularly appetizing when stuffed and roasted. Remove the skin from a four-pound piece of flank. Place on one-half of the meat, a stuffing made from softened bread crumbs, well seasoned with sage, minced onion, salt and pepper. Roll the other half over the first and tie or sew the edges firmly together. Coat the outside of the meat with a past made by rubbing together one tablespoon of flour, two of butter, and one of boiling water. Place the roast in a well oiled baking dish and bake in a moderate oven until tender. Serve with stuffed onions and a rich brown sauce made from the stock in the pan.

Poor Man's Pudding.

One cup rice, well picked and washed, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 quarts milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake slowly for 3 to 4 hours, keeping covered as much as possible until the last 15 minutes; then lift the cover to brown the top. Should be creamy and not dry when done.

The Dangerous Hatpin.

Judge Harrington of London, recently awarded a woman damages to the amount of fifteen dollars for a wound inflicted in her cheek by a hatpin worn by another woman. In rendering his decision, the judge commented as follows: "If a woman chooses to carry in her hat a dangerous implement like a hatpin without a guard, and injures someone with it, she is clearly liable for the injury she causes."—The Mother's Magazine.

Just a Touch of Hand Embroidery.

Not all women may realize, although most do, that a little hand embroidery on a waist will give an air of distinction and a charm that can scarcely be secured in any other way. This is exemplified by a discussion which occurred recently among a party of women regarding the wardrobe of one of their acquaintances. "She is certainly the best dressed woman in our club," said one; "but it is not that she spends so much on her clothes, for there are many whose clothes must cost many times as much as hers; but there is a certain distinction which none of the others have, and I wonder what it is."

"I have asked the same question many times," said another, "but could receive no satisfactory answer until I began to inspect every dress that she wore, and searched for a solution and I came to the conclusion that it was the small touch of embroidery which appeared on every dress she wore. It gives an individuality which is distinct and charming, and the effect is that of an expensive gown."

"Yes, that is so," chimed in the third member of the party; "for as I come to think of it I do not recall that I have ever seen her wear a gown that did not have some little embroidery upon it and that must be the reason that her clothes looked different from others that we see, and they certainly did give the impression of having cost heaps of money, for hand embroidery costs so much if it is bought at the stores."

The large collars now in vogue, the coatsets and other dainty neckwear add a distinct individuality to the garments upon which they are worn and a trimming which cannot easily be duplicated. —Needlecraft.

The World's Seven Bibles.

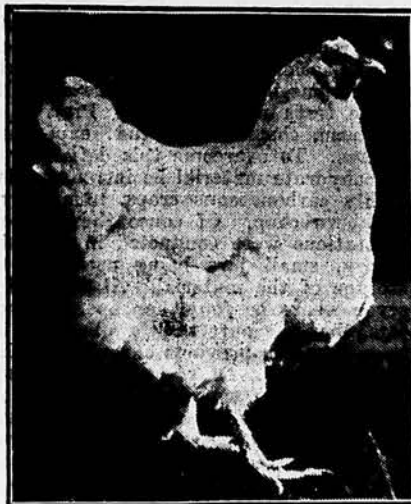
The world has seven Bibles. They are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, Tripitaka of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta and the Scriptures of the Christians.

The Koran is not older than the seventh century of our era. It is a compound from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud and the Gospel of Saint Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were published in the eleventh century, and are the most recent of these seven Bibles. The Buddhists' Tripitaka contain sublime morals and pure inspirations. Their author lived and died in the seventh century before Christ.

The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, "king" meaning web of cloth or the warp that keeps the threads in their places. They contain the choicest sayings of the best ages on the ethical duties of life. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century, B. C. The Three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of great scholars that they are older than the eleventh century B. C.—The American Woman.

Planting the Garden.

It seems somewhat strange that a Kansas farmer should ask for information relative to garden planting. However, such inquiries have been received the past week. It is impossible at this time to present all the information the inquiries suggest. This will be attempted in another issue. It is a good plan for the gardener to make a plan for his garden and outline the season's planting. Careful consideration should be given the kind of vegetables, the season of planting, the length of time re-



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quired for their maturity, and the amount of each. A garden book, such as is put out by the leading seedsmen, will help the gardener materially in determining upon these points. Vegetables which will be planted about the same time may be placed in the same or adjacent rows. Those which require the same sort of culture and have about the same length of growing season, should also be placed together. For the grower whose garden tract is small or who wishes to produce the greatest amount on a given area, succession cropping may be successfully practiced. By studying the nature of the various vegetables, the grower can get two or three crops from the same space, either at the same time or following each other. In the first case, two crops are selected, one of which will mature and be removed before the other needs the space. In the second an early crop is harvested in time to seed a late crop. Garden planting, if intelligently done, will mean economy of time, labor and money, in the carrying out of the actual work in the spring and summer. If the garden is to be irrigated from a windmill, this careful planting is necessary in order that the smallest possible area need be irrigated.

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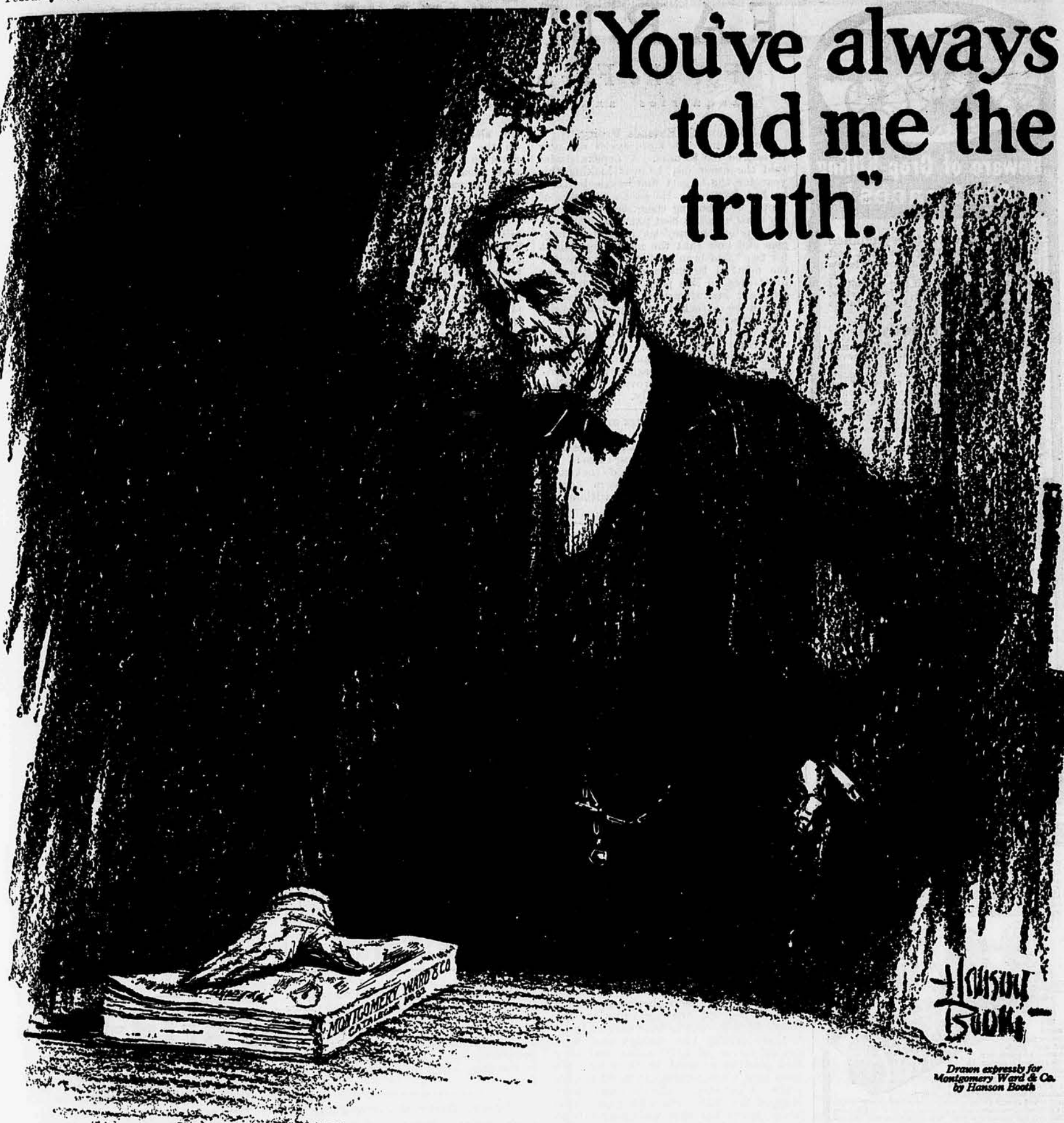
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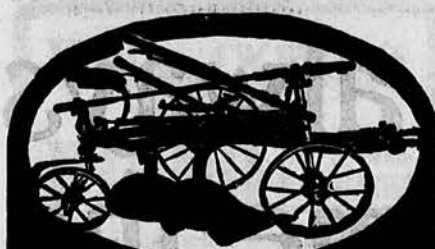
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Care of Automobile Casings and Mileage.

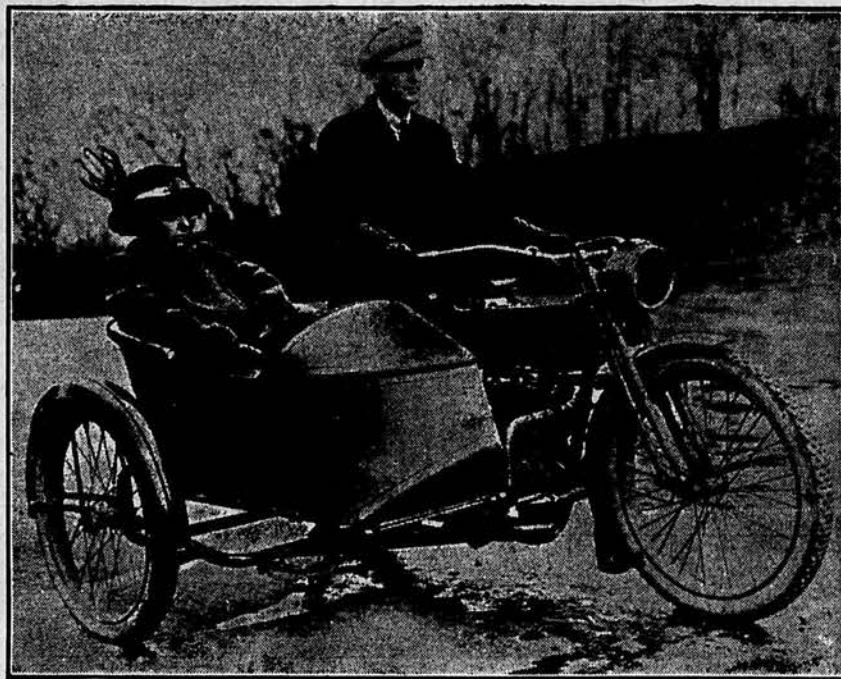
Have you noticed how little trouble car owners are having with casings now as compared with a few years ago? We know of auto owners who do not now carry an extra. Three years ago a motorist who left his garage without an

not slouch in the seat, and do not sit on the lower part of the spine. This reverses the normal curves of the spine and must mean strain, with at times much crippling.—Medical Journal.

Half Million Monthly for Motors.

Kansas people are spending half a million dollars a month on motor cars. That is what the records of Charles Sessions, secretary of state and administrator of the Kansas motor license law, show. About September 1 the new 1914 model cars began to appear in the applications for licenses, and since then the licenses for new model cars have been coming in at the rate of about twenty a day.

It beats the world how people are buying motor cars. The manner of purchase indicates better than anything else that it has become a necessity in the life of those who live today. The man who keeps his eyes open will see that the motor car is becoming more and more a vehicle of utility and less of pleasure. I know of a dozen livery barns in small towns that have recently been converted into motor livery and only a team or two is kept for emer-



MOTORCYCLE WITH ATTACHED SIDE CAR GIVES PLEASURE TO ENTIRE FAMILY.

extra casing was regarded as a chump. The casings are made better now than ever before, but the big thing is that people have learned to take care of them. We are driving two casings that have run in excess of 8,000 miles, and they look good for at least 10,000 miles. We have kept them pumped up to 80 pounds—the designated inflation—and have plugged the little cuts with gum. This latter keeps the dirt and gravel from injuring the fabric. The former prevents rim cuts and otherwise adds to the life. The casing cost was one time regarded as the expensive part of motor car maintenance. Not so now if the casings get reasonably good care.

How to Avoid Automobile Back.

The automobile is coming into such general use that any advice to its users is of general interest. A great many people, in cranking their cars, strain their back or "drop a stitch," and if this is once started it usually happens more easily another time. Many people, after riding for any length of time, are tired in the back when they get out. If this is kept up, the pain or weakness increases, until many times the person is laid up with what is called lumbago or rheumatism. Both of these conditions are commonly due to the wrong way of using the muscles of the back. In cranking, keep the back straight, like "the oarsman's back." Bend from the hips, snapping the crank over by straightening at knee and hip, but do not bend at the middle, or the waistline. In sitting in the car keep the back straight also. Get the hips well back against the back of the seat, and, if the upholstery make the shoulders droop, put a robe, a cushion, a book, or anything at the hollow of the back to prevent this. Do

agency. The Bell Telephone Company in Topeka was a year ago trying out motor cars for its repair men and linemen. Today motorcycles and motor cars have entirely replaced horses in that company's business. So it goes. The world is marching onward. That's all there is to it.

Priming Device of Presto Pump.

An unsigned inquiry a few days ago asked if the pump, used originally for a Presto starter, could be used as a gasoline priming pump by making proper connections. We consulted an auto repair man and he said such pump could be used to force gasoline into the cylinders, but he thought it would use too much gasoline to prime successfully. Be it understood if the charge of gasoline is too heavy and the gas too dense, it will not ignite from the spark. There are numerous priming devices on the market which operate on the principle suggested above, but use only a small charge of gasoline. Such primer is of little use unless the gasoline vaporizes, and failure to form a gas is the principal starter trouble. This is because of the low temperature. So with the primers gasoline is mixed with ether, the latter being highly volatile and readily vaporizing. We keep a squirt oil can of half gasoline and half ether handy for use in troublesome starting. This squirted on the air valve of the intake overcomes the trouble.

Silos.

Wanted—A good live farmer to act as our local agent to sell the best silo on the market. Liberal commissions to the right party. Address Box 133, Topeka, Kan.

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EFFICIENCY FOR THE HOME

*Best Results With The Least Labor
Should Be Rule In Every Home*

"IS the American housewife facing a great revolution? Is the efficiency idea, which has already revolutionized many industrial plants, now going to attack that last stronghold of tradition—the American home?" asks Christine Frederick in the American Review of Reviews in an article discussing "Putting the American Woman and Her Home on a Business Basis." The article continues:

Signs point that way. The ideas of motion study, standardized conditions of work, scientific management of servants, had simply to be announced to strike a responsive chord among intelligent home makers. Efficiency is in the air, and has permeated to the kitchen no less than to the counting room, and to general home making—even to woman herself.

No one disputes that the home is the last of great industries remaining unorganized. Every other great division of the work of the world has become more or less emancipated from personal drudgery, from the ancient apprentice system, from unstandardized work and pay.

For this reason those who formerly

height from the floor.

6. She loses time because she does not keep sufficient supplies on hand, and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

Without properly applying the modern ideas of efficiency to her own mind (which is in itself a complete and separate organization) the whole plan of the "new housekeeping" falls to pieces. No stream can rise higher than its source, and no household efficiency can be greater than the personal efficiency of the woman who directs it.

Some women regard housework as an ogre which has them in its grasp, and from which they cannot escape. Others have a mania for all housework, so that they elaborate, repeat, and prolong work. Still others mistake the physical work of housekeeping for the real ends of home making; a large group assume a merely tolerant attitude towards housework, and prefer business and other careers as more "interesting."

Every one of these attitudes of mind is really poisonous and antagonistic to either efficiency or the highest personal happiness and character. These seven

Secret of Landlord and Tenant Success

I AM a reader of KANSAS FARMER, and since I was a renter for three years in Morris County, Kansas, will write a little in regard to the landlord and tenant matter, regarding which you have been writing something lately. Such trouble as exists is with both parties. The landlord wants too much rent and does not want to fix up or lay out money to keep the farm in shape.

I went from Iowa to Herington, Kansas, onto a farm that was run down and foul. The understanding between the landlord and myself was that he was to fix up the place so I could live half-way decently. This he did. He first built a barn 24 x 32, a milk house, hen house, and 300 rods of fence. I helped with this work whenever I could do so and the landlord paid me for my labor.

When weed-cutting time came he paid for cutting half the weeds, and that fall a man could carry all the burrs that went to seed. That spring I hauled out all the manure I could, the landlord furnishing a hand to help finish in the fall. We found the manure had not been hauled out for seventeen years. After the accumulation had been cleaned up it was an easy matter to keep the yard clean.

When we got the place cleaned in general and fixed up, which cost the landlord around \$400, the land took a jump from \$7,000 to \$11,000 in less than two years, principally because of the improved condition and further because I raised the best crops in the neighborhood the three years I was on the place. I could have been there yet if I had not come to Wyoming to take a homestead. The landlord and I never had any trouble, as both did what was right.

Each year I put out a great deal of garden, potatoes and sweet corn, for which the landlord furnished one-third of the seed. When the garden season was on, every time I went to town I took him in a lot of whatever garden stuff I had at that time, and if I could not get in he would drive out and just help himself to what he wanted. When harvest time came he would get one-third of the potatoes and one-half of the apples. It was a case where the landlord was willing to help the renter help himself.

Had I wanted to change farms I would not have had to hunt for a place, as people came to me asking me to rent their farms. Why? Because I did my duty and they could see this without being told. I always aimed to raise as good as my neighbors, or a little better. I never rented a place that I did not leave in better shape than I found it. I had a letter from one of my neighbors wanting me to come back and farm his place this year, as he knew I would prove up on my homestead here this month. The secret of the landlord and tenant business is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Anyone wanting to know more about this, write the landlord, Herington, Kansas, Box 162.—JOHN N. PLOTT, Cheyenne, Wyo.

gladly entered the ranks of household workers have been attracted to many other professions. According to figures compiled by the Business Bourse, families employing servants number only eight per cent of the population—which means that the average American woman does the bulk of her own housework.

By watching myself and others at work I have been able to group the causes of 80 per cent of the inefficiency of modern housework:

1. The worker does not have all the needful tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins to work; therefore
2. She wastes time and effort walking to hunt for, or fetching ingredients, tools, or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.
3. She stops in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated.
4. She lowers the efficiency of good work by losing time putting tools or work away, generally due to poor arrangement of kitchen, pantry and closets.
5. She uses a poor tool, or a wrong one; or works at a table, sink, ironing board or molding board of the wrong

typical attitudes of mind have hung like millstones around the neck of the real emancipation and development of women. The first great work of efficiency in the home, and of the liberation of women from household drudgery, is to exchange any or all of these attitudes for the efficient attitude, my interpretation of which I write down here:

First of all, the efficient attitude of mind for the housewife and home-maker is to realize that, no matter how difficult and trying are the household tasks and burdens she finds placed upon her, there positively are ways to meet and conquer them efficiently—if she approaches these problems vigorously, hopefully, and patiently.

Secondly, that far from being dull drudgery, home-making in all its details is fascinating and stimulating if a woman applies to its her best intelligence and culture.

Third, that no matter how good a housekeeper and home-maker a woman might be, she will be eager, not only to try, but to persistently and intelligently keep on trying, to apply in her home the scientific methods of work and management already proved and tried in shop and office throughout the world.



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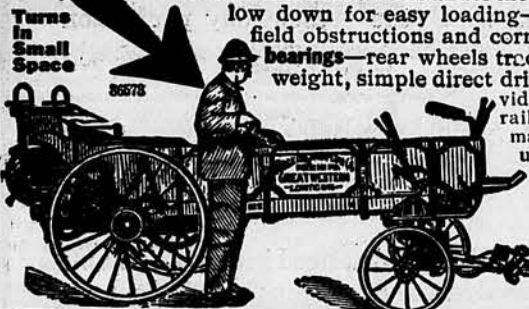
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THE FARM



The Extension Division of Kansas Agricultural College, headed by Dean Miller, and which department is always awake to the needs of the farmers of Kansas, recently published a statement to the effect that corn was the barometer of the State of Kansas and that in this state we needed a revival in corn growing. We regard the Extension Division and Dean Miller as absolutely right, and while they are having more or less success in having corn and the sorghums talked in every school, country town, cross-roads store, and farmers' institute, KANSAS FARMER is also getting the matter before its readers this month. We cannot promise to continue these corn articles after February because there are so many other timely and necessary things pressing. This, together with the fact that the last call for consideration and deliberation regarding seed corn must be made this month provided those who need seed are to get it in plenty of time for planting, makes it necessary that the seed corn situation for this year be brought to a conclusion this week and next.

Kansas grows about seven million acres of corn each year, this being the average for the last thirteen years, although the acreage in 1910 reached eight and one-half million. The fact that the average acre value of corn for the last thirteen years has been \$8.76, would indicate that there was room for improvement in our corn growing methods. To be sure, a considerable percentage of the seven million acres of corn planted in the state is planted on ground and under seasonal conditions which are not conducive to profitable corn growing. This is a phase of the subject, however, which will not now be discussed. However, it is fully discussed in the editor's sorghum book which is now in press, and which, by the way, we wish we could compel every KANSAS FARMER subscriber to read whether or not he so desired. Nevertheless, we are confident that the few figures above given will cause many corn growers to reflect on the past and decide whether or not they can grow some other crop with greater profit than corn. It is a fact that corn has made us rich while wheat has made us famous, but sensible and intelligent corn growing methods will make us much richer than have the methods of the past.

It makes little difference what our average corn yield for the past twelve to fifteen years has been. It is certain that the yield can be very materially increased and the crop can be made much more certain. As we view the corn growing situation in Kansas, the low yield, the uncertainty of the crop, and the lack of profit from growing corn many years, is due more than anything else, to these things: The planting of corn on land and under conditions of climate not suited to corn growing; poor preparation of ground in advance of planting, poor planting methods, and poor cultivation; and to the use of poor seed, resulting in poor stands, seed which lacks the vitality and the vigor to withstand adversity and seed of low yielding and unadapted strains. To discuss the above points at length and intelligently and as they apply to the various sections of the state, would require an entire issue of KANSAS FARMER. However, the reader who has been carefully studying corn growing as presented in this paper at about this season of the year during the past three years, should have our ideas regarding each of the points mentioned. The character of the land, the amount of rainfall, and other seasonal conditions cannot be changed, and the corn grower must adapt himself and his planting methods thereto. But such land and such seasonal conditions as will not permit the profitable growing of corn, can be profitably farmed to other crops as set forth in our sorghum book. Each of the other points above mentioned, however, is within the control of the grower. There is no corn grower who cannot have good seed if he will. There is none who cannot properly prepare and cultivate his field, and there is none who cannot plant corn

as it should be planted. The real value of the corn crop of Kansas or of the individual farm, cannot be realized until these points have been mastered by the corn grower. Providence has provided a profitable crop for every acre of tillable land in Kansas, but He has left a few things for man himself to do.

Seventy-five per cent of the land planted to corn in Kansas, and that is all of the upland, should be planted to the early maturing varieties. It is the extreme heat and the light rainfall of the latter part of the growing season, that usually cuts the Kansas corn crop short. The early maturing varieties are rapid growers in the early season and they make the best use of the early rainfall. Three-fourths of Kansas' rainfall occurs during the early growing season. The early varieties are dwarf varieties and so are more economical in the use of soil moisture. During a ten-year period they will outyield the larger and later maturing varieties, although in extremely favorable seasons they will not yield equal to the larger varieties. On this point it is not amiss to say that varietal names count for little. It has long been observed that each region has a distinct type of corn plant. That is to say, in northern regions the plants are leafy with the ear borne low. In dry regions the plant is stocky with few leaves and a large proportion of ear to stalk and leaf, while in the Gulf States the plants are tall and the proportion of ear to stalk is low. The corn plant changes or adapts itself when moved from one region to another. A variety of Boone County White produced in Central Iowa would not at all resemble corn of the same name or corn of the same parentage which had for years been grown in Southern Kansas. Because of these reasons we have come to know local varieties, which best varieties have come from high yielding strains of pure seed as grown in other sections or even in other states. It is the seed of high yielding and pure strains, propagated by corn growers who understand their business and which seed when brought to Kansas and acclimated will, if they have been properly handled, make the best seed for planting in Kansas.

It is well established that it is home-grown seed originally from good parentage or seed which has been improved, that will in Kansas produce the best yields, but while we are talking about home-grown seed permit us to inquire how many of your neighbors have for years so selected their seed as to improve it or even to prevent deterioration. We really think that the home-grown seed idea is being overworked. Too much stress is being placed on the word "home-grown" and not enough upon whether or not the seed is capable of as heavy a yield as other seed which might be had and acclimated. It is our experience and observation that the farm-grown seed of Kansas has had little attention and such as would not recommend it as being the best the buyer could obtain. How many of your neighbors have selected their seed from the field, thus getting the best type of ear and the earliest maturing ear? Seed of known quality can be obtained only as a result of careful selection. We do not believe in the use of home-grown seed to the extent that such seed as may be obtained in the spring of the year from the corn crib or from the bin of shelled corn, is the best seed the farmer can buy. Undoubtedly, however, such seed would be acclimated, but it is certain that it would be susceptible to great improvement and would not furnish as good a basis for improvement as would seed carefully selected and of good strains which might be brought from some distance or even from an adjoining northern or eastern state.

Many corn growers have a feeling that they should change seed corn every two or three years because of an old-fashioned notion that the seed runs out. It is a fact that the seed will run out unless it is properly handled. In every field there are more or less nubbins, barren stalks, ears which mature later

than others, and in ordinary methods of selecting seed corn from a bin of shelled corn the seed of late and immature ears and of nubbins is planted, with the result that the number of late maturing ears, the number of nubbins and the number of barren stalks is increased and so the seed has run out. But if a good strain of pure seed is once planted on the farm and the seed for succeeding crops is selected in the field, thus securing those ears true to type and of earliest maturity, the seed not only will not run out but can be improved. The professional seed corn grower establishes varieties and strains of corn by keeping that strain on his farm year after year and improving it. The point at which we wish to arrive is that home-grown seed of the right kind is desirable seed, but that unless something is known of it more than the simple fact that it has been home-grown, it will be well to inquire into some of its other qualifications before it is planted.

As has been repeatedly stated, home-grown seed, even of indifferent quality, will be difficult to obtain this season and that consequently it will be necessary that much seed corn be brought from distances considerably removed from the locality in which it is to be planted. Since so much seed corn must be bought, then we regard it as a good opportunity to obtain seed from some reliable seed corn grower or seedsmen and thus establish on the farm seed which, when acclimated, may prove superior in yield and in other respects, to the best corn now being grown in the locality. It should be understood, first, that the imported seed will not do well the first year as the second and third years, but we apprehend that there would be no difficulty in securing imported seed of high germination carefully graded and of great vigor which the first year in the locality would yield better than the home-grown seed of unknown antecedents. This good seed planted and acclimated and given such care in seed selection as has above been described, would result not only in increasing the interest in corn growing, but in improving the yield and increasing the profit. Every man who buys seed this year should, in our judgment, buy the best seed he can obtain and after he gets it handle it as though it were valuable and in this way undertake to build up his corn yield.

The corn growing seedsmen or the seedsmen who has his corn grown and is simply a jobber in seed corn, is today a vastly different individual as compared with twenty-five years ago. He knows vastly more about seed corn than he did then and since that time there have become so many of his kind that competition has compelled him to do a "square" business. He has learned that a long list of satisfied customers is his greatest asset and the seedsmen advertising in KANSAS FARMER are prepared to act in the capacity of advisors as to the kind of seed adapted to the locality of the buyer. Were we in the situation of hundreds of Kansas farmers we would indicate to the seedsmen the kind of soil on which we would plant our corn, the annual rainfall, the length of growing season and let him decide the kind of corn we needed. We would check the matter squarely up to him and we are strongly inclined to the belief that we would get corn which would give us as good yield and as good satisfaction otherwise as any corn we might buy from some farmer in an adjoining county and of which we knew nothing.

It is certain that the seedsmen will be able to advise the per cent of germination of the corn he ships and this would be worth something since many are not inclined to test the germination of their corn before it is planted. We would require that the seed shipped be carefully graded, thus permitting the most uniform planting results. It was one time believed that every farmer should buy his seed corn in the ear. We believe this a good idea provided the farmer will grade the corn before planting. However, the farm grower is not provided with grading implements and if we were not prepared to do our own grading we certainly would buy the corn graded. It is worth something, of course, to see the corn in the ear. It gives a better idea as to the type of ear and characteristics of the variety, than can in any other way be had. However, these educational features do not offset the advantages of having the corn graded so that planting may be uniform.

Even though we had decided to plant home-grown seed this season and had that seed bought, we would buy not

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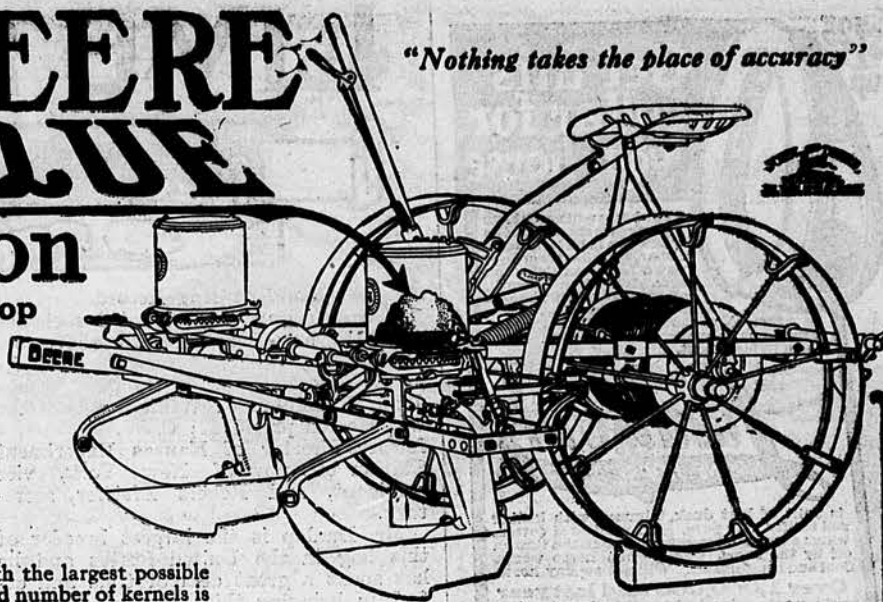
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less than one and probably two or three kinds of seed obtained from state or out-of-state growers—enough of each to plant at least a half acre. This seed would be planted on parts of the farm removed from the main field, the plots also being separated so that the corn could not be cross-fertilized either from the main field or from the several trial plots. We would make observations on the yields and general performance of such imported seed, perchance we might find something which would encourage continuing one or more of the several imported varieties until they became thoroughly acclimated. The earliest maturing ears and those true to type would be selected from the trial plots and planted succeeding years. We would do this in an honest endeavor to install on the farm seed of corn of a heavier yield or better adapted strain than that we had heretofore been growing. It is through such individual experimentation as this which will result in progress and in better corn growing methods and greater profit from the corn field.

A bushel of seed corn will plant six to eight acres of land. If the best of seed should, when carefully graded and ready for planting, cost as much as \$5 per bushel it would require less than sixty-five cents' worth of seed to plant an acre. Thus, corn is as cheap if not the cheapest crop we have from the standpoint of seed cost. Because the cost of seed is comparatively small when viewed with the cost of seeding other crops, is, we think, the reason sometimes that so much corn is planted too thick. It is essential, first, to know that ninety to ninety-five per cent of all the kernels planted will grow. It is then essential to determine upon the distance apart the kernels are to be planted in the row and then expect that each kernel planted will yield an ear of corn. The rate of planting should be governed by the fertility of the soil and the probable available moisture. To plant and grow more stalks than there is sufficient moisture to support, is to reduce the corn yield and often compel a failure. Keep in

mind that in an acre of check-rowed corn there are thirty-five hundred hills and that if there was one stalk in each hill and that stalk produced an ear weighing three-fourths of a pound—which is a moderate sized ear—the yield would be 36.5 bushels. No grower can have such a perfect stand or such uniform planting. However, no grower would think of planting corn this thin, but with one stalk to the hill there is two times as much chance for having an ear of corn on that stalk as there would be if there were two stalks in the hill. Understand that this is not instruction as to the rate of planting, but the figures will serve to show that the corn yields throughout Kansas are not at all in proportion to the number of stalks grown in the fields and are intended to suggest some inquiry on the part of the grower into his rate of planting. Such inquiry will result in deciding that if seed of high germination and of great vitality is planted and the seed is of some good yielding strain, that the rate of planting can be materially reduced, the available moisture can be distributed between fewer stalks, and a heavier yield and a greater crop assurance be obtained than now generally prevails.

Pointers on Road Work.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of its simplicity, efficiency and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads become a simple and inexpensive matter.

The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a road machine and not with picks and shovels, scoops and plows. One road machine with a suitable power and operator will do the work of many men with picks and shovels, and in addition will do it better. If the road is composed of fine clay or soil it will sometimes pay to resurface it with top soil from an adjacent field, which has sand or gravel mixed with it.

This method, called the "top soil method," is now in successful use in many localities in Kansas where sandy roads have been surfaced with clay or other heavy soil.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate into the surface of the road. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be not less than six inches nor more than twelve inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulder. The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip. Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road, which prevents storm water from flowing into the side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or drag.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine, which are wide and shallow. Deep narrow ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes. The earth road should not be loosened, dug up, or plowed up any more than is absolutely necessary. It should be gradually raised, not lowered; hardened, not softened.

Volume 81. Shorthorn Herd Book.

Volume number 81 of American Shorthorn Herd book is just off the press. This volume contains 20,000 pedigrees, 9,000 of which are bulls, numbered from 367,001 to 376,000 and 11,000 cows, numbered from 127,001 to 138,000. The volume is ready for distribution, the price to non-members being \$2.30, postage prepaid. Address American Shorthorn Record Association, Chicago, Ill.

Volume 82, which will also contain 20,000 pedigrees, is in the hands of the printer.

FUTURE OF MEAT BUSINESS

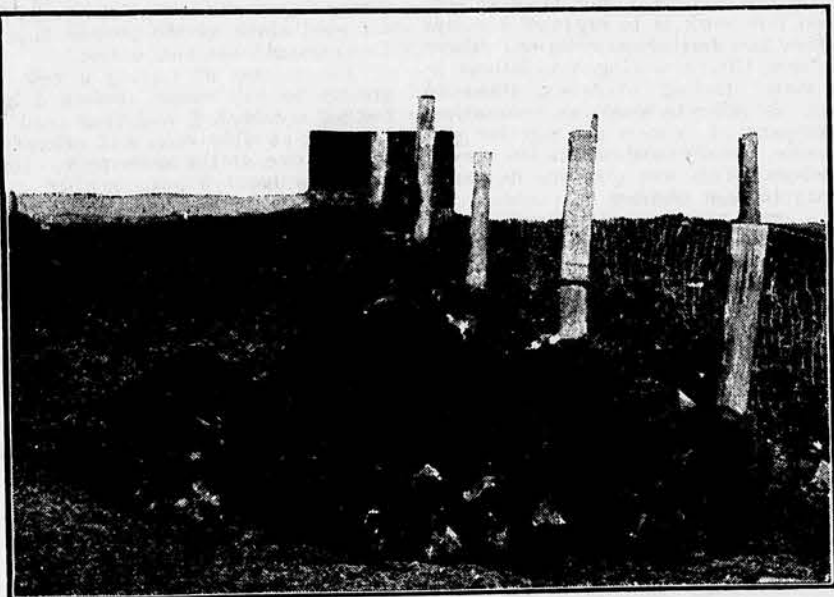
[Continued From Page Five]

fear that under the changed conditions the farmer of this country would tend to come in competition with the peasantry of Europe and would have to accept a lower price for his labor than he is getting at the present time. This is a question which may well be given great thought and consideration in the future development of this country. It is most sincerely hoped that methods may be worked out whereby increase in production can be brought about without degrading the class of people engaged in this fundamental work.

In connection with this discussion which took place in Topeka on the occasion of The Improved Stock Breeders' Association meeting the matter of statistics came in for consideration. It was asserted by a number of breeders in the course of the discussion, that our statistics are greatly at fault. Reference was made that recent statistics in Iowa on the corn crop were far from correct as was remarked by as good authority as Henry Wallace. We are compelled to rely largely on statistics in studying matters of this kind and every influence which would tend to make them unreliable should be removed. Mr. Brooks called attention to a discrepancy in some of the statistics presented by Mr. Ransom in his address. According to these which Mr. Ransom quoted in his speech the number of cattle per capita in 1870 and likewise in 1890 was less than we have at the present time. According to his interpretation there are

periods of expansion and contraction in the cattle business as in everything else. The apparent discrepancy which was brought out in the discussion was that even during this period when the number of cattle was less per capita than at the present time large numbers of cattle were exported, whereas at the present time much less is available for export. There is some explanation to this apparent discrepancy in a point brought out by Geo. E. Hopper of Manhattan. The cattle slaughtered in the early days did not carry nearly so much meat as the cattle slaughtered at the present time. The number of head of cattle imported does not entirely cover the case. A great change in the matter of home consumption has been brought about by the increase in the refrigerator service, cold storage warehouses and other methods of up to date distribution. These refrigerator cars have made it possible to place high quality beef in every little market over the country at all times of the year. This was impossible under conditions of distribution prevailing in the early days.

In further discussions of this matter of statistics it was brought out that we have given far too little attention in this country to careful computations of what we grow or raise. The tendency has been to put statistics to the base use of the grain gambler in the large cities. As one speaker said, "The sooner we can close all these gambling shops the sooner we will be able to get down to sound, reliable statistics."



THE HOG HOLDS KEY TO MEAT SITUATION.—CAN PRODUCE TWICE AS MUCH MEAT FROM A BUSHEL OF GRAIN AS STEER.—HIS ANNUAL INCREASE IS FROM 500 PER CENT TO A POSSIBLE 1500 PER CENT.

of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers. They are the first, however, to increase production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns. The great shortage of meat producing animals which the estimates show exists, indicates that the business has not been profitable to the producers. If this were not true the farmers and stock men would undoubtedly have increased their herds of meat producing animals. It should not be forgotten that these estimated average values of meat animals is based on farm value or prices received on the farm and not the wholesale prices or retail prices paid by consumers. Just what the difference should be between the price at the farm and the cost of the consumer is not definitely known. This cost to the consumer must of course include the cost of production on the farm, the cost of transporting of the live animals and the cost of the manufacture of various kinds of meat products and last, the cost of marketing and distributing the manufactured products to the consumer. At the present time it is practically impossible to furnish definite estimates on these various items.

There has been more interest taken in the growing and production of beef cattle recently than for some years past. It is evident that the general rule stated above is in operation, and that producers respond quickly to the prospect of realizing better prices for products. In the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram annual review it is pointed out that the calf

receipts at the Kansas City market had fallen off eight per cent. A compilation was presented at the recent meeting of the National Live Stock Association showing the marketing of calves at the five principal western markets last year were 20 per cent lighter than in 1912. This would seem to indicate that a large proportion of the calves were being retained on the farms or ranches or were being shipped back instead of being taken by the packing houses. The conclusion to be drawn from these figures would seem to be that there is a general tendency for the stockmen of the country to increase the breeding herds, or in other words to get into the business of growing more cattle.

The stimulus of possible future profits to come from the growing of cattle is a far more effective method of handling this business than to legislate against the slaughter of calves as has been suggested at various times.

The rural mail carriers of Kansas, or for that matter of other states, will not get the substantial increase in pay for which they were hoping. The post office appropriation bill, however, will give them an increase of \$50 a year. An amendment giving the carriers \$250 a year for the upkeep of their outfits was ruled out on a point of order, and so was not even submitted to a vote. The rural mail deliverymen of Kansas, in common with those of other states, have made an extended and thorough campaign for an increased allowance.



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FREE Send 10 cents and we will send a full-size 10 cent cut of "PIPER" and a handsome leather pouch **FREE**. The tobacco, the pouch and mailing expenses will cost us 20c and we are glad to spend the money to get you to try "PIPER" just once. We know that once you have started, you will become a permanent friend of this wonderfully wholesome, healthful and satisfying tobacco.

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FREE BOOK on How To Increase Cream Separator Profits



THIS is the most important and valuable dairy book printed for a long time—and it is absolutely free. It is important because it tells exactly how you are now losing cream and butter money every day by turning the crank of your cream separator at the wrong speed. It is a valuable book because it tells also how you can save all this cream and butter money by using the greatest dairy invention of the age—the

Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators

The Stewart Speed Indicator is an instrument to be mounted on the crankshaft of your separator (see illustration). Its dial is marked from 1 to 65, and as you turn the crank this dial shows exactly how many revolutions per minute you are turning. You can then operate at the precise number of revolutions marked on the crankshaft. If you don't turn the handle correctly, then you are losing butter-fat and money.

Nels Anderson, Wisconsin, Writes:

"I have been using the Stewart Speed Indicator and my separator runs lots better. It skims better than it ever did. If I could not get one like it, I would not sell it for any price. Several of my neighbors have seen it and they think it about the best they have ever seen of its kind." Tests made at Purdue Experiment Station showed that one dairyman with 20 cows lost \$24.10 in one year by turning his separator crank the wrong speed—he guessed at it. Another dairyman with eight cows writes that he lost \$18.50 in one month by guessing at the speed he turned his separator. No human being can turn the handle of his separator the right number of times unless he has a Stewart Speed Indicator, which shows him exactly the number of turns he is making to the minute.

Fits Any Separator—\$10—30 Days Trial

No matter what make cream separator you own, the Stewart Speed Indicator will fit it. Just tell the name of your separator, its number, and the year it was made. The Stewart Speed Indicator will be furnished on a special shaft for that separator—all for \$10. (If you own a De Laval, then no extra crankshaft is necessary). If it does not increase your cream production, send it back within 30 days and your money will be returned to you. Order from your dealer or direct from us.

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What a pleasure to see the rich yield of your best milkers! But how about the poor milker; have you given her the proper chance? Chances are some part of her system is run down and Nature is using all her energy to sustain life and a semblance of health.

Healthy cows can use all their vigor to perform the natural functions of production—and most backward cows can be made healthy by sensible treatment. KOW-KURE, the great cow remedy, is a wonderful cure and preventive of such cow diseases as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth and Barrenness; also cures Bunches, Milk Fever, Scouring, Red Water and Lost Appetite.

Kow-Kure is strictly a medicine, not a "stock food." It makes the cow thrive on Nature's food by toning up the digestive and genital organs. Buy a 50c box and use according to directions on your poor producers. Sold in 50c and \$1 packages by feed dealers and druggists. Write for our free publication "Cow Diseases."

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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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SEE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR POULTRY breeders' printing elsewhere in these columns.

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buy the New Butter-Fly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost. It saves in cream. Postal orders free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)

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Cow Testing in Wisconsin

*Kansas Has the Same Opportunity and
Need for Testing Cows as Wisconsin*

KANSAS FARMER has in these columns printed much about the advantages of and the necessity for cow-testing. Herein have appeared the results of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association and the opinions of farm dairymen who are members of that association. It has also printed in the same columns the results accomplished by individual farmers who have tested their own herds. The several figures and reports are the strongest argument in favor of testing cows. The tax commission record for Kansas shows 809,000 milk cows. It is not extravagant to say that within a three-year period the annual product of Kansas' dairy herds could be doubled without increasing the number of cows, if the tests were applied and the good cows known from the poor cows and if the heifer calves of the good cows and from a dairy-bred sire should replace the poorer cows. In Wisconsin there is a large number of cow-testing associations and below is the address of W. H. Clark, a farm dairyman, before the Wisconsin State Farmers' Institute, in March, 1913. Also is reported the discussion following his address. This will prove as interesting and as instructive to the farmers of Kansas as if the article had been written especially for them.

"COW-TESTING is the base if not the most important subject of the dairy business, as so much hinges on this subject. We would think a merchant negligent indeed if he should buy a stock of goods without an account of the sales of such, or the cost of same, but most of us are doing this very thing; we are keeping cows year after year without knowing how much they produce or how much it costs to produce it. There is only one way to know these things and that is to weigh and test the milk and weigh the feed the cow consumes.

"For the average farmer, the best way to do this work is to organize a co-operative cow-testing association. There are now fifteen testing associations in the state, testing over six thousand cows. In order to secure an association, a company of farmers get together and organize, usually with about twenty-six members. This will give one day each month to each member.

THE VALUE OF THE TEST.

"There are many things to commend the test. While it does not take the place of an official test, it does enable a member to weed out and discard unprofitable cows and thus enable him to intelligently select the foundation for a better herd. It also encourages better feeding and better care of cows.

"I know of one farmer who owned a well bred herd but had not been feeding as well as he really knew how, possibly for the lack of a little encouragement or inspiration, such as a farmers' institute gives. A testing association was organized in his neighborhood and he entered his herd. For a few years previous to this his cows had been producing about two hundred pounds of butter fat per cow. After he had begun testing and got his business on a business basis, he saw it paid to feed well and to take good care of his cows, and by doing this he raised the butter fat production of his herd to 308 pounds of fat per cow, or 100 pounds of fat more per cow than the year previous.

"This work gave him courage to enter the Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition. By studying a balanced ration and feeding each cow according to her individual requirements, he raised the average butter fat production another 100 pounds per cow, or, in other words, doubled the butter fat production of his herd in two years' time, brought about mainly by the testing association and applying the teaching it taught.

"A member of another association made an average per cow for his first year's work of 3,547 pounds of milk and 152 pounds of butter fat. He culled out some boarders and the second year he raised the milk production 1,000 pounds and the fat to 195 pounds. He again culled and the third year his average production was 6,165 pounds of milk and 265 pounds of fat, an increase of nearly double the milk and 113 pounds of fat per cow. This was worth about thirty-four dollars. It cost nine dollars more for feed the third year than it did the first, so he made twenty-five dollars net profit more per cow for a dollar's worth of knowledge.

SOME THINGS WHICH THE ASSOCIATION ENCOURAGES.

"To organize a successful association, at least four hundred cows must be signed, and one dollar a cow per year is charged for each cow entered in the test. This amount is for the salary of the tester.

"The tester should be a man capable of figuring a balanced ration and practical enough to advise the feeding of a dairy herd if required to do so. In

some cases he has made out a ration or feeding standard for different members, changing the ration as required, and in that way brought up the average production of the herd materially.

"He has also encouraged the breeding to pure-bred sires, and in one locality where I am told there were only two pure-bred sires at the beginning of the association, at the end of three years nearly every member was using a pure-bred sire.

WHAT A RECORD MAY MEAN.

"Every breeder should make an authenticated yearly test. The public is demanding tests, and at the prices paid for good stock at the present time the buyer should demand a test.

"The matter of testing a cow adds greatly to her value. Before I began testing my herd, I sold four head to a neighbor at \$150 each and offered him another cow at the same price. He did not take her. I gave her an official test and when she had completed it I sold her to the same man for \$275, making \$125 extra for an established record.

"It makes a lot of difference when one is selling a calf if he can say, 'The sire of this calf has a certain number of daughters with official records, and its dam has a record and her dam a record,' and possibly the great dam a record. Then we have a calf that is worth much more than one without such an established record and we have a right to demand more for him.

"It is a whole lot more satisfactory to go along a string of cows and be able to say, 'This one makes so much butter,' and right along the line the same way. It is also much more satisfactory to your buyer to examine a detailed report of an official or established record than to hear one say, 'This is the best cow in the state,' or, 'She will give a bushel of milk and would beat that great record cow a mile if I would only feed her as that cow was fed.'

"The testing of cows teaches one to feed better, to feed a balanced ration, and look more to the details of the work. He takes better care of his cows, looking to their comfort, and it teaches him kindness. When a cow is approached by her attendant and she expects a whack over the back or a kick, she is very nervous. A cow disturbed in any manner is not going to do her best. Milk stools, forks and shovel handles cost money, but kindness does not cost a cent. Usually a thing that costs nothing is not worth much, but when you sit down to milk a cow and she has no fear of you and turns her head to lick your shoulders and tries to tell you that you are the best calf she ever had, you can figure that kindness is a thing that pays well in dollars and cents and pays big for all the effort it costs.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WISCONSIN.

"Just think what we are doing in this great state of Wisconsin, the leading dairy state in the Union, where the average production of our cows is only about 170 pounds of butter a year. Isn't there a lot of room for improvement? There are thousands of now unprofitable cows that would make three hundred or more pounds of fat in a year if their owners only knew they were worth feeding.

"The only way to find these cows is to test them. Test them for a whole year, then another year, and so on. Closely estimate the feed and charge each cow up with what she consumes. It is not great records that alone should place the value on our cows, but it is what is left after the expense of

the feed is paid. It is what we have left that counts.

"Let us go after this testing business in earnest and put Wisconsin far in advance of her sister states. Denmark has brought the production of her cows from 136 pounds of fat in 1896 to 252 pounds at the present time. Every farmer is testing in that country. If we would get at this work as systematically as Denmark has done, the world would be looking to Wisconsin for good cows and breeding stock."

DISCUSSION.

A Member.—In our country we could not afford to hire a man to weigh the milk and feed every day.

Mr. Clark.—The test is just for one day in the month. The milk is sampled and weighed just one day, and it only costs you one dollar a year for every cow you have entered in this test. You are getting that work done by this expert, who knows exactly how to do it, cheaper than you can afford to do it yourself. It is his business to come and do it one day each month, whether you are busy or not. That is one of the nice things about it.

A Member.—Couldn't this organization also benefit the farmer by helping him sell his surplus stock? He could let the state headquarters know and through that get a chance to sell his stock.

Mr. Clark.—The great benefit is to establish a record. Just a short time ago there was a sale held in Platteville

lished a record, to the same man for \$275, and he said he considered her a cheaper cow at that price than the one I gave him before she was tested.

Mr. Imrie.—A great advantage of it is that you know your best cows and it enables you to select the best heifers from your best cows to keep up your herd. That is a great point of value to the man who is grading up his stock.

Mr. Aderhold.—Does this testing association enable the farmer to learn more about feeding from that man who does the testing?

Mr. Clark.—It has almost everything to do with it. You see if he feeds his cows and keeps a record of this work, that is, the amount and the kind of feed he feeds, he can see by referring to the book just what he is doing, just what he has accomplished, so if he feeds a little more of a certain kind of feed he can see whether it pays him or not. It is an encouragement to feed better. It gives you a greater interest in each cow; you will begin to look her up, her tests and capacities, and to study what will constitute a balanced ration for her.

Mr. Jacobs.—There is one point about this we hardly like to mention as much as we should, and yet it is very important, and that is finding out the class of cows that are not paying their board. Without giving them that test, we are liable to be keeping such cows from year to year, and not only that, but we are pretty apt to be raising calves from those cows, and if like begets like, we

Some Facts About Humus

BY L. E. CALL, PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

HUMUS is the chief source of supply of nitrogen. Humus, when decaying, makes available plant food from the store of unavailable plant food in the soil.

Humus acts as a sponge and increases the water-holding capacity of the soil.

Humus makes the soil more mellow and granular.

Humus binds together the soil particles and thus prevents the soil from drifting by wind and washing by rain.

Humus permits air to enter heavy clay soils more readily.

Humus makes the soil darker in color.

Humus furnishes food for countless numbers of bacteria that are beneficial for plant growth.

in which a number of grade cows were sold. They had had a test like this one of which I have told you and they had established records in this test. Those cows sold on an average for \$124 apiece, and I believe the record had a great deal to do with their selling for that price. There are many ways in which the farmer would be benefited by this test.

Mr. Wyatt.—Of what value is this to the ordinary farmer who is breeding up a grade herd?

Mr. Clark.—It is a great advantage, for this reason. He can select his most profitable cows to build up his entire future herd on. He can throw out the unprofitable ones, because he knows each individual and he knows her average test. He knows all about her, and it enables him to bring up a herd much more intelligently than he can otherwise do.

Superintendent McKerrow.—And will it not in many cases double the price of the individual cow that shows a good working average?

Mr. Clark.—Certainly; not only double, but oftentimes he can treble the price by knowing absolutely what she can do. I will refer to one of our own cows. We did not think she was much of a cow; in fact, we did not think a great deal of her. We put her on the test and I did not think she would qualify to the registry of merit, but I fixed a sort of schedule for her to go by and I said if she would make thirty-six pounds of fat per month for ten months, not go below thirty-six pounds any time for ten months, that possibly she would make the forty pounds which she had to do in the remaining two months to qualify—she had to make 400 pounds. As a matter of fact, the highest butter fat production for any one month was 41 pounds. Now, that is not anything big at all. Well, she didn't go below the thirty-six pounds any month, and the last day of the year, the 365th, she gave sixteen pounds of milk and nine-tenths of a pound of fat, and in the course of the year's time she gave 431 pounds of fat. We had not begun to appreciate this cow until we gave her the test, and she is worth a whole lot more money today than she was before we tested her. I sold several head of cattle to a neighbor and priced him a certain cow at \$150. He left her. I gave her a year's test and sold the same cow after she had estab-

are going to perpetuate that kind of a cow in our herd; instead of getting rid of her when she dies, we are going to have another one like her, and we will keep that up forever, unless we test some time.

Mr. Michels.—For a number of years I have had considerable to do with the testing of cows myself, and I found out that when you approach a farmer, in nine cases out of ten he is very sure that he knows his own cows, he knows which is his best cow, when by testing, at the end of the year he would find he is often mistaken. The cow that yields the biggest flow of milk for a short time, in nine cases out of ten, is usually one of the poorest cows in the herd. It is the cow that gives not such a very large amount at any one time, but the cow that Mr. Clark gave us as an illustration that shows the biggest record at the end of the year. In my work I had all breeds of cows, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, all kinds. In one year I tested over three hundred cows—this was before the Dairyman's Association took this up, and it was pretty hard to get the farmers interested to take up these tests, because most of the farmers seemed to think they knew which were their best cows without any test.

Mr. Martiny.—Another good feature of this system is that it inclines the farmer to put his operations upon a business basis all through, so he knows exactly what he is doing.

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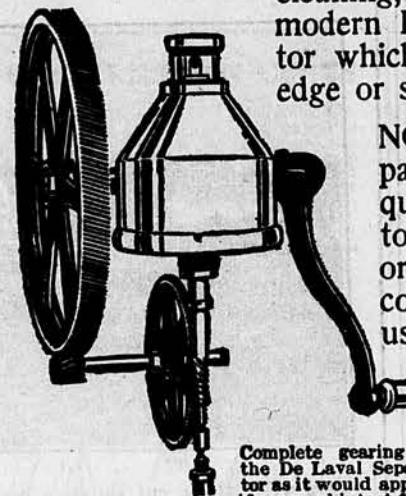
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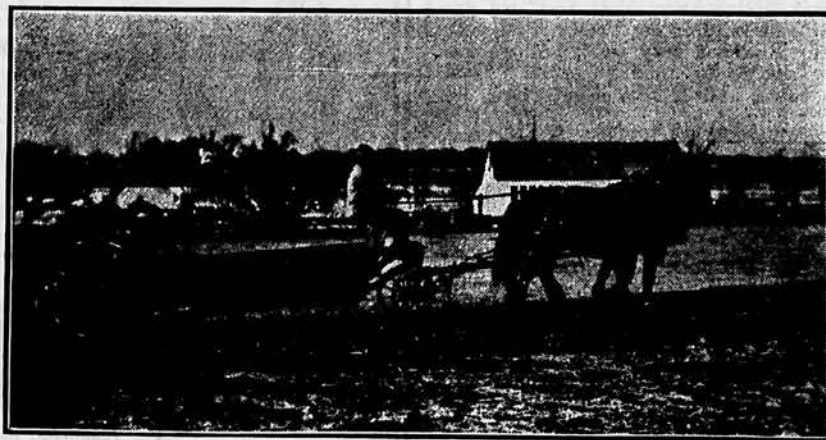
Address by W. A. Cochel, Before Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

BEEF cattle have always been used to consume the surplus products of farming and to turn into profitable form those crops which would otherwise have comparatively little value. When we were producing more corn in the United States than was needed to supply the ordinary markets it was the proud boast of many feeders that their steers were consuming one-half bushel per head daily. Under present conditions the same men are proud of the fact that they are able to make an equal number of pounds of beef by so supplementing the corn that one peck will replace the half bushel formerly used.

During the same period hay was of little value, the markets usually oversupplied and the demand only moderate, hence no particular effort was made to feed it judiciously. Corn was husked from the field and many an acre of

doubtful whether corn can be grown profitably for the grain alone when so large a proportion of the feeding value of the crop is wasted.

When cattle are raised as a business, grass must be the basis of feeding. It is now customary to winter cattle in such manner that they weigh little, if any, more in the spring than in the fall. The growth of kafir and the construction of silos, in which to handle this crop, will make it possible to secure the same sort of gains in winter as in summer, so that a steer will grow beef throughout his entire life, rather than performing this function only on grass. In this way it will be possible to market our range cattle as two-year-olds at the same weight as is generally secured in three-year-old form. This will add materially to the carrying capacity of the land and help to prevent the tre-



THE above cut shows a manure spreader at work on the college farm at Manhattan. Winter handling of cattle always results in converting into manure much of the low-grade roughage of the farm. According to Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins, a ton of air dry feed and bedding, used in the proportion of three to one, will produce about 1½ tons of average fresh manure containing 25 per cent of dry matter and 75 per cent water. This manure, on the basis of the potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid it contains, at commercial prices is worth from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per ton. Allowing for the various losses that occur, the agricultural value of ordinary farm manure is given by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station as \$1.65 per ton when applied at the rate of twelve tons per acre every four years in the rotation. These figures are the results of actual field trials. Great losses occur from improper handling. At Cornell University an experiment showed that a pile of manure worth \$5.48 depreciated to \$2.03 as a result of five months exposure.

All things considered, the hauling of manure to fields and spreading as produced gives best results. This should be the practice on every live stock farm. Handled in this manner the keeping of cattle furnishes a quick method of returning to the soil much of the fertility removed in the crops, as well as providing a profitable market for the low-grade roughage of the farm.

stalks sold for 25 cents, or was worthless. Feeders began first to limit the grain ration, then to pay some attention to reducing the amount of hay, using substitutes for each that would produce the same result at less expense.

The silo has resulted in a tremendous saving of both grain and roughage, making available for use thousands of tons of cornstalks which would otherwise have been a complete waste. The by-products of the mills furnish bran, shorts, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, hominy feed, germ oil meal, gluten feed, peanut cake and rice products. In addition, the brewery and distillery grains are by-products largely used in dairy communities. Beet pulp and molasses are greatly appreciated in sections near the older sugar factories. Alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and sweet clover are comparatively new forage crops brought into profitable use. Twenty years ago few of these were known at all. Recently they have come into general use because of the increased market value of the crops which were formerly used for beef production.

It is probable that increased population in the next few years will have a material influence upon the value of corn, because of the surplus which is now fed being used directly as a human food. The result will be that beef cattle will be largely used to convert roughage and grass into meat. There are thousands of acres of wheat grown in Western Kansas from which the straw is burned immediately after harvest. This practice will be discontinued, or the wheat grower will be forced out of business. In the eastern part of the state the same kind of waste occurs in the corn fields from year to year. It is

menous losses that have so frequently occurred in past winters.

In order to handle this roughage to good advantage it will be necessary to produce a type of cattle with large capacity and especially fitted to produce fat from grass and forage crops, rather than from concentrated feeds. They may not be quite so attractive in form as the highly fitted show animal of today, but they will be equally as attractive on the farm where they will turn into profit those by-products of grain growing which now have little or no value.

If alfalfa can also be grown it will be possible by the use of silage, alfalfa and grass, to produce cattle that will classify as good killers rather than feeders, without the use of any grain whatever. In this way the cost of grain can be largely reduced or eliminated, the land become more productive and pastures will be improved, all of which will add materially to the total beef supply of the state.

A farmer in Labette County has for a number of years gathered hedge balls in the fall and scattered them out on a high spot of ground to avoid as much moisture as possible so they would dry out instead of rotting. By the following fall the balls would be dry and hard and make the finest kind of fuel, giving out much heat and burning for a considerable time. Others have tried the experiment and are pleased with the results. This is not generally known among the farmers whose hedges are often filled with balls, and they can be put to this use until science finds a more valuable means for their use.

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By L. H. COBB for KANSAS FARMER

VERY few flower beds on the lawn, especially if the lawn is large, is more popular than the canna bed. Sometimes they are planted alone, but usually they are surrounded by some lower plant with either brilliant colored foliage or flowers. I suppose salvia is used for this purpose more than any other plant, because it is about the right height, its foliage is somewhat in contrast with the canna foliage, and the flowers are as brilliant as a dazzling mass of scarlet can be. Most of the red cannas have flowers that harmonize well with the flowers of the salvia, though the bright red of the salvia against the tropic foliage of the canna is the real attraction about this combination. Often this combination is supplemented by a row of scarlet geraniums outside the salvia. The compact mass of geranium leaves contrasts well with the lighter foliage of the salvia and luxuriant tropic foliage of the cannas.

The canna bed should be spaded very deep and made very rich. Cannas are

gross feeders, and you can hardly get the soil too rich for them. For a single clump of cannas with one row of some other plant around it the bed should be about four feet in diameter, and three feet more in diameter for each additional row of cannas you want to plant around the center. One row of cannas around the center clump and a row of salvia is the most popular size. Such a bed would require seven cannas and a dozen and a half salvias. A Pennsylvania canna in the center and six Chas. Hendersons or Mad. Croys around it will be a good combination, for the Pennsylvania is a tall orchid flowering variety, and the other two are dwarf, yet taller than the salvia. The row of cannas should be eighteen inches outside the center, and the plants should be eighteen inches apart in the row. Plant the salvia in a row eighteen inches outside the row of cannas, and the plants a foot apart. The cannas will grow better and be more even if started early in pots and set out in May. (Continued on Page 25.)

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No. 5872—Ladies' Skirt: Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. The skirt closes at the left side and is made with the high waistline. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The pattern, No. 5872, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 5942—Ladies' Shirtdress: Linen, madras or China silk can be used to make this shirtdress. The waist closes at the front and is made with a tuck at each shoulder. The collar is detachable. The pattern, No. 5942, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 5688—Ladies' Dress: Linen, gingham or percale can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of contrasting material. The dress is made with a side front closing. Short sleeves and a low neck are used. The pattern, No. 5688, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and one yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6061—Misses' and Small Women's Dress: This dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores and can be made with either the empire or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6061, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material and 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 5717—Children's Dress: This dress is just the thing for the small girl who attends school. It closes at the left side of the front. The long or short sleeves can be used. The skirt is gathered and attached to the waist with a belt. The pattern, No. 5717, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 4817—Boys' Suit: Serge or linen can be used for this suit, with the collar of contrasting material. The suit closes at the front and is made with a removable shield. The trousers are made without a fly and can be finished with elastic leg bands or elastics. The pattern, No. 4817, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 5496—Girl's Dress: Serge, cheviot or linen can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and is made with short sleeves. The body and sleeve section are in one. The pattern provides for a removable shield. The pattern, No. 5496, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

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Get one and beat your neighbors' hatches and make more money. The Rayo boosts profits, slashes expense, cuts out the drudgery, over-old-style, lamp-on-the-side machines. Requires only 1 filling to hatch. Runs on 1 gal. of oil; others use 5 gals. Runs with little attention; others need constant looking after. The Rayo does all its work automatically. Hundreds of experienced poultrymen will have no other machine. Beginners sure of success. Low, direct, freight prepaid prices to all.

All Three FREE

Money-Making Book and sample of first and only Patent Hatching Chart free to everybody on request. Complete chart and \$1.50 Hygro-meter free to all new Rayo purchasers. Ask for Book No. 14. It tells how to Turn Eggs Into Chickens Into Dollars.

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Reliable Winfield Trees

Fruit Trees,
Shades,
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WINFIELD, KANSAS.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN.
Our Specialties for 1914: Riley's Favorite Pedigreed Field Corn—This corn has superior breeding qualities and the greatest amount of shelled corn to cob. Small cob, deep grains, rich yellow. A great yielder. Just the corn to fatten your stock. Boone County White—The best white corn ever originated. The largest yielding corn ever planted. Has won more first premiums than all other white corn put together. A great fodder producer, a splendid ensilage corn. Other varieties are Reid's Yellow Dent and Imp. Leaning. Send for 1914 circular. Write today. **JAMES RILEY & SON, The Originators, Thorntown, Ind.**

THIS MACHINE forced the old hen to give up her hatching job. It also made the other incubator chaps sit up and take notice.



EMIL OCHSNER, Box 15, Sutton, Neb.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1601 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

STANDARD POULTRY

TURKEYS. GEESE. DUCKS.
Let us save you money on stock and eggs for hatching. We have lots of stock of the different varieties of standard poultry for breeding and show purposes. Write for description and prices. Address

W. F. HOLCOMB, Nebraska Poultry Co.,
Clay Center, Neb.

Plans and specifications of pure air poultry house sent FREE.

WHITE SCOURS CAN IT BE CURED?

CHICK LIFE REMEDY COMPANY,
Clay Center, Kansas,
About their Portable Brooders.

PFILE'S 65 Varieties
Land and Water Fowl. Each raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1914. Write Henry Pfile, Box 634, Freeport, Ill.

43 VARIETIES—Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Water Fowl. Incubators, feed and supplies. Catalog, 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. D. R., Kirkwood, Mo.

COW PEAS Write for SAMPLES and Prices. Address **JAS. S. EVANS & SONS, Vandalia, Illinois.**

POULTRY



The hatching question now engages the chief attention of the poultryman.

The price of eggs seems to go up and down according to the weather. If the weather stays warm for a spell, the price of eggs come down. Then comes a cold period and the price goes up. It is the eternal "supply and demand" that governs the prices.

It is much easier to keep chickens in good health, than it is to cure them after they get sick. If you keep plenty of grit, charcoal and oyster shells before your fowls, so they can get them when they need them; you will need no hospital for sick birds.

Some people seem to think that if they are watering their chickens once a day, that that is all they require. But it is not enough by any means, and especially is this so when the water is frozen half the time.

Remember that your whole season's labor depends on the kind of work you are now doing in the poultry yards. See that you make no mistakes now, and you will have no occasion for regrets later.

A correspondent from Clay Center, Kansas, writes: "Having heard so much all this winter about the egg famine, and as we have experienced no such misfortune, decided to write you what our flock of 300 hens has done for us this past month. Besides what we have used for ourselves, we have sold \$54.58 worth of eggs in 31 days."

The comb is a good indicator of a fowl's health. If it is bright red you may know that the bird is in good health, and if a hen, that she is probably laying. If the comb is very pale or white it is an indication that the hen is out of condition and should be attended to. It is well to look the fowls over occasionally and note the conditions so that sick ones may be separated at once.

Many chicks will be hatched before the warm weather comes and there will be many a freeze before such chicks will be out of danger. Every early hatched chick that you can raise to maturity will be valuable, but you cannot save them unless you give them extra care when a cold spell comes. Changeable weather affects the health of a chick very quickly and it must have protection when cold weather strikes it. Keep the early chicks growing without a setback, and you will have pullets that will commence to lay early next fall.

Will some one please give a recipe in KANSAS FARMER, for chickens that have a running at the nose and some have a wheezing in their throat.—WILMORE.

This seems to be a common cold, and kerosene oil will often cure it. Put the oil in a sewing machine oil can and squirt it into the nostrils and in the slit in top of the chicken's mouth. If the cold seems severe give the fowl a one-half-grain capsule of quine once a day for three or four days. Another good cure is peroxide of hydrogen. Use the same as the kerosene. To prevent colds and keep roup at bay, put enough permanganate of potash in the drinking water to give it a slight reddish color.

Seventy-six Dozen Eggs in January.

We have a flock of 97 R. C. R. I. Red hens. We feed them one gallon of wheat each morning, well buried in a litter of straw, and a gallon of corn each evening. They have separated milk before them each day until noon and have access to plenty of water and oyster shells all the time.

Our hen house is old with large cracks in the roof allowing plenty of ventilation, but the sides are well banked with straw so as to permit no draughts. There is a small scratching pen eight by nine feet where the hens get all their morning feed in straw. We never allow the hens to get out when there is frost or snow on the ground. When they are kept in more than half the day, they are fed a gallon of oats at noon. They are also given two or three fresh rab-

bits during the month. During January this flock laid 916 eggs or an average of 29½ eggs per day. Every hen is well and busy and each week they are gaining in number of eggs.

At this date, February 3, they are laying 48 to 50 eggs per day.—J. M. STUTZMAN, Conway, Kan.

Facts About Farm Chickens.

The conditions of poultry raising on the farm are indicated by the replies of more than seven hundred Indiana farmers to letters sent them by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station. Various questions were asked concerning the kind of chickens kept and the care and success. Following are some of the findings as published in a circular of the station:

Of 704 replies, 568 said that poultry was kept as a side issue; 101 as a means of livelihood, and 35 as both.

Pure-bred fowls were kept by 313; part of the flock pure-bred, 117; 270 not pure-bred.

Plymouth Rocks predominated by a large majority, Leghorns being next, then Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, in the order named.

The shed type of poultry house was used by 335; gable, 255; combination, 48; hip, 10.

The earth floor led in popularity, 358 using this kind; 105 concrete; 135 boards, and 40 gravel.

Incubators were used by 263, hens by 437; brooders were used by 192; hens by 442.

White diarrhea was reported by 210 out of 671 replies.

In reply to this question, Do you separate males from the flock except during the breeding season, for the purpose of getting infertile eggs? but 74 out of 691 reported they did.

As to joining a co-operative association for marketing poultry and eggs, 305 reported yes, 120 no, and 158 doubtful.

General purpose fowls were favored by 265, egg producers by 87 and meat fowls by 8.

"Do you believe your fowls pay you well?" Yes, 462; no, 80; fairly, 130; do not know, 4.

Packing Eggs for Hatching.

That eggs for hatching purposes should be packed more carefully than eggs for commercial use, all breeders will agree, but whether they all do it is an open question. We fear that many of them are careless in their packing, or at least in too much of a hurry when shipping the eggs, or we should not hear so many complaints of broken eggs. Many poultry breeders ship their eggs in patent egg carriers, or paper cartons. This is often done because it takes less time to slip the eggs into these receptacles than to pack them in excelsior and ship in baskets. We have had excellent success in shipping this way, and have received eggs in better shape when packed in baskets than in any other way. One reason is that express messengers are more careful in handling a basket than a box and they cannot pile them on top of each other as they do boxes or packages. The manner in which we pack eggs for hatching is very simple. We take a common splint basket, place a layer of excelsior in the bottom, then take each egg and roll a wad of excelsior around it and pack them snugly in the basket. We place a layer of excelsior on the top of the basket then place a cover of muslin over it, sewed down to the sides with twine. The eggs invariably reach their destination in good condition.

Agricultural experts tell us that thousands upon thousands of commercial eggs are broken in transit every year when shipped in the ordinary case of thirty dozen eggs in paper compartments. Is it any wonder then that eggs for hatching arrive in poor condition when packed virtually in the same way as eggs for commerce? But even commercial eggs can be so packed as to go thousands of miles without any being broken. This was demonstrated last week at a meeting of the Butter and Egg Exchange and representatives of railroads at Pittsburgh, Pa. W. S. Reid, freight claim agent of the Wabash railroad, explained that with proper packing eggs might be shipped thousands of miles without damage to them, and he showed that the Wabash railroad, under

—Let the Winners Of Eight World's Championship Hatching Contests Tell You How To Succeed

In my great Free Book "HATCHING FACTS" the winners of the Belle City's Eight World's Championship Hatches tell the story of their money making, prize winning success with the Belle City in their own words. The book has scores and scores of success stories by Belle City owners. More than a quarter of a million poultry raisers use my

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Freight Prepaid 10 Years' Guarantee
1.3 Months' Home Test

I'll Start You and Keep You Going Right in the POULTRY Business

My World-famous high-quality incubators and brooders, and my Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you!

SUCCESSFUL

Incubators and Brooders

are made right, and with the free advice and lessons I give my customers, no one can possibly fail to make biggest hatches of strongest chicks. Write me. A postal brings all facts, book, prices and proposition. "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—sent for 10c. Successful Grain Growers furnish green food, make hens lay in winter. Ask about my high grade poultry—all leading varieties.

J. G. Gilcrest, Pres.
Dee Melrose Incubator Co.
62 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

CHICKEN LICE

All old chickens have lice unless regular preventive measures are used. With one application of Lee's Lice Killer I have often taken \$50 or more lice by actual count from a hen whose owner thought his hens had no lice. Chickens cannot do well infested with vermin of any kind, and the easiest and best way to get rid of them is by the use of Lee's Lice Killer, a liquid. Applied under the fowls—to roosts, etc.; never directly to their bodies. No dusting, dipping or greasing. 35c, 60c and \$1.00 cans. Sold by leading dealers. Send for latest poultry book and new pamphlets.

GEO. H. LEE CO.,
964 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Lee's Lice Powder is handy where a powder is preferred. Lee's Germoxone is the best poultry medicine.

Seed Corn 100% Safe

Start every hill in the field with corn that you are positively sure is 100% good.

Ideal Testers

give every kernel the same test. Write us—learn the ideal way—more efficient than any ever known. Iowa alone has 5000 in use. Shipped on approval—freight prepaid. Write today. **NATHAN, MFG. CO., 1727 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.**

Hill's Evergreens Grow

Best for windbreaks. Protect crops and stock. Keep house and barn warmer—save fuel—save feed. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery-grown—low priced. Get Hill's free illustrated greenbook and list of Great Bargain Offers—from \$4.50 up per Thousand. 50 years experience. World's largest growers. Write. **D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc., Evergreen**
221 Cedar St., Dundee, Ill. Specialists.

GUARANTEED SEED CORN.

Reid's pure-bred Yellow Dent, Iowa Silver Mine, Iowa Yellow Dent, Early Boone County White, Bloody Butcher, and old-fashioned Calico. Grown in the famous corn valley of the Nishnabotna River in Southwestern Iowa. None better. Germination, 98 and 100 per cent. Prices, \$1.75 per bushel for shelled and graded seed, \$2.50 for selected ear seed in crates. We ship on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for catalog and free samples. **Botna Valley Seed Company, Box 114, Lewis, Iowa.**

the present rules for the inspection of eggs, had cut down the amount of its claims for broken eggs 93 per cent in a year.

At the meeting a case of eggs taken from a consignment of fifty, shipped 6,400 miles from a small town in Russia by rail to a seaport town, thence by boat to Rotterdam, to New York City and by rail to Pittsburgh, was opened, unpacked and repacked and directed to Los Angeles, Cal. The case will be returned to Pittsburgh from Los Angeles. The journey of the eggs is being made as an experiment.

The case as it reached Pittsburgh comprised two sections, each holding sixty dozen of eggs. A layer of excelsior was packed at the bottom of each section and laid between each layer of eggs and

as we handle them, at the top with the best paying poultry of today.—E. A. ECKHARDT, Towanda, Kansas.

The Log Road Drag.

Care should be taken to make the road drag so light that one man can lift it with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium-sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and the shifting position of the operator than a heavier one. The log should be from seven to ten feet long, and from eight to ten inches in diameter. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed

Movable Schools for Women Now

ANY community, whether it has had a movable school for women before or not, may have another this spring. A room large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend must be furnished, and every member desiring to take the instruction must pay a small amount toward helping to defray the school's expense. The attendance at any school is not limited.

Each demonstration school sent out from the college this spring will carry its own equipment for demonstrating. The schools, each in charge of a domestic science expert, will stop one week at every place. It is planned to make it easier this year for women to attend the schools by dividing the work of every day into sections. By this method a woman need not spend an entire day at the school, as heretofore required, and she will not miss any of the instruction by this change. If desired the instruction will be given chiefly by demonstration rather than by individual work. Courses are given in cooking, sewing and home decoration, and home management.

Nearly one thousand Kansas women who could not go to college have learned new ideas in home making from the movable schools conducted in the spring months of the last few years by the Agricultural College. Preparations are now being made to enlarge this part of the extension work this spring. Miss Frances L. Brown, in charge of home economics in the extension division, has announced that every village in Kansas that desires a movable school in cooking, sewing and home management, can have one. If Miss Brown and her four assistants cannot take care of the work, more help will be drafted from the college division of home economics.

a thick padding of excelsior was placed over the top layer of eggs before the cover was nailed on the case. The boards were thick and of heavy timber. Inspection of the fifty cases showed that none of the eggs had been cracked or broken.

This shows what proper packing will do for commercial eggs, and it also ought to show what careful packing can do when shipping eggs for hatching. Poultry breeders are paid a price for their eggs for hatching that is way above that of commercial eggs; paid a price in fact that warrants the purchaser in demanding that they be packed in the best possible way. Let us try and be a little more careful in our manner of packing.

Poultry That Pays Me Best.

The success one has with poultry will depend largely on the attention that has been given for a period of years to the mating, hatching and feeding of the flock. The system of incubation and raising of chicks has a good deal to do, in my estimation, with the development of a flock of strong vigor. The writer does not wish to condemn wholly the artificial methods of incubation. Incubators are absolutely necessary if we would get out our broilers for early market and have early hatched pullets for winter layers. I believe we will sooner or later, however, make up our minds to hatch the pullets we expect to breed from under the broody hens and let them have free range so that they may secure the various insects and the variety of food necessary to develop them into strong vigorous hens.

The standard bred hen of today lays about twice as many eggs as the mongrel with the same care and attention, and perfection has not yet been reached in the development of the high producing hen. We often hear the statement made that the fancy chickens do not lay any more than the mongrel. The reason for this is that those making such statements have never bred any good standard breed of bred-to-lay birds and if you will take notice you will find that those who have bred this kind of poultry for a few years never go back to the mongrel. It is by careful selection of our best layers, having standard type and color, that we improve them and make them pay. Their beauty appears to the eye of the prospective buyer and their records in production appeals to his pocketbook as well. On this farm we have through the years gone by produced both beauty and utility, and have succeeded in placing our breed

wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

Farmers' Good Roads Club.

To lighten the load of their hauls of produce to Hoisington, Kansas, and set an example to the farmers of Barton County, Art Boyle, George Ford and their neighboring farmers, whom they recently organized into a farmers' good roads association, repaired and dragged seven miles of roadway leading into that city. The members of this association recently equipped themselves with garden rakes and raked loose rocks of about a dozen miles of highways in their vicinity, using the rocks in draws to build culverts. The association is unique in that it is strictly a farmers' organization.

Alfalfa Market Widening

(Continued from page 2.)

year ago, but values will not be tested fairly until the meetings of the Panhandle-Southwestern Live Stock Association at Oklahoma City and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas at Ft. Worth early in March.

The cost of marketing agricultural products continues to rise. About two years ago the commission rates for buying or selling corn on the Kansas City cash market was advanced from three-fourth cent to one cent per bushel. A little over a year ago the rates of commission for selling live stock at Kansas City were advanced. Beginning with the first of March the commission rates for selling hay at Kansas City will be advanced from 50 to 75 cents per ton. The charge for selling straw will remain the same—50 cents per ton. The present minimum of \$5 per car commission will be abolished. About a year ago the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association defeated a proposition to advance commission rates.

Commission charges for selling hay are now 75 cents per ton at practically all markets. In addition to the new charge of 75 cents per ton, which means an average of \$7.50 per car, the shipper who sends a car to the Kansas City market must pay 50 cents for "plugging" the car—taking out bales for the inspection of buyers—a "watching fee" of 15 cents per car, and 50 cents per car when weighing is required.

Mrs. Farmer, Listen to Me! —

Why Fool with Setting Hens?



U.S. POULTRY BOOK



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR

Is there anything more exasperating than an old "Settin' Hen"? How foolish it is to try to raise chickens "by hand," when the

U.S. POULTRY BOOK

The Most Valuable Poultry Book OUT! My U.S. Poultry Book is a wonder. No other book like it ever printed. Not a catalogue; but a book of new and reliable facts on Poultry Raising proven and endorsed by U. S. Government Poultry Experts. It isn't for sale. You can't buy it, but I'll give it to you Free with a Sure Hatch Incubator. Book worth \$10 to you.

is waiting; ready to do the work easier, cheaper, better—at any time, January, March or June!

I build a good, practical hot-water heated incubator, that will hatch even if the room is at freezing temperature. I'll send it to you.

You can make a hatch and prove its success to your own satisfaction.

We are reliable; have been in business sixteen years, and back our machine with a strong 5-year guarantee. You should have poultry on the place to pick up feed that would otherwise go to waste. The Sure Hatch Incubator will enable you to hatch chicks in winter, to get the highest early Spring prices. Machine will be shipped to you by first fast freight the day your order is received.

A postal card brings you by return mail my Big Free Catalog, giving full description of Sure Hatch Incubators and Brooders; also prices of the different sizes.

Frank Hammond, Pres. & Mgr.
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 42, Fremont, Neb.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

FREIGHT PAID ON 60 DAYS' TRIAL

SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY

"I hatched 90 chicks out of 100 eggs, and it is my first incubator and the first hatching I ever did. I like your Sure Hatch Incubator fine."

Mrs. R. Roebel, Gladstone, N.D.

"I have one of your 150-egg Sure Hatch Incubators and the longer I use it the better I think it is. I took out a hatch yesterday of 147 chicks from 150 eggs. As well pleased with my machine, after 3 weeks use."

Mrs. Anna S. Hill, Sanford, Cal.



Pure Bred Nursery Stock

True To Name

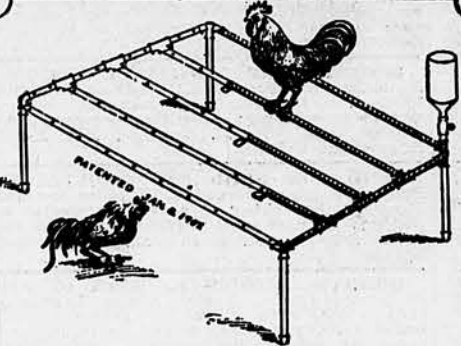
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- Early Richmond, May Duke, Montmorency and ten other leading varieties of CHERRIES.
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- APRICOTS and NECTARINES in best varieties.
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By A. C. Griess
408 Missouri St. Oldest Established Nursery in the State. Lawrence, Kans.



THE PERFECTION MEDICATED ROOST

A roost that should be in every chicken house. Kills all the insects. Makes the hens lay. Write for prices. Live agents wanted for Kansas and Oklahoma.

THE ANTHONY MFG. CO.,
ANTHONY, KANSAS

Cut out ad. Good for 10 per cent on mail orders.

FIRST CLASS APPLE TREES—Cheaper Than Ever

I have an immense stock of 1 and 2-year-old Apple, all grafted, in the best varieties for Commercial or Family Orchards. Look at my prices: 2 to 3 ft., 1 yr., \$5.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 1 or 2 yr., \$9.00 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 2 yr., \$15.00 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., 2 yr., \$20 per 100. I pay freight on \$10 tree orders and guarantee safe arrival of all shipments.

Full assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs and Roses.

Here are a few of my prices: Peach 7c; Plum 15c; Cherry 14c, each, all grafted; Concord Grapes, \$2.00 per 100; Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, 18-24 in., \$4.00 per 1000. Also all kinds of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, Grasses, Corn, Oats, etc. Write me today for my free, large, well illustrated Garden Book.

German Nurseries & Seed House (Carl Sonderegger)
25 German Building
Beatrice, Neb.

SELECT SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thorough bred pure stock. Every stalk bears one and two good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured, and of good strong germination. Write for our **BIG SEED CATALOGUE, IT'S FREE.** It tells you about all our varieties of Seed Corn, also all Farm, Garden and Flower seeds. A Postal Card will BRING IT TO YOUR DOOR. (Mention this Paper.) Address Box 13

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, largest Seed Corn growers in the world.

BEST WESTERN SEEDS

BEST VARIETIES OF ACCLIMATED SEED CORN. ALFALFA SEED

Pure and Re-cleaned—Tested. Northern and Home-Grown Seed Potatoes of proper varieties. Seed Oats, Feterita, Millet, Cowpeas, Kafir Corn, Milo, Sorghums, etc. Plenty of alfalfa and prairie hay on all railroads. A full line of Field and Garden Seeds. Send for our price lists and samples.

THE WESTERN SEED SUPPLY FOLKS.

GREAT BEND SEED & PRODUCE CO., Great Bend, Kansas.

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERS. Mrs. W. C. Potter, Jenkins, Mo.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00. Dradie Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM BEST PEN IN state. C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

IVORY WHITE ROCK COCK FOR SALE, \$3.00. Cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockers, at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Also eggs. E. Leighton, Birmingham, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—WRITE FOR MATING list today. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE IVORY ROCKS—COCKERS, pullets. Large fine quality. Grace Dolsen, Neal, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, 15; TWENTY prizes in 1913. A. R. Olmsted, Route 1, Lawrence, Kan.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockers. Mrs. M. Kildea, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock cockers from prize winners. Also eggs and baby chicks. W. J. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan.

FAVORITE POULTRY FARM BREEDS six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00. Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockers, from selected stock, at \$1.25 each. Geo. J. Klein, Ellinwood, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—FIRST COCK, SEC- ond cockerel. Oklahoma State Fair, 1913. Eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. W. C. Steinmetz, Chickasha, Okla.

EGGS—FISHEL STRAIN WHITE PLY- mouth Rocks, \$1 for 15; \$5, 100. Mating list free. Nellie McDowell, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Three pens. All birds barred to skin and mated right. T. J. Embry, Baxter Springs, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WIN- ners at four state fairs. Stock and eggs at all times. Circular free. H. E. Burgess, Osceola, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS FOR SALE— Bred from one of best flocks in Kansas. Large and finely marked, \$2 and \$2.50 each. A. C. Irvine, Jetmore, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM WINNERS of five first prizes at Albert Lea, Minn., Poultry Show, December, 1913. D. M. Terry, 608 East Sixth St., Muscatine, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUM SONS and nephews of first Denver cockerel, \$5 to \$10 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—UTILITY COCKERS, \$2.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$1.25 to \$3.00; exhibition birds, \$5.00 up. Write for my mating list. T. H. Lucas, Pattonville, Mo.

WHITE ROCK COCKERS—SHOW winners; vigorous stock; \$1.50 to \$10. Bred for eggs and show. Will Curtis, St. James, Minn.

WHITE ROCK HENS AND PULLETS bred from our Missouri State, Kansas City, Jefferson City and Little Rock, Ark., winners. Reasonable. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS—BUY PRIZE- winning stock. Our birds won eight firsts at Hutchinson, Ark., Wichita, Kan. Eggs, \$2 and \$5 per 15; utility, \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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S. O. BLACK MINORCAS—HIGH-CLASS prize winning stock. First premium hen and nine others mated with very fine cock for 1914, for sale at bargain. Eggs in season. W. H. Biddle, Wellston, Okla.

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WARD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, STILL UN- defeated. Eleven firsts, 8 seconds, 13 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth in the largest shows in Kansas. Thirteen yards of fine birds, Buff and Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 straight. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$5 AND \$6. Mary E. Gibson, Eureka, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—30 toms and 35 pullets, sired by first prize State Show tom. Pullets, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each; toms, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

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Four yards of splendid birds, headed by State Show winners. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Farm range, good birds, \$4.00 per 100.

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Pure white, every first (5) at Kansas State, in strong competition. Eggs, \$2.50 per 12. Fawn-white. Large yards, classy birds. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100.

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The big, red, blue ribbon kind. Eggs, \$3.00 per 11.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCKERS, pure-bred from high-scoring flock. Price, \$2.00. A. W. Hibbets, Damar, Kan.

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EXTRA BIG-BONED DEEP BED S. C. red cockers and pullets; red eyes, long back, low tail. Scored, \$2.50 each. Guaranteed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

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ROSE COMB REDS—THREE PENS OF big husky fine colored birds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, fertility guaranteed. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, \$1.00 each. Only cheap in price, not in quality. W. M. Scherman, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SEVEN years. Eggs, \$1.50, \$2. \$3 per setting; dandy cockers, \$5. The Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—GOOD COCK- ers, pullets, hens. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EXTRA fine mating. Eggs, \$2 per 15. R. P. Hockaday, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15, FROM CHOICE Silver Wyandottes, by parcels post. Sioux Poultry Yards, E. P. Hunt, Jr., Prop., Sioux City, Iowa. Mating list free.

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FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from pure-bred good utility fowls, per setting (15 eggs), \$1.50. Pure-bred Partridge Wyandotte eggs, per setting, \$2.00. Address with stamp, Lena Croan, Mound City, Kan.

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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 breed 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.

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PURE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Eggs, \$3.00 for 15. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

DUCKS—MAMMOTH PEKIN, WHITE Runners, Fawn Runners; Brown Leghorn chickens. Send 1c stamp for Duck Culture. Oscar Wells, Farina, Ill.

LIGHT FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER Ducks, \$2.50 each, 12 for \$25.00. Strictly high class. White egggers. Maggie Fleisher, Princeton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE AND fawn and white. Eggs, white, \$2.75, 13; fawn and white, \$1.25, 13; \$6.75, 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, AMERICAN Fawn and White. White egg layers. Fine breeders. Write for prices. W. M. Sawyer, Lancaster, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs. Myers and Berry heavy egg-laying strain. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.75 per 100. Mr. Sam'l Megill, Cawker City, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND PURE WHITE IN- dian Runner duck eggs. Harshbarger Blue Ribbon strain. \$30 egg record. Circular free. All about this "Peerless Strain." Orders filled without delay. Mrs. Wm. Harshbarger, Waveland, Ind.

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IRVINDALE FARM THOROUGHbred Crystal White Orpingtons produce heavy winter layers, also blue ribbon winners for our customers. Sale stock exhausted. Free catalog. Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—WON eight out of ten blue ribbons at all shows in Northern Kansas. All birds in pens have ribbons. Booking orders for eggs, or can deliver at once. Best pen, \$5.00 per 15; utility, \$10.00 per hundred. Ed Granerholz, Esbon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

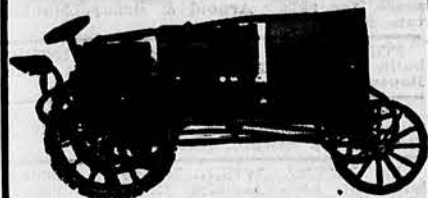
YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHbred baby chicks, guaranteed, for least money, at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

FIFTY PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS free. Send stamp for our offer. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

OUR EGGS AT \$6 OR BABY CHICKS at \$15 per 100, from Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons and White Leghorns, will please you. Smith & Bates, Quincy, Ill.

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PURE BRED POULTRY

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

S. C. REDS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and **Patridge Rocks.** Six grand matings. Eggs, \$1 to \$3. A few cockerels and pullets to sell. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

55 BREEDS PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

EXCELLENT QUALITY STAMPED DEEP in every bird. In Buff Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, at from \$2.50 to \$10 each. Don A. Chace, Leavenworth, 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.

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DARK CORNISH FOR 20 YEARS. STOCK and eggs. L. Madsen, Gardner, Ill.

DARK CORNISH EGGS, STOCK. FAITH Olmsted, Route 1, Box 8, Lawrence, Kan.

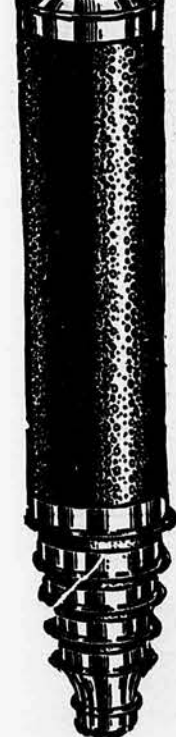
SAND CREEK DARK CORNISH—GOOD pullets. Eggs, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS—ALL THE REDS AND blues at State Show and Hutchinson and sweepstakes special over all breeds at latter place. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15 from pens; \$1 from utility flock. C. K. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

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Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.



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The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

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We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.50 to pay for one two-year subscription to **KANSAS FARMER**, or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for \$1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address

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MARKETING EGGS

*Poultry Dealers Pay Two Cents Premium for No. 1 Eggs—
Working Up Private Trade Even More Remunerative*

GREAT losses to the state are caused through the existence of inferior and rotten eggs. The businesslike farmer is keenly interested in eliminating this loss. A bulletin by A. G. Phillips was published a few years ago by the Kansas Experiment Station, in which the following valuable suggestions were made on the subject of better systems of securing the highest returns for the eggs produced:

"It is hardly reasonable to expect any one to improve their business conditions unless they realize a financial benefit therefrom. Every one likes to produce the best of anything, but if they find that more cash can be made by selling an inferior grade of stuff it surely seems reasonable that they do so. But in this question of handling eggs an improvement means more profit and should therefore be done.

"There are three ways whereby a poultryman may dispose of his marketable eggs. First, by selling to a buyer, who either ships without grading or candler and disposes of them according to their quality. By this method of selling, the producer is able to take advantage of the intense competition, which is generally ever present among local buyers. That raises the general run of prices, until some merchants will even complain that they are too high for them to realize any profit after the eggs have been candled.

"If a farmer brings in good No. 1 eggs every week, he should get more for them than any one else. At the present time he doesn't, and the tendency is to let the care of the eggs slide. Statistics

to see over a dozen poultrymen who hustle business for their egg trade. They seem content to take what is offered.

"In the present day of the farmer, who at least desires to be businesslike with most of his farm work, there is no reason whatever why several in a community cannot ship eggs together in lots of fifteen dozen and upward, and work up a business that will be large enough to make a buyer want their trade. In Denmark the co-operative handling of eggs has been successful for years. In Quebec, Canada, it has been working successfully in several communities. In the southern states there are also several co-operative egg localities.

"In Kansas co-operative poultry associations could be easily managed with profit to all. Other co-operative organizations are successful, and why not those with poultry and its products?

"In case an association of this kind is agitated, the following suggestions are made for its benefit: Secure a number who are interested enough to stick to the association, whether they lost a little at first or not, and organize them into an association, adopting a constitution, which shall give the name, object, membership, dues, officers and their duties, meetings and rules. Under the rules should be given the grades of eggs and of poultry and the proper way to handle, mark and market them. This can be made very successful in small communities, if only tried. If nothing is ventured, nothing is gained.

"The second way of marketing eggs is to sell at retail, or at a slight premium, to a hotel or restaurant where



PEN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE POULTRY PLANT.—THIS HANDSOME BREED A GREAT FAVORITE WITH LOVERS OF THE ASIATICS.

were secured by the Kansas Experiment Station which showed the number of buyers who said that they could afford to pay better prices for extra good eggs. It also showed how much they could afford to pay and the number who will pay it. Would this increase amount to much to the farmer? The average increase is 1½ or 2 cents per dozen. Let us figure that the average Kansas farmer's hen produces 100 eggs per year. If he has 200 hens, they will produce 20,000 eggs for him yearly. If one-fourth of this number are consumed at home, then 15,000 will be salable. A premium of 2 cents per dozen would mean 1250 × 2 = \$25. Is it not worth the trouble financially, not considering the law, to take care of the eggs produced?

"The question now comes up as to how to get the buyer to pay this premium. The storekeeper will not do it; and if he won't, then let him lose the trade and you ship to a near-by large buyer. They will be glad to get this trade and will treat you in the best possible way. At first they will quote market prices only, until they are satisfied that the quality is as represented.

"One buyer told the writer of several customers who bought in superior, large, fresh eggs, but on account of the prevailing methods they received no more for them than any one else. The question was then asked of him as follows: 'If those customers would ask you for a premium for their eggs, wouldn't you pay a reasonable one, rather than lose their trade?' The quick reply was, Yes, indeed.' That is but one method whereby a farmer can make a buyer pay him for his efforts. But since the average farmer will not hustle trade, the buyer will of course not offer it. Egg buyers compete for eggs and they desire that they be good, so why cannot the producer compel him to pay for quality? All of this may not seem reasonable in all communities, and yet the writer has yet

they will buy in quantities and yet pay well for good produce. One farmer who kept 300 White Leghorns told the writer that this method of supplying one good restaurant netted him a clear profit of over one dollar per hen each year.

"The last method is to sell private trade by peddling around to small customers and selling at a premium. This way is not used much in this state, but is a good one, nevertheless. To prove this, an example will be given. In the fall of 1908 the poultry division of the Kansas State Agricultural College endeavored to market nice first-class eggs, all one color, in fancy cartons, and sell them at a premium. The idea was laughed at by many, and predictions were made as to its quick failure. For two months the situation looked unfavorable, but in a short time trade picked up and in one year these eggs were bargained for a week before they were laid, the buyers to call at the poultry house, and the price paid to be 4 or 5 cents above down-town retail prices. An example of how this worked may give the reason for its success. One customer called for a dozen eggs, but refused to take them when 3 cents premium was requested. In three days he came back, asking to have his name kept on the regular order sheet. He said that the eggs he bought in town contained too many bad ones to suit him. It has therefore been proven in a town, such as Manhattan, where there is little demand for fancy trade of any kind, that there are always some people who will pay for quality."

White Diarrhea in Chicks.

Even with the best of care, white diarrhea or bowel trouble is apt to attack incubator chicks. Inomal White Diarrhea Remedy is a guaranteed preventive. Readers of this paper can obtain a free sample from the Hammer Remedy Co., Y44, Lamoni, Iowa.—(Adv.)

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

80 A. VALLEY FARM, \$2,500; imp.; list map free. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

EASTERN KANSAS Farm Bargains. Fine dairy and stock country. Write for list. J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kansas.

WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE. REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

FLORIDA Fruit, Vegetable and Stock Farm Land. Peace River region. Low price. Joins own big farms. Help wanted. Farwell & Sons, 69 Fencelon St., Dubuque, Iowa.

WE HAVE BOUGHT, sold and traded, land, merchandise and city property, for others, and can do it for you. List your wants with us. KUHLMAN REALTY CO., Wichita, Kan.

Wakarusa Bottom 160 ACRES—135 in. cult., alfalfa, timothy; 80 hog-tight; 6-room house, good barn, near schools, 2½ miles to railroad. \$70 per acre. W. M. FORBES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

300 Acres—Three miles this city. 150 a. prairie, 200 a. tillable. McAlester, a city of 15,000. \$18 per acre, good terms; no exchange. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

TWO RANCH SNAPS, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS.

Finest bluestem, abundance water, improved and fenced. 1,600 acres, 5 miles El Dorado, level, \$25. 1,800 acres, 8 miles Rosalia, \$22.50. W. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

SOMETHING GOOD. 160 Acres, 4 miles from town; good land, splendid water, fair improvements; can all be plowed. Price, \$45 per acre. Also 160 acres, well improved, to trade for smaller farm. A. E. CLARK & SON, Pomona, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS LAND—GOOD SOIL—80, 160 and 320 a., tracts, cheap. One-half down, balance payable monthly without interest. Want agents. Address Box 160, Syracuse, Kan.

130 ACRES, 1¼ 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 encumbrance. Will sell at once, \$60 a., and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms. LOCK BOX 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 535.

CHEAP LAND—We have for sale with good title, three quarter sections unimproved land, Hamilton County, Kansas, \$600 per quarter. One-half section, Kearney County, Kan., \$1,300. One quarter section, Haskell County, Kan., \$650. Terms on three of these tracts. This will require quick action. We also have good list Eastern Kansas improved farms. Write for information. DENNIS LAND CO., LYNDON, KANSAS.

FOR SALE—240 Acres, 7¼ miles north of Hays City, Kan. Level wheat land, fenced and cross-fenced; 30 acres pasture; 155 acres wheat; good 8-room house, good barn, granary, two stone chicken houses, corn crib, hog house, corral, never-failing well, windmill, water piped to corral at barn. Price, \$42.50 per acre; \$4,000 cash, balance time. Will sell quarter with buildings for \$45 per acre, half cash, balance time. No encumbrance. GEO. HUBBELL, Owner, Hays City, Kansas.

ONE, TWO, THREE SNAPS. 160 Acres—100 acres fenced, 80 acres broke out, 60 feet to water. Price, \$25 per acre. 320 Acres—Good wheat land, 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kan. Mortgage \$8,000, can run 4 years, 6 per cent. Price, \$40 an acre. A bargain for someone. 240 Acres of land north of Dodge City, Kan., 9 miles; 75 acres wheat, share goes with place. Price, \$17. \$500 against it due 3 years. H. B. BELL LAND CO., Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved smooth 80 acres 1¼ miles from Garnett, Kansas, 50 acres clover and timothy, 2 acres prairie grass, balance in cultivation. Some fruit, peaches and grapes. Plenty of good water. Good 6-room house. New barn 32 x 40. Cattle shed 25 x 50. Corn crib 14 x 24 and other outbuildings. Also have a highly improved 40-acre suburban home, which I would trade for unimproved prairie hay land. For particulars, write W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

COLORADO The Land of Sunshine, Health and Good Crops, for Cheap Land. No hot winds, cool nights. Land very productive for all kinds of crops, and where dairying and general farming is assured. 320 acres improved Elbert County farm, with 100 acres in cultivation and fenced, with open range for 300 head of stock; average 11 miles to two good towns; good roads the year round; coal field short distance. This farm is A No. 1 and will bear close investigation. Price, \$25.00 per acre. If interested, deal direct with owner and save commissions. Any and all information accurately given. E. E. JANKE, 121 N. Walnut St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 500,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 40 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. Term not limited. Tools free. Call or write. Topeka Barber College, 327 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—EVERY FARMER TO SEND for free circular on the latest patented household necessity. Peerless Mfg. Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN. \$80, \$140. Experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

IF YOU ARE A LIVE WIRE LET ME connect you up to a real opportunity that will net you 20 per cent annually. Terms. Henry Hawker, Fallasdes, Colo.

MEN FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOTOR-men and conductors; fine opportunity; about \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes. State age. Address Box M, Care Kansas Farmer.

SPARE TIME, NO CANVASSING. RE-Port information, news, names, etc., to us. We have established markets. Particulars for stamp. "Nisco," D. B. G., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERK, carriers and rural carriers. Examinations soon. I conducted examinations. Trial examination free. Write Osmont, 44 R, St. Louis.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay. Lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT POSI-tions open to men and women over 18. \$65 to \$150 monthly. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-82, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 673, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR RENT—110 ACRES CUL-tivation, 50 a. pasture, good improvements. W. J. Rumold, Hope, Kan.

FARMERS, LISTEN—EASTERN COLO-rado farm lands, \$8.00 per acre, \$1.00 down, 15 years' time on balance. T. H. Hagen, Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, NEW FIVE-room house, 300 fruit trees bearing, lots small fruit, water, barn, etc.; in city limits. Terms. J. W. Bacon, Owner, Anderson, Mo.

\$25,000 BUYS 842 ACRES; 300 ACRES timber; improvements worth \$12,000. \$3,000 cash. Free list. Ellis Bros., Springfield, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROP-erty. Improved farms and stores for sale or trade. Karl Ehrlich, Box 81, Marion, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 ACRES level valley land, mile railroad, school, churches; healthy climate; shallow water. Harmon Catt, Encino, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—BEST RANCH OF ITS SIZE (100 acres), in Colorado; one-fourth down, balance to suit. Address J. W. Rambo, Canon City, Colo.

DELAWARE—NEW BOOKLET. UN-usual opportunities; ideal homes; fruit or diversified farming. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS IN SUNNY South Missouri. Homes for those of moderate means. Write for list, free. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS AND wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM FOR SALE—S. W. QUARTER Section 31, Township 2, Range 2, containing 177 acres, one mile from Belleville. For price and terms write to William Keel, Cuba, Kan.

240 ACRES OR LESS ALLUVIAL BOT-tom, under fence. Irrigation water; first-class community; railroad 3 miles; ideal for dairy; first-class alfalfa land; running water. Will sacrifice. Owner retired. R. O. Fenney, Fort Collins, Colo.

COME TO JACKSON COUNTY, TEXAS. Splendid lands, mild winters, excellent health, water, schools and churches. Write immediately for illustrated bulletin. Tell us what you want. Scott & Sons, Edna, Texas.

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

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 54, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND ROOMING house, fully equipped; 32 sleeping rooms, dining room, capacity 100 people; steam heat; 6 bath rooms; electric lights; piped for gas range. Location finest in the city, near college, fronting park. Will sell unfurnished if desired. Address Owner, Park Place, Manhattan, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN—160 ACRES IMPROVED UP-land, 2 miles from Tescott. W. A. Hildana, Owner, Culver, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE LEVEL section school land. S. A. Crabb, Portales, New Mexico.

240 ACRES, GRASS, WATER, TIMBER, good dwelling, two barns, 150-ton silo. \$60 Bargain. Buckeye Agency, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—QUARTER SECTION, all smooth, Western Oklahoma. Trade for young mules or cattle. Reusser, Peck, Kan.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—SURE CROPS, great opportunities. Best soil. Corn crop leads Iowa and Illinois. Curtis-Sawyer Land Co., Herbert Sawyer, Methodist Minister, President. Write for list. Will Curtis, Secretary, St. James, Minn.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 MILES FALFURRIAS, Texas, in artesian belt, 12 acres rich timber land, stumpless, fenced, in cultivation; no other improvements. \$60 acre, half cash, easy terms. Write P. J. Sprague, Gashland, Mo.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 1/4 mile good town, Nemaha County; good soil, land lays well; 40 acres alfalfa, good improvements. This is a very attractive home, but must sell. Price reduced from \$12,000 to \$8,500 to sell quick. Incumbence, \$3,500. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kan.

CALIFORNIA'S BEST LAND—CLOSE TO the fastest-growing city in the state. Three hours from San Francisco. Oranges and all other fruit produce big profit. Delightful climate the year around. \$200 gives you immediate possession; balance easy payments. Vegetables, chickens, etc., will make you money while your trees are growing. Write today. The Carmichael Co., 800 Jay Street, Sacramento, Cal.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SET-tlers. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railways and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and \$1 1/4 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

HORSES AND MULES

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE CHARLES Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD USE-ful jacks. J. M. Davis, Route 2, Bronson, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA GOOD young jacks, three and five years. W. J. Strong, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG jack, registered Hambletonian stallion. Edwin Farris, Faucett, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Write for photos and prices. James W. Young, Beaver City, Neb.

FOR SALE—FINE IMPORTED PERCH-eron stallion, six years old. C. R. Pearson, Hoxie, Kan.

TWO STYLISH YOUNG JACKS, GREEN-wood County Fair champions, priced to sell. Harry Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES, CART and harness. A bargain. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS and mares, \$250 to \$600. Write for description, or come. E. T. Philpott, Lenox, Iowa.

SHETLAND PONIES—THREE MARES broke for children; also two yearlings. Will close out cheap. W. W. Dilworth, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—25 JACKS AND JENNETS, 2 to 6 years old. Farm located between Atchison and Leavenworth on Santa Fe Railroad. Corson Bros., Potter, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-YEAR-OLD FULL-blood Percheron stallion; black, good conformation and style. W. G. Engle, Navarre, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 6-YEAR-OLD CHEST-nut sorrel standard-bred stallion, height about 1,150 pounds, and altogether one of the best trotting prospects in Kansas. Sired by McHenry. Good bone, plenty of speed and a good sensible head. Would consider some trade. R. J. Wolfe, Newton, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES, AIREDALES, TERRIERS—Send for list. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

GREYHOUNDS AND STAGHOUNDS, CO-yote dogs. Arkansas Valley Kennels, Cimarron, Kan.

BLOOD HOUNDS, FOX HOUNDS, NOR-wegian Bear Hounds, Irish Wolf Hounds, Deer Hounds. Illustrated 40-page catalog, 5 cents, stamps. Rockwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

PATENTS

PATENTS SECURED—BOOKLET ON request. Harry Patton Co., Suite 10 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HONEY.

HONEY—PURE EXTRACTED 60-IB. can, clover, \$6; 2 cans, \$11.50; 60-lb. can heartsease, \$5.25; 2 cans, \$10. F. O. B. Center Junction. Quality guaranteed. W. S. Paughburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR POULTRY breeders' printing elsewhere in these columns.

PURE ALFALFA SEED—I GROW ALL I sell. De Shon, Logan, Kan.

GREAT WHITE PEARL AND REID'S Yellow Dent seed corn; average test 98. W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, PURE-BRED, leading varieties. Bowser Fruit Co., Dixon, Illinois.

EXCELLENT BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn, \$2.25 bushel, graded. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

PLANT TREES THAT GROW. WRITE today. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2 THOUSAND; 5,000, \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

BALED ALFALFA FROM THE BIGGEST alfalfa farm in North Kansas. Address Robert Hanson, Concordia, Kan.

SURPLUS SEED CORN FOR SALE—Silver Mias, Reid's Yellow Dent. M. Jenny & Son, Route No. 1, Leigh, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED—SEND FOR SAMPLE. Also Black Langshan cockerels, \$1.50. W. L. Eavey, Brady, Neb.

ROLL'S YELLOW DENT—WARRANTED seed, high yielding. \$1.75 bushel. Samples free. John Roll, Anthon, Iowa.

ALFALFA SEED—CHOICE, ABSOLUTE-ly no thistle; \$5.50 bushel. Patrick Nolan, Formoso, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE—95 PER cent germination, cleaned and pure. Price low. If you mean business, write me. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, MY OWN GROWING. Free from any foreign seed. Sacks free. Write me for prices. Phone 781 N. 3. T. F. Kreipe, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEED CORN, WHITE AND YELLOW varieties, selected and graded. Write for samples and prices. Edgewater Farm, Waterloo, Neb.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.00. DUN-lap and two other choice varieties. Wholesale prices on nursery stock. Free list. Highland Nurseries, Waukon, Iowa.

CORN—LAPTAD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN Beauty, growth of 1912 or 1913. Extra quality. On the cob. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER BUSHEL. I have 200 bushels clean alfalfa seed at \$5 per bushel, f. o. b. St. Francis, Kan. Small samples free. Josiah Crosby.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YELLOW Dent seed corn, \$2.50 per bushel. Order of the Country Club Farm. M. S. Zachary, Jacksonville, Ill.

FOR SALE—CLEAN PURE WHITE blossom sweet clover seed of good quality. Sample free. Address Clawson States, Route 4, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, grown on my farm at McCloud, Okla. Clean, free from grass or weed seeds of any kind. Ewers White, McCloud, Okla.

BLACK-HULLED WHITE KAFIR CORN, cleaned and tested, \$2 per bushel, for sale by grower. Sacks, 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

I GUARANTEE 95 PER CENT GERMINA-tion. Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine seed corn. This corn is of a splendid type. Paul Rohwer, Waterloo, Neb.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT, Commercial White, Early Yellow Flint, Early White Dent. Graded, sacked, \$2.00 per bu., f. o. b. Hay Road, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

GOOD SEED CORN—REID'S IMPROVED Early Dent, \$2 per bushel, tipped and butted ear or shelled, f. o. b. Weeping Water, Neb. J. W. Sperry, Grower, Box 157.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIED SEED CORN from leading varieties: Brown's Choice, Silver Mine, Reid's Yellow Dent and Yellow Rose. For particulars write Emery Brown, Mitchellville, Iowa.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER—PURE-bred Boone County White, 1912 crop, raised on best Kaw Valley land. Bar corn only. Guaranteed extra fine. \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

TO THE FARMERS AND BANKERS OF Kansas—Three thousand bushels 1912 grown corn for sale in car lots. A good seed proposition for a short seed section at Marengo, Iowa, Route 2, Box 56.

DWARF MILO MAIZE IN HEAD, CARE-fully hand selected for years, \$2.25 per cwt. Feterita, cleaned, \$3.50 per cwt. Sourless cane, cleaned, \$1.75 per bushel. Buy direct from grower. Eli Taylor, Liberal, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS AT \$1.00 FOR 1,000, etc.; quality guaranteed as good as any man's plants; all varieties. V. Everbearers. Catalog free. Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE, germination test 93 per cent. This kafir has been given special attention. Threshed and graded. \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED—RECLEANED, HOME-grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed, \$5.40, \$6.00, \$7.20 per bushel, our track. Seedless bags, 25c each. Delivered price on request. No weed seed in this section. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR \$1.00 I WILL SEND YOU EIGHT apple, peach, pear or plum trees or six fine cherry trees, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus, or 200 strawberry plants, or 20 red cedar or other evergreens. Catalog free. Nicholson Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEED CORN—WE HAVE A FEW HUN-dred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, rubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1912. It produced 50 bushels to the acre, and was grown on W. E. Brooks' homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

CATTLE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan. Route 2.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, IF YOU WANT a good Jersey bull calf, write Sable & White Stock Farm, Seward, Kan.

AN EXTRA WELL BRED HOLSTEIN bull calf, born January 27. Price reasonable. Carl Snyder, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED ABER-deen Angus bull calves. Chas. W. Tuckling, Boyle, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE—GALLOWAY registered bulls for sale. J. W. Priestley, Bolcourt, Kan.

EIGHT HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-ers, fresh in less than 60 days. Also Berp's Trogan, registered. Write Jack Hammel, 215 Adams, Topeka.

FOR SALE—LIMITED NUMBER DOU-ble standard Polled Durham bulls, cows and heifers. Write soon. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL 5 1/2 MONTHS old, from heavy producing dam. Would record blood on both sides of pedigree. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—TEN HEAD OF REGIS-tered Aberdeen Angus bulls, sired by Elder Erica 70725. They are low-down heavy-boned growthy fellows, ready for service. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 15 MONTHS old, registered, tuberculin tested, \$50.00, f. o. b. here. Three registered saddle stallions, \$200 each. Aged imported Belgian stallion, \$250; one coming 8 not well grown, imported in dam, \$200. Both registered and sure foal getters. S. D. Henry, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull, Victor Knight 325557. A large thick four year old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Hampton Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderlain Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN herd bull for sale, Canary Butter Boy King No. 70508. Age, 3 years, 11 months. Weight, 2,300 pounds. Two-thirds white. Dam and granddam average 15 pounds butter in 7 days. A fine straight bull. He is absolutely gentle and a sure breeder. If you want size, type and milkers in your future herd, don't miss this fellow. Come see him and the heifers sired by him. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE BECAUSE of other interests. Good paying wholesale and retail trade. Milk bought from producers. Good depot equipment, horses, wagons, etc. No cows, \$1,500 will handle, or will take good land, value to \$3,000 or \$4,000. This business will stand investigation. Will show you how to run it. One man with helper all that's required. Chance of lifetime for father and son, or two brothers. Address quick, Fred Peterson, 409 Central B, Pueblo, Colo. Or better, come see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAIR SWITCHES MADE FROM COMB-ings. Mrs. Willie Breedlove, Florence, Ark.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR POULTRY breeders' printing elsewhere in these columns.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jackson, Topeka.

I PAY \$1.00 FOR NO. 1 OPOSSUMS. Send at once to Samuel Lewis, 115 West 25th St., New York City.

PAYING 14 CENTS FOR HEAVY HENS and springs; stags, 11c; turkeys, 15c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, store building and 8-room house. Price, \$7,000, if sold in 10 days. W. H. C., Latimer, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIVE-PASSENGER AUTO-mobile in good running order; good tires, electric lights, windshield, \$190. Otto Tonn, Haven, Kan.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED FARM hand, wants steady job on farm. Under-stands handling stock. Address Willie Worley, Barclay, Kan.

FOR SALE—150-EGG CYPHERS INCU-lator, been used only short time and in first-class shape. First check for \$12 gets machine. A. H. Gurley, Barnard, Kan.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR 25 BEAUTIFUL post cards and our catalog of useful household articles. National Supply Co., Iola, Kan.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET DOING \$5,000 per month. Best town in Kansas. Cash or trade. Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

GIRL OR WOMAN WANTED TO DO general housework on farm. Liberal wages and a good long job for good help. State wages wanted and reference in answering this ad. A. W. Kline, Route 1, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—Three good Percheron stallions, coming two and three, black, two of them registered. Shorthorn bulls 4 to 15 months old. Six miles east of Olathe, in town on Frisco R. R. M. Donham & Sons, Morse, Johnson Co., Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, young mules or horses—one grade black Percheron stallion 7 years old, weight 1,700 pounds; one black mammoth jack 8 years old, weight 1,000. Guaranteed good breeders. Price \$900 if taken soon. Archie Myers, Osborne, Kan.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR POULTRY breeders' printing elsewhere in these columns.

HOGS.

BOARS AND BRED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, 10c pound. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS, PRICED for quick sale. March, April and May farrow. S. E. Bingham, Allen, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS—TWO EXTRA GOOD spring yearling boars for sale. Also a few sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Ernest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

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Shawnee County Pomona Meets.

The Shawnee County Pomona Grange will meet in the lecture room of the Y. W. C. A., corner of Seventh and Van Buren streets, Topeka, Saturday, February 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. Patrons may take dinner in the building.

The main topic for discussion will be the various systems of farm credit, and each subordinate Grange is expected to furnish at least one number for the lecturer's program. It is especially desirable that every subordinate Grange should be represented. An estimate should be made at that time as to the amount of penitentiary twine the patrons of Shawnee County will need.—J. D. HIBERLING, Master.

Valley Grange Meeting.

Valley Grange No. 736 of Waverly, opened in regular order January 9, 1914, Master C. M. Cellar in the chair. The following officers were installed by Past Master W. B. Cellar: Master, W. J. Duffey; overseer, H. M. Irey; lecturer, Mrs. Eve Gasche; steward, J. H. Howell; assistant steward, C. M. Cellar; chaplain, T. M. Howell; treasurer, J. H. Arnold; secretary, W. C. Beall; gatekeeper, J. M. Patrick; lady assistant steward, Opal Fields. Ceres, Pomona and Flora were not present.

It was suggested that the lecturer keep a record of all who are present at each meeting the coming year.

The delegates to the Pomona Grange were chosen.

The second meeting of Valley Grange was held January 24, 1914. Master W. J. Duffey in the chair. After the usual opening, Opal Fields sang "The College Girl," Mrs. Arnold read an article, "Step Savers on the Farm," Mrs. C. M. Cellar read the report of the committee on "Home Economics."

It was decided to devote some time to the report of the National Grange and also the State Grange, at some future meeting. Closed in regular form.—MRS. BELLE CELLAR.

The Co-Operative Laundry.

The possibilities along the line of the co-operative laundry for the farm women of Kansas has been given much thought and study by Frances L. Brown of the Extension Division of the State Agricultural College. Miss Brown has talked on this subject a good many times over the state during the past two years but as yet we have not heard of any efforts being made to actually try out the plan. Chatfield, Minnesota, has one of these co-operative laundries which has been successfully operated for a year. Minnesota is dotted with co-operative creameries and this laundry has been run in connection with the creamery. The equipment was purchased with the dividends which accumulated in one year to the credit of the creamery stockholders.

In Kansas the chief difficulty in introducing this sort of a laundry proposition is that there are no co-operative creameries for the laundry to co-operate with. It must stand as an independent concern.

C. J. Manahan, secretary of this Minnesota laundry writes as follows, concerning it, in National Farmer and Stockman:

The laundry has 224 shareholders and is organized under the co-operative laws of Minnesota. It is as nearly like the creamery company as it is possible to make it considering the different nature of the business. This enterprise was promoted only for the service it will render to its patrons and not as a profit making investment for capital. It has the same officers that the creamery has, thus one co-operative enterprise is used to promote another.

The laundry has been in operation a year. The total receipts were \$5,403. About seventy per cent of this amount was paid out in wages, a ten per cent rebate to patrons, a five per cent divi-

dend to stockholders, and the balance for rent, soap and other incidental expenses. There are employed in the laundry a foreman, who receives \$25 per week; a forelady, who receives 20 cents per hour, and six girls, who get fifteen cents per hour. The average cost per week of the family washing is \$1.05 and this includes the ironing of all flat work and a large amount of hand ironing. The patronage is about evenly divided between city and country people. The city men own about 30 per cent of the capital stock of the company. The enterprise is an assured success and everyone concerned believes that it will continue to increase in prosperity and popularity. At the end of the year the company will be able to pay back to all patrons a rebate of ten per cent of the amount of their wash bill during the year. This is made possible by operating the laundry in connection with the creamery, as the expense for power, steam and water is light, compared to what it would be if run independently. The women are unanimous in their praise of the work, and consider this scheme for doing the washing and ironing one of the greatest means for promoting good health and contentment on the farm.

Farm Expert Value.

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops in the country now, but it never would have been here if the government hadn't sent a scientist to Asia to get it. Something like 30 million dollars' worth of Durum wheat was grown in the United States last year, but there never would have been a spear of it raised here if some scientist hadn't gone into the high, dry steppes of Russia and found it and brought it here. It was the government that first imported kafir and the agricultural experiment stations that showed the government how to raise it. It was the work of the farm adviser that showed the farmers of the South how to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil or how to raise other crops if the weevil got too thick for them. It was a farm adviser who showed the fruit growers of California that it wasn't necessary to cut down their orchards in order to get rid of the San Jose scale. It was a farm adviser in Connecticut who showed the tobacco growers there how to produce tobacco that would sell for \$2 a pound instead of for twenty cents. It was a farm adviser who showed the orange growers of California, who had been in the business all their lives, how to ship their fruit with 15 per cent less loss than they had ever been able to do it themselves. And so it goes, and has been going all along the line.—CHARLES F. SCOTT, Iola, Kansas.

CANNA BED FOR EVERY YARD.

((Continued from page nineteen))

Before planting the cannas make a hollow in the bed, the edge of which should be six inches outside the canna row. After planting the cannas fill this hollow with manure provided you plant started plants. If the dry bulbs are used do not put the manure on until the bulbs are up well. Do not water the dry bulbs heavily until they begin to grow, and then you can give them all the water you wish. During the summer fill the center with water quite often. The salvia, being outside this hollow will not get so much water, and will not grow so much to foliage, but will bloom freely. Keep the soil stirred about the salvia at all times.

Salvia plants may be purchased of any greenhouse but they are easily grown from seeds. The seeds should be started early in a box, and must be kept warm when germinating. They are of good size and not at all hard to grow. Ordinary Salvia Splendens is just as good as any of the fancy named varieties. The plants do not bloom so soon from seeds as from the cuttings, and most of the plants sold by florists are from cuttings. Plants from seed, though, have finer foliage, and make more shapely plants.

If a row of geranium are wanted outside the salvia, or in place of it, there are several good reds that will serve. For localities where it does well the old S. A. Nutt makes a fine showing, but I like the bruant type better, and Alphonse Ricard is a splendid color and one that will harmonize perfectly with the scarlet sage, or salvia. The distance apart you plant the geraniums will depend on the size of the plants. Small plants should be planted closer for quick effect. From six to twelve inches apart is about right for most geraniums.

DON'T BE DEFRAUDED - GET THE GENUINE

The great popularity and the heavy demand for the famous Martha Washington Comfort Shoes made only by the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. of Milwaukee, have caused dishonest dealers to sell cheap and inferior imitations to their customers when the genuine Martha Washington was wanted and asked for.

Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

Slip them on and off at will—elastic at the sides insures perfect fit and free action of the foot. Get rest, relief and comfort.

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This Is the Strong, Tough, Heavily-Reinforced Wall

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PERFECTION METAL SILO

"Chosen by Men of Experience."

Learn What These Men Say: Makes best feed. None spoiled around walls—all good. Easy to erect. Good, strong and durable. Proof against all strains and big pressure of sweating silage. Absolutely rigid against wind. No guy rods or cables. No trouble to maintain. No annoyance—no continual attention. Capacity increased any time as desired. No loss, no danger, no waste. Big records from satisfied customers, our best recommendation.

No Experiment. Eight Years in Use. Never Failed. Interchangeable sections bolted flange to flange with square head bolts. No rivets. No holes through silo wall. Heavy double flange formed on all sides of each section without joint or weld. Forms rigid reinforcement around the silo every two feet. Vertical reinforcement every 7 1/2 feet. Shipped all complete—including chute, ladder, top bracing, tools, everything except the foundation.

RECOMMENDED BY BEST EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS. Makes 10 to 15% more good feed than any other type. Five years absolute guarantee. Five years against cyclones, windstorms and tornadoes. Send postal for big new book, "Turning Cornstalks Into Cash," free. We deal direct, have no dealers, appoint no agents. One hundred different sizes. One factory price on each. Write today. Get the Book. Address:

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 3005 Jefferson St. We are the Original and Sole Manufacturers. Largest Metal Silo Factory in the World. Forty Years' Experience in Metal Work.

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Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer \$1

—Prepaid—

We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

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The Only 3rd Disc Harrow Made

The Harrow that Double Discs, Drags and Levels in One Passing. Don't consider the purchase of a disc harrow until you have thoroughly investigated the "Central." Over \$100,000.00 was expended in perfecting it. The "Central" is the only double disc that uniformly cuts and turns any kind of soil every 4-12 inches and leaves it turned. Positively does not leave a center strip uncut.

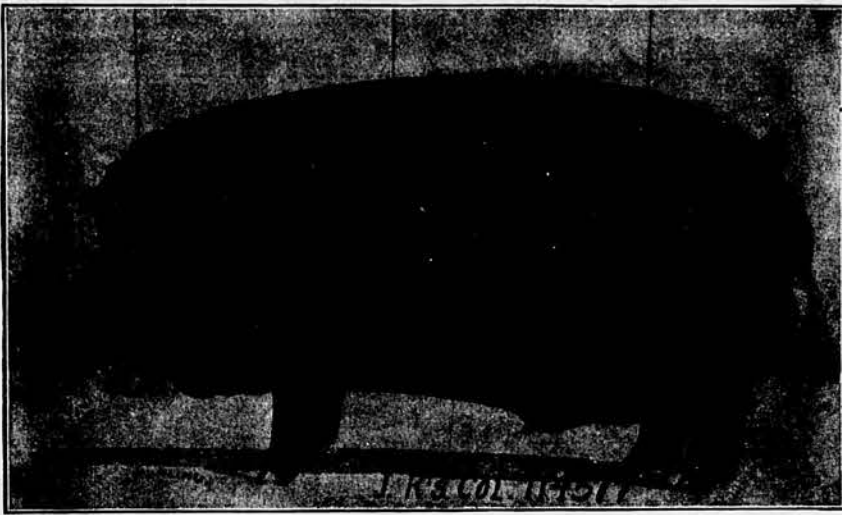
One-Third Lighter Draft—Two-Thirds Less Work. Positively the lightest draft double disc made. Will work in wet, sticky soils where others cannot be used, because of heavy draft and inability to dig. Its light draft is due to special made springs and a direct pull from the center of the horse, leaving lesser life to the bearings and lighter draft to the horses. It is equipped with an Automatic Center Bumper, that forces the center disc blades into the ground, and allows the disc gangs to be adjusted with less work.

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 Central Harrow & Supply Co., 1506 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS FARMER is the farm owner's paper. Over 60,000 of the best farmers consult its advertising columns each week. A small ad at small cost in classified columns will bring results. If you have live stock, pet stock, poultry, lands, seeds, plants, implements, vehicles, automobiles, etc., to sell, or if you want to buy or exchange, remember that in these classified columns is the market place for these thousands and thousands of possible customers, and that the cost of reaching them is very small. See head of classified columns for rates.

40 DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS 40

Elmdale, Kans., Sat., Feb., 28th



Ten Tried Sows, Ten Choice Fall Yearlings, Twenty
Growthy Spring Gilts, Also a Few Spring Boars,
Good as Grow, from Blackshere Farm,

A number of our prize winners will be included. This offering is strong in Col.
and Ohio Chief blood and has been bred to win and go on and produce winners.
Our herd at present contains

FIVE STATE FAIR GRAND CHAMPION SOWS

Many of their daughters and granddaughters will be included in this offering.
Practically all are by or bred to sires as J. R.'s Chief by Valley Chief and J. R.'s Col.
by Graduate Col., two of the best breeding boars in the West. A few are safe in
pig to Big Chief, a son of the great producing sow, Lincoln Model. A number of
her daughters and granddaughters will be included. Several are bred to Model Bog,
an extra good son of Model A out of Lincoln Model and sired by J. R.'s Col. We
extend a hearty welcome to our farmer neighbors and brother breeders. Both will
find here the kind of Durocs adapted to their wants. For catalog address

J. R. BLACKSHERE, or W. G. WEAVER
Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Wood & Crouch.
Send Bids to O. W. Devine, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.
Sale in Town, Under Cover, Rain or Shine.

PUBLIC SALE

Feb., 24, Topeka

Route 1, Five Miles Southeast of Town.
Pure-bred and high-grade Shorthorns.
Herd bull, Designer, by Barmpton
Knight, yearling bull ready for service.
Bunch good calves. Two 3-year cows,
calves at foot. Poland China tried sows
and bred gilts. Four spring boars. Fall
pigs, both sexes.

J. M. RHODES
TOPEKA, KANSAS, ROUTE 1.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Pleasure Horse and Farm Sale.
March 11, 12 and 13—James A. Houchin,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Jacks.
Feb. 24—H. J. Hinemmel & Sons and D. J.
Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.
March 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Shorthorns.
March 25-26—Central Shorthorn Breeders'
Association, W. A. Forsythe, Manager,
Greenwood, Mo. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.
March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.
May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Poland Chinas.
March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.
March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.
March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 7—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
March 10—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
March 10—W. M. Watt & Sons, Green City,
Mo.
March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
March 24—Herman Gronniger & Son, Ben-
dena, Kan.
Oct. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City,
Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.
March 11—W. W. Otey and Sons, Winfield,
Kan.
March 12—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 18—R. F. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 25—W. H. Mott, Herlington, Kan.

Coleman Sells Polands.
John Coleman, our big-type Poland China
advertiser living at Denison, Kan., writes
that he is selling lots of Polands, and says
he just shipped six head to one man. Mr.
Coleman has one of the best herds in Kan-
sas, and his prices are reasonable. Look
for his card in our Jackson County section
and mention this paper when writing.

Write them for description of stock.
They are breeders and not speculators.
Heredity and blood are high class.
They are bred to produce winners.
They are bred to produce winners.
They are bred to produce winners.

Jackson Offers Herd Boar.
J. R. Jackson, Duroc Jersey breeder of
Kanapolis, Kan., has bought the great
breeding boar, Dreamland Col., the boar
that gave so much prominence to the Leon
Carter herd. Because of this purchase Mr.
Jackson offers for sale his herd boar, Clear
Creek Col. He is a Colonel bred boar and
an extra good sire. He can be bought at
a bargain.

Perfect Col. Will Sell.
In the great Duroc bred sow sale March
13 at the Star Breeding Farm, Elk City,
Kan., will be offered the champion herd
boar, Perfect Col. Mr. Drybread is selling
him for no fault but as an attraction to the
sale. Please send for a catalog early and
arrange to come to the sale.

W. E. Bell, of Cassville, Mo., visited the
Tomsen Bros. Shorthorn herd recently and
selected five splendid heifers. Three of
these are of Master of the Grove breeding.
He also selected from the Pringle herd 25
head sired by Maxwaton of Rosedale. A
better lot of breeding Shorthorns probably
never went to the Ozark country.

Dillingham & DeWitt, of Blue Springs,
Mo., are offering 17 head of high-class
jacks. All of them are black with white
points. They range in age from three to
five years and measure 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands
standard. All are well broke. This lot of
jacks were sired by Dr. McCord and Dr.
Long, both great sires. If you want a big,
smooth, high-class jack, don't overlook this
offering.

R. C. Watson, proprietor of Walnut Grove
Duroc Farm, writes us that his hogs are
coming along in fine condition. He is mak-
ing especially attractive prices on his bred
sows and gilts. He says the balance of
them will have to be taken soon, however,
as they will not stand shipping much longer.
He is making an especially attractive offer
on two herds boars and some fall pigs. His
pigs will weigh in the neighborhood of 125
pounds. Mr. Watson never offers anything
but good breeding hogs, as all of his culls
are fed out to go to market.

Attention is called to the ad of Joseph
Rousselle & Son, Seward, Neb. This well
known firm of importers is offering a choice
lot of imported and home-bred Percheron
and Belgian stallions and mares. They
have some choice two-year-olds weighing
from 1,850 to 1,950 pounds, and older stall-
ions weighing up to 2,260, all of them high-
class in every way. If you want a herd
header at a reasonable price, don't forget
this offering. They sell their stock with a
gilt edge guarantee. Look up their card
and write them, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

A Good Auctioneer.
This week we start advertising for Col.
J. A. Morine, live stock and farm sales au-
ctioneer, of Lindsborg, Kan. Mr. Morine has
had several years' experience in selling all
kinds of live stock and has made a com-
plete success of all his undertakings. He
was born on an Iowa farm and has handled
stock all his life. Last year he made about
70 sales, giving entire satisfaction with all
of them. Colonel Morine has a strong full
voice and can make himself heard on every
occasion. When in need of a good hustling
auctioneer write him, mentioning Kansas
Farmer.

Buy Dairy Cattle Here.

The Springdale Stock Farm, located at
Concordia, Kan., is always headquarters for
first-class Holstein cattle. Right now they
are offering 60 head of two-year-old spring-
ers. These are high grades and all splen-
did prospects. Also about 20 head of re-
corded Holstein bulls old enough for service
and from high producing dams. A limited
number of Dutch Belts always on hand,
both sexes. If interested in the dairy busi-
ness and dairy cattle, visit this herd. Men-
tion Kansas Farmer when writing.

Last Call for Robinson's Sale.

This will be the last call for J. C. Robi-
nson's Percheron sale at Towanda, February
25. There will be 20 stallions and 35 mares
in this sale. The mares are mostly bred
to Casino and are showing safe in foal.
One of the best daughters of the champion
Carnot will be bred for purchaser free of
charge to Casino. Many of the mares in-
cluded in this offering have proven extra
fine breeders. It will be the great Perche-
ron offering of the season.

Carter's Durocs Brought \$2,000.

Leon Carter, the well known Duroc Jer-
sey breeder located at Asherville, Kan., made
his annual bred sow sale February 14. The
sale was a postponed event and was not as
good as it otherwise would have been. Snow
covered the ground and the crowd was
rather small, but prices received were very
good, everything considered. John Doyen,
of Rice, Kan., paid the top price, \$69, for
a yearling gilt sired by Dreamland Col.
J. R. Jackson, of Kanapolis, Kan., was a
good buyer, taking several of the best fe-
males, together with the great sire, Dream-
land Col. Following is a partial list of
sales:

1—J. R. Jackson, Kanapolis, Kan.....\$62.50
4—W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan..... 53.00
5—Charles Reich, Glen Elder, Kan..... 52.00
6—J. R. Jackson 55.00
7—J. R. Jackson 48.00
8—D. Robinson, Beloit, Kan..... 44.00
10—Charles Reich, Kan..... 35.00
12—John Doyen, Rice, Kan..... 69.00
13—J. R. Jackson 60.00
14—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan..... 42.50
17—Peter Morrissey, Frankfort, Kan..... 42.00
20—Tyson Bros., McAlester, Okla..... 35.00
21—Wesley Trombo, Peabody, Kan..... 50.00
40—R. R. Miller, Clay Center, Kan..... 36.00
41—A. W. Wishes, Dillon, Kan..... 37.00
53—J. A. Wishes, Dillon, Kan..... 42.50

W. B. Wallace Sale Averages \$48.15.

On Thursday, February 12, one of the
most unfavorable days of this year, W. B.
Wallace pulled off his Poland China brood
sow sale as advertised. Forty-eight head of
the brood sows and fall yearlings for an average
of \$48.15. Number 1 topped the sale at
\$107.50. Number 12 was the next highest
at \$100. The entire lot sold was a good
representative offering of the Wallace kind
of big, smooth Poland Chinas, and we be-
lieve every one that sold in this sale will
make the purchaser money. Several bidders
were present and mail bids from a number
of states were sent direct to Mr. Wallace
and, had the local support been up to the
usual, the average would have been higher,
but considering the extremely bad day the
prices were very satisfactory to Mr. Wal-
lace. We can not report in full.

Bert Harriman Sells Polands.

In next week's issue of Kansas Farmer
will appear the sale ad and announcement
of the Poland China sale of Bert Harri-
man, at Pilot Grove, Mo. On March 7 Mr.
Harriman will offer one of the best lots of
brood sows and fall yearling gilts that he
has ever offered to the public. They are
sired by Mount Vernon Hadley and Mount
Vernon King, Big Designer, Pilot Defender
and Harriman Look. They are bred to
Hadley, Mount Vernon King and A. C. Won-
der. This offering should attract breeders
from far and wide. Mount Vernon Hadley
and Mount Vernon King are two of the best
big-type boars in Missouri and Mr. Harri-
man has always had the reputation for
breeding and selling good hogs. Please
send for a catalog and arrange to attend
the sale or send a bid. Catalogs are ready
to mail out. Don't fail to send for one.

Blackshere and Weaver Duroc Sale.

The catalogs are out announcing the bred
sow sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and
gilts. Few herds have won as many prizes
in the show ring in the past five years as
has the Blackshere herd, and the sale offer-
ing is one of the prize-winning blood. Two
especially well-bred boars have been used
in this herd: J. R.'s Chief No. 97767 was
sired by Valley Chief by Ohio Chief and
won at Kansas State Fair junior champion-
ship and reserve grand championship. His
litter brother was a grand champion both
at Kansas and Oklahoma in 1912. A num-
ber of the sale offering is either sired by
J. R.'s Chief or bred to him. There will be
a number of sows sired by or bred to the
great breeding boar, J. R.'s Col., by Gradu-
ate Col. This should prove a great cross
on the J. R. Chief sows. A number of the
sows in the offering are bred to this boar,
and anyone wanting blood from a show
record family of Durocs can get it right
here by buying a sow or gilt sired by or
bred to J. R.'s Col. Please read ad and
arrange to come to this sale. It is only
once in a long time that breeders and farm-
ers have the opportunity to buy from such
a high-class sale offering as will pass under
the auction hammer on Saturday, February
28, 1914, at Elmdale, Kan.

Tomsen Brothers Buy Pringle Herd.

One of the most important Shorthorn
transactions which has occurred recently is
the purchase by Tomsen Bros. of the well
known herd of Andrew Pringle, Eskridge,
Kan. The deal includes the great breeding
bull, Maxwaton Rosedale by Avondale.
This bull is said by good judges to be one
of Avondale's best sons. There are 30 cows
bred to him or with calves at foot by him.
In laying the herd foundation Mr. Pringle
drew heavily on the leading herds, a num-
ber of them coming direct from the Lin-
wood herd owned by Col. W. A. Harris. For
the past 30 years nothing but high-class
Scottish bulls have been used, among them
being such sires as Grandee and Sir Knight,
both bred at Linwood; The Baron, Golden
Prince, Prime Minister out of a full sister
to Lavender Viscount, and other bulls of
equal standing. The herd has been reduced
in size the past few years by a rigid culling
and none but the best cows have been re-
tained, and they are a remarkable lot of
breeding cows. Among the Scotch families
are some Jilts and Blooms that have been
bred along the most fashionable lines, and
descend direct from cows bought from the
Colonel Harris and the Davidson herds. But
for the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Pringle have
decided to take a well-earned rest and re-
new their health the herd would not have
been priced. This herd has fallen into the
hands of experts in breeding high-class
Shorthorns and will give a good account of
itself in the future.

A High-Class Poland China Sale.

Danville, Kan., is the place, and March 10
is the date when Oliver & Son will offer
50 head of very high-class brood sows for
sale. A number of the attractions in this

sale will be 20 large-type sows bred to the
big medium show boar, Smuggler, No. 8-
58913 and A-173859, a boar that has seven
grand champions from state fairs in his
pedigree and the only boar on record to
win grand championship three times in suc-
cession at a state fair, and the only boar
that beat the great big hog, Columbus, at
the Kansas State Fair in 1912. Smuggler
is without doubt one of the smoothest and
best breeding hogs in the West. Smuggler
is bred right. He was sired by E. I.'s
Cloverbud, also a grand champion, he by
Perfection E. L. by Foster's Chief by Chief
Perfection 2d. But "Great Scott" some
breeder says he goes back to Chief Perfection
2d. He forgets that the great A Won-
der traces to Chief Perfection 2d, also the
great Long King's Equal. The Great De-
signed boar owned by C. S. Nevius goes
back to Chief Perfection 2d. Also the great
Pawnee Lad that made so much hog history
in Nebraska and sired a number of herd
headers and show champions was by Clever-
er's Best by Happy Perfection by Chief
Perfection 2d and the 1,000-pound hog and
grand champion (Missouri) boar at the
American Royal in 1913 was sired by Paw-
nee Lad. Some of the best hogs we have
are bred like Smuggler and come along
down the line through the old Columbia
Chief and Chief Tecumseh families, linked
and crossed with the Perfection families.
Please send for catalog and come to this
sale. It will be worth your trip to see the
three times grand champion hog, Smuggler.
Sale ad appears next week.

A Great Duroc Sale March 12, 1914.

We wish to call our readers' attention to
the two days' sale at Winfield, Kan., on
March 11 and 12. One of the great events
of the season will be the Royal Scion
Farmer Graduate Colonel bred sow sale at
Winfield, Kan., March 12, consisting of 35
tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts,
every one either sired by or bred to Gradu-
ate Colonel, the champion sire of the
breed and sire of the four times undefeated
grand champion, Grand Master Colonel II,
the only boar with such a show record;
also sire of Grand Master Colonel I, the
champion priced under a year boar, selling
at auction for \$505, and grand sire of the
grand champion sow, G. M.'s Queen, and the
junior and reserve junior champion
sows at Oklahoma State Fair, 1912, also
Dominant Colonel, the junior yearling boar
at Illinois State Fair in 1912. The sows
are by such noted boars as Missouri Won-
der, Vernon Lad, Colonel Scion, Crimson
Scion and Graduate Colonel; dams by such
noted sires as Prince of Colonels, M. C.'s
Pride, Kan't Be Beat, Colonel Scion, Crim-
son Scion, Bell's High Mather and Crim-
son Wonder III. Kan't Model II by Mis-
souri Wonder is perhaps the largest sow to
be sold this winter. She will weigh close
to 700 pounds by sale day, and is smooth
as a gilt. Burden Belle III by Vernon Lad
will beat 600 pounds and has lots of qual-
ity. Others possess equal merit. The fall
and spring gilts are the big high-backed
kind that all up-to-date Duroc breeders are
looking for. Mr. Norman sold nearly \$2,000
worth by mail order in 1913 without a kick
on one of them. His satisfied customers
are his best advertisement. Graduate Col-
onel is getting old and soon his get will be
sought by breeders, as the get of the Chief
and King of Colonels have been in the last
year or two. Most any Ohio Chief sow will
sell for \$500 now. Colonel Scion's dam sold
for \$875 not long ago, Rosemary Duchess
for \$500, etc. Come to this sale, as it may
be your last chance to buy a sow bred to
this grand old boar, Graduate Colonel, the
sire of the big, high-backed kind that has
made Duroc history.

You will find a lot of bargains on Kansas
Farmer's Classified Advertising Page this
week. Don't fail to carefully read that page.

College Swine in Demand.

The second annual bred sow sale made by
the Kansas State Agricultural College was
well attended by buyers from different parts
of the state. The offerings of Berkshires
and Durocs were well up to the standard
and highly appreciated by the assembled
buyers. The Berkshires sold rather low
but a good even price was maintained all
through. The Durocs sold much higher,
only one selling below \$50. Thirty Berk-
shires sold for \$1,201, an average of \$40.33;
27 Durocs sold for \$1,695, an average of
\$62.07. Col. L. R. Brady did the selling. A
list of sales follows:

1—W. J. Buchanan, Kansas City, Kan.....\$44.00
2—A. L. Simms, Mt. Vernon, Mo..... 35.00
3—Carl Pfeutze, Manhattan, Kan..... 35.00
4—James Conroy, Manhattan, Kan..... 45.00
5—S. C. Harner, Keats, Kan..... 37.00
6—J. M. Nelson, Marysville, Kan..... 46.00
7—C. H. Bell, Neodesha, Kan..... 35.00
8—A. L. Simms 48.00
9—W. C. DeLain, Marysville, Kan..... 46.00
11—Longview Farm, Leavenworth, Mo..... 51.00
12—N. Brinkman, Olpe, Kan..... 40.00
13—Longview Farm 49.00
14—H. H. Reed, Abilene, Kan..... 34.00
15—S. C. Harner 36.00
16—G. D. Cleland, Hiattville, Kan..... 37.00
17—Charles Miller, Junction City, Kan..... 39.00
18—Schuler, Chapman, Kan..... 40.00
19—Victor Farm, Lawrence, Neb..... 37.00
20—A. L. Simms 41.00
21—A. W. McClurken, Clay Center, Kan..... 30.00
22—Longview Farm 52.00
23—Longview Farm 40.00
24—James Conroy 38.00
25—James Conroy 59.00
26—W. L. Hindshaw, Plevna, Kan..... 45.00
27—Longview Farm 31.00
28—Joe Mason, Wakefield, Kan..... 31.00
29—Longview Farm 33.00
30—D. B. Heacock, Attica, Kan..... 32.00
31—D. H. Bell, Neodesha, Kan..... 29.00
33—R. F. Kirshner, Emporia, Kan.....\$48.00
34—M. E. Peck, Salina, Kan..... 62.00
35—M. S. Peck, Salina, Kan..... 68.00
36—W. H. Smith, Seneca, Kan..... 68.00
37—M. S. Peck 55.00
38—R. F. Kirshner 50.00
39—Regier Bros., Mound Ridge, Kan..... 55.00
40—A. A. Davies, Worthing, S. D..... 71.00
41—Clyde Rodkey, Blue Rapids, Kan..... 55.00
42—C. C. Trostle, Nickerson, Kan..... 63.00
43—R. F. Kirshner 63.00
44—F. O. Zimmerman, Seneca, Kan..... 69.00
45—A. A. Davies, Valley Falls, Kan..... 62.00
46—Paul Steuwe, Alma, Kan..... 51.00
48—A. A. Davies, Valley Falls, Kan..... 76.00
49—Max Pinner, Jarbo, Kan..... 71.00
50—M. E. Peck 61.00
51—M. E. Peck 60.00
52—J. M. Goodwin, Asherville, Kan..... 60.00
53—C. C. Skinner, Linwood, Kan..... 70.00
54—C. C. Skinner 70.00
55—Harry Mesick, Osborne, Kan..... 66.00
56—W. H. Smith 77.00
57—W. H. Walker, Cunningham, Kan..... 64.00
58—F. O. Zimmerman 63.00
59—R. F. Kirshner 73.00
60—Walter Hepler, Manhattan, Kan..... 46.00

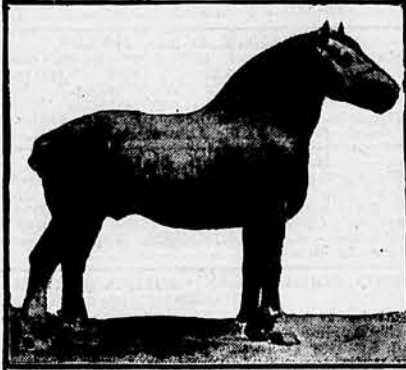
KANSAS FARMER classified advertising
page this week. Don't fail to carefully
read that page.

HORSES AND MULES

IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 1,950; older horses, 1,950 to 2,250. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles from Lincoln. Farm adjoins city.

JOSEPH ROUSSELLE & SON, Seward, Neb.

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

PERCHERONS SHIRES BELGIANS

We now have in our barns a new importation of extra big high-class stallions. We are pricing these horses very reasonably and also have a few first-class home-bred stallions which we will sell at from \$200 to \$600.

It will pay you to come to Lincoln and see these horses or send for our free catalog.

Watson, Woods Bros., & Kelly Co.

Box 29 LINCOLN, NEB.

LOCUST BLUFF STOCK FARM

Jacks, Jennets, Herefords and Holsteins. Twelve fine Missouri-bred jacks for sale, sired by None Such, the best son of King of Giants. Also extra fine Holstein bull and one extra Hereford bull ready for service. We also have younger bulls. We are breeders, not speculators. All stock guaranteed as represented.

JOHN G. THOMAS & SON, Harris, Mo.

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 1,050. Forty jennets in herd, second to none, some for sale. Twenty years a breeder.

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

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Eighty large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 to 16 hands standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind all are looking for. Also good young Percheron stallions. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railroads.

AL E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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, Elk Co., Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS. — Six fine 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money.

JNO. A. EDWARDS,
Englewood, - - - - Kansas.

20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS. Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; jacks old enough, well broken.

Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kansas.

FOR SALE Three big black jacks, guaranteed, and a well improved farm of 230 acres; best of soil, bluegrass, alfalfa abundance; finely located home. Stock must go. No trade. Write. Better come and see if you mean business.

STEWART L. SMITH, Lawson, Mo.

HORSES AND MULES.



DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

I am offering for sale at very low prices a fine lot of young Percheron, Belgian, French Draft and Coach Stallions and mares. These horses are not fat, but in good, thrifty condition and will make good. Come and see me.

J. M. NOLAN, Paola, Kansas.

17 Registered Jacks For Sale

All black, from 3 to 5 years, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 standard; broke; sired by Dr. McCord No. 1766 and Dr. Long No. 1767, two great sires. Priced to sell. Will give you a square deal. Farm 1/2 mile from station on C. & A. R. R.

DILLINGHAM & DEWITT,
Blue Springs, Missouri.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

Percheron and Belgian, also Percheron and Belgian mares, and a few registered Jacks. These horses were prize winners at Topeka, Hutchinson, and American Royal, including grand champion and reserve champion at each show, winning 28 first and champion ribbons, three gold medals and two silver medals. These prize winners and others for sale and can be seen at my farm 7 miles northwest of Alma. Reference, any bank in Alma or Wamego.

LEW JONES, R. R. No. 1, Alma, Kansas.



JACKS

Five and six years old, 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 hands, weigh up to 2,000. \$1,000 each, made to order. Also Durocs. Owner of grand champion sow, Model Queen. Stock for sale.

LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kan.

SEVEN SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

Sire and dam of Shires imported. Prices, \$250 to \$650. Farm 4 1/2 miles from Wakefield. Will meet trains if notified in time.

JAMES AULD, Wakefield, Clay Co., 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.

DUROC JERSEYS

WALNUT GROVE DUROCS.

Thirty days special prices. Tried sows and fall pigs in pairs and trios; two herd boars and Model Top boar pigs. Stock in good condition. Old hogs vaccinated. Sows bred to R. C. Buddy, Watson's Col. and Watson's Col. and Watson's Model Top.

R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.

LEON CAETER, Asherville, Kan.

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

P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

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

N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

PRAIRIE GEM STOCK FARM DUROCS.

Herd boar at a bargain. Senior yearling by Crimson Wonder Again. Excellent breeder, no bad habits. Price, \$50.00. Buddy K. IV sows bred to him. Summer pigs, both sexes, cheap.

J. L. TENANT, MEMPHIS, MO.

50—SUMMER DUROCS—50

Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Fall City, Kansas.

Summer and Fall Boars

Durocs, best breeding. Bred sow sale March 18.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.

For Sale—Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed.

J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolls, Kan.

SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED DUROCS.

Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale.

DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

QUIVERA DUROC JERSEY HERD.

Thirty choice fall pigs, either sex, sired by richly-bred boars and out of big mature dams. Pairs not related, \$25 per pair.

E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS of early spring farrow, sired by Joe's Price 118467, a son of Joe, the prize boar at the World's Fair, out of large mature dams. Will ship on approval. Prices very moderate.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Some choice gilts by Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat Col., bred for late April and early May litters, at reasonable prices.

HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY.

Immune summer and fall boars and gilts sired by B. & C.'s Masterpiece, a choice sow of B. & C.'s Col. and out of Tatarrax and Ohio Chief dams. These are very choice individuals. Prices reasonable.

JOHN A. BEED, Lyons, Kansas.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15.

Bred Gilts, \$25.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

FIELD NOTES

Clem L. Smith, Lawson, Mo., is offering some extra good jacks for sale. They are guaranteed and are priced right. He is pricing them right.

If you want strictly high-class O. I. C. breeding stock, write Dan Wilcox, owner of Crystal O. I. C. herd, Cameron, Mo. Mr. Wilcox breeds the kind that win the ribbons, and when you buy stock from his herd you know it is right in every way.

Warren Landers, owner of Brookside Hereford herd, Savannah, Mo., has a number of very fine young bulls for sale. He is also offering heifers that are very high class. Mr. Landers owns one of the very high class Hereford herds, and if interested in Hereford cattle it will pay you to write him for prices and description of his offering.

For dual-purpose Shorthorns don't overlook the great herd owned by J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo. Write Mr. Walker for the record of his milking Shorthorn cows last year. It will be of interest.

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., owners of one of the famous herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle, are offering offering fine young bull for sale. This youngster is a choice individual, nicely marked, and his breeding is extra good. His sire was a son of Pontiac Korndyke, with 79 A. R. O. daughters. Dam A. R. O., with a record of 286 pounds butter and 530 pounds milk in seven days. This bull is good enough to head a good herd.

J. M. Rhodes, Route 1, Topeka, is offering some choice Shorthorn bulls sired by Lord Hastings and out of Scotch dams. He is also offering some extra good spring boars sired by Missouri Metal and out of Big Logan Ex sows, and fall boars and gilts sired by Chief Mogul and out of Big Logan Ex sows.

The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the change in the ad of John A. Reed, of Lyons, Kan. Mr. Reed is offering some choice immune summer boars and gilts sired by B. & C.'s Colonel. The young boars and gilts offered are out of Tatarrax and Ohio Chief dams. Mr. Reed is making prices that will interest breeders.

James A. Houchin's Three Days' Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of James A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo. On March 11 and 12, Mr. Houchin will sell a fine offering of saddle stallions, standard-bred horses including producing dams, stallions and speed prospects; a choice offering of ready-to-use saddle horses, including lady-brokers, a lot of registered Hereford bulls and other stock. Look up his ad and send for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan., owners of one of the good Jersey herds, change the copy of their card in the advertisement of the Jackson County Breeders' Association. They are offering a choice young bull and a few choice heifers. The offering was sired by Diplomat Dictator \$2235, one of the good Jersey sires now in service. His sire, Eurybia's Son, has ten daughters in the Register of Merit, and he has back of him a long line of record makers. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the card of J. L. Tennant, Memphis, Mo., owner of Prairie Gem Stock Farm, the home of one of Missouri's best Duroc herds and one of the greatest flocks of Shropshire sheep in the state. At this time Mr. Tennant is offering at a bargain a senior yearling herd boar by Crimson Wonder Again. This young boar is a great individual. He is a half brother to a score or more of state fair champions and grand champions; is a splendid breeder and a great herd header. Mr. Tennant also offers a number of select Buddy K. IV sows bred to this boar, and a lot of extra high-class summer pigs, both sexes. The prices he is making on this stock will interest farmers and breeders wanting high-class Durocs.

Watt & Sons Will Have Fine Offering.

The attention of big-type Poland China breeders is called to the sale announcement of W. M. Watt & Sons, of Forest Grove Stock Farm, Green City, Mo. On March 10 this firm of progressive breeders will sell one of the best offerings of big-type Poland China bred sows ever sold in Missouri and one of the best in the entire corn belt this season. There will be 20 tried sows and yearlings, 30 extra large, smooth, big-type gilts, including daughters of Long Surprise and out of the great sow, Ruby's Giantess. There will also be daughters of Colossal, Big Orange, M's Hadley, Pawnee Pete, Watt's Big Bone, Watt's King and other famous big-type sires. This offering will include some of the best sows of Watt & Sons' herd, bought from the best big-type herds in Iowa and Missouri. Write for catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Laude Offers Seven Choice Bulls.

G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan., 125 miles southwest of Kansas City, advertise in this issue seven Shorthorn bulls. Five of these bulls were sired by Lord Mayor 3d 249943. The bull has a reputation both as a show bull and as a sire of high-class bulls. He is not excelled as a breeder by any bull in Southern Kansas, more than half of his bull calves having been sold to head purebred herds in the past two years. The bulls offered are from 14 to 19 months old, are large for their ages, and have been handled for development without being fattened. They are in nice growing condition and cannot well fail to give splendid results to the man who buys them. All are smooth, nice individuals, not a coarse or rough one in the lot. They are all out of good smooth cows with size, fleshing quality, and at least fair milkers. Among them is a red calf out of the first prize and grand champion cow at the Woodson County Stock Show of 1910—the biggest Shorthorn show ever held in Kansas, 22 aged cows being on exhibition—that is hard to fault in any respect. One, a roan of September 1, is exceptionally well formed, unusually smooth from end to end, with splendid head, neck and horns, and size enough to please anyone wanting a big grower bull. Another is a red, out of a big smooth Crulshank cow by imported Collynie, that in Mr. Laude's opinion is the best breeding prospect they have ever produced. This bull has two very desirable out-crosses, both of the very best, that should make him especially desirable to anyone needing a little new blood. Also a red out of a first-class 1,500-pound beef and show cow that is an unusually good milker. This is an excellent chance to get good bulls that are properly grown for business, sired by a high-class bull out of a high-class cow. Look up the ad and write Laude & Sons for any information you wish, or go and see the cattle. Visitors will be met by appointment at Rose on Missouri Pacific or at Humboldt on Santa Fe or Katy.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40

Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immunized) Big and grower. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster \$9745 by Thea \$0442. A few choice boars by this great sire, \$25 while they last. Will weigh 225 pounds and up. Bred gilts, March farrow, \$35 to \$50. Gilts bred to Frost's Buster, Expectation, and Illustration. They are the kind that win the ribbons.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

Have a few choice bred gilts, extra fine, also some June and July boars of good quality and best of breeding. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kan., R. F. D. 5, Box 18.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Bred gilts and spring boars by Hillwood Jack by Earlanger. Fall pigs, either sex, by Medora John and Hillwood Jack. F. C. WITTOFF, Medora, - - - Kansas.

Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Price reasonable.

E. S. TALIFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

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 Monday, April 6, 1914.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

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

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

Clay Center, Kansas.

R. L. HARRIMAN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri.

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 CONDRA Stockdale, Kansas.
Guarantees his work.

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

Col. C. A. HAWK Live Stock and General Auctioneer.
Eftingham, Kansas.

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

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

J. A. MORINE Live Stock and Big Farm Sales.
Lindsborg, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

O. I. C. breeders should not overlook the herd of D. W. Wolf, Carrollton, Mo., when wanting high-class O. I. C. breeding stock. He has stock for sale at all times and his herd is one of the good ones.

Duroc Bred Gilts for Sale. With this issue Charles Stith, of Eureka, Kan., is offering 20 fall yearling Duroc Jersey bred gilts for sale. They are sired by Model Duroc, he by Dandy Duke. These gilts are out of some of the best sows on the farm and are bred to a son of Graduate Colonel for April farrow. These gilts are priced at \$35 and the first order gets the choice. If you want a bargain write at once and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**Pure-bred Registered
HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

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

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

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A choice lot of high-grade heifers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls.

IRA ROMIG

Station B. Topeka, Kansas

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD

15—BULLS—15
All registered, all ages. Best of breeding. Well grown, nice condition. I can meet your requirements.

F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.
CHOICE BULL CALF, born October 1, 1913. Fine individual, nicely marked. Dam, A. R. C. 236 pounds butter 530 pounds milk. 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.
We now have about 50 head cows, three to six years old, mostly springers, some to freshen soon; 12 head two year old first calf heifers; a few young bulls. Cows are high grade and bred to registered bulls. Edmunds & Young, Council Grove, Kansas.

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.

ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.

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.

Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

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.

HIGGINBOTHAM HOLSTEINS.
Several registered bull calves for sale. Call or write.

C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, Rossville, Kansas.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE**ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963****THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159**

The grand champion at Topeka, 1913, head of herd of double-standard Polled Durhams. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Missouri Pacific R. R., 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kan. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

**POLLED DURHAMS
FOR SALE**

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

Scottish Baron For Sale

Double standard, weight 2,200; extra individual. Also 12 Shorthorn cows in calf to him, and younger bulls. Inspection invited.

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE**DAIRYMEN**

Cut down your feed bill and increase your cream check by keeping **GUERNSEYS**

Write for free literature.

GUERNSEY CLUB, Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

ONE COMING YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL, ONE GUERNSEY BULL CALF 6 WEEKS OLD, ONE GUERNSEY COW—All for sale reasonable.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**Pearl Shorthorn Herd**

Yearling bulls all sold. Have 20 bull calves, oldest a March calf. Reds, roans and red with white marks. Some from extra heavy milking dams. Some sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Valiant, and some by Highland Chief. Few coming two. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. TAYLOR

Abilene, Kansas

UPLAND SHORTHORN HERD

Headed by Urydale, a great son of Avondale. For sale ten choice bulls in age from 6 to 15 months, out of dams close up in the breeding of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight, Lord Mayor and Imp. Day Dream's Pride.

GEO. W. BEMIS

Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls

Seven bulls of choice breeding, well grown, in best possible condition for service. Five fit for heavy service. Three fit to use in Shorthorn herds. Two are show bulls. Prices, \$100 to \$200.

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For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 2325681 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each.

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Choice individuals, sired by Lord Barmpton, out of fine, richly-bred dams. Ready for service. These bulls are bargains.

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Offers two choice bulls, one red, one roan, 14 and 16 months old. Ten head cows from 3 to 5 years old. Prices reasonable.

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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. E. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. R. station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Scotch and Scotch topped bulls in age from 8 to 16 months. Good individuals and representatives of best families. Fifteen choice fall boars and gilts, big type.

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T. J. Blake's Shorthorns

For Sale—Show Bulls: One white, Merry Hampton bred, and one roan, Duchess of Gloster bred bull. They are the show kind that win.

T. J. BLAKE, Hiawatha, Kan.

TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

Fourteen months old, sire Lord Hastings out of Scotch dams. Prices reasonable. Write us.

J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan.

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MARCH BULL CALF.
Big and beefy, nice red, just right for few cows next summer. Few cows and heifers bred to our best bull. Write or come and we will show you.

JEWELL BROTHERS, Humboldt, Kansas.

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. 5415% pounds butter sold 1911. No calf-tasted skim milk. Infant male calves. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

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For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

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KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**JERSEY CATTLE.****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.

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The Jerseys

Pay Dividends on \$500 Per Acre Land



On the northwest coast of California there is a rainfall of from 60 to 100 inches per year. There land is worth \$500 per acre, but grade Jersey herds are paying interest and dividends on that land, averaging 400 lbs. butter fat per year.

Moral: Grade up your herd by getting a pure-bred Jersey sire from a producing dam.

Get facts about Jerseys from THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 324 W. 23d St., New York, N. Y.

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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. LINSCHOTT, Holton, 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.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE.

Choice young bulls by Golden Fern's Lorne out of 45-pound dams. Also eight choice cows and heifers in milk and springers. All registered.

D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kansas.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.

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

E. L. M. BENFER, Leona, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by Cicero's Rochette Noble, mated with cows of equal merit and breeding. Young bulls for sale.

JOHNSON & WYLLIE, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE**Star Breeding Farm****HEREFORD CATTLE****DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

FOR SALE.

20 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS
55 COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS
20 BIG STRONG YEARLING BULLS

All registered and sired by high-class herd bulls. A carload of cows and heifers with calves at foot or bred to drop calves early in the spring. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see me.

Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

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.

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.

HALLORAN & GAMBILL, Ottawa, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls,

ready for service, priced

reasonable.

I. W. POULTON,

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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.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in herd, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 1372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale.

ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS**ERNHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

Young sows by Major B. Hadley and Giant Wonder, bred for April and May farrow, at \$35.00. Some great September Major B. Hadley boars. Buy direct from breeder.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, bred for early spring litters. A few dandy boars left, also fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind.

The Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo.

(30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

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

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Six spring boars sired by Missouri Metal out of Big Logan Ex. Sows, ten fall pigs, five gilts and five boars out of same sows; sired by Chief Mogul. Prices reasonable. Write us.

J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan.

TWO GOOD POLAND CHINA SPRING BOARS

Sired 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.

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. HARTE, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Bademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

THE JUMBO HERD.

Immured Poland China brood sows and open gilts sired by Clay Jumbo, the half-ton hog, bred to Joe Wonder, a son of the noted boar, Big Joe, for which \$1,000 in cash was refused. Write me your wants.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

CLOSING OUT BIG POLANDS.

Herd boar Melbourne Jumbo, two tried sows daughters of Gold Metal, two July gilts by herd boar, and 20 choice fall pigs. Low prices for quick sale.

R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Bred Sow and Gilt Sale of FIFTY DUKES

Winfield, Kansas, March 11.

One of the very greatest offerings East or West. Send for catalog.

W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS

For sale, bred to a good son of Big Ben. The sows are granddaughters of Gold Metal and other big boars. Also select fall boars.

AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.

Five-months-old big-type Polands, sired by Blue Valley Look, out of big sows. Low prices for quick sale.

C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

TWENTY IMMUNE BRED GILTS.

Big-type Polands, bred to A Big Orange Again. Extra good individuals, \$25 and \$30 each. Twenty choice fall pigs by same boar. Reasonable prices.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

FOLEY'S BIG POLAND GILTS

FOR SALE, bred to my great young boar, The Giant. Also one extra choice spring boar and fall boars ready to ship.

J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

Sired by First Quality and bred to our great new boar, Longfellow Again. Fine individuals. Also fall pigs, either sex.

JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, 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.

BRED SOWS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few choice Poland China brood sows, sired 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. R. WILEY, SE., Elmdale, Kan.

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Polands.

Write your wants. Address

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

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.

PECKHAM'S IMMUNE BIG POLANDS.

Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows; fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take your choice. All tried sows bred to the great "Blue Valley Gold Dust" gilts sired by him. Inspection invited.

R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

WONDER POLAND CHINA HER

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 3 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin,** Straight Creek, Kan.

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts 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 AQUEINALDE DODE," son of a 24-lb. cow, heads our Holsteins. Cows are as good as we could find. Young bulls for sale later. Visitors 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—Home of "Incluse," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-month-old stallions, one 2-year-old filly for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS,** Holton, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL,** Holton, Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

M. H. ROLLER & SON
Circleville, Kan.



Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Linseott 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. LINSCOTT,** Holton, Kansas.

Fairview Farm Jerseys—Herd header, Cretesia's Interested Owl 114512, sire, Interested Prince (Imported); sire of 23 R. of M. cows; dam, Owl's Interested Cretesia, R. of M. test 514 lbs. in Class A.A. Females for sale. **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 offers bull nearly ready for service. Deep milking dams; will furnish records. Also a few choice heifers, bred. Write for price and pedigree. **J. B. Porter & Son,** Mayetta, Kan.

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON,** Denison, Kansas.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Eggs from two pens and farm flock. First pen headed by cockerel scoring 98. All prize winning stock. Write for prices. **GEO. M. KLUSMIRE,** Holton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

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.

ORANGE CHIEF 68739 heads my herd of the big smooth kind. Fall boars and gilts sired by Sunny Colossus and Blue Valley Giant 2d, out of sows with both size and quality. **WALTER DODSON,** Denison, Kan.

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.

MAHANS 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, O. K. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred gilts and 25 fall pigs for sale. Also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN,** Denison, Kan.

TEN BRED GILTS and tried sows. Big kind bred to a splendid son of Blue Valley Gold Dust. Dams trace to John Blain's breeding. **IMMUNE.** **O. B. CLEMETSON,** Holton, Kansas.

FRANK IAMS'

Ikey Buyer: Be a "Wise Guy." Buy "Show Horses" of Iams, who has crossed the ocean 50 times for horses and sold 5505 Registered Horses. Iams' 32 years of success in the Horse Business make him a Safe Man to do business with at Special Hard Time Prices. Guarantee backed by "Million Dollars."

New Importation of Horses are the "Big Noise." The "Big Black Boys" and "Hard Time Prices" make "Ikey Buyers" "Sit Up and Take Notice" and Buy Horses of Iams. The "Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer is "up to the minute," an Expert Judge and a "Close Buyer." His 1914 Importation and his Home Bred

Percherons and Belgians are the Classiest Bunch of big-boned, real drafters of quality and finish Iams has imported or bred, and will be sold at Democratic "Let Live Prices." Owing to war scare, poor crops in Europe, "Iams' Cash," and bought in November and December when Prices are Lowest, Iams made a "Killing" and bought a top bunch of Show and Business Horses at Bargain Prices. Ikey, shy your "Progressive" Hat into the ring, buy a ticket to Iams' Horse town, and see

"Iams' Horse Show" and get his "Bargain Prices." Iams' Kind are all "Show Horses." Only Big Drafters. No Culls.

IAMS' PROGRESSIVE PRICES

and Paris and Belgian winners are the "Town Talk." Iams' "Swell Horses" and "Hard Time" prices are "business propositions" that make the "electric wheels" work fast under a "wise buyer's hat." Ikey, why worry? "Iams' selling clothes" fit all buyers. Iams has

SIXTY PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds. All registered, approved, stamped and inspected by Governments of France and U. S., and Certificates "Stamped O. K." All sound, "Bell Ringers," "Iams' Kind" need no State Law to make "them sound." Iams sells "winners."

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400

(Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at 8%. One year's time and security at 6%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives 60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Half Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 insurance. Iams' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Iams backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented and at less price for "Toppers" than elsewhere. Never were such "big show horses" offered at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. References: First Natl., Omaha Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

ST. PAUL, NEB.

Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares

BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from.
C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

FOALED and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

FIELD NOTES

Kemmerer's Jumbo Ex. Sale.

John Kemmerer, the owner of Jumbo Ex, one of the greatest living sons of Expansive, announces a bred sow sale for Wednesday, March 4. Mr. Kemmerer will sell about 50 head of very choice individuals, including ten fall yearling gilts sired by Jumbo Ex; six tried sows, four of them by Chief's Giant Price, a very large and noted sire bred in Iowa; three by J's Wonder, a first-class son of the noted A Wonder. The 50 spring gilts were also sired by Jumbo Ex. This boar has the Expansive head and a big lot of other characteristics of that noted boar, including size. The offering is immune and all bred for spring farrow. In this breeding several different boars have been used. The tried sows are bred to Jumbo Ex and Nebraska Chief, a very large boar recently purchased from a good Nebraska breeder. He is a grandson of the noted big boar, Nebraska Jumbo, and is like his grandsire in size and has more quality. The spring gilts have been bred to Nebraska Chief and Long King's Best Son, sired by H. B. Walters' great boar, Long King's Best, and out of a great sow formerly bought by Mr. Walters in Iowa. All of the big fine fall gilts are bred to Nebraska Chief. The young boar, Long King's Best Son, is one of the very promising young boars of the state. He has better than an eight-inch bone and is long and well proportioned. Mr. Kemmerer invited all breeders and farmers to write for catalog and either attend his sale or send bids in his care to fieldman for this paper.

Jerseys Sell at Hiawatha.

Everett Hays, Jersey cattle breeder and dairyman of Hiawatha, Kan., announces a dispersion sale for Thursday, March 5. Mr. Hays has sold out his farm and is leaving his present location, that being his reason for dispersing at this time. The offering consists of 65 head of real working Jerseys. For the past several years Mr. Hays has furnished milk for the residents of Hiawatha and has sold annually from \$5,000 to \$6,000 worth of milk, never milking more than 30 head on an average. A big per cent of the stock to be sold consists of choice young heifers. Among them are

some with extra good pedigrees. Some are sired by Brookhill Oxford Lad, he by Imp. Brookhill Fox, the bull that sold for \$5,000. One is a daughter of Imp. Swift's Nobleman. Several of the sows were sired by the noted bull, Guenon's Golden Lad, while about all the heifers were sired by a grandson of Imp. Flying Fox and bred to the young bull, Guenon Lad Nanada, a very richly-bred young fellow combining the St. Lambert and Golden Lad strains. About everything in the sale of the registered animals is descended from the Guenon Lad cows, with several cows and the descendants tracing close to Golden Fern's Lad, Flying Fox, Uncle Peter's Gold Mine, etc. There will be about 30 head of registered animals in the sale, and the remainder high grades. Many of them have good milk records and all of them have been money-makers for their present owner. Write early for catalog and, if unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Mr. Hays at Hiawatha, Kan.

Leonardville, Kan., Feb. 2, 1914.

Kansas Farmer.—Please change my ad in your paper to brood sows and open gilts. I have had lots of inquiries for hogs through Kansas Farmer. I have sold all but five spring boars and am expecting more this spring, as there is a scarcity of brood sows all around this year. I have today sold five head to one man. My hogs are all immunized and are in good health and doing fine. I feed a balanced ration of ground wheat, oats and alfalfa meal, with some oil meal as a swell, and a small amount of corn and oats and alfalfa hay fed dry. They are fed and bred for future usefulness and I am expecting a good spring crop of Jumbo and Wonder pigs. Yours truly, **JAMES W. ANDERSON.**

Oronoke, Kan., December 12, 1913.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, Kansas Farmer.
Dear Sir.—I promised you last spring when I gave you my card that I would let you know what results I got from Kansas Farmer. I have sold all but five spring boars and about that many gilts. The last two weeks of May and through June I got from one to seven inquiries each day, and 90 per cent of them came through the Kansas Farmer ad. Yours very truly, **J. F. FOLEY.**

125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignments to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.
Importer and Breeder



55 Head Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts 55

Six coming 3 years old, 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; four coming 4-year-olds, will weigh right at a ton; several 2-year-olds and yearlings. Well grown out and priced to sell. Ten head Shetlands. Write us your wants, or come and see us. We can please you.

Farm Ten Miles West of Great Bend,
Ewing Bros., Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest Importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants.

Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**

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.**



IMMUNE Poland China BRED SOW AUCTION

MANKATO, KANSAS
Wednesday, March 4, '14

55 HEAD 55

6 - Tried Sows - 6

Tried sows bred for March and April farrow to Jumbo Ex. and Nebraska Chief. Fall and spring gilts bred to Nebraska Chief and Long King's Best Son.

10 - Fall Yearlings - 10

The offering was sired by Giant Chief Price, J's Wonder by A Wonder, and Jumbo Ex., the great son of Expansive.

50 - Spring Gilts - 50

The offering is a choice one and immune. We will offer them in nice breeding form and without the big fat. Every hog man in the West invited. Write early for catalog. Stop at Jewell City or Mankato hotels. Free transportation to and from farm.

JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kans.

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.

MORGAN'S BIG TECUMSEH BRED SOWS AT AUCTION

Hardy, Nebraska, Tuesday, March 10, 1914

40 Head as Big and Smooth as They Grow 40

6 - Tried Sows - 6

15 - Fall Yearlings - 15

20 - Spring Gilts - 20

Bred For March and April Farrow to Such Boars as
**GUY'S PRICE WONDER, LONG SAM,
KING'S BEST, and BIG GIANT**

Quite a lot of the fall gilts and a part of the tried sows were sired by the bog boar, Big Jumbo, carrying more of the blood of Tecumseh 2d than any boar in use in recent years.

Lot of fall gilts by Long Sam. The fall gilts have frame for 500 pounds and are uniform. There are attractions among the tried sows. Write for catalog and study it. Send bids to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward in my care at Hardy, Nebraska.

JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.

DISPERSION Jersey Cattle Sale Hiawatha, Kansas, Thursday, March 5, 1914 65 HEAD OF EVERYDAY WORKING JERSEYS 65



THIRTY HEAD OF REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—A BIG PER CENT OF THEM NOW MILKING.

TWO HERD BULLS.

THIRTY-FIVE HIGH-GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.

Every female in the sale of breeding age will either be fresh sale day or be bred to one of the herd bulls. About all of the young stuff was sired by Victoria Golden Fox, by Flying Fox, he by Imp. Flying Fox. The heifers will be in calf to my young bull, a richly-bred fellow combining the blood of the St. Lamberts and Golden Lads. The very best breeding is represented throughout the offering. I have been in the dairy business for several years, selling five and six thousand dollars' worth of milk annually. I have sold my farm and am changing locations is the only reason for selling. Write for catalog and if unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Hiawatha.

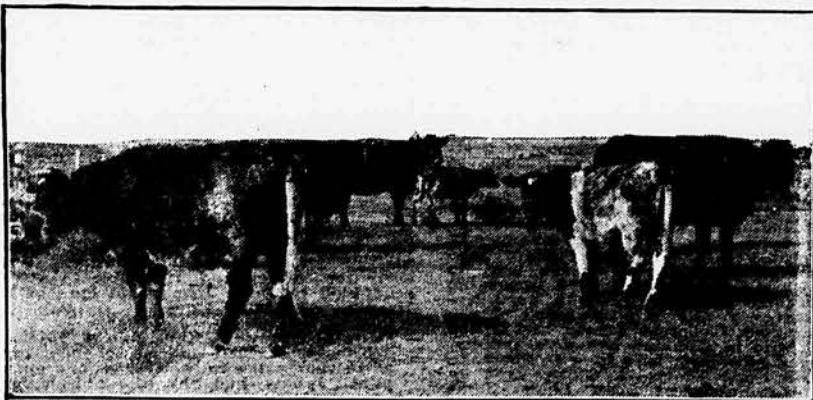
EVERETT HAYS, Hiawatha, Ks.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.

FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

DISPERSION Short Horn Cattle Sale Norton, Kan., Thurs., Feb., 26, 1914

40 Head of Richly Bred Scotch and Scotch Topped Reds and Nice Roans 40



Twenty-Two Cows and Heifers, Bred to the Scotch Bull, Alex Chief.

Six Bulls of Serviceable Age, Sired by British Bond.

Six Choice Roan Heifers by Same Bull.

Two Six-Months-Old Bulls.

We have sold our farm, and this is the only reason for dispersing at this time. The foundation for this herd came from some of the best breeders in America. All of the offering will be straight Scotch or have a number of Scotch tops. All females will either have calves at foot or will be bred.

Write for catalog giving all information. Sale under cover.

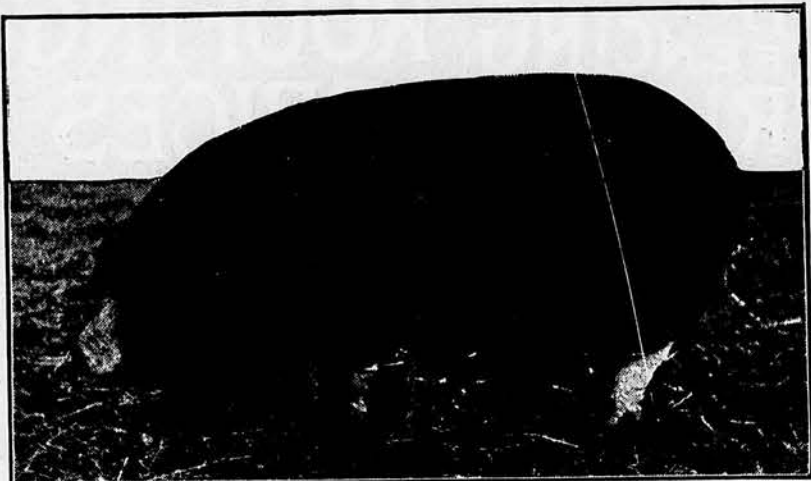
HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kansas

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer.

JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

At Spring Hill, Kan., Tues., March 3, 1914
55 Head Bred Sows and Bred Gilts 55



Wedd's Long King—800-Pound Hog in Breeding Flesh.

TEN TRIED SOWS—Sired by Kansas Wonder, Expansion Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Designer, Bell Metal, and Peter Sterling.

TWENTY-FIVE FALL GILTS—Sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion, Black Prince, Big Logan Ex., and Missouri Metal.

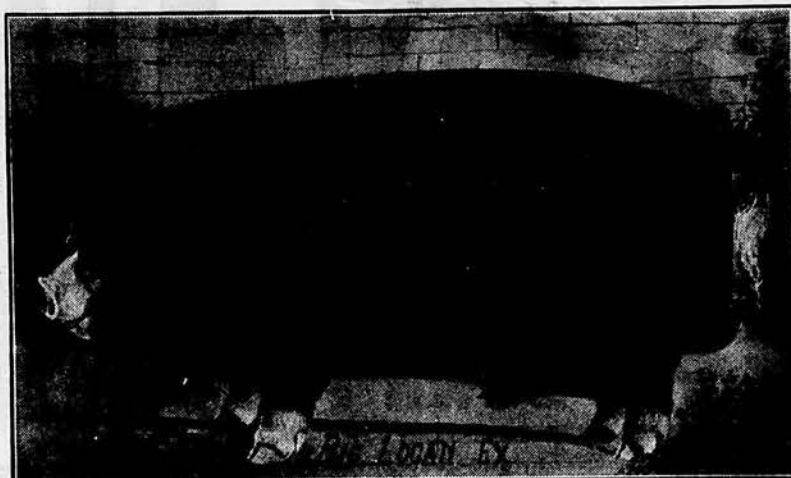
TWENTY SPRING GILTS—Sired by Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion and Bell Prince.

The offering will be bred to the three herd boars, Wedd's Long King, Wedd's Expansion, and Black Prince. We are selling the best lot of brood sows and gilts we have ever offered. They are all bred to good boars and showing safe. Come and spend a day with us. Please send for catalog and if you can not attend and wish to bid on any number, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care, and I will see that you are treated fair.

GEO. WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kansas
AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, COL. J. E. JAMISON.

BIG PRACTICAL POLAND CHINAS

Third Annual Bred Sow Sale At My Farm
Two Miles South Of Stillwell, Kansas
On Wednesday, March 4th, 1914



ONE OF THE BOARS THAT BREEDS BIG.

FIFTEEN TRIED SOWS—Bred to Big Logan Ex. and Missouri Metal and Model Prince.

TWENTY-SEVEN FALL YEARLINGS—Bred to Missouri Metal and Model Prince.

EIGHT SPRING GILTS—Bred to Model Prince.

I am selling a good, useful lot of big practical Poland Chinas. They are not fat, but in good condition. All are safe in pig and, while they will not sell as high as they would if real fat, they will make the purchaser more money by not being too fat. Please send for catalog and come to my sale and buy at your own price. If you can not come, send your bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. Send for catalog to

L. V. OKEEFE Bucyrus, Kansas
AUCTIONEERS—H. S. DUNCAN, J. E. JAMISON.

My fifth annual jack and jennet sale March 9 will be the largest in the United States, both in quantity and quality, during the year 1914. It will be given in the largest jack sales pavilion in the world.

Having purchased the entire sales herd of L. M. Monsees & Sons for the year 1914, and taken their date, I will sell the combined best of the two great farms—the Clover Leaf Valley and Limestone Valley Jack Farms. There will be in this sale more splendid jacks that are fit to head any jennet herd than was ever in one sale in America.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR THE GREATEST JACK and JENNET CATALOG EVER PRINTED, GIVING THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF EVERY JACK, TAKEN ON THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1914, FROM LIFE, ALSO HIS BREEDING.

G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.



HOUCHIN'S PLEASURE HORSE AND FARM SALE

March, 11, 12, & 13, At Jefferson City, Mo.

Ten head Saddle Stallions. Ten head Registered Brood Mares, in foal to Astral King. Fifteen teams three-year-old Mules. Ten head Registered Hereford Bulls. Five weaning Astral King Colts. Thirty head Standard-Bred Horses, including some producing dams, stallions, and speed prospects. Twenty-five head ready-to-use Saddle Horses, including six lady-broke horses. Eight head good Jacks. There will be a number of young Astral Kings in the sale.

We always sell the year's winners, and will do so this year. If you are interested, ask for catalog.

JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.



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.

W. M. WATT & SONS' BIG TYPE POLAND BRED SOW SALE

At Green City, Missouri, March 10th, 1914

TWENTY HEAD TRIED SOWS AND YEARLINGS.
THIRTY EXTRA LARGE HIGH-CLASS GILTS.

Our offering includes many of the best sows of our herd, bought from the leading big-type herds of Missouri and Iowa. Among them are daughters of Big Orange, M's Hadley, Colossal, Pawnee Pete, Long Surprise, Watt's Big Bone, Watt's King, and other famous big-type sires.

Our offering is one that will interest breeders. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers in our care will receive careful attention. Send for catalog.

W. M. WATT & SONS, Green City, Mo.
W. J. CODY, FIELDMAN FOR KANSAS FARMER.

ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS
READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED

FIELD NOTES

Herington, Kan., May 28, 1914. Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: Find enclosed check for the windmill I got of you. It is working fine and is just as good as the best. Yours truly, John Kaehrmann.

Big Poland Sows at Auction.

An event that should interest some of the best breeders of two states will be the big Poland China bred sow sale to be made Tuesday, March 10, by Josh Morgan, at his farm near Hardy, Neb., and Republic, Kan. This will be a great opportunity for the breeder who is anxious to get back to size and prolificacy. Mr. Morgan has for several years had at the head of his herd the great big boar, Big Jumbo, a line-bred Teacumseh and one of the greatest breeders of the times. From this boar some extra large sows have been produced, quite a number of which go into this sale as attractions, among them being one that has raised 50 pigs in five litters for her present owner. A large number of the big fall yearlings are daughters of such sows as this. Included in the sale is Hadley Ex. grand-daughter of Expansion, and Smith's Big Hadley. Mr. Morgan is anxious to make this sale attractive and is putting up one of the greatest offerings of the year. The fall yearlings right now would weigh 500 pounds if fat. Quite a large per cent of

the offering was either sired by or bred to the boar, Guy's Price Wonder, one of the best individuals to be seen in any herd of big-type Polands. He is strong in the blood of old Guy's Price and Big Victor, both prize winners and noted boars. This boar has the size and smoothness and transmits both to his offspring. Crossed upon the big 700-pound Tecumseh sows, the results are first class. Another boar that has been and continues to be a big factor in this herd is Long Sam by Sampson and a full brother to Big Sampson, the famous boar now heading the Williams herd. Still another boar that should be mentioned because of his connection with this offering is King's Best, a grandson of Long King and Old Expansion. Here is the place to find big breeding with smoothness. Write for catalog and study it.

J. R. Jackson, our Duroc Jersey advertiser living at Kanopolis, in Ellsworth County, is keeping over about 20 bred sows for spring farrow. Mr. Jackson, always progressive, has just bought from J. Jones Caldwell, one of the best Ohio breeders, a very choice sow sired in pig for a spring litter to the noted boar, Lee's Valley King. This sow will be a fine addition to Mr. Jackson's already good herd, and this litter should be watched by breeders wanting herd boars next fall.

When writing advertisements, please mention Kansas Farmer.

BUSTED PRICES!

**Our Great 1914
Offer!!**

BANG!!

WIRE & FENCING PRICES

ROOFING PRICES

LUMBER PRICES

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

No Money Down

Here is the Greatest Sale ever advertised—the opportunity you have long sought for—a chance to buy staple lumber and building material—Roofing, Wire, Fencing, Furniture and Household Goods of every kind and description, in fact, Merchandise of every nature, at unheard of low prices.

We are determined that the Spring of 1914, will be the most successful in the history of this Great Company, and the Wise man will take early advantage of the great bargains shown in this advertisement.

You can order a complete carload of building material from us, including everything you need to construct and equip and we will ship it to you, without one cent cash in advance.

All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely blasted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid price that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the year of 1914 is going to be the banner year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

Shingles At Big Saving

We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 10 inch Clear Shingles on which we are making an exceptional low price of \$2.80. Order by Lot No. MS-40.

ROOFING PRICES SMASHED!

Galvanized Steel Roofing Is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1 1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per sq. ft. is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. CD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing. Write us today for our special **PAID PRICES** on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at \$2.75 per square and up. Ask for free samples. We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

62c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and cans to lay it; this price is f. o. b. Chicago; at \$56 per square, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River, provided your order is for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is set in rolls of 108 square feet and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll. We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 50 per cent below regular quotations. Write today for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

Fill in This Coupon

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. C. D. 49 Chicago

Send me free of cost the following catalogues (Place an X mark in square opposite the catalogues you wish)

☐ Catalog of 50,000 Bargains ☐ Building Material

☐ Plan Book of Houses & Barns ☐ Roofing, Siding and Ceiling

☐ Wire and Fencing ☐ Plumbing & Heating ☐ Paint

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

County..... State.....

R. R. P. O.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

New operated under the name of

HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY

FOR 22 years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

Why We Are Called the Great Price Wreckers

Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way, or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price. We refer to our responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun." It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfit. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us today for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS

\$1,000.00 Saved

Everything arrived in good condition. I saved on the building; also heating plant and bathroom outfit about \$1,000.00 as this kind of lumber would be very dear here.

(Signed) LEWIS YOUNG, Pennsylvania.

\$700.00 Saved

I am perfectly satisfied. Don't be backward in referring to me, for you have done more than you agreed to. I saved \$700.00 and also got better material, and a better house.

(Signed) JOHN J. DUNN, Ohio.

Satisfied With Furnace

The furnace I got from you is perfect in every way. I would not be without it one winter for double its price. If farmers only knew how easy it is to install it, they would not be without it.

(Signed) HENRY D. CHARTER, Canada.

Used 12 Years and in Good Condition

Some 10 or 12 years ago, I bought quite a bill of Black Corrugated Roofing from you, and only painted it twice since I laid it, and it is in just as good condition today, as the day it was laid. Please send me your catalogue, as I expect to put up a barn next Spring and am looking for something for a roof as good as that bought from you last time.

(Signed) W. W. STODDARD, Ohio.

Will Order More

Am pleased to say the roofing all here and in splendid shape. Allow me to congratulate you on prompt delivery. You will receive more orders from me.

(Signed) D. DUQUELO.

Recommends Our Paint

I have used your Premier Paint in this salt atmosphere for the past four years and find it better for this climate than any paint I can buy, no matter what the price. (Signed) W. A. WEIDE, Florida.

\$13 BUYS COMPLETE BATHTUB

This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including a full double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated, connected to the ordinary 1/2 inch supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any one. Lot 50D-101.

Hot Water Heating Plants

We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these in your building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 1/2 room house, with all necessary pipes and complete instructions for installing, for \$45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and sewerage of all liquids; size 2-8 to 12 inches; one price 1-1/2 in. per foot \$1.10; 2 in. at 60¢ per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

AXMINSTER RUGS at 75c

We bought at New York auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and door coverings. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Write for free copy of our Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors.

FURNITURE

We are the World's Largest Headquarters for the outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the finest of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in any of the institutions in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

A THOUSAND PAGES OF BARGAINS

Write us today for a copy of our Great Big Spring Price Wrecker now off the press. It is the most stupendous Book of Bargains ever produced. It contains a thousand pages of matter true to life and describes the merchandise we are offering for sale so plain and correct that you will experience no trouble in making your selections.

It is a wonderful book of Bargains and can be used every day of your Buying Life. You need it whether you are a customer of ours or not.

WRITE US TODAY.

\$759 Buys the Material to Build This House

This is Our House, No. 6A

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. The biggest bargain in the world. Copied and mailed at once over the U.S., but our price and quality cannot be equalled. The price is really \$759 to \$80 per cent below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stock, when you send us \$2.00 and see it loaded. **NO MONEY DOWN.** See it in our perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and construction details, with a refund of \$1.50 if you do not like them.



Original Methods

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving. We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks.

Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word, both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss

No Waste

Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale. Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unadorned testimonials.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material. We will send you a list of the best prices to build same. Every stick first class. If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

Our FREE BOOK OF PLANS

Our Book of Plans contains 120 pages of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Cottage House for \$167.00 to the finest kind of a residence. Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices, etc. And it's free.

Wire and Fence Prices Smashed!

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod

New Galvanized, heavy weight barbwire, put on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-CD-34 per 100 lbs. \$1.95. Galvanized barbwire, regular weight, 100 lbs. to the reel, put on reels to red, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-CD-26, per reel, \$1.40.



WIRE NAILS, Per Keg, \$1.28

5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-CD-33, price per keg, \$1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, \$1.35. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalogue. Give valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE 100lbs. \$1.60

Suitable for fences stay wires or any ordinary purpose. This wire is irregular in length, ranges from 50 to 250 ft., and one gauge only to a coil, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Is in lots of 1000 lbs. Write for special quotations in other quantities.

15c per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio fencer's factory, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 28 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-CD-31, price per rod, 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs., \$1.75.

BEST QUALITY READY MIXED HOUSE PAINT

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 8,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 60c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

95c Gal.

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago