

KANSAS FARMER

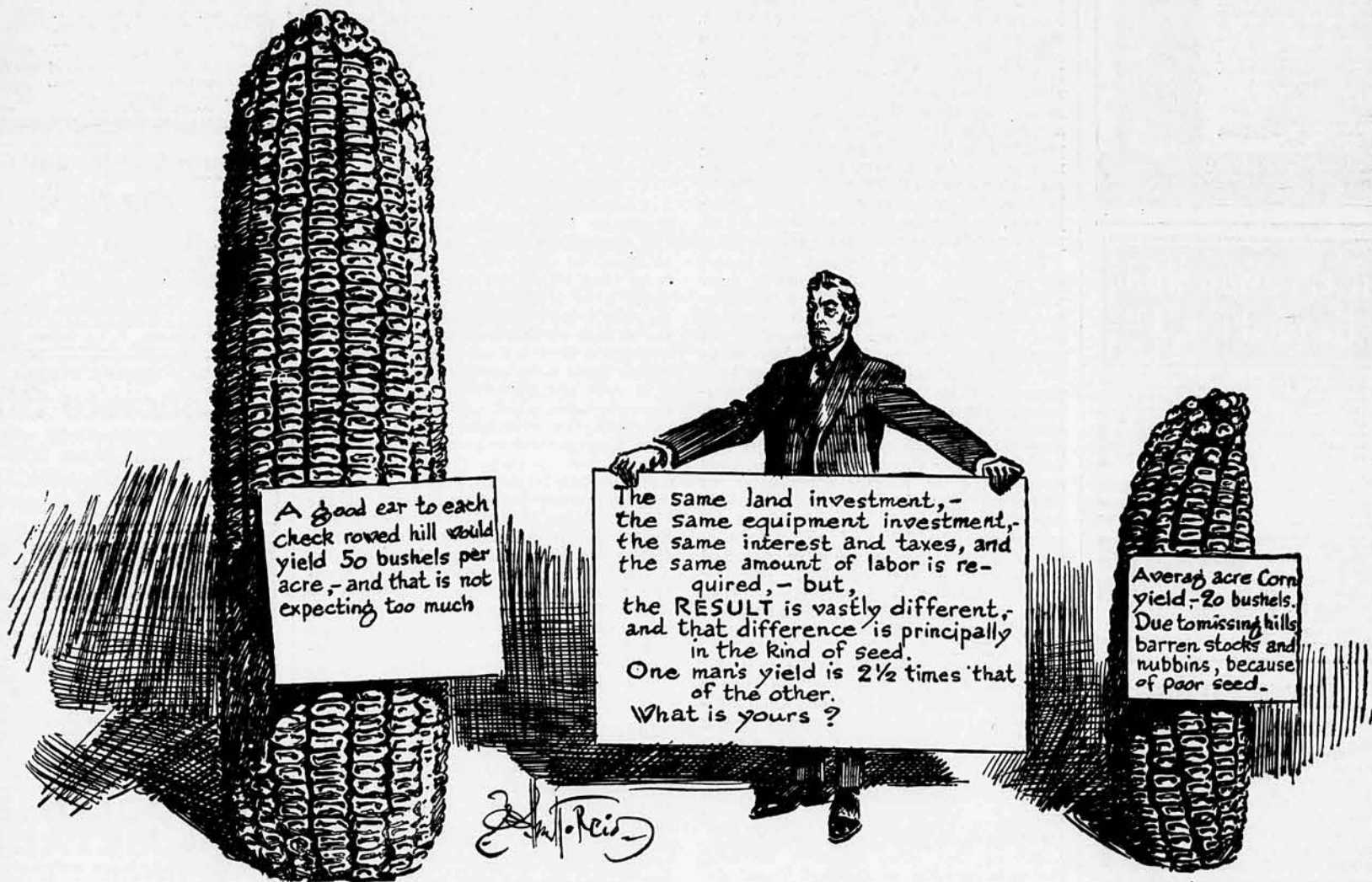
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 9. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 28, 1914. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE mysteries of nature are legion. One of the most wonderful is the germination and growth of seed. We place a dry, hard kernel in the ground, and behold it springs into life, producing bud, flower and fruit, according to its kind; from the tiniest vegetable to the life-sustaining grains of corn and wheat.

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—Thomas Owen



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

Market Reform and Markets

Much Need That Producer Better Understand Market Grades and Demand

HANDLERS of various farm commodities at Kansas City, Wichita, Chicago and other primary centers are beginning to give more and more attention to the demand for changes in the marketing systems now in vogue in the United States. There is no general agreement among producers as to the nature of the reforms they desire, except that all want to do everything possible to increase the revenues from live stock, grain, vegetables and other products and reduce the cost of making sales.

To one who has been a daily attendant on the many markets for farm products at Kansas City for years, the call for reform in sales methods is a happy development. It means, at least, that farmers are giving heed to all sides of their business. So long as the demands for changes are thoroughly considered, it is safe to predict that they will prove pregnant of profit to farmers. How?

One of the promising fields for reform in marketing methods which farmers can undertake is in improving their knowledge of the different requirements of the commercial centers with which they deal. In the horse market, for instance, one frequently hears reference among shippers to "life savers." This term is used to define a horse or a mule purchased in the country of a farmer at a ridiculously low price. "Life savers" are obtained, of course, from the farms of producers who know little, or nothing, about the factors which add value to horses. Just now most of the low sales on farms are in fleshy drafters, chunks and fleshy work animals. There is an extraordinary premium—from \$10 to \$75—for flesh, but not infrequently a farmer who hears of a neighbor selling a thin animal takes a price as low, not appreciating the market demand. Breeding, smooth hair, age—five to seven years are the most desirable—bone and conformation each add or detract, as the case may be, from the values of the animals. In the case of mules, there is a premium of \$5 to \$15 for mares over geldings, as a rule, other factors being alike. The marketing seasons are overlooked frequently. In the sale of wheat, the failure to study grades is often costly. The losses resulting from the lack of knowledge of corn grades has already been pointed out in this department. At times the hog market offers a premium for weight; at others the premium is for light porkers. The former are preferred now, but often farmers fail to understand this. Sometimes beef cattle and dairy stock are misjudged, leading to sales or purchases at prices not in line with true values.

In the South it is claimed that growers of cotton lose \$75,000,000 a year when selling the staple because they know little about grades. To eliminate this loss, or better, to transfer the money from the pockets of buyers to the pockets of the producers, it has been proposed that the department of agriculture place a sample of the standard government grades of cotton at all shipping points in the South. Perhaps this will help after the government succeeds in inducing or forcing all dealers to adopt its grades. The government is adopting standard grades of grain, partly with the object of creating a better understanding between buyers and sellers of this vast country. Its new office of markets is investigating other fields for the benefit of farmers, but has as yet accomplished little of practical benefit.

The farmer alone, to be true, is not to blame for the fact that he is not getting a larger share of the final selling price of the things he produces. From time to time the KANSAS FARMER market correspondent plans to delve deeply into grades and other causes of market leaks for consideration in this department.

OPERATION OF SPECULATIVE EXCHANGES.
Among the other matters meriting the consideration of farmers in connection with markets is the advisability of eliminating the speculative exchanges dealing in futures in grain, provisions, cotton, cottonseed oil and other commodities. With the great majority of farmers who have made use of these markets for speculation, financial losses have been the rule. It must be remembered, however, that the speculative markets prevent the concentration of the business of distribution of farm products into the hands of a few powerful financial interests. The ability to ob-

tain loans on wheat and other products in which there are future markets, making possible rapid sales, has increased revenues of farmers enormously. With the elimination of futures, distributors would demand a far wider margin from primary market quotations in making purchases from growers. A grain man or miller can now buy a lot of wheat, corn and oats and immediately protect the transaction by selling futures against it—hedging.

Artificial manipulation is an evil in all speculative markets, but it is diminishing in volume. There is more artificial manipulation in the great farm commodities which are without futures markets.

Whether the rates for selling farm products on the leading exchanges are too high is another question likely to receive more or less discussion in the near future. A comparison of the earnings of commission men and the merchants who trade in the products of farmers shows that the latter, not the former, are deriving the largest profits.

Much is being said about selling direct to city consumers. This sounds good, but it does not promise much. Last fall Texas vegetable growers tried to sell direct to consumers in Kansas City at pretty sharp discounts. But the consumers, who like to have their daily newspapers howl about the "high cost of living" for them, showed no willingness to go to any trouble to help the direct selling plan. The average city consumer lacks either the capacity or the little energy necessary to put him in direct connection with farmers. The gulf between the two may not appear to be wide, but there is room in it now for innumerable grocers, delivery boys and teams, wholesalers, jobbers and commission men.

OUTLOOK FOR HIGHER HOG PRICES.
Hogs still show a strong undertone. They are returning better profits to producers than cattle or sheep. The immediate outlook is for still higher prices. The satisfaction of growers over prices is manifest in the heavier weights of offerings. Present values are over \$1 per hundredweight higher than last fall, when many farmers liquidated holdings because of the scarcity of feed. Pigs will be coming soon in large numbers. The success of farmers in the spring farrowing season will be watched with deep interest, as it will be a big factor in prices later in the year. There is no abundance of pork available anywhere from last year's pig crop.

BUTTER STOCKS AND OUTLOOK.
According to the last report of the National Warehousemen's Association, the stock of butter in the United States is equal to over 26,945,000 pounds, or more than 10,741,000 in excess of a year ago. This is one of the main reasons for the recent weakness in butter and the failure of the market to advance to as high a level as expected. Stocks of butter have been considerably in excess of a year ago all winter. Imports have also played a part, the duty on butter now being 2½ cents per pound, compared with 6 cents before the new tariff law was passed. Kansas City has received a sample importation of Siberian butter, and shipments have also come to the United States from Argentina and New Zealand. The mild winter and receding feed prices have naturally increased the output. Cheap prices are not in prospect, however, according to Kansas City dealers. The demands of consumers in cities are increasing year after year and butter of fine quality is finding an expanding outlet.

UNEASINESS AMONG CATTLEMEN.
Notwithstanding all the opinions, encouraging and discouraging, over the probable effect of the removal of the duties on cattle, there is no denying the evidence of uneasiness among producers and finishing interests in the markets. Cattlemen are not going into extensive operations as eagerly as a year ago. In some circles this is attributed to the losses from the dry weather of last year, but the new tariff is playing a part. Still, rangemen in Texas are asking prices just as high as a year ago and have gotten them in a few instances. The sales to date, however, are not as numerous as a year ago.

Mexico is selling large numbers of cattle in this country. Kansas City received a shipment a few days ago from Vera Cruz, the first on record, the animals having been sent to Galveston by boat on the Gulf. The Villa rebels have

[Continued on Page Twenty-Three.]

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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—304 Advertising Building, Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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ANTI CHOLERA SERUM.

The failure of hog cholera serum to give satisfactory results in all cases has caused some distrust among Kansas farmers as to the desirability of using the vaccination method. The ignorant and careless use of hog cholera serum has undoubtedly caused much damage. The principal points to be observed in order to secure successful results in treating hogs for prevention of cholera are given in a recent statement from State Veterinarian Dr. F. S. Schoenleber of the Kansas Agricultural College. According to the state veterinarian there is absolutely no question as to giving permanent immunity against hog cholera by the use of serum and virus. Serum alone will not injure a healthy hog. The virus or virulent blood should not be used on pigs weighing less than 50 pounds; the principal reason being that where the pigs are smaller than this the immunity may not be permanent. The virus should never be used on brood sows, animals suffering from any disease or those infested with parasites, or being kept under unsanitary conditions. According to the advice given, serum should be used alone until the conditions are right when the simultaneous treatment may be given. It may be possible in many of these instances to use the serum and virus together successfully but at times great losses are incurred.

The anti hog cholera serum is used as a preventive only. If cholera is already in the herd the use of the virus with the serum may increase the trouble; under such circumstances the serum alone should always be used. After the animals are in normal condition the simultaneous treatment may be given. Where the temperature of the animal is high, no matter from what cause, the use of the virus will increase the fever and possibly kill the animal. Hogs which are infested with parasites have their vitality reduced to such an extent that the virus may kill the animals. The same result may follow where the hogs are handled in very unsanitary surroundings. Where the conditions are doubtful it is always the safest plan to use the serum alone. If permanent immunity is desired the simultaneous use of the virus and serum may be safely given after the unsanitary conditions have been corrected.

The use of this method of lessening the dangers from cholera is undoubtedly on the increase among hog men. There is hardly a state but what has a serum plant at the experiment station and there are many commercial plants engaged in the manufacture of the anti cholera serum. These commercial plants now must have a license from the Federal government before they can do business. A representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry has recently been carefully inspecting the serum plants in Kansas City. The placing of these plants under Federal control and inspection undoubtedly will be of great benefit eventually to the users of the anti hog cholera serum.

Large quantities of seed corn of early maturing and consequently small varieties, have been sold for distribution throughout Kansas this season. We have no objection to the use of such seed to a limited extent throughout the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, but as we view it, a mistake would be made by farmers in that section planting their entire acreage to such corn. Kansas does need early horse and hog feed and the early ninety-day varieties give the best chance for it. We have in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas a fairly long growing season and which under normal conditions can be utilized by the medium early maturing corn varieties with the result of a larger yield than in the case of the earliest and smallest varieties. We think it would be a mistake to plant the entire acreage to the early and lighter yielding varieties of corn. Of course, no man dare make a guess as to the sort of a season this will be. It might happen that the early maturing varieties would be such only as would

produce a crop. This, however, is not likely. It is a fact that the early maturing spring planted crops make the best use of the early seasonal conditions and so sometimes make a crop when later maturing varieties do not. There is, however, no occasion, as we view it, for going to the extreme in our crop growing methods this season. We can just as reasonably expect a season of usual length and of normal rainfall this season as any other year. There is no occasion for a stampede from medium early maturing varieties of corn to the earliest obtainable.

A recent statement from the Federal Department of Agriculture is to the effect that it will require 181 million more meat animals than the present estimates show to give the present population the same meat supply that was known to exist in 1910. It is this condition which is responsible for the effort from every quarter to increase the number of meat producing animals in the United States, and it is upon this condition that the farmer is urged that a greater profit will accrue to him through the production of meat than heretofore, provided, of course, he is able to intelligently feed and produce a maximum of meat upon higher priced grains and roughages than he has heretofore been compelled to feed. It seems that the demand for meat will not soon outrun the supply and that it is safe to engage in the production of meat.

It is certain that the satisfactory Kansas-grown seed corn of the 1912 and 1913 crops will plant only a small proportion of the total acreage of corn to be planted in this state this year. Every effort has been made by the agricultural college, the Kansas Bankers' Association, county farm agents and railroads, as well as by Kansas seedsmen, to locate suitable home-grown seed. Such seed has been conserved and through the various agencies information relative to

the distribution of such seed is being given, but actual sales are small. The fact is that corn growers have not yet begun falling over themselves in the rush for this good home-grown seed. Farmers either are not yet ready to buy and so are delaying their purchases until the last minute, or have found seed selling at a lower figure. The chances are that corn growers will, when they get ready to buy, regret their delay. It is good advice to recommend that every buyer get his seed corn. When people begin to buy the quantity of home-grown seed available will not last long. When this supply is exhausted the demand will be heavy on all seedsmen everywhere and shipments may be delayed.

A lot of fraud is being perpetrated in the sale of seed corn this year. Thousands of bushels of corn, kafir and cane will be sold as Kansas-grown seed which is not such at all. The purchasing farmer can well afford to inquire into and make sure just where the corn he is buying for seed was grown. The seed scarcity in this state has made it easy to sell to the farmer any sort of seed for which fairly good representations are made. We do not think that any reliable local seedsmen will misrepresent the facts to his farmer customers, but the facts may be misrepresented to him and he should be on the lookout for good seed and interested therein to the same extent as is the farmer. Those who will plant the seed and who read this paragraph, are those who must impress upon the local seedsmen the necessity of securing seeds of the right kind for distribution. The farmer who acts cautiously and vigorously in his own behalf will also assist his neighbors.

The five-day school for farm dairymen is proving popular. The Tonganoxie dairymen did not propose to be outdone by the Mulvane dairymen, and so have arranged for a school and which is this week being held. An attendance

of fifty was guaranteed, but the enrollment is expected to reach more than a hundred. The lectures are W. M. Jardine, Dean of Agriculture; O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairying; George S. Hine, State Dairy Commissioner; F. S. Schoenleber, head of the Department of Veterinary Science, all of the Agricultural College. They are being assisted by P. H. Ross, farm agent for Leavenworth County. The farmers of Mulvane were much pleased with the results of the school held there and no doubt Tonganoxie dairymen will be equally well pleased.

MEAT AT ANY PRICE.

"For years we have been teaching that other foods may be used as substitutes for meats, but people demand meat. The nutrition problem can easily be met, but we cannot control the appetites of persons who like meat," writes Mrs. Van Zile, Dean of the Division of Home Economics of Kansas Agricultural College.

"Most Americans feel that they are not well fed if they do not have meat. I notice this in my own home. Suppose we have a dish of cheese and macaroni instead of meat. It furnishes the same sort of nourishment and has as great a food value as the meat; but we feel that something is wrong. When we come to the table it is as natural as can be to glance around and wonder: 'Why, where is the meat?'"

"We shall continue to teach and prove that meat is not a necessity, but very few persons who like meat will quit eating it because we show them that something else that can take its place is cheaper."

"Perhaps the price will go still higher, but so long as the American has money enough to buy it, he will eat meat."

The price of meat has almost doubled in the last ten years, and still the census figures show that the average person eats as much meat as he did ten years ago. In 1909 the people of the United States used an average of 105 pounds of meat for each person. In 1899, when meat was comparatively cheap, an average of 106 pounds for each person was used. The great body of the people realize that present prices put meat in the class of luxuries, but they continue to carry their money to the butcher.

We have several times mentioned during the past few weeks the advisability of a seed corn test plot for each corn growing farm. We know that most farmers will look upon such suggestion as another new-fangled idea to get the farmer into more work. However, the corn grower who has looked carefully into the results obtained from the various varieties of corn and from the different strains of the several varieties, realize that there is a wide range in productiveness. Every corn grower should be searching for the corn which when acclimated will give the best results on his farm. There is no way to locate such varieties or strains except that the farmer try out in a small way, corn which he thinks is likely to give better results than that he now has. The test plot need not exceed a half acre although an acre is better. This may be planted with some good pure-bred strain which some reliable seedsmen thinks is adapted to the locality in which it is to be grown. The choice ears selected each year from the seed plot will, by the third year, show the possibilities of such seed. There is a chance, to be sure, that a few bushels of corn will be lost because the variety under trial may not prove better than that grown in the fields of the farm. There is, however, a chance that the tested variety will prove superior to that used on the farm, and if it should, the experimenting farmer will have been well rewarded for his little extra labor involved in the test. We were encouraged in our attitude on this subject, by Dean Jardine, Director of Kansas Experiment Station, who was in this office a few minutes recently, and who said that he wished that a great many farmers would undertake to find better corn by employing such method.

What About Your Seed Corn?

"CORN used for seed next year should be tested for germination regardless of the source of the seed. If it does not germinate ninety per cent or better, it is unfit for seed. No farmer can afford to plant corn a large portion of which will not grow. A little time and effort spent in making a germination test will often save replanting a field or a reduced yield due to poor seed," says circular No. 31 issued last Saturday by the Agronomy Department of the Kansas Agricultural College. The circular is written by Prof. Call, agronomist and is for free distribution. On account of its late arrival it is only in part here reproduced:

In many localities it may be impossible to obtain home-grown seed. In this case seed should be obtained that was grown as near home as possible. Where corn must be obtained from distances of one hundred miles or more, the locality from which it had best be obtained will vary with the portion of the state in which it is to be planted.

In Northeastern Kansas there is sufficient home-grown corn of the 1912 and the 1913 crops to more than supply the local demand, and in this part of the state it is not necessary to import seed from other sources.

In Southeastern Kansas the situation is not so fortunate, since both the 1912 and the 1913 crops were short. In a few favored localities of this part of the state fairly good seed corn was produced in 1913. This and the 1912 corn should be the first choice of seed. The next best source is seed corn from Missouri that was grown directly east of the locality in which it is to be planted.

In north-central Kansas, especially in Smith, Jewell, Republic and a few adjoining counties, there is sufficient old corn to more than supply the local demand and this should be obtained for seed if possible. If home-grown seed is not available, corn from East-Central and Eastern Nebraska should be secured.

The same thing applies to Central and Southeastern Kansas with the exception that corn from Northeast Kansas is to be preferred to that from more distant sources to the northeast.

For South-Central Kansas, early varieties from Central and Eastern Oklahoma will be better than those obtained several hundred miles North and East. In bringing corn north there is danger of obtaining varieties that will not mature, and care should be taken that suitable varieties are secured.

For the western one-third of the state, corn from Central and Southern Nebraska and Southern Dakota is perhaps the best source of seed, in that the varieties obtained will mature under Western Kansas conditions. There is danger in obtaining northern-grown seed for any locality in Kansas that the varieties obtained will mature too early to take advantage of the longer growing season and are, therefore, not capable of producing maximum yields.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

OUR subscriber, E. F. G., of Greenwood County, writes to KANSAS FARMER regarding advice on the subject of growing sorghum or cane. He is farming 40 acres of rented land under a one-year lease, upon which he wishes to put the crop this year. It has been listed for the past seven or eight years.

The first point in which our correspondent is concerned is as to the depth of plowing this land in order to secure the best results. Part of it is already plowed about seven inches deep which is two inches deeper than it has ever been plowed before. The land is extremely foul. He also wishes to know the best varieties to use and also whether it would be better to use a furrow opener on the planter or plant the seed on top.

On land which has been cropped for a number of years as is the case with this 40-acre field, it undoubtedly would be advisable to give deep, thorough preparation to the soil. It would have been better if it could have been fall plowed as the lower part of the seed bed should have been well settled. Since it must be plowed in the spring this should be done as soon as possible. After the plowing is done the surface must be worked frequently in order to destroy the weeds that germinate and to establish a fine, mellow seed bed on top. Sorghum seed should never be planted until late in May or early in June so there is ample time to destroy a good many weeds. The more tillage that can be given before planting time the less will be required after the seed is in the ground and the stand will undoubtedly be much better than if the seed is planted in foul land.

In the part of the state in which our correspondent resides the seeding may be at the rate of a half to one bushel of seed to the acre. A lighter seeding would result in the crop being coarse and somewhat more difficult to handle.

Either the surface or furrow method of planting may be followed. If the furrow opener method of planting is followed the furrows should not be opened too deeply. The cultivation of a sorghum crop planted in this way is practically the same as that of corn. The harrow very often can be used once or twice very successfully. The disk weeder is also a very successful tool to use. The first work of the shovel cultivator should be deep and later cultivation shallow.

It is always desirable to plant good, dependable seed. As a rule there is little difficulty in selecting sorghum seed that will germinate. It is a good plan, however, to make germination tests of the seed to be used so that there may be no guess work as to its vitality. If it shows a low per cent of germination it will require thicker seeding in order to get the proper stand.

The Orange variety is probably one of the most popular varieties grown in Eastern Kansas. It is of medium late maturity, has a medium heavy stalk, fairly wide leaves and will produce a somewhat larger yield than the Amber variety. There is a variety known as the "Planters' Friend" much resembling Orange. It is a rather dry sorghum. It is sometimes called "sourless" by stockmen since it does not spoil so easily from freezing.

Dairy Cows and Hogs in Texas.

A KANSAS FARMER reader from the Panhandle section of Texas writes for advice and information concerning some problems which are very difficult of solution. Our correspondent is living on a rented place, having a quarter of farming land and a section of grass. He has been handling beef stock only, until recently. He has just purchased a bunch of dairy cows, six of them being pure-bred Holsteins, three pure-bred Polled Durhams and one pure-bred Jersey. The problem seems to be whether these two bunches of cattle can be handled successfully on the same farm.

Since our correspondent has purchased some pure-bred dairy animals we infer he is interested in staying with the milk business. If he would not lose all the advantages of the purity breeding of these dairy-bred animals he must use a pure-bred sire. We would advise one of the Holstein breed since the most of his pure-bred cows are of that breed. If the sire is a good one all heifers produced stand a chance at least of being as good as their mothers. The best of the pure-bred bull calves from the Hol-

stein cows can be sold as breeding animals. Of course it would not be desirable to use the dairy-bred sire in connection with the beef cattle. It would seem that our correspondent had better decide what line of cattle farming is likely to be most satisfactory and then gradually adjust his farming along the line settled upon.

Our correspondent has another problem which is causing him some difficulty, namely, the possession of thirty pigs which were farrowed late last summer. There is an abundance of wheat pasture on the farm and plenty of skim milk, but not a particle of grain and practically no grain in the country around. Kafir or milo heads cost at the rate of \$18 a ton and mill feeds are worth in the neighborhood of \$2 per hundred. Skim milk is an extremely valuable feed in the growing of pigs, and pasture is likewise of great value. It is very difficult, however, to get along without a little grain in the growing of hogs. The

of \$1,500 still on place at 5½ per cent. Have 10 head of horses and mules, four cows and some hogs and young cattle; also full set of tools for grain farming. Have been raising wheat with only enough feed crops for stock. Have 20 acres alfalfa started, balance of place all in cultivation, no pasture.

Have been renting land in addition to home place and farming it to wheat. This land I had to give up, so now I only have the place of 160 acres. I am at a loss to know what to do or how to handle same so as to make the most out of the land. The place is in wheat now except 20 acres alfalfa and 18 acres for spring crops. I do not like to depend on wheat only, on so small a place. Would you advise stock, and if so what kind? I can buy an 10 near me, one-half mile, all tillable, on which is 50 acres of good alfalfa, for \$8,000. Would have to go in debt for same. Home place is worth \$16,000 or \$17,000. Would it be too much risk; money worth six per

of a silo to the present farm equipment. The sorghum crops should be depended on largely for silage purposes. We would advise the use of the silo even though alfalfa is recognized as having such high value as stock feed. Where alfalfa and silage are fed together they both give larger returns than where either one is depended upon alone.

The class of live stock to specialize in depends somewhat upon the personal inclinations of the farmer. To some the successful handling of horses and colts comes almost as a second nature. To such the raising of mules and colts from good mares, which are used in performing the work of the farm, may be made a profitable undertaking. Hogs of course require grain. Where alfalfa can be successfully grown pork can be produced with a minimum amount of grain. In order to supply this grain where corn is unattainable it will be necessary to specialize in the growing of the grain sorghums, either kafir or milo. Far too little attention is given to the proper handling and development of these sorghum grain crops. As a feed, experimentation has shown that they are almost if not quite equal to corn, and for the man who has alfalfa and will study carefully the growing and production of grain sorghums, the hog can be used as a money making animal.

Cattle are almost a necessity if all the rougher feeds of the farm are to be converted into salable form. Wheat straw and silage with a little cotton seed meal winters breeding cows in admirable condition. With a little alfalfa cotton seed meal would not be required.

From the standpoint of securing high returns for the labor involved there is no class of live stock farming that yields larger returns than milking cows. Where cows are milked the skim milk as a by-product furnishes a valuable addition to the diet of the hogs.

While the things suggested call for some additional investment of money the amount would be small in comparison with that required to purchase the additional 80 acres of land which would bring with it the necessity for meeting annually \$480 more interest.

Trees for Western Kansas.

V. W. Goodrich, a successful fruit grower of Goodland, Kansas, in answer to a KANSAS FARMER inquiry names the following trees and varieties of fruits as adapted to the western third of Kansas:

Forest trees for groves and wind-breaks; honey locust, black or yellow locust, elm, hackberry and Russian olive, Osage orange hedge and Russian mulberry, also cottonwood and willow on low, wet soil.

Fruit trees—apple: Red Astrakhan, Duchess, Wealthy, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Jonathan and Gano. Cherry: Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wray, English. Murillo. Pears: Kieffer, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, both standard and dwarf. Peach: Well, just plant some more cherry trees and let your neighbor plant peach trees. Plum: Forest Garden, De Soto, Wolf, Wyant, Miner, Weaver, Surprise.

Legumes Benefit Non-Leguminous Crops.

It has long been known that some plants are benefited and some are injured by association. Recent investigations by the New York Cornell and the New Jersey experiment stations throw new light on the reasons for this beneficial effect. It appears that the leguminous plants not only gather nitrogen from the atmosphere by means of their root-tubercle bacteria and are therefore able to make a large growth, but that some of the nitrogen so gathered is passed on to the grain, grass, or other non-leguminous plant associated with it.

The result is a larger growth of the non-legume and also a higher content of protein, or nitrogenous material, which considerably increases its value as food for stock. Such benefit has been noted from the growth of clover and timothy, alfalfa and timothy, and oats and peas. Other combinations have not been studied. The increased growth of plants in combination over that of single crops, together with the improved composition of the former, has resulted in some cases in an increase of more than 30 per cent in the production of protein per acre. This increased value probably extends to the roots and stems left in the soil and means much in the production of food for stock and in soil improvement.



CORNER OF THE PEACH ORCHARD ON OTIS L. BENTON'S FARM IN DECATUR COUNTY.—HE THINKS NORTHWESTERN KANSAS FARMER CAN GROW PEACHES IF HE WOULD.



YOUNG KANSAS ORCHARD WHICH HAS HAD POOR CARE.—TREES FIGHT WITH WEEDS FOR EXISTENCE.—WEEDS MOST LIKELY TO WIN UNLESS OWNER CHANGES METHODS.

milk and the pasture will not give its largest return along the line of pork production except as it is supplemented with a little concentrated feed.

In order to carry these pigs over until next year's grain is available for finishing them, we believe it would be advisable to secure enough of the kafir, or milo preferably, so that these pigs can have something like a head apeice of the milo daily. This, in connection with the skim milk and pasture, should make most excellent gains. The sorghum seed is not relished by pigs, and this half-headed early amber sorghum which seems to be available, better be fed out to cattle.

Our correspondent will find much valuable information along the line of hog feeding in a recent bulletin published by the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Readjustment of Wheat Farm.

A letter from one of our readers in the wheat belt of Kansas sets forth a problem which is confronting a good many of our farmers. This correspondent writes as follows:

"I have a farm of 160 acres, well improved, with good house of 10 rooms, strictly modern, good barn, granaries and other outbuildings all new. A loan

cent? Land three miles from town.

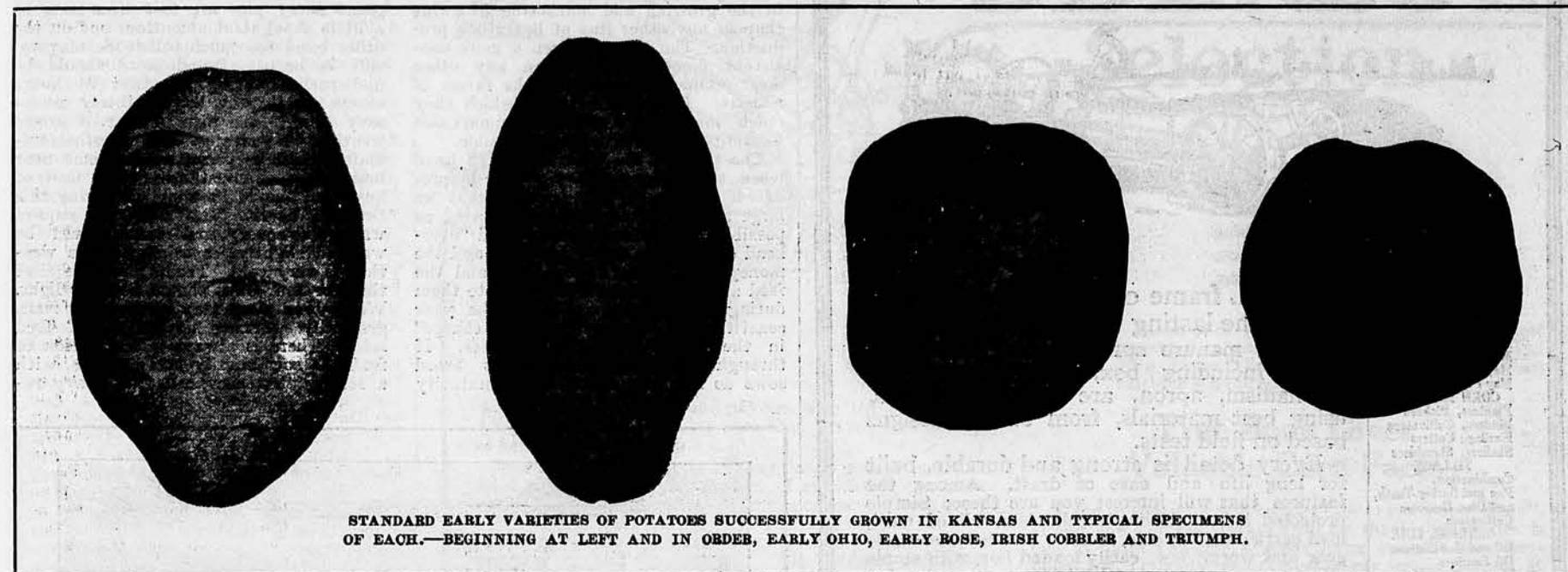
Where one has plenty of alfalfa hay to feed would it pay to put up silo and go to expense of filling same? Corn does not do well with us, only one crop out of three or four. Would mares (raising mules), cows or hogs pay best, or a combination? Hogs would require expense of woven wire fence."

Without having more accurate knowledge of the conditions we would advise our correspondent not to go in debt in order to add another 80 acres of land to his present quarter section. With his present capitalization he must clear each year from \$800 to \$1,000 before he can begin to figure that he is getting a dollar in labor income for himself. It would seem that methods which would permit the putting of a larger amount of remunerative labor into the present farm would be the safer proposition of the two.

Of course this farm is too largely given over to wheat at the present time. The cutting down of the wheat acreage and the increasing of the alfalfa and the amount available for springs crops would distribute the work and divide the risks to some extent. Of course with this sort of a system some sort of stock would be an absolute necessity. We would most certainly advise the adding

POTATO CULTURE IN KANSAS

Must Have Proper Soil Conditions and be Grown in Rotation



STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN KANSAS AND TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF EACH.—BEGINNING AT LEFT AND IN ORDER, EARLY OHIO, EARLY ROSE, IRISH COBBLER AND TRIUMPH.

IN the opening paragraph of Bulletin No. 194 of the Kansas Experiment Station, entitled "Potato Culture," Prof. Albert Dickens, its author, says that few crops are of more general interest than is the potato. A great majority of all the farmers over the state plant potatoes. A very large number of the citizens of towns and villages plant potatoes in their gardens. The value of the crops produced for sale in a commercial way may be closely approximated, but it is impossible to secure any close estimate of the value of those produced in the gardens of the state.

Any improvement in the crop is of interest to both large and small growers, and the bulletin referred to has been prepared with this object in mind.

SOIL CONDITIONS.
The most favorable soil condition for a crop of potatoes is a deep, fine soil that retains moisture well and contains an abundance of plant food with no excess of readily available nitrogen. Large areas of the river valley soils have in the past furnished almost ideal conditions, and with proper care these conditions may be maintained. This maintenance will be the result of careful soil management, including application of fertilizers and a system of crop rotation.

The upland soils, even stiff clay soils, may be expected to produce fair crops if careful management is given. Careful plans covering several years' work must replace the haphazard methods which have satisfied many growers in the past.

There is an element of uncertainty in the growing of any crop, due to the variation in season and the resultant of these weather forces upon soil conditions, but there is a method of procedure which best prepares for any combinations of conditions. This combination would include:

- 1—Selection of soil having such a crop history as experience has shown to be a good preparation for potatoes.
- 2—Fall plowing and previous tillage favorable to the accumulation of plant food and the conservation of moisture.
- 3—Good seed.
- 4—Proper planting.
- 5—Thorough cultivation.

Careful observation of crops in several localities and the experience of many old-time growers indicate that many times soil which has produced potatoes the preceding year is in better condition for the second season than is soil which grew other crops. Theoretically a corn field, a stubble field or old alfalfa ground should be better for potatoes than a last year's potato field, but many know from experience that such is not the case. A field that with favorable conditions has produced only 30 or 35 bushels of corn can not be expected to produce a heavy crop of potatoes. An old alfalfa field may be so deficient in moisture that a good crop the following season is impossible. The corn field and alfalfa field had a much greater tax upon their moisture supply than the potato field from which the crop was removed by August 1, and which had the equivalent of a poor plowing in the work of digging.

The soil of the potato field was in better condition to receive moisture. The few weeds growing there used but a small fraction of the moisture used by the corn or the alfalfa, and the action of frost was much more efficient in the moist than in the dry soil, and the potato, being an early crop, found much more available food in the field where potatoes followed potatoes, and the grower sneered at the theory of crop rotation. He tried it and proved it erroneous, but his proof was not exhaustive.

ROTATIONS AND SOIL PREPARATION.

According to the Experiment Station records the year 1911 was one of the least favorable for potatoes since the establishment of the station in 1887. The history of five separate fields given below is taken from the potato bulletin:

Field A—Corn in 1909; sweet potatoes in 1910; produced 108 bushels of potatoes in 1911.

Field B—Corn in 1909; onions in 1910; produced 98 bushels of potatoes in 1911.

Field C—Corn in 1909; potatoes in 1910; produced 65 bushels of potatoes in 1911.

Field D—Potatoes both preceding years; 60 bushels of potatoes in 1911.

Field E—In alfalfa several years previously; 55 bushels in 1911.

The value of a rotation in the production of potatoes has been abundantly proven in the older potato-growing sections. The potato grower, however, should always have the potato crop in mind.

In the year 1913 the best yields of potatoes produced in the experimental work of the station came from a field which had been in alfalfa in 1911. This field was fall plowed and produced a crop of corn in 1912 which was removed early in the fall and the ground plowed immediately. The yield of potatoes on this field in the year 1913 was at the rate of 150 bushels, which might be considered a very fair yield considering the great deficiency in rainfall. Other fields of similar character which had been in alfalfa in 1912, plowed in the fall and put in potatoes in 1913 produced but 35 bushels per acre. Where it appears advisable to sow alfalfa with potatoes the last cutting of alfalfa had better be forgotten and the ground plowed as early as September 1. The desire to secure the greatest possible amount of alfalfa from the field will probably result in such a demand upon soil moisture as to seriously effect the yield of potatoes the following year.

As a result of the co-operative experimental work in the Kaw Valley in the growing of potatoes it would appear that fall plowing is one of the prime requisites, aside from the value of plowing. As an aid in the control of insects the increased yield is a sufficient argument. The author of this bulletin goes on to say that on heavy soils the need of a second plowing in the spring has sometimes been indicated. On loamy soils the harrow and disk have been sufficient to put the soil in condition for planting. Shallow spring plowing has been better than deep spring plowing, and immediate harrowing has been practiced. The increase in yield in the most favorable seasons indicated

that the liberation of plant food in fall-plowed land is a most important factor in potato production. The following tables present the evidence:

When Plowed—	Bushels per Acre
March	63
September and March	108
October and March	101
BONNER SPRINGS, 1911.	
July and March	98
March	65
LENAPE, 1911.	
July and March	80
March	60
MUNCIE, 1911.	
August	93
March	65
LAWRENCE, 1912.	
July	161
March	143
BONNER SPRINGS, 1912.	
July and March	225
July	200
March	180
MUNCIE, 1912.	
August and March	198
March	113
STATION, 1912.	
July and March	339
March	258
September and March	287

MANURES AND FERTILIZER.
The results with fertilizer as discussed in this bulletin would seem to indicate that barnyard manure is without doubt a great factor in maintaining fertility and in the renewal of worn-out fields. The many observations and comparisons made would indicate, however, that an application made a year before the field is to be planted in potatoes is a far better practice than to apply it immediately preceding the potato crop. The following figures are fairly representative. In both of these sets of experiments the barnyard manure was applied in 1911 but omitted in 1912.

	COLLEGE.	Manure.	None.
Yield, 1911	75 bu.	80 bu.	
Yield, 1912	210 bu.	160 bu.	
BONNER SPRINGS.			
Yield, 1911	65 bu.	98 bu.	
Yield, 1912	225 bu.	175 bu.	

The question of the value of commercial fertilizers for Kansas potato soils is one in which there is great diversity of opinion among farmers, both as to methods and amount of application and the resultant increase in yields. This diversity of opinion is due to many reasons. First and most important is lack of water, fertilizers being of little value for a dry season. Then there is the difference in physical condition of the soil. Fertilizers will never give satisfactory returns on a soil which has been depleted of organic matter. Such soils pack easily, the particles adhere closely after a rain, and the soil, losing its friability, is rendered undesirable for potatoes. Soils may also contain enough necessary elements in such quantity that fertilizers will produce no appreciable results.

The advisability of applying fertilizers must be determined largely by the individual farmer, owing to the varying character of the land and the varying proportion of the elements of plant food.

This can not be shown by chemical analysis for this reason, viz: the acids used in chemical analysis liberate plant food which is held in such combinations in the soil that plants can not utilize it. This often shows sufficient plant food, but it is not available for use of plants. The only time when chemical analysis is of benefit is when it shows a lack of any one element. When this is the case one may be quite sure that that element must be supplied.

SEED TO USE.

The question of seed is an important one. The following extract from the potato culture bulletin gives the results of the careful experimentation which has been made along this line for a number of years past.

A comparison of a great many lots of seed potatoes, and careful tests with a considerable number, force the conclusion that northern seed is usually a better investment than home-grown, although there have been a few tests where the home-grown seed was less seriously affected with disease than some of the seed from the North.

The early maturity of Kansas potatoes and their tendency to sprout early easily accounts for the greater yield from northern seed.

Greater care should be exercised by buyers of seed potatoes to avoid the use of seed potatoes affected by disease. The grower who has home-grown potatoes that show no deterioration in quality and no evidence of disease may plant them and expect good results, but a most careful examination should be made as to the condition and freedom from disease.

The machine cutters are considerably used, but many large growers prefer to cut by hand, as a closer inspection can be given the seed and a better division of the eyes can usually be secured.

Fields planted with the horse planter have produced as good yields as those planted by hand, when large areas were compared. A very careful placing of the seed pieces might give a slight advantage, but the cost would in most cases exceed the return. The ridge left by the planter affords a guide for the first cultivation, or "blind plowing," as it is usually called. When the soil has been well prepared the planter will do excellent work.

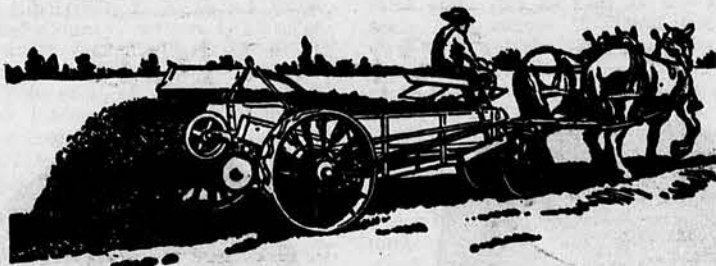
The distance between seed pieces depends upon the size of the piece and the supply of soil moisture. In the eastern part of the state one-eye pieces nine to twelve inches apart have given the best returns, requiring ten or twelve bushels per acre if the one-eye pieces weigh about one ounce.

In sections where the rainfall is less, two-eye pieces, planted 12 to 18 inches apart, have usually given better results than one-eye cuttings. In the eastern part of the state 30 to 32 inches is a common distance between rows. Farther west 36 is a better distance.

The most successful growers are those who cultivate most frequently. As soon after planting as any weeds sprout the field is "blind-plowed," using two-horse cultivator and ridging the soil over the row before the sprouts are large enough to be injured. The field is leveled with

(Continued on Page Nine.)

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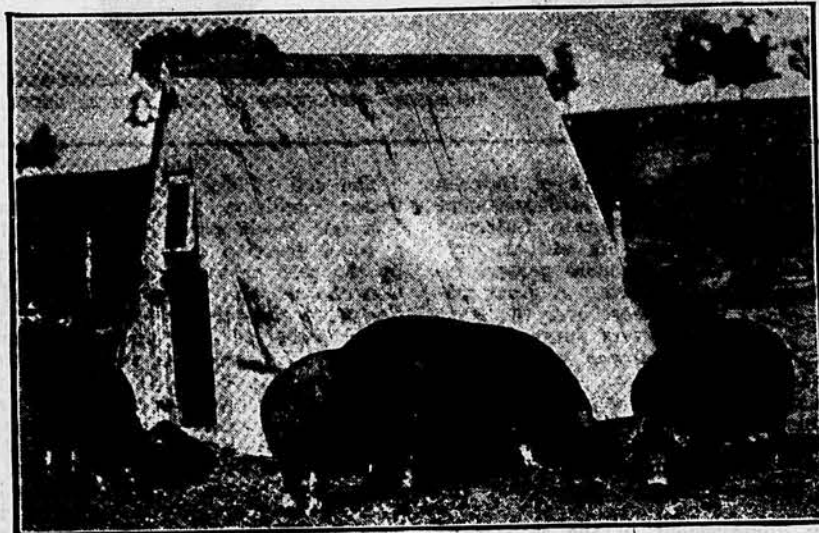
BROOD SOW AND LITTER

Every Pig Lost Reduces Chance for Profit

HOGS are grown on practically every farm in Kansas. There are probably more farmers interested in the growing and marketing of swine than in any other line of live stock production. The hog has been a more consistent money maker than any other meat-producing animal on the farms of Kansas. The rapidity with which they reach maturity and their remarkable fecundity make this result possible.

The time of the year is now at hand when the bulk of the pig crop is produced. It is very important that as large a per cent of the pigs be saved as possible. There are certain fixed "overhead charges" in every business, and the money tied up in brood sows and the feed and labor which has gone into them during the winter season of the year constitutes the largest "overhead charge" in the pork production business. If through improper management brood sows do not save and raise to maturity

squealing. A new born pig seldom squeals when picked up by the ear or tail. It is undoubtedly true that a great many pigs are lost from lack of a little thoughtful attention, but on the other hand too much solicitude may result in harm. Brood sows should be undisturbed during the first 24 hours except as it may be absolutely necessary to save the pigs in case of severe weather. No strange dogs or other animals should be permitted to come near under any circumstances. No food of any kind should be supplied during this first 24 hours. The sow will require water, however, and this should be warmed slightly, especially if the weather is very cold. Feeding for the first three or four days should be very light. Warm bran slops may be given at first, gradually working up to a full feed later. There is always a temptation to feed the sow heavily at this time, with a feeling that she needs the heavy ra-



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a reasonably good sized litter, the pork-producing plant will not show a very high degree of efficiency. Each sow should save and raise to weaning time from six to eight pigs. There are very few farms, however, where as good a record as this is maintained. With every pig lost through accident or lack of proper attention the pork producer may well say, "Here goes another ten-dollar bill."

Each brood sow should be placed in a separate pen three or four days before the pigs are due. For the early litter this pen should be warm. It should be dry and supplied with a small amount of straw or chaff. An excessive amount of bedding is to be avoided, as the pigs are far more apt to be lain on by the sow than where the bedding is scant. Unless the weather should be especially severe it is usually best to leave the sow alone at farrowing time. In severe weather, however, a little watchfulness on the part of the owner or attendant may be the means of saving a number of pigs. At times it may even be necessary to use artificial heat in order to save the pigs. The man who has handled his hogs in a gentle, quiet manner previously will usually find it perfectly safe to work around the sows at this time. Ugly, vicious sows, of course, must be let alone. In such case nothing can be done, even though the weather may be extremely severe. Such sows should be sent to market.

Where it is necessary to supply artificial warmth this may be very conveniently done by wrapping some hot bricks or stones in blankets and placing them in boxes or barrels. Sometimes it may be necessary to supply artificial heat of this kind on very short notice. In that case a lantern may be lighted and placed in a box with a blanket over it. The pigs may be placed in this warm box or barrel and when thoroughly dry and warm given an opportunity to suckle. In very cold weather, or if the house is especially open and exposed, it may be necessary to place the pigs back in the warm box, returning them to the sow every two or three hours long enough to secure their necessary nourishment. After a little pig has once been thoroughly warmed and has filled his stomach with milk he is not very apt to be overcome with cold. Pigs should be handled as quietly as possible so as to prevent

tion in order to produce a large amount of milk for the little pigs. The stimulating of an over-supply of milk at this time is very easily possible. As the pigs do not require all of the supply, it produced inflammation and a caked condition which may easily result in a shortage of milk later. This condition is often brought about by over-feeding the first few days. The pigs increase very rapidly in their capacity to use the mother's milk, and in a week or ten days the sow may be given all the feed she will consume with perfect safety.

A suitable house to be used as a farrowing house is a most necessary part of the equipment of the successful hog farm. The warm quarters so essential at farrowing time can not be dispensed with. Many of our most successful hog breeders favor the use of what is known as individual farrowing houses or cotes. The illustration on this page shows one of the individual houses of the type known as the A-shaped cote. As can be easily seen from the illustration this type consists of a sill made of 4x4's with boards eight feet long forming the sides, these boards meeting at the top. The gable ends are closed and one end is supplied with a door for the sow to pass out and in and the other end should be supplied with a small window or door towards the top. This smaller opening is necessary for ventilation purposes. A guard rail is not required on the sides of the farrowing cote of this type, as the slope of the boards forming the sides provides a sharp angle at the bottom which will protect the pigs from being crowded against the sides. The end, however, should be provided with a guard rail placed about nine inches from the floor. It is always a good plan to place houses of this kind on skids so they can be moved to various parts of the farm. In the summer time they may be used in pastures, being blocked up from the ground so as to allow for free circulation of air.

If the proper provision has not been made for the arrival of the spring litters in the shape of farrowing cotes or larger houses built for the purpose, some special effort must be made to extemporize suitable quarters for the new-born litter. The farmer who would permit his sows to take chances around sheds or straw stacks at farrowing time can not hope to attain much success in the profitable production of pork.

THE FARM GARDEN

EVERY farm should have a garden. This garden may vary in size and in the variety and quality of the products produced in accordance with the tastes and ability of the owners, but no farm is complete without some sort of a garden. An ideal kitchen garden, whether it be on a farm or on a city lot is one that furnishes a desirable variety of high quality products continuously through the season.

On the farm the need of this kitchen garden is most urgent. The farm housewife does not have a handy grocery store to which she can phone or run and so secure on short notice vegetables, fruit or such products as she may need in the preparation of suitable meals for the family. If the housewife is to supply the table with these necessities of a proper diet for the people of her household she must have close at hand the garden which will afford a seasonable selection of the necessary vegetables.

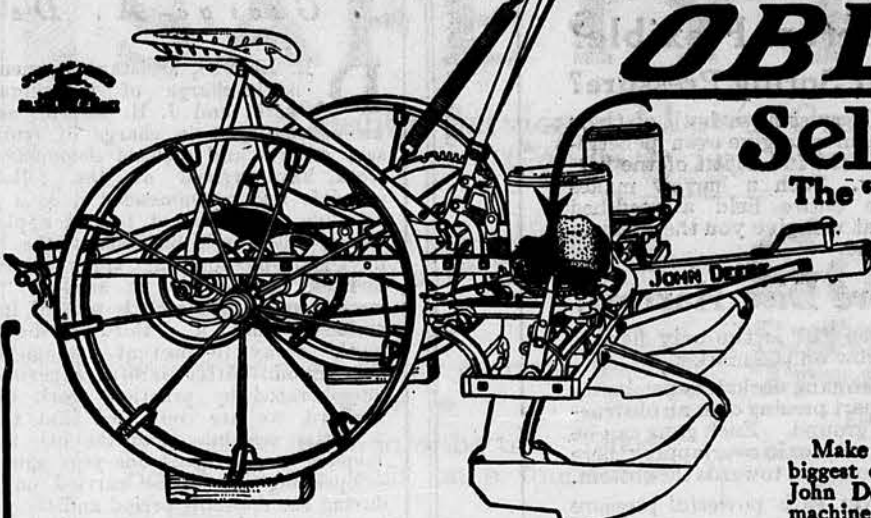
A well planned, well cared for garden not only permits the housewife to furnish a pleasing variety of food, but the cost of feeding the family will be materially reduced. This in itself is a factor that may well be considered in these days when the cost of living seems so excessively high. This garden with its succession of fresh fruit and vegetables and the carefully stored reserve which may be canned on every farm easily makes the area devoted to the growing of these products the most profitable patch of ground on the farm.

If the ground intended for early garden was plowed last fall, all that will be necessary to do will be to work it sufficiently to make it fine and firm before planting the seeds. If not sufficiently rich, and most ground is not, an application of well rotted barnyard manure is recommended. When manure fresh from the stables or barn lots must be used, it should be thoroughly shaken out and piled for a time in a heap and handled over in order to make it as fine as possible so that it may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. It should be handled as soon as the heat begins to be noticeable and after one or two handlings and repilings it may be satisfactorily worked into the soil. Coarse manure does not decompose readily and is likely to make the soil too open and porous for the best success with garden crops. The gardener can afford to be extravagant with manures because the soil must be in good condition if any degree of success is to be attained. Ground that is well manured in the fall and well plowed may receive another application of manure in the spring. Many gardens fail because sufficient time has not been given to the preparation of the soil. The soil should never be worked when wet. An experienced gardener knows that ground plowed in the fall may be worked much more quickly and easily in the spring than ground that has not been so handled. If the plowing must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible to get the ground in good condition. It must be made firm and fine before planting.

Crops like lettuce, spinach and pepper grass that are grown for their leaves and stems will do best in soil that is very rich but for peas, beans and tomatoes, and crops that are grown for their seed or fruit there is some danger of an excess of nitrogen if fresh manures have been heavily applied. If sufficient manure cannot be secured and commercial fertilizer must be used, a complete fertilizer is usually preferable and may be used with a lavish hand—1,000 pounds to the acre composed of 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds acid phosphate, 200 pounds ground bone and 400 pounds muriate of potash, or a special complete fertilizer manufactured by the packing houses composed largely of blood, bone and other animal tissues may be used. Most of these have a composition of approximately one to four per cent nitrogen, five to 10 per cent phosphorus and 5 to 10 per cent potash. One thousand pounds to the acre of such fertilizer is frequently a very good investment.

Lettuce, radishes, pepper grass, turnips, beets, onions and smooth seeded peas may be sown as early as the ground may be worked. The loose leaf varieties of lettuce are the most grown in western gardens but the superior quality of the head lettuce should prompt many growers to make a trial of one or more varieties. The old standard Boston Market is a good head lettuce as is Tennis Ball. Of the loose leaf varieties, Hanson and Black Seeded Simpson are standard sorts, and of the radishes the little round Red Forcings and French Breakfast are the earlier,

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The seed must be there. Every "miss" means just that much thinner stand. No amount of cultivation can make up for inaccurate planting. The loss of one ear from every hundred hills costs you the price of one bushel per acre.

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John Deere, Moline, Illinois

and medium varieties Crimson Giant and later White Strassburg.

For spinach Victoria and Prickly seeded are early varieties. Pepper grass or upland cress is a welcome substitute for water cress where water cress is not grown. If early onions are wanted the sets should be planted, the color being a matter of taste. The main crop of onions is grown chiefly from seed and the standard varieties are Globe Danvers, Red Weathersfield, Yellow Prize-taker and Silver King. In home gardens the top sets onions have the advantage of producing sets alternate seasons but the quality is somewhat inferior to the best seed onions.

The smooth seeded peas will stand considerable frost and it is well to plant them liberally. Alaska and Earliest-of-All are some of the best of the smooth seeded varieties. For a later crop, the wrinkled peas produce more heavily and are better quality. Of these, Gradus, American Wonder, Abundance and Filbasket are the best medium, and the later varieties, Telephone and Strategen. Beets should be planted early and better quality will be secured by planting in succession. Early Egyptian and Eclipse are among the earliest and for later use Crimson Globe and Bastian's Half-Long are good varieties. For turnips for the garden the Extra Early White Milan is one of the earliest and White Egg is fine quality although somewhat later. For the root crops a short row of carrots will furnish an abundance for the family, but any surplus can be readily disposed of to the horses and cows and it is worth while to plant a considerable quantity. Short-horn, Chantenay and Danver's Half-Long are standard varieties. Of the parsnips Guernsey and Hollow Crown are best known. Salsify or vegetable oyster may well have a place in every garden; while not so productive as carrots and parsnips it is of higher quality and a yield of a pound to a foot of row is easily secured. Two good varieties are Long White and Sandwich Island.

Seed for the plants of early cabbage should be sown as early as the hotbed can be gotten ready. The Early Jersey Wakefield is one of the earliest, and early Winnigstadt, which is pointed in form, is not quite so early but of good quality. For later stock Danish Ball Head has been one of the best. For anyone wishing red cabbage, Red Rock has been generally successful. Cauliflower may be planted at the same time as cabbage, and Early Snowball and Early Erfurt have been some of the more successful varieties. For tomato plants, a good succession of varieties is desirable: Chalk's Early Jewel, Truck-er's Favorite, Stone, Matchless and Trophy, and if dwarfs are wanted, Dwarf Champion and Dwarf Stone. If a yellow variety is wanted Golden Queen is one of the best, and while planting the hotbed, some egg plant and peppers may be grown with practically

(Continued on page eighteen)

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Is Your Disc Harrow Flexible? Has It Spring Pressure?

It must have both of these features to give even penetration the full width of the harrow. Such a harrow makes the entire field a seed-bed that will give you the greatest yield.

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It is flexible because each gang works independently of the other. Only that part passing over an obstruction is raised out of the ground. Each gang can be angled so that in hillside work or in overlapping there is no tendency of harrow to crowd towards the bottom.

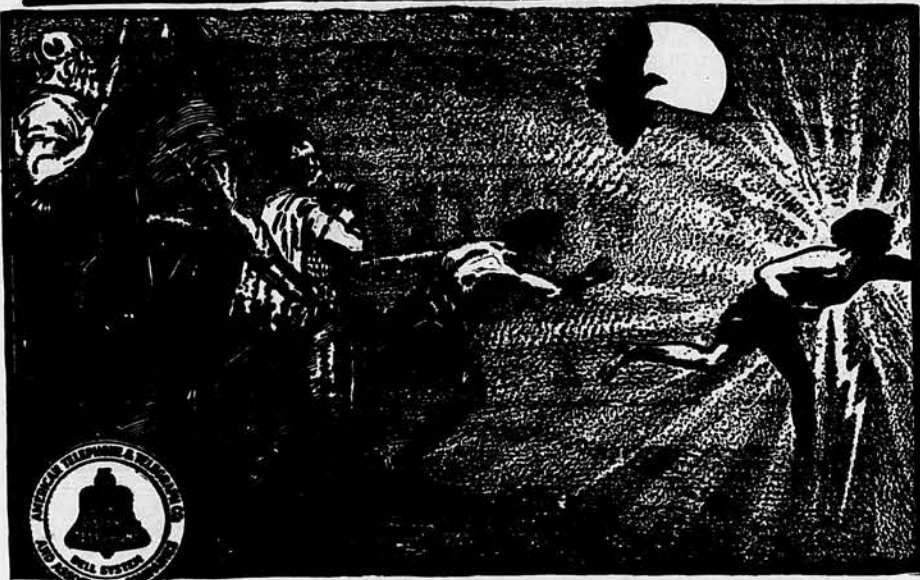
Its patented third lever with powerful pressure spring enables you to give the desired pressure on inner ends of gangs to either cut out dead furrows or cultivate overridges without burying harrow in the center.

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AGES ago, Thor, the champion of the Scandinavian gods, invaded Jotunheim, the land of the giants, and was challenged to feats of skill by Loki, the king.

Thor matched Thialfi, the swiftest of mortals, against Hugi in a footrace. Thrice they swept over the course, but each time Thialfi was hopelessly defeated by Loki's runner.

Loki confessed to Thor afterwards that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

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LATEST SPRAYING SCHEDULE

*Recommended to Kansas Orchardists By
George A. Dean, State Entomologist*

D. E. LEWIS, assistant horticulturist in charge of the spraying work, and J. H. Merrill, assistant entomologist in charge of fruit insect control and orchard demonstration work, have arrived at the following schedule and recommended it as a good schedule of treatment for an apple orchard. This schedule omits the "ten-days-after-blossom-fall" spray as recommended heretofore. It adds a "five-weeks" spray if blotch is present in the orchard and a "third-brood-codling moth" spray to prevent damage from this brood. After careful experiments, corroborated by practical work in the orchard, we are convinced that this is a better schedule than the one recommended in my report one year ago.

Spraying should be carried on both during the dormant period and the growing season when an orchard is infested with all the important insect pests and plant diseases.

The dormant spray is applied after the foliage has dropped in the fall, during open weather in the winter, and before the buds open in the spring. It is composed of the commercial lime-sulphur solution, the home-made lime-sulphur, or miscible oil.

This treatment is designed to control the San Jose scale and to a certain extent the plant lice which affect the orchard and are present in the egg stage, at the time of application. The dilution of these materials should be made according to directions on the container.

The spray recommended to be used during the growing seasons are:

1. CLUSTER-CUP. This spray is composed of one and one-half gallons of commercial lime-sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to every fifty gallons of water. It is applied in the interval

between the opening of the cluster buds and the opening of the blossoms. In our experiments it has prevented a very large percentage of the normal curculio damage. It is also very valuable in controlling apple scab.

2. BLOSSOM-FALL. This spray has the same composition as No. 1. It should be applied after the petals have fallen from half to two-thirds of the blossoms and before the calices close. This spray controls a large percentage of the first brood of codling moth and aids in the control of curculio.

3. THREE-WEEKS SPRAY. The composition of this spray should be the same as for Nos. 1 and 2, or if apple blotch is present Bordeaux 3-4-50 should be substituted for the lime-sulphur. If the weather is damp and threatening at the time when this spray should be put on it will be safer to use the lime-sulphur and then as soon as the weather permits, a spray with Bordeaux should be put on. This also aids in controlling curculio and codling moth.

4. FIVE-WEEKS SPRAY. If blotch is present in the orchard another spraying with Bordeaux should be put on at this time in order to have good control of it.

5. TEN-WEEKS SPRAY. This spray is applied about ten weeks after blossom-fall. It is composed of two pounds of arsenate of lead with the addition of Bordeaux if blotch is present or if bitter rot is expected. This spray is valuable in controlling the second-brood codling moth.

6. THIRD-BROOD SPRAY. Where there is damage from a third brood of codling moth another spray of two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water should be used just as the fruit starts to ripen.

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

Girls' Garden and Canning Club

*How Agnes Fridell, Cedar Falls, Iowa,
Won First Prize in Tomato Contest*

THOSE KANSAS FARMER girl readers who are interested in the garden and canning contests being promoted by the extension division of Kansas Agricultural College will find pointers and inspiration in this experience of Agnes Fridell, of Iowa, who last year won first prize in the tomato contest in her state.

THE Girls' Garden and Canning Club work is one of the best ways to earn a little pin money and have variety of work. It was quite late before I decided to join the club, but as I thought I would like to be more out doors this summer, after being in high school studying for nine months, I began immediately to work.

About March 1 we ordered at the greenhouse 100 plants of Fields' Early June tomato, 200 plants of Earliana, and 100 of Bonnie Best, making a total of 400 plants.

The patch we had for our tomatoes was 439 square yards, or about one-tenth of an acre, located right back of our house. The top soil being black loam and the subsoil clay, as it had been a clover patch for two years. Before putting the plants in we had a man come and plow the patch very deep, then about a week before my father cultivated and dragged the ground a couple of times so that it was nice and smooth for us to begin our work.

Then about the last week in May we went after our plants, so as to have them in the ground as early as possible. Early the following morning we took a sprinkler full of rainwater and watered the plants as we planted them. My father dug the holes about two feet nine inches apart, then I took each plant out of the cans and put one in each hole, putting the dirt securely around them and raking around the plants to remove all lumps. While the plants were growing we kept hoeing and cultivating around each one as often as possible to keep the ground moistened and the weeds down. We used fertilizer from the chicken house, putting a small amount around each plant which was soaked down by the rain.

There were blossoms on the plants when we put them out, so by July 3 we

picked the first tomato and on July 4 we sold a few.

We let all the tomatoes ripen on the vines, as we did not have to ship any. It certainly was grand to go out in the early morning when the air was cool and fresh and pick the tomatoes, this being the best time for picking. After picking all of the ripe tomatoes, feeding the spoiled ones to the chickens, only using the perfect ones, in order to bring the fancy market prices, we carefully wiped each tomato, and filled small baskets, later using larger baskets after price went somewhat down.

In explaining the canning process, there are many different ways of canning tomatoes. Among these is stewing first then filling the cans. Another way which makes a fine dish in the winter is by paring the tomatoes and then putting them in the cans, pouring boiled water and a little salt over them. We also canned some in tin cans, using our compressed air canner.

The number of pounds of tomatoes that we picked from our patch was 3,403. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine was the number of pounds sold and 1,134 pounds were kept for home use. This includes canning, fresh for table use and those fed to chickens. We canned 96 quarts. The total number of tomatoes was equal to about 84 pounds per plant. We picked our first tomatoes on July 3 and our last tomatoes Sep. 26, when our patch was plowed, leaving many green tomatoes on the vines. The amount taken for tomatoes sold was \$92.97, the highest price being 12½ cents per pound, and the lowest 1½ cents. And for home use, estimated at a value of 2 cents per pound, was \$25.17, the total amounting to \$118.14. Our expenses amounted to \$25.26, leaving us a profit of \$92.18.

This club work has been of great importance to me both in health and money value.

Potato Culture in Kansas

(Continued from Page Five.)

the harrow, and as soon as the rows can be seen they are given a deep cultivation. Afterwards shallow and frequent cultivation should be given, so long as the vines are not injured.

When the potatoes are not to be dug early it is a good practice to ridge the soil over the row after the crop is made. Many forms of diggers are successfully used, and when the crop is dug early, while the ground is loose and free from weeds, any digger does satisfactory work. For late digging, the simpler digger, having simply a wide strong share and rods, is a general favorite.

VARIETIES.

A number of standard varieties are successfully grown in Kansas. The following description gives briefly the leading characteristics of a number of these varieties. A study of these characteristics will enable the potato grower to select such varieties as seem to best suit his purpose.

Acme—Vines large, upright when young, spreading with age. Leaves broad and dark, subject to early blight. Blossoms scarce and white. Tubers resemble Early Ohio, except that they are more inclined to irregularity. Keeping and cooking qualities slightly inferior to Early Ohio. Heavy cropper. Early.

Six Weeks—Vines small to medium, upright, bright green. Subject to early blight, tip-burn and drouth. Tubers elliptical. Eyes numerous, skin smooth, lenticels numerous. Flesh yellowish white. Keeping and cooking qualities fair. Medium heavy cropper.

Nebraska—Vines medium, upright, very dark colored foliage. Blight and drouth resistant. Fair amount of purple blossoms. Tubers long and irregular. Skin white, smooth. Eyes numerous, flesh white. Keeping and cooking qualities fair. Late. Light cropper.

Early Rose—Vines medium large, spreading. Leaves broad, bright green. Flowers white and abundant. Resists early blight and tip-burn. Tubers medium to long, often tapering at stem end. Seed end blunt. Surface smooth. Eyes numerous and shallow. Skin pinkish-white; flesh white, slightly streaked with red. Light cropper.

Gold Coin—Plants medium slender. Leaves bright green. Not subject to early blight and drouth. Tubers medium long to long; regular; surface smooth. Skin white, often netted. Flesh white, firm. Light cropper.

Irish Cobbler—Vines large and heavy. Stems stiff and triangular. Leaves dark green and heavy. Blossoms very freely, blossoms purple or white. Resistant to early blight and tip-burn. Tubers round, flattened, often irregular. Skin white, often slightly netted. Keeping and cooking qualities good. Late. Heavy cropper.

Bliss Triumph—Vines small to medium, upright, very slightly spreading. Broad, deeply wrinkled leaves; deep, dark green. Very susceptible to drouth, tip-burn and early blight. Flowers white, very scarce. Tubers round, slightly flattened, surface smooth. Eyes medium to deep, scarce, and not evenly distributed. Skin deep rose color; flesh yellowish white. Keeping qualities good; cooking qualities fair to good. Very early. Light to medium-heavy cropper.

Early Ohio—Vines upright when young, becoming spreading with age; grows medium large. Leaves broad, dark green. Subject to tip-burn and early blight. Flowers white, scarce and early. Tubers elliptical, blocky, medium size. Eyes fairly numerous and evenly distributed. Skin slightly pimpled; lenticels large and numerous. Flesh firm, yellowish white, slightly tinted with rose at the bud end. Keeping and cooking qualities very good. Heavy yielder. Under unfavorable conditions may grow knotty tubers.

Early Garden Work.

The forehanded gardener will find it desirable to do much indoor garden work even while winter seems still with us. The early tomato, cabbage, celery and even lettuce plants may be started indoors. George O. Green, Horticulturist of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, offered some valuable suggestions which were published in KANSAS FARMER a year ago, on the line of this early indoor work. These suggestions are fully as valuable as when given last year and we again offer them to our readers. Mr. Green says that the lettuce plants grown indoors may be easily transplanted and are much more hardy than some of the plants we think have to be transplanted several times before they finally go into the garden. Some early lettuce is a most acceptable addition to the diet in the early spring. The plants may be easily

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30 x 3	\$11.70	\$12.65	\$2.80	34 x 4 1/2	\$33.00	\$35.00	\$6.15
30 x 3 1/2	15.75	17.00	3.50	35 x 4 1/2	34.00	36.05	6.30
32 x 3 1/2	16.75	18.10	3.70	36 x 4 1/2	35.00	37.10	6.45
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	4.75	37 x 5	41.95	44.45	7.70
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	4.90	38 x 5 1/2	54.00	57.30	8.35


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started in a living room where a hard coal heater is kept burning or in the basement of a furnace heated house. An incubator may be used with success to supply the necessary heat.

Mr. Green suggests the use of cigar boxes as a practical and economical method of starting young plants in a small space. The bottom of the box should be covered with small pebbles or broken pottery for drainage. It should then be filled with sand to within a half inch of the top. After pressing this down smoothly some V shaped furrows a half inch deep and a couple of inches apart may be made by pressing a corner of a small square stick down into the sand. The seed should be sown thickly in these furrows and sand sifted over the top until the furrows are level. After sprinkling the sand with water it should be pressed flat with a small board and the box set in a warm place where the temperature will be about 70 or 80 degrees. It should be carefully watered. The plants should be up and showing their first leaves and a few short lateral roots in five or six days. They are now ready to be transplanted to larger wooden flats 10x14x2 1/2 inches. These should have the bottoms covered by pebbles or broken pottery as in the small germina-

tion flat. They should then be filled with good, rich earth pressing it down smoothly on top. The small plants may be dug out of the germination flats by the use of a knife or the contents, after giving the box a jar on a bench or post, may be pitched out of the flat by a slight toss, leaving the sand on the bench with the plants on top. In setting the plants in the larger flat Mr. Green suggests the use of a lead pencil in making the holes, placing them three inches apart each way. The dirt should be pressed firmly around each plant as it is pressed in the hole. They should then be watered and left in the shade a couple of days until the roots have become established. They should then be transferred to a sunny window and allowed to grow until it is warm enough to transplant them to the outside garden or the cold frame.

Mr. Green says one cigar box flat handled in the way suggested will germinate enough seedlings to fill several of the larger flats. Several varieties of vegetables may be started in one flat and enough plants produced to furnish more than enough for the ordinary farm garden.

To improve both the quantity and quality of your next season's fruit crop,

place a generous heap of rotted straw, stable and poultry house manure around the base of each orchard tree before spring opens up.

The Rainbow Cockscomb.

One of the most attractive novelties grown on the lawn or in the home flower garden is the dwarf cockscomb.

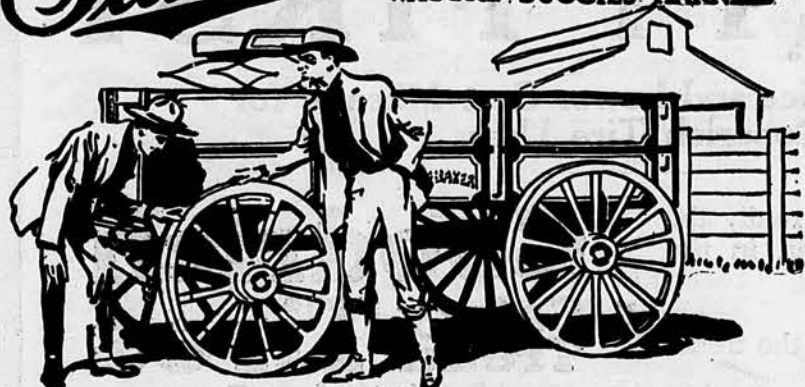
Florists have produced a new variety known as the Rainbow Cockscomb. It is a dwarf plant, seldom reaching more than 10 to 12 inches in height, and producing a fine shaped plant, bearing a mammoth comb with three or four shades distinctly visible.

The most prominent shades are bright, yellow, pink, red and violet, and these certainly produce a grand effect. Any lover of this type of decorative plant should grow this variety of cockscomb.

They require rich soil, but will do much better if there is some sand mixed in the bed. Seed may be sown indoors in a window box as early as March, and the plants reset in the open in May, or the seeds may be planted in late April or early in May, and the warm weather will soon produce fine healthy plants, which may be thinned out or reset to suit the taste of the home decorator.—J. T. T., in Successful Farming.

Studebaker

WAGONS. BUGGIES. HARNESS



Tires that did not require setting in thirty years—on a Studebaker

AFTER thirty-six years of constant use Mr. William H. Horton, of Nineveh, N. Y., writes that his Studebaker farm wagon is as good as ever.

The wheels of Mr. Horton's wagon were run for thirty years, without setting a tire. Mr. Horton writes:

"I have a Studebaker wagon purchased in 1877. The wagon now bears the original number and name of dealer, No. 33,435. Sold by Daniel Mann, Cobleskill. This wagon has had constant use since date of purchase and the wheels were run 30 years without setting a tire. The wagon is in good condition today."

WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THIS?

The fact that Mr. Horton used his Studebaker wagon for thirty years without setting a tire means that the wheels were properly built. Its hubs, spokes and felloes were all made of the best materials.

Anyone could have bought them and built them into a wheel, but Studebaker not only build of the best, but they season their materials properly, and then combine these materials in a scientific manner so as to distribute the strain over the entire wheel and

therein lies the reason why the Studebaker wagons run so easily and last so long.

The fact that the wheel material is properly seasoned, dipped in oil and built in the Studebaker way is the reason why Studebaker's tires stay on for thirty years and often times longer.

You will be making a good investment when you buy a Studebaker wagon, a Studebaker Buggy—or Studebaker Harness. They are the best you can buy—and outlast others.

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of Farm
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You know your land—you know where you can plant thick and you know where you must plant thin. Here's the planter that you can adjust to plant 2, 3 or 4 kernels as the land varies. Drill close for silage crops. Make all changes quickly—not even necessary to leave your seat or stop the team. The Janesville is

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THE FARM



We thought that in last week's issue of KANSAS FARMER we had said all we would have to say regarding care in the purchase of the seed of field crops to be planted this spring and referring particularly to the purchase of seed which as a result of testing had proven that it would germinate and possessed of such vigor as would produce strong plants. However, within the past week there have been developments along these lines which require attention and as a result of these developments we believe that the situation is such as requires additional caution relative to the seed planted this spring. It is generally conceded that good quality of seed grown in Kansas is scarce and various agencies have been active in locating suitable Kansas-grown seed and in acting as a clearing-house for the conservation and the distribution of such seed. The activity of these agencies is to be commended but it still seems that as a result of weeks and months of effort, that a sufficient quantity of good seed, particularly of corn, kafir, milo and feterita, has not yet been found.

As stated in this column last week, we are still of the opinion that the "home-grown" idea is being overworked and at a risk of planting much seed which will not be satisfactory. The fact is that much seed in the hands of local seed dealers in the various towns throughout the state is not home-grown seed although it is being sold as such. Dozens of carloads of Oklahoma kafir and milo which is badly mixed and which has been rained upon and heated and in some instances is moldy, is being sold as "home-grown" seed. Much of such seed is showing very low germination and if planted will result in the loss of a season's crop and attendant disappointment. Many a farmer who does not have seed of his own and who, knowing that he would have seed to buy, has depended upon buying when he was ready, from his local dealer. The dealer with a conscience and the man who would serve his neighbors and his community the best he can, would be careful to buy the best seed obtainable. However, even with such care as he might exercise he may get poor seed. It is to advise the farmer that the stress of the seed situation in Kansas

that the statement above is not quoted and is only our recollection of the newspaper report. However, we discussed the matter with Director Jardine in a telephone conversation and he advises that his germination tests pertain only to such seeds as have been listed with the agronomy department of the agricultural college in its campaign of locating suitable seeds, and that such germination tests do not apply to any considerable extent to samples taken from local dealers throughout the state and from seed supplies which are being offered to Kansas farmers. So that, while Director Jardine's statement is correct in so far as it applies to the seed supplies registered with and tested by him, it is our belief that it does not reflect the generally existing conditions as found throughout the state because he has made no investigation of such seed supply. It is for this reason, therefore, that we urge KANSAS FARMER readers not to set aside their fear or anxiety relative to suitable seeds for planting, but investigate for themselves unless they are able to obtain seeds from such source as gives them proper assurance. Director Jardine stated that the kafir and milo he had tested was showing an average germination of about ninety per cent, which is good for these seeds, and that cane was showing a germination of about seventy per cent. The 1913-grown corn is reported by L. E. Call, Professor of Agronomy at the Agricultural College, to be generally unfit for seed, and that the best source of seed is the home-grown 1912 crop. However, he urges a germination test of this regardless of its source, and says that if the corn does not germinate ninety per cent or higher, it is unfit for seed. It will require between eight hundred and nine hundred thousand bushels of corn to plant a normal corn acreage in Kansas this year, and about fifty thousand bushels only of desirable seed is now listed with the agronomy department.

The above figures and conditions indicate the real existing situation in Kansas in so far as seeds for spring planting are at this time concerned. To meet the situation and supply the seed required, all sorts of seeds and of which little or nothing is known, are being brought into the state in large quantities.

FAT KERNELS MAKE FAT CROPS

A FAT kernel produces a strong plant and a strong plant produces a lot of fat kernels.

If you grow these fat kernels, you get a bigger price for your crops just the same as you get big prices for fat cattle and hogs. Grain is sold by weight the same as live stock.

The experimental farm in Illinois proved that oat kernels can be doubled in weight and size by breeding. They started with a grade that took 800,000 grains to a bushel, and by planting nothing but the largest, they produced in three years a sample of which 400,000 grains made a bushel. It is a demonstrated fact that grain will either breed up or run out.

is such as makes it necessary for him to this year test the seed of corn, kafir and milo before he plants it, that we again discuss this subject. Reports received by us from individual farmers who have picked up seed samples from local dealers here and there, together with the reports received from the International Harvester Company, the travelers and branch agents of which company have taken seed samples throughout the state, show the seriousness of the existing situation, and the farmer who has not investigated on his own account can obtain sufficient evidence to convince him that it is advisable that he know whether or not the seed he plants will grow. He should plant only tested seed.

We have received several letters regarding a statement credited to Director Jardine of the Kansas Experiment Station, and which was printed in the Kansas City Star, to the general effect that Kansas-grown seeds were showing good germination and that there would be ample home-grown seeds for the spring planting. The reader will note

ties. Professor Call says: "Farmers should avoid planting mixed corn shipped in for feeding purposes. Large quantities of shelled corn are being shipped into Kansas this spring for feed. As a rule, it is a mixed lot from unknown sources. Many farmers will be tempted to use this corn for planting rather than to obtain good seed of varieties known to be adapted to their conditions. No farmer can afford to take this risk. Such corn may be a very poor variety unsuited to Kansas conditions and the vitality of the seed is likely to be low."

The seed situation is such that we feel justified in again referring to the admonition given in these columns last week, namely, that whether or not the farmer is able to get home-grown seed of such quality as leads him to believe that it will be satisfactory, it will be a good plan to secure enough seed of one or two recommended varieties from a reliable seed grower or seedsman to plant trial plots. By this means the farmer can observe the performance of the imported seed corn and another year

in all probability have a sufficient amount of seed of some pure-bred variety which promises well under his conditions, for his entire field planting. Those farmers who are not able at all to obtain satisfactory home-grown seed of known antecedents, can, in our judgment, afford to buy from some seed corn grower or reliable seedsman a sufficient amount of seed for the entire planting this year. The results obtained from such seed will in all probability not be so satisfactory as from the same quality of seed already acclimated, but unacclimated seed of good breeding cannot be poorer than the results from acclimated seed of poor breeding and of low germination and low vitality. In our judgment, it is on these points, more than on others, that the choice of seed should depend.

State Superintendent Ross, superintendent of public instruction for Kansas, realizes the seed situation also. This is brought home to him because he owns a farm or two in Jefferson County and he is having trouble in locating the kind of seed he desires to have planted this spring. He has taken up with every country school teacher in the state and each county superintendent and each superintendent of city schools, the matter of having the pupils bring to the school seed samples for germination tests. He is supplying the teachers with information which will enable them to make the germination tests and also such as will enable them to give several interesting and instructive talks to pupils on the necessity for and the advantages of good seed and how the same is to be obtained. He has begun this propaganda a bit late, but even so, it is evidence of his recognition of an important agricultural matter and a matter which has its place in the public schools of this state. More or less agriculture is being taught in these schools in a more or less perfunctory way. To bring the attention of a live subject like the seed situation to the pupils of the schools will result not only in practical and timely value but may add interest to the study of general agriculture. We commend Superintendent Ross for his activity, and hope that the teachers of the state will take advantage of the opportunity to awaken the youth of Kansas to a situation in which they can be of value to their elders.

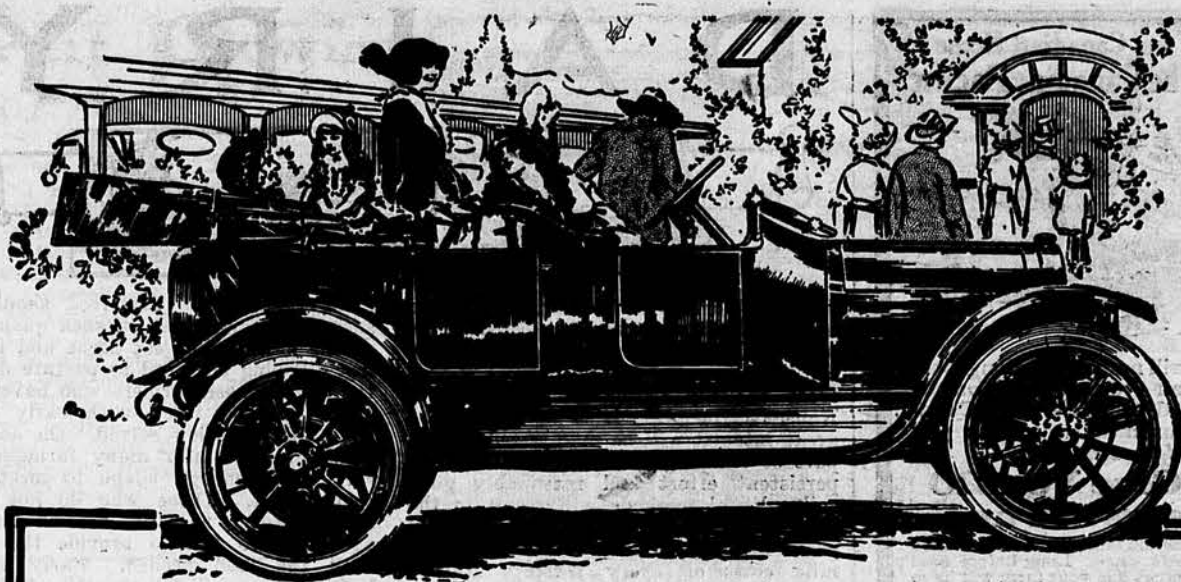
The news press has pretty well spread throughout the state information to the effect that the Kansas Bankers' Association contemplates importing a carload or more of kafir seed from Africa for this season's planting. A considerable number of KANSAS FARMER subscribers have asked us how they could obtain some of this seed and what we thought of the advisability of planting it. KANSAS FARMER in an illustrated article in the issue of November 29, 1913, set forth the results obtained in Osage County last season from seed brought from Africa and which had been grown in that county for the first time last season. This article since its appearance has inspired a considerable correspondence. The article is responsible for the activity in several quarters relative to the importation of African seed. Readers will recall the performance of the Osage seed as we recorded it, and which we think was extraordinary for a season like last year. The particular significance attached to this seed was that it possessed early maturity and dry weather resistance, the two things which the common kafir of Kansas has lost as a result of the deterioration which has been set forth from time to time in these columns. Because of the dry weather resistance and early maturity of the African seed sown in Osage County last year, it appears to us as supplying a most likely foundation for the rapid development of early maturing and high yielding kafir.

The seed in question produced two types of heads, one of which was the ideal kafir type. A few years of proper selection would, in our judgment, produce a superior strain, and we believe that such selected and developed strain could be more quickly secured through this source than as a result of selecting an early maturing and high yielding strain from the common kafir of this state. However, the successful use of the African seed would depend upon the importation of seed equally as good as that brought into Osage County last year. The importation of seed of such quality, however, could by no means be assured unless it be carefully selected by some one competent so to do. It must be remembered that the grain sorghums practically grow wild in the kafir section of Africa, or in other words, are not there selected with any particular idea of improvement in view.

Unquestionably the value of the African seed would be dependent upon the methods by which the same was handled in this country. It is altogether probable, too, that the African seed would not in a normal year perform with such marked success as in the year just passed. We would have the man who gets African seed understand that in our opinion he would secure dry weather resistance and early maturity—these being inherent qualities—but that to develop a satisfactory strain of kafir would depend upon the manner in which he handles it upon his farm.

It is not the purpose of the Kansas Bankers' Association, in case it is now able to secure kafir seed from Africa before planting time, to distribute this seed promiscuously among farmers of the state. The seed will be placed in the hands of four or five good farmers in each county in the state and such farmers will agree that at the proper time men who understand the work may go into these fields and select suitable seed heads and from which selection year after year a strain of kafir more satisfactory than that now commonly grown, may be developed. The bankers' interest in kafir growing is commendable. The experiment, we believe, will be worth the cost.

If the strawberry plants are to be purchased the order should be placed early and instructions given to ship the plants so that they will reach you not later than April 1. They should be planted just as soon in the spring as the ground can be prepared. An abundance of moisture and a cool soil are always a great advantage in starting this crop.



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Samples Free, with prices and our big, new 1914 Seed Book, which tells about our celebrated Acorn Brands of Feterita, Alfalfa, Kafir Milo, Seed Corn and all kinds of Field, Flower, and Garden Seeds.

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

DAIRY



At the farmers' convention to be held at Oakley, March 4 and 5, a considerable part of the program will be devoted to the importance of cow-milking as viewed from the standpoint of the Western Kansas farmer. It is to be hoped that great interest will be manifested in this part of the program. It is certain that persistent effort and reasonably good soil cultural methods will result in the growing of the necessary roughage and grain for the maintenance of a herd of milk cows on every Western Kansas farm. Suitable grains and roughages for the feeding of cows are far more certain crops than are those crops which are grown for market. The weekly cash income from the sale of cream is more necessary in that section—on account of the prevailing conditions—than it is in other sections of the state in which market crops are produced with a greater certainty. We believe, as do many others, that the milk cow should become the foundation of the western farmer's operations. Through the milk cow he can and should obtain the cash income necessary to maintain his family, pay the running expenses of the farm, taxes, and some interest. The money received from the sale of the young stock and such hogs as can be raised and fattened upon the grain sorghums he can grow, together with that received from a comparatively small field of wheat properly seeded, can be applied in a lump sum to the bigger things in farm improvement, such as the erection of a barn, dwelling, the purchase of additional land, or per chance the payment of the mortgage. We have from time to time printed in these columns statements of income from cows of farmers who are maintaining herds ranging from 12 to 20 animals. This income from butter fat ranges from \$35 to \$50 per cow per year, and does not include the value of the milk and cream used in the home or the value of the skim milk in the feeding of calves and pigs which are largely developed during the first two months of their lives by the skim milk. The western farmer who is milking 10 or 15 cows and who has a cash income of \$350 to \$600 per year, has established himself in such way as to make his farming permanent and ultimately prosperous.

It is time for every cow-milking farmer to be thinking about the silo he will build next fall. To delay final conclusion is to take a chance on failure to have the silo ready for the corn, kafir or cane crop at the time it needs siloing. Should the season be normal the farmer will have a month or six weeks longer in which to get his silo ready, than he will have if the season should be dry and crops forced to early maturity or to early saving. The most enthusiastic silo users with whom we have talked the past couple of weeks were three men who bought silos in time to have them ready for the first cutting of alfalfa hay in the spring of 1912. At cutting time the weather was not favorable for the curing of the hay, with the result that in each case the hay was placed in the silo. This silage was fed out during the summer and early fall when the pastures were short, and was disposed of in ample time for the usual fall filling. These gentlemen were not only pleased with this manner of saving the first cutting of alfalfa, but were pleased with the results obtained from feeding such crop as silage, increasing the growth of stock during the summer season when short pastures could not have maintained the farm live stock in a thrifty and vigorous condition. The forehanded farmer will have his silo ready to meet the emergencies of the season in any form they may appear.

The cow-milking farmer should be thinking about and planning for the feeds necessary for maintaining a satisfactory milk flow through the summer and the early fall as well as for the feeds necessary to properly nourish the herd following the pasture season. It would seem unnecessary to go into detail relative to the crops needed. The principal point for consideration is that of having some one or more of our common and well known feeds available during the period of short pasture and which period occurs in this state with

great regularity. The feed should be such as can be given in such quantities as the animal will eat night and morning, allowing the herd to pasture during the day. Those farmers who have silos which can be filled with early crops have this question solved. On account of the open winter many farmers will carry over enough silage to meet this requirement. Those who do not have silos, however, need not become discouraged and so fail to provide the cows with the feed needed. Early seeded kafir or cane will fill the bill. This can be cut and fed green. It will involve more labor than the feeding of silage, yet hundreds of cow-keeping farmers throughout Kansas will this year feed green sorghum crops during the short pasture season as they have done in the past. Early seeded oats, cut for hay when the stalk is green and while the seed is in the dough stage or slightly past that stage, will make a quantity of hay which can be fed with most excellent results during the short pasture season. The oat hay crop in this state is overlooked. There are sections of the United States in which oat hay is the principal winter's feed. The Kansas farmer who is not supplied with alfalfa or other good hay in abundance can afford to give oat hay a trial.

We note from frequent letters to an Indiana farm paper, that the dairymen of that state are enthusiastic regarding cane as a soiling or green crop for feeding milk cows. One farmer writes that his herd of twenty-five cows was maintained on six acres of cane from the last of June to about the first of October. He does not state his estimated yield in tons per acre, but it is certain that it was heavy inasmuch as he began feeding before the crop had reached maturity and consequently was not producing a full acre yield. With the mowing machine he cut enough of this cane each morning to feed through the day. His experience induces two observations; first, that cane is adapted to the conditions of season and climate prevailing in Indiana, and second, that as a producer of green feed it is recognized as the superior of corn. Kansas farm dairymen who have long known the greater assurance of forage as provided through cane, owing to the prevalence of conditions of season and climate making cane a more certain crop than corn, have failed to appreciate the advantages it offers.

The farm dairyman has a greater need for all the alfalfa hay he can use than has any other farmer of this state. It is a fact, however, that every live stock-keeping farmer should have the alfalfa necessary for the proper maintenance of his stock. The cow-milking farmer, however, can use alfalfa hay to better advantage and cause it to return him a greater profit than can the live stock farmer. This will be a good year to increase the alfalfa acreage, or, if no alfalfa is now grown on the farm, to get a start. Seed is selling at a little more than half the usual price and the soil conditions are favorable for seeding. We will guarantee that every farmer within the state of Kansas has observed the feeding advantages of alfalfa and has likewise recognized the profits accruing to his neighbors through the sale of the surplus of such crop. Although this information is common knowledge, we are inclined to the belief that at least one-half of the farmers of Kansas who do not have alfalfa have never given it a trial, or if they have made an effort to start it on the farm, have discontinued such effort after the first failure. Why not apply the same persistence to alfalfa growing as to corn growing? Such persistence would result in many more farms having stands of alfalfa and such hay as is needed by the live stock.

A farmer who has lived in Kansas some eight or ten years was talking to us the other day about leaving the state and locating elsewhere. He had not decided just where he would go but had determined to go somewhere—some place where the rains came more frequently, where the weather is not so changeable, where the sun shines

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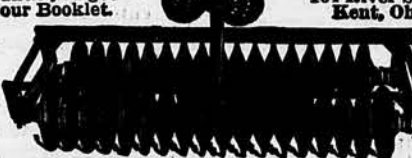
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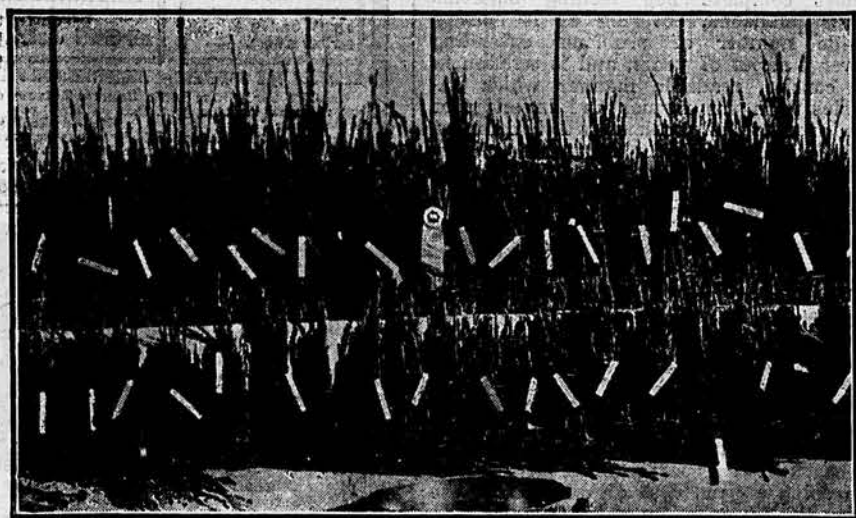
IN a big Kansas apple orchard, there are two Winesap trees growing within thirty feet of each other. While inspecting this orchard at fruiting time a few years ago we observed that one of these trees was heavily loaded with fine apples, the other was barren. Here were two trees of the same variety and age, both receiving the same care, yet widely different in productiveness. We have watched these trees for the two succeeding years. The fruitful tree has begun to bear a big crop, the barren one has produced a little or nothing.

Every fruit grower has observed these differences in his own orchard. Some

sects and diseases. This method is simply to propagate the fruit trees by means of buds taken from mature trees of perfect health and known record of production instead of using buds from trees which have never borne fruit or shown exceptional merit.

For example, it is not unusual to wait ten years for apple trees to come into bearing, yet the editor has Winesap apple trees only three years set which bore all the apples they could safely carry, because propagated from a particular Winesap tree which came into bearing several years earlier than its companions.

In the great peach valley of Colorado



SEVERAL THOUSAND SCIONS FROM PEDIGREED FRUIT TREES.

trees always bear profitable crops while others are practically failures. There are seventy million apple trees in the bearing orchards of this country, thirty-five million are barren—which means that on apples alone the fruit growers are suffering an annual loss running into millions of dollars.

How can you make every tree a profit maker? The stock breeding world found out years ago that the best and surest way of getting a winning colt was to breed from a speedy sire and dam. The same principle has been applied with wonderful results in every line, cattle, hogs, chickens, wheat, corn, vegetables, flowers, plants, strawberries and practically every kind of animal and plant life, and after fifteen years of testing and experiments, we have demonstrated beyond any doubt that the same law of breeding and selection applies with equal force to fruit trees and small fruits.

Thus has been perfected a way whereby trees can be made to come into bearing several years earlier, cause every tree to bear a full crop with every favorable year, greatly improve the size, color, flavor and quality of the fruit and render them largely resistant to certain in-

a few years ago was discovered the famous Hottes Elberta, a wonderful strain of the old Elberta family, but larger in size, smaller pit, finer grained, meat sweeter flavored, harder, younger bearer, and its color a rich golden yellow overlaid with brilliant shades of red. In Mr. Price's Kansas orchard the second generation of Hottes Elberta is repeating all these splendid characteristics—three-year trees bearing three to four bushels of fancy fruit and every tree a producer.

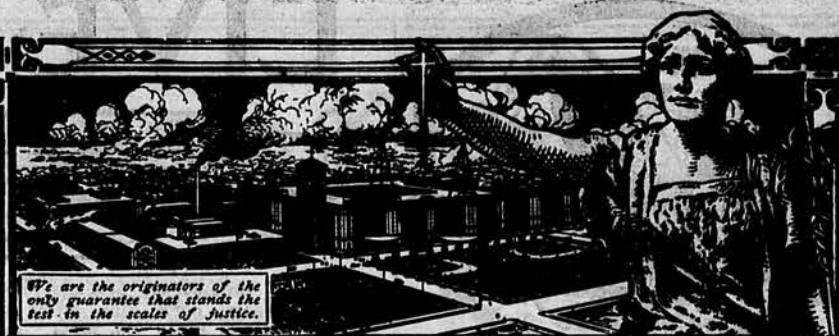
You thus have, briefly, the method of growing pedigreed trees. In defining the term "pedigreed," Webster says, "Of known and especially record descent." That's just what pedigreed trees mean. The best trees from the best bearing orchards in America furnish the buds and scions from which pedigreed trees are grown. The performance record of these mother trees are kept on file for guidance and inspection of the buyer.

Every farm should have a berry patch large enough to supply the family needs. The surplus can always be marketed and return a handsome profit. These fruits only require a small plot of ground and a moderate amount of care.

most of the time but does not become extremely hot, etc., etc. He, like thousands of other men, has a notion that somewhere other than that locality in which he now lives, the opportunity for success is much greater and in fact almost impossible. We have lived some forty years in Kansas and have seen Kansas farmers who entertained the same ideas as does this man, move from the state to other states and in fact to other countries. We have seen many such return to Kansas, we have known many others who would have come back if they could have done so, and we have known others who did no better in the new home than in the old. People will always move from one place to another. This is human nature. But, as we view it, the opportunity for the farmer who is seeking to build for himself a home out of the land he farms, is as good in Kansas as elsewhere. It is not so much a question of location or of land or of other advantages, as it is the man. John Burroughs, in the Century Magazine, says: "It is the man who makes the farm as truly as it is the man who makes any other business; it is the man behind the plow as truly as it is the man behind the gun that wins the battle. A half heart never won a whole sheaf yet." This is not a dairy item, but the thought occurred to us at this time in the preparation of this column.

The farm dairyman, however, will find in it some food for reflection.

The commercial club of a Michigan town, has placed a considerable sum of money in the hands of the banks of that town and which money is to be loaned only to farmers for the purchase of grade dairy heifers and cows and registered bulls of the dairy breeds. This is evidence, first, of the recognized advantages of dairying to a community, and second, the faith in cattle of dairy breeding to bring about a greater prosperity in the community than cattle of other breeding. There is a principle involved herein which the citizens of Kansas towns can well afford to recognize. A considerable number of towns in this state through the efforts of their commercial organizations have raised funds for the location of factories, etc., which money and the energies of those behind the plan could be devoted to such an enterprise as that of the Michigan town with greater results to the town and the surrounding locality. Kansas is primarily an agricultural state, the producing of live stock and crops being her principal industries. Manufacturing in Kansas is an incident and will always so be. Our energies and our money should be devoted to the building up of our agriculture.



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LIVE STOCK



"Reduce the wheat acreage, increase that of kafir, corn and other forage crops and then build the silos," are the words of A. F. Havercamp of Sheridan County, in a recent interview in Drovers' Telegram. It is Mr. Havercamp's belief that the saving of feed is far more important than raising it. The advice offered has long been given by experiment station men and others who have studied carefully the status of agriculture in Western Kansas. With people who are living and farming in that section giving similar advice and showing by their works that it is sound in practice, the future looks bright for great development in this section of our state.

A letter has just been received from Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, announcing that Volume 15 of the Percheron Stud Book of America is ready for distribution. This volume brings the publication registration of the Percheron Society of America, down to July, 1912. It contains 12,000 pedigrees numbered from 74,000 to 86,000, inclusive. This volume will cost non-members of the society \$5 and members \$3. Volume 16 is already partially prepared for the printers and will be issued some time in the fall.

Straw as Hog Feed.

We noticed in a recent exchange an item which carried a head suggesting that wheat straw was becoming a hog feed in this short feed year. While the use of alfalfa hay as a hog feed has long been a well established practice the suggestion that straw may be consumed by hogs with profit is rather far fetched. The party referred to in this interview had just marketed some hogs which had attained very good weights and had been fed very little corn. They had run on wheat pasture all winter and had had the run of a number of straw piles. The facts of the case undoubtedly are that the hogs instead of eating straw were carefully cleaning out the wheat that had been blown into the straw stack, and converting it into pork. The saving of little wastes of this kind becomes an important factor in years of short feed.

The saving of what is produced on the farm often times makes the difference between loss and profit and it should be the aim of every good farmer to save and turn to some profitable use everything that he produces. Some other animal than the hog, however, must be relied upon to consume straw.

Hog Feeding Bulletin.

The Kansas Agricultural College Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas, has recently issued Bulletin No. 192, entitled, "Hog Feeding," based upon experimental work of ten years duration, involving the use of 905 hogs in fifteen different experiments.

One series of experiments was designed to determine the efficiency of feeds usually grown in Western Kansas, such as kafir, milo, and sorghum seed, as compared with corn, which is considered a standard feed for fattening hogs. Another series was used to secure data on the efficiency of tankage, meat meal, shorts, soy bean meal, and other nitrogenous concentrates as supplements to corn in fattening growing hogs. One experiment was given over entirely to the value of condimental stock foods and tonics in increasing the production of pork from the rations generally used in fattening hogs.

The results secured from dry lot as compared with pasture feeding of both growing and fattening hogs, and from feeding corn alone as compared with corn and alfalfa hay, present striking results and conclusions.

One group of experiments is used to compare limited rations of grain both for growing and fattening hogs on alfalfa pasture, which has an especial bearing upon the problems now confronting Kansas feeders.

Taken as a whole, this is one of the most complete hog feeding bulletins ever published, covering as it does a wide number of problems extending over a series of years, and is written in a concise, readable manner which enables both the farmer and investigator to answer the problems which confront him without giving a large mass of uninteresting data. It will be mailed upon request to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

Costs in Feeding Live Stock.

There has been considerable discussion recently as to whether live stock fed on the farm should be charged market prices for the feed consumed or "cost of production" prices. Far too few farmers are studying in a systematic way the cost of producing various crops and in general placing the business of farming upon a bookkeeping basis. The Federal Department of Agriculture is doing a good deal of work along the line of farm management studies. C. M. Bennett, one of the government men, has the following to say regarding the method of estimating costs in feeding live stock:

"The grain and other feeds grown on the farm, where they are fed, should be charged to stock at the market value at the farm, which is the price at the elevator, minus the cost of hauling. This is the result of seven years' experience in studying farm cost accounting problems in the section Farm Economics.

"The object of cost accounting is to show an analysis of the entire farm business; and the relative profitability of each enterprise, as well as the relative costs, should be made clear. If the farmer is to learn the truth about the cost of his corn, oats, hay and other feedable products he must do considerable figuring and have a good understanding of farm cost accounting methods. On the other hand, the market values of grains and other feedable products serve as a common standard from which any farmer may easily figure the cost of feeding them to live stock. The market price at the farm is the only logical as well as the easiest method to follow. If live stock are essential for profitable farming in so many sections why should the live stock enthusiasts figure to eliminate the profits of crop growing so that the live stock may appear more profitable?"

It would seem that Mr. Bennett is disposed to discriminate against live stock production as a farm enterprise. If he really wants to get at the cost of production of live stock products on the farm it certainly is most illogical to charge anything but actual cost of material entering into such products. Cost accounting can mean only one thing, namely, the cost of producing the article. If a bushel of corn going into a live stock product costs 40 cents to produce, charging for it at the rate of 60 cents per bushel in the cost accounting system would most assuredly not give cost of production as a result.

If we introduce profits of 20 or 30 per cent in the prices at which grain,

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These are due to lapses of memory or to diverted attention, and to avoid them one should refer to the advertisement, before addressing the envelope, and then copy the address just as it is given in the paper.

hay and other farm-grown feeds are charged against the live stock production it certainly is not very fair to the animals to expect them to return another big profit.

Live stock farming is so essential that it requires no artificial juggling of figures to justify its existence. Even though the marketing of feeds by means of live stock give no greater profit on the production of the feeds than if they were sold on the market, it still is the more profitable system of farming in the long run.

Keiffer Pears Do Well.

The picture is of a branch of Keiffer pears from the orchard of G. W. Brown, north of Winfield, Kansas. On an 18-inch stem there were twenty-three well developed pears when the stem was plucked from tree. Four dropped off on account of weight in handling and the other nineteen appear in this photograph. From an orchard of 65 trees Mr. Brown marketed some 400 bushels



of these pears. This orchard, while on good land, has not been given any special care, not having been sprayed at all. If under these conditions an orchard will produce such a crop, on the very best of soil and in the best fruit section why would not Keiffer pears be one of the best money making commercial varieties of fruit for an orchardist to plant? It undoubtedly is equal if not superior so far as profit is concerned, to any other class of fruit that can be set out.

(Photo by courtesy of J. Movenix, Winfield.)

Meat Shipments.

A. H. J. of Rice County, writes to KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"We have been reading all kinds of conflicting reports on the shipment of beef and beef cattle to this country from Argentina. If you could give to your readers some accurate and reliable information on the subject we would be glad to get it."

A great deal of interest is being taken at the present time in the shipment of foreign beef to the United States. In the reports which have been given considerable publicity through the newspapers there has been some confusion, whether unintentional or otherwise, in using the term "carcasses" where "quarters" should have been used. All figures that have been given out touching on the quantity of the beef importations have been given in terms of "quarters," not "carcasses." The Live Stock World of Chicago, has called special attention to this discrepancy which has crept into some of the sensational reports being spread through the press concerning the enormous quantities of foreign beef that have been marketed here since the removal of the tariff.

The figures from New York show that since January 1, 55,784 quarters of beef have reached that port of entry. This would mean 13,946 cattle. In all probability, adding the receipts of other ports, the carcasses of about 15,000 cattle have been received, or 2,500 per week. This is but a "drop in the bucket" in comparison with the amount of meat consumed in this country, and the expected lowering of prices has not been brought about. Consumers had been led to believe that this result would immediately follow and naturally they are disappointed in the outcome.

According to the government census figures for the year 1909, which is the last year for which census data is obtainable, the annual per capita consumption of meat in the United States has amounted to 107 pounds. On this basis the importation since the first of January would have supplied the meats

The Car to Keep

Reo the Fifth

Consider these things—you men who this spring buy a car to keep. Here is a chassis designed by R. E. Olds after 25 years of car building. It is built slowly and carefully, regardless of cost, to mark the utmost in an honest car. The steel is made to formula, and analyzed twice to prove the needed strength. The materials are all made to specifications and tested in our laboratory.

We apply to every vital part the severest tests men know. Each engine gets five very radical tests, requiring 48 hours.

We insist on exactness. Parts are ground over and over. Inspection is carried to extremes. And for years we have kept these cars on the road, running night and day—as far as 10,000 miles—to discover any possible weakness.

This Is Costly

We use 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings. This is because com-

mon ball bearings break, and steel castings too often develop flaws. We limit our output, so these cars are never hurried.

Our driving parts are given 50 per cent over-capacity, to leave ample margin of safety.

All these things are costly. We could save at least \$200 by building a short-lived car.

But the result is safety, absence of trouble, little cost of upkeep. The result is a car which, year after year, runs as it runs when new. These are the vital things to consider when you buy a car to keep.

Electric Starter New-Style Body

Reo the Fifth this year comes equipped with electric starter and electric lights—the latest and best devices of this kind. It comes with dimming searchlights and electric horn. In every way the equip-

ment is modern and complete. And it comes with a new-style body—the coming streamline body. Cars which have the old angle dash will soon seem out-of-date.

Never before has such a handsome model appeared in this class of car.

Now \$220 Less

And the price is \$220 less than last year's model with electric equipment. This is because we have for three years centered on this chassis. The costly machinery, tools and jigs have been charged against previous output. From this time on they are taken out of our costs.

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A thousand dealers sell it. Ask for our catalog and let us direct you where to see this car.

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Wm. Galloway, President,
William Galloway Company, 215 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa.

of less than one-thousandth of our population. It will take enormously increased importations of meat to produce any appreciable effect upon the price paid by the consumer.

In our issue of February 21 the meat business of the world was discussed in the article entitled, "Future of Meat Business."

The Farm Office.

A room in the farm home which can be devoted to use as a farm office is becoming more and more a necessity. The up to date farmer is realizing more and more the necessity for introducing business system into his farming operations. This means that there must be provision for properly handling many items of business in the most efficient manner possible. The scattering of check books and business records of various kinds all over the house is not conducive to getting anywhere in the matter of systematizing the business of the farm. A small room, preferably one that can be entered from the outside would supply ideal condition for handling the business of the farm in a businesslike manner. Here could be kept letter files, the card indexes and filing cases for keeping pedigree records of live stock on the farm and other records. A small library of farm books would naturally be kept in a room of this kind, with seed catalogs, catalogs of live stock

sales and files of experiment station bulletins and other literature for the use of the farmer in the conduct of his work. They must be arranged so as to be quickly and conveniently consulted at all times.

With the increased interest that is being taken in farm management problems at the present time many of our up to date farmers will undoubtedly provide themselves with some sort of an office as suggested above.

Oakley Farmers' Convention.

Plans for the farmers' convention for Western Kansas to be held at Oakley, March 4 and 5, are practically complete, and a splendid program has been planned by the department of institutes of the Kansas Agricultural College, as follows:

Wednesday, March 4, 10 A. M.—Demonstration in judging cattle, by Prof. O. E. Reed, in charge of the department of dairy husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College; 10:40—Growing Beef Cattle, E. J. Guilbert, Wallace; 11:20—The Place of Live Stock in Western Agriculture, President H. J. Waters, Kansas Agricultural College. 1:30 P. M.—Sheep on the General Farm, W. A. Boys, demonstration agent for West Central Kansas; 2:10—Building Up the Dairy Herd, Prof. O. E. Reed; 3:00—Co-operation Among Farmers, President H. J. Waters; 7:50—Humus and Soil Handling in Re-

lation to Moisture Conservation and Soil Blowing (illustrated), Edw. C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes and demonstration work, Kansas Agricultural College; 8:30—The Financial Management of the Home, Miss Frances L. Brown, in charge of the Department of Home Economics, Extension Division, Kansas Agricultural College.

Thursday, March 5, 10 A. M.—Demonstration in judging sheep, George S. Hine, State Dairy Commissioner; 10:30—What I Have Done with Irrigation, E. A. Ikenberry, Quinter; 11:00—Practical Irrigation for Western Kansas, H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer, Kansas State Agricultural College; 11:45—Discussion; 1:30 P. M.—Sorghums for Grain and Forage, G. E. Thompson, Kansas Agricultural College; 2:20—Types of Silos and Silo Construction (illustrated), George S. Hine; discussion; 3:20—Rural Problems in Western Kansas, Dean J. H. Miller, Kansas Agricultural College.

Special, Thursday, March 5, 1:30 P. M.—The Selection of Food, Miss Martha J. Worcester, Hill City; 2:20—Practical Aspects of Clothing and Shelter, Miss Mary Parsons, Wakeeney; 3:20—The Housewife's Greatest Need, Miss Frances L. Brown.

If you are not supplied with an abundance of the small fruits, look up the advertisers of nursery stock in this issue and lay in a supply.

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

HOME CIRCLE



To remove the stain from enameled ware which has had food burned in it, put a tablespoonful of sal soda into it, fill with water, and boil.

We have all struggled with shoe laces that have lost their tips. The next time you have this difficulty dip the ends in melted glue and allow them to dry.

The next time you prepare a meat loaf, place two or three hard boiled eggs in the middle, end to end. When the meat is served, a slice of egg is in the center of each slice.

A pleasing variety in the way of mashed potatoes is to add two teaspoonfuls of grated onion and juice and whip them in after the cream and other seasoning has been added as usual.

When wringing out sheets and table cloths, gather up in the hand by the selva edge and put them through the wringer in that way and there will be no trouble with the edges turning in when they are ironed.

Every woman who cuts out from paper patterns knows of the bother in pinning it flat to the cloth. Take a hot iron and smooth the tissue paper pattern over the cloth, and it will remain flat without pins.

In washing and drying woollens hang the garment on the line dripping wet. Do not wring the water out. If per-

lemon bound over a corn—and renewed every morning and night—will soon cure it.

When one feels weak and run down, without any symptoms of actual illness, a lemon eaten before breakfast every day for a week, with or without sugar, will often prove better than medicine.

Correct Sitting Position.

Backache, headache, many a severe case of weak stomach, and nervous disorders, are some of the troubles more or less directly traceable to a practice of sitting incorrectly.

Nine out of ten persons sit upon the end of the spine instead of squarely upon the fleshy part of the anatomy below as nature intended they should do. The nerves of the back are consequently in almost constant irritation.

The correct way to sit is to allow the lower part of the back to touch the back of the chair; it is then easy to hold the chest up and out. Do not bend the shoulders over nor stiffen them back; the best and most graceful position is obtained by holding the chest up and out. Repeat this phrase frequently by way of remembrance, and you will find you do not tire so easily and are much more easy and graceful in your movements.

Stuffed Onions.

Whenever I have some scraps of meat left over from dinner we are sure to have stuffed onions the next day. My old recipe calls for sausage, but other

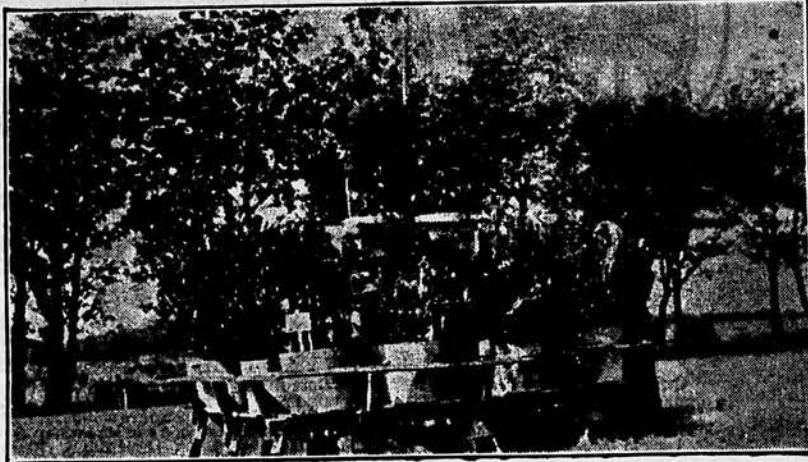


EXHIBIT OF POTTED PLANTS BY FARMER'S WIFE AT PLEASANT RIDGE GRANGE FAIR.

mitted to dry in this way the shrinkage, it is said, will be so slight as to be scarcely noticeable.

Very attractive round loaves of bread for making sandwiches can be had by using tin baking powder cans to bake them in. Fill the cans nearly half full of dough and let rise until the can is nearly full. Set upright in the oven and bake 30 or 40 minutes. The results will more than repay you for the little extra work.

The new minister was very anxious to know everyone in the parish, so he passed down the street on the first day after his arrival, stopped and shook hands with them all and held a conversation. Finally he came up to little Willie Cole, and he said:

"Willie, I suppose your parents have taught you the Golden Rule. Will you now recite it?"

Willie answered back:
"Well, just now it's 'Shut the door and wipe your feet,' but in the summer time it is 'Don't let in the flies.'"

And Daddie Couldn't Tell.

Small Boy—Daddie, I want to ask you one more question.

Daddie—Well, what is it?

Small Boy—Why is it that the day always breaks when it is the night that falls?

Medicinal Virtue of Lemons.

Lemons are possessed of almost untold medicinal virtues. Lemon juice mixed with sugar until quite thick is a splendid remedy for a cough. A slice of

meats may be used if flavored with a little bacon. Scoop the hearts out of large onions so that cups are formed. Mix the pieces of onions that are cut out and mince with the meat; add a few bread crumbs, salt, a dash of mace and a tablespoonful of cream. Stuff the onions with this and bake for an hour, basting often with melted butter. Take each onion up carefully without breaking and place, open end up, in a vegetable dish. Squeeze half a lemon into the juice in the baking pan and add a tablespoonful of browned flour. When this comes to a boil, add four tablespoonfuls of cream and pour over the onions.

If strawberry plants are received before you are ready to plant them it will be necessary to heel them in. Before doing this cut the roots back to from three to four inches. The ground in which the plants are to be heeled should be raked until it is smooth and free from depressions. Then make furrows just deep enough to receive the plants and have the crowns of the plants even with the surface of the ground. Spread the roots of the plants, fill the furrow and with the foot press the soil firmly against the roots. The plants may be held safely in this condition until the ground and the weather are satisfactory for planting.

Saint Patrick's Cream.

Color green with vegetable coloring one quart of rich cream, then whip one pint of this to a dry froth. Cook one-half cupful of well washed rice until thoroughly done. Drain and press



Meals that are Easier and Quicker to Get

The splendid dishes which can be prepared are only one reason why there should be in every farm kitchen an

ENTERPRISE Meat AND Food Chopper

Meals can be ready in less time and with less work. Then there is the saving in food cost from using "left-overs" instead of having to throw food away. You can hardly realize what a help it is until you have used one. If you do any butchering, this is just the machine for chopping sausage meat. It is the chopper that gives the chopping cut—does not squeeze, mangle or crush. The chopping is done by a sharp four-bladed knife that revolves rapidly and cuts clean and fast. This is unquestionably the best machine on the market. Family size, \$1.75. Large size, \$2.50. If you want a still lower-priced machine, ask to see the ENTERPRISE FOOD CHOPPER. From \$1.25 to \$2.25, according to size.

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This Girl Could Not Walk or Stand

—at the age of four

Pink Vosburg, daughter of Mrs. Sula Vosburg, Bedford, Ia. Mrs. Vosburg brought her daughter to this Sanitarium January, 1911, for treatment of Infantile Paralysis. The child could neither walk nor stand alone, but could only crawl on her hands and knees. She was here eight months; now walks, goes to school and gets about splendidly. Mrs. Vosburg will affirm the above.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a thoroughly equipped private sanitarium devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, such as Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Wry Neck, Bow Legs, Knock Knees. Let us advise you regarding any crippled, paralyzed or deformed child person in whom you may be interested. It will cost you nothing, and in view of over 30 years' experience in this work, our advice should be valuable. Our Pamphlets and Book of References will be sent postpaid and free of all charge, on request.

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through a fine sieve, add to this puree half a cupful of sugar, the juice and grated peel of one-half of a lemon. Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatine in a little cold water and when it is soft place over hot water until entirely dissolved. Stir in the rice and when it is cool mix in the whipped cream. Fill a crimped mold or plain bowl and set aside to become perfectly cold. Turn the mound out when ready to serve, place the remaining whipped cream on top, arrange shamrock leaves (cut out of thin slices of citron) about the sides and on the top, placing whipped cream at the base with more shamrock leaves.

Trego County Agricultural School.

The idea of carrying agricultural instruction in a week's school met with favor in Trego County. Upwards of 130 farmers of that county attended the five days' course of lectures on agricultural topics given in connection with the high school at Wakeeney. Forty of the 115 enrolled pupils in the school also attended the lectures. One afternoon was devoted to instruction in judging live stock on the J. G. Hixson farm. Another afternoon was spent on the J. M. McStay ranch, where instruction was given in the handling of silage and the feeding of the same. It was stated at the close of the school that this was the most interesting and profitable effort along the line of farm instruction ever made in the community. This is sure enough carrying the agricultural education to the farm.

Uncle Sam Wants Better Children.

The Federal Department of Labor has established a Children's Bureau to teach parents how to care for children, and has just issued a booklet on "Parental Culture" which is for free distribution. For some time Uncle Sam has been paying considerable attention to the improvement of hogs, chickens, and live stock, as well as teaching us how to raise pumpkins and potatoes, and it is encouraging to find attention now being turned toward improving the human race.

A harsh voice cannot well contribute to harmony in the home.

Mustard Ointment Stops Headache.

Dear Sir.—For years I have suffered with severe headaches. I was unable to get relief until a friend induced me to send to the Hammer Remedy Co., A44, Lamoni, Iowa, for one of their 50-cent cans of Inomal Mustard Ointment. As soon as I applied it I could feel it checking the pain and before long it was gone completely. It seems to draw the blood from a congested condition just like the old-fashioned mustard plaster, but it does not blister the skin. Last week I had a severe attack of bronchitis, but one application relieved it instantly.—Mrs. J. W. WIGHT.—(Adv.)

His View of It.

Chinaman—You tellee me where railroad depot?
Citizen—What's matter, John? Lost?
Chinaman—No. Me here. Depot lost.

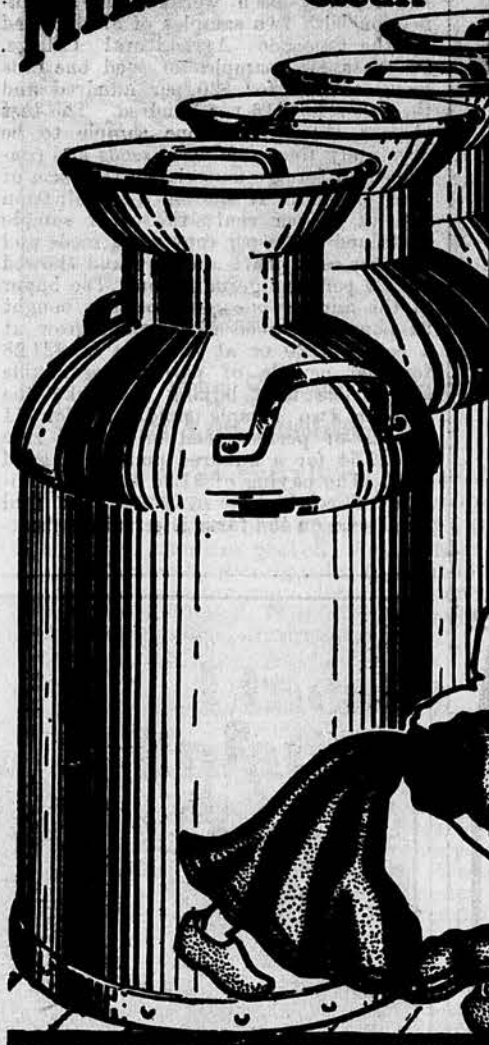
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No. 6299—Ladies' Dress: One or two materials can be used to make this dress. It closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The waist is made with a peplum. The pattern, No. 6299, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch plain goods and 3/4 yards of 36-inch embroidered goods. No. 6312—Ladies' Dress: Serge, cheviot or cashmere can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The three-gored skirt can be made with or without the belt. The pattern, No. 6312, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material and 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. The gimp requires 1/4 yard of 36-inch lining and 1/4 yard of 22-inch net. No. 6336—Girls' Dress: Any of the woolen materials can be used for this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in four gores. The pattern, No. 6336, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2 yards of 44-inch material, 1/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods and 2 1/4 yards of ribbon for a belt. No. 6319—Ladies' Dress: This dress is very simple to develop. It closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The waist is made with a peplum which may be in the long or short length. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The pattern, No. 6319, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

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All right. I live close to the Missouri line and I'll "show" you.

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Boone County White and Hildreth's Yellow Dent carefully selected, tipped and graded. Money back if not satisfactory.

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25 PEACH TREES by mail postpaid for \$1.00. Elberta, etc. Eight grape vines for 50 cents, eight varieties; 20 packets flower seeds, 50 cents. Catalog free.

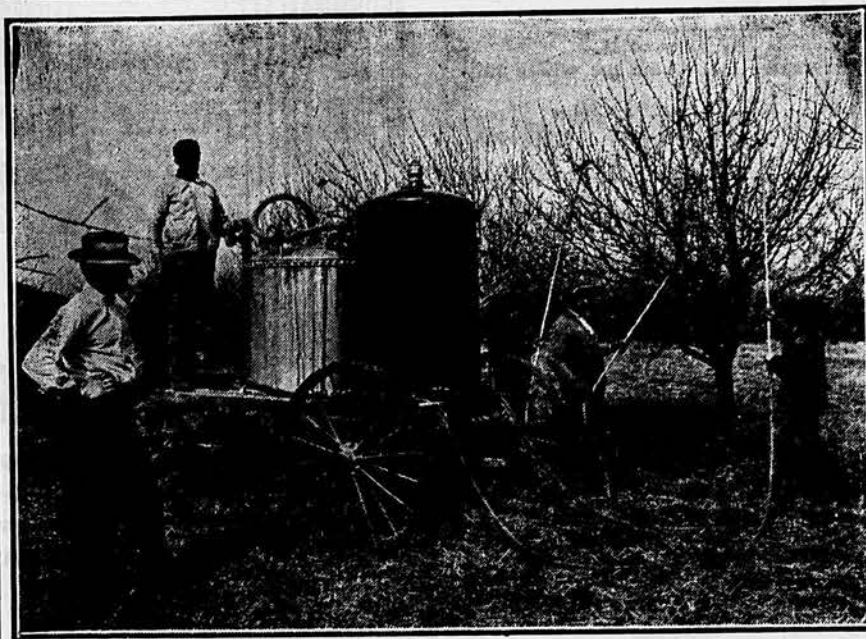
W. A. ALLEN & SONS, Geneva, Ohio.

SEED TESTING PAYS

It is false economy to purchase low grade seed. A striking example of this has recently been worked out in connection with two samples of alfalfa seed by the Colorado Agricultural College. Of these two samples of seed one was being offered for \$20 per hundred and the other for \$16 per hundred. The test showed the number one sample to be absolutely free from weed seeds and contained no foreign material in the form of chaff or dirt. It showed a germination test of 94 per cent; the other sample contained seven per cent weed seeds and two per cent chaff and dirt and showed but 80 per cent germination. The buyer of the number one seed actually bought 94 pounds of seed that would grow at a cost of \$20 or at the rate of \$21.28 for 100 pounds of perfect germinable seed. The man buying seed like the number two sample paid \$16 for 71 pounds of perfect seed or at the rate of \$22.54 for a hundred pounds of good seed. The paying of \$1.28 for the privilege of sowing seven pounds of foul weed seed on the farm is certainly short-

sighted policy. This is but an ordinary instance of the variations which may occur between two samples of seed. Far greater variations than the ones described occur.

The Botanical Department of the Kansas Agricultural College maintains a seed testing department which is doing this work free of cost for those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to accumulate information concerning seed purchased for farm use. Those buying seeds of any kind could not do better than to secure samples of the seeds they wish to buy and have them carefully tested before making the purchase. A report will be furnished which will not only show the per cent of weed seed present but information as to how serious a pest the weeds may become if introduced on the farm. The better class of seed houses are availing themselves of this opportunity and are having such tests made of the seeds they have for sale so that definite guarantees as to purity and germination qualities of the seed can be given.



COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER WHICH DOES GOOD WORK ON MODERATE-SIZED JOB.

Latest Spraying Schedule

[Continued from Page Eight.]

In ordinary seasons and under ordinary conditions, sprays 1, 2, 3 and 5 will be sufficient.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above schedule was first reported by George A. Dean, State Entomologist, in his official report before the Kansas State Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in December, 1913.)

THE FARM GARDEN

(Continued from Page Seven.)

the same care as tomatoes. For egg plant Long Purple and Long Pekin have been successful varieties. Of the large peppers Large Bell or Bull Nose and Sweet Spanish are least likely to acquire an excess of flavor. Chinese Giant bears larger peppers but not so many, and for pickling peppers Long Cayenne is a favorite.

With the warm weather cucumbers and summer squash may be planted. White Spine and Cool and Crisp are good slicing varieties of cucumbers. For the summer squash Early White Bush and Giant Crookneck and Vegetable Marrow are planted for early, and for later sorts Hubbard, Boston Marrow and Winter Crookneck are still standard sorts. For the string beans Stringless Green Pod is one of the most satisfactory varieties, and Rust Proof and Golden Wax are standard sorts. In favorable seasons very fair success may be expected with the brush lime beans. Beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. The extra early varieties of sweet corn are for the most part small ears and not so good quality as the later sorts. Peep O'Day and Adam's Early are the earlier varieties and fairly desirable until Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, two of the most popular and generally successful varieties are ready for use.

Potato Culture Bulletin.

We have long needed in Kansas a bulletin treating of the subject of growing potatoes. This crop is grown on practically every farm in the state and many inquiries concerning the best

methods of culture have been received by the Experiment Station authorities and the farm papers. Bulletin 192, Kansas Experiment Station, on this subject is now available and will be sent free on request to the Director of the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kan. This bulletin embodies results carried out on the Experiment Station grounds and also co-operative experimental work with commercial potato growers at Lawrence, Bonner Springs, Lenape, Muncie and Kairo. This co-operative work was conducted in the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, the most unfavorable years for potato growers in the history of the state. The experiments have shown that with fall plowing and proper selection of soil with regard to previous crop history the crop gave profitable returns even in these unfavorable years.

The section on fertilizers and manures will answer a good many questions that are being asked by the growers with regard to comparative value of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers, repeating the oft-secured result that unless the ground is in good condition from previous cultivation and application of barnyard manures, best results cannot be secured from commercial fertilizers.

A chapter on treatment of potato diseases and the combating of insects contains directions for the prevention of scab and dry rot by seed treatment and of blight by sprays. The spraying machines described and illustrated can be quite cheaply arranged by any farmer having a gasoline engine and able to procure a belt-driven pump.

Northern grown seed has given better results than the home grown, although where well grown, and sprouting prevented by cool storage, the home grown seed has given the better results. There are illustrations of a digger and sprayer and treatment of seed.

The actual cost of a good garden amounts to little, but often from carelessness or neglect the farm folks deprive themselves of those things which they could have so freely. City people are oftentimes glad to pay even fancy prices for these things farmers can so easily have in abundance at very little expense.

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The strongest line post and corner on the market. Everything driven with a sledge hammer. Our line posts are full of flexibility and life. Made of open hearth, non-rusting high carbon steel, every ounce placed where it will do the most good.

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Vegetable Varieties for Kansas

Early Maturing Varieties With Early Seeding and Good Cultivation Successful—By Henry Field

TO the average home gardener, the matter of selecting the varieties of vegetables that are best suited to his own taste, and adapted to his peculiar soil and climatic conditions, is a hard nut to crack. In the first place, he has very little literature at hand to help him. He has never made special study of the question, and does not know by experience which ones to select, and he probably wouldn't remember the names of the many varieties of the best vegetables for his own locality if he were told. It is a regrettable fact that not many of the seed catalogs furnish any real good information along this line, although some of them are a real help to the home gardener in selecting his seeds.

The rainfall in Eastern Kansas is sufficient to mature most of the standard varieties of vegetables, but it is the gardener living in Central Kansas who will have to be careful in the selection of his varieties. The earlier varieties, as a rule, are what he should plant.

Among the green podded bush bean, Stringless Green Pod, Field's First Early, and Round Pod Valentine are good dependable varieties, that mature early and will stand the Central and Western Kansas conditions as well as any I know of. If you prefer the wax or yellow-podded sort, Black Wax, Golden Wax, New Stringless Yellow Pod and Wardwell's Kidney Wax are all good ones. With the pole varieties of beans you are less likely to be successful than you are with the bush varieties, for the simple reason that they require a longer season to mature. Grow the bush Limas instead of the pole Limas, for this same reason. However, among the pole beans, Improved Missouri Wonder, Kentucky Wonder and Dutch Case Knife will be more liable to mature and bear a good crop than the others. These are all green podded varieties.

You will not have the trouble in selecting varieties of beets, especially table beets. Most of them will do very well, as they mature early. You will have a little more trouble in growing the stock beets, however, as they require a longer season. Get this seed in the ground just as early as you possibly can, so that you will get the benefit of the early rainfall. Plant on rich ground and crowd by good cultivation.

There is a wide variation in the time required to mature the different varieties of cabbage. The best ones for the central and western part of the state are Early Jersey Wakefield, Norseman, Charleston Wakefield, Early Spring, and Early Winnigstat. These are all of good quality, but rather small, and are very early. All Head, Glory of Enkhuisen and All Seasons are large varieties that come in just a little while after the above named varieties, and would be well worth trying. It would be rather risky to try the late varieties, at least very extensively.

Most any of the cauliflower will do. However, it will be necessary to start them early. There is not a great deal of difference in the time of maturity of the different varieties of table carrots, and there would not be a great deal of choice in them. The large stock carrots, however, mature some later, and would be rather risky, especially for the western part of the state.

Among the cucumbers Henderson's Perfected White Spine, Early Cluster, Early Fame, and Early Cyclone. Better arrange to irrigate them from the well if you can, as cucumbers take lots of water.

You will be able to grow most all the varieties of lettuce, as they are a quick-maturing crop and will be out of the way of dry weather before it can seriously injure them.

Among the muskmelons, Emerald Gem, Extra Early Hackensack, Field's Daisy, Green Meated Nutmeg, and Nettle Osage will no doubt withstand the Kansas conditions better than other varieties. They are all melons of good quality and will furnish you with a good crop.

Among the onions, Mountain Danvers and Australian Brown no doubt ought to head the list. Then there is Early Red Globe, New Big Red, New Queen, Silver Skin or White Portugal, which are all more or less adapted to the conditions in this state.

It is not so hard a matter to select varieties of peas that will do well. Any of the smooth-seeded variety can be grown successfully most anywhere. They

can be planted as early as you can work the soil, therefore will get a good start. Among the wrinkled varieties, American Wonder, Gradus, Laxtonion, Little Marvel, Nott's Excelsior, Surprise, Sutton's Excelsior and Thomas Laxton are all good. The Kansas gardener need not lack for peas of high quality and plenty of them. Such varieties as Champion of England, Strategem, Telephone, etc., require too long a season to do well. Not only the dry weather, but the hot winds affect them seriously.

Most any variety of radish can be grown successfully. Keep planting them until the weather is so unfavorable that you cannot grow them of good quality.

Among the varieties of sweet corn is White Mexican, Peep o' Day, Adam's Extra Early, Premo, First of All, White Cory, Golden Bantam and Early Minnesota. These are all early-maturing varieties, and will stand a better show than any others. There is another variety of corn, not really a sweet corn, that I might mention, that is especially adapted to the conditions of Western Kansas, and that is White Australian. It comes early and makes good roasting ears.

Among the tomatoes, Bonny Best, Acme, Dwarf Champion, Field's Early June, Pink June, and Earliana would be the ones to plant. The gardener in Western Kansas no doubt has more grief with tomatoes than any other vegetable planted. If possible, give them some protection from the hot winds. This will be a wonderful help. Another good plan is to mulch them with a heavy coating of straw, say six inches or more deep. Conserve the moisture by early cultivation, and I do not see why you can not have plenty of tomatoes for your table.

Among the turnips, Early White Milan, Extra Early Milan, Purple Top Strap Leaf, and White Egg are all good. It would be useless, I believe, to undertake to grow rutabaga. Rutabaga requires cool weather to do any good. They do well in the North, but it is very rare that we can get them any size, and the quality is always poor.

It is hard for the Western Kansas gardener to give up the late high-quality water melon, but it is a hard matter to bring them to maturity. The best varieties for him include Cole's Early, Florida Favorite, Fordhook Early, Harris Early, Ice Cream or Peerless, Phinney's Early, and Princess. They are all fine melons, and some of them have as high quality as do the later varieties, although they do not have the size.

You can't go far wrong in planting any of the above-named varieties of vegetables if you are making a garden in Central or Western Kansas. Get the hardy vegetables in the ground just as early as you possibly can. The more tender vegetables, such as beans, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons, peppers, pumpkins, squash, and tomatoes, should not be planted until the ground is warm.

Don't neglect your garden, especially you who are living where there is a light rainfall. Cultivate frequently, not less than once a week during the dry weather. Don't plow too deep, but cultivate shallow, say from an inch and a half to two inches deep.

Threshing Machine Blower Digs Silo.

The use of a threshing machine blower in connection with the digging of pit silos was new to us, but this is the idea Victor Schoffelmayer, editor of the Southwest Trail, the Rock Island Railroad's publication, gave when he blew into our office recently. He had just come from Thomas County, where he witnessed the digging of a 60-ton pit silo and the threshing machine blower was being used to carry out the dirt. It was his report that the blower lifted the dirt 25 feet and placed it at a safe distance beyond the edge of the hole. Some threshermen in that county intend to take contracts to dig silos 10 x 30 feet at a cost slightly in excess of one dollar a foot. Truly "necessity is the mother of invention." Necessity has brought about the pit silo and likewise the use of the threshing machine engine and blower in removing the dirt.

We have our opinion of the farmer who makes his wife use the money she saved from the chicken yard to buy vegetables and fruit for the family instead of providing for the kitchen garden.

Explanation of Map

Symbol Formula Monthly Climate

Triangle—No. 1 80 & over Damp

Square—No. 2 65 to 75 Medium

Circle—No. 3 50 to 60 Dry

Cross—No. 4 Under 50 Very Dry

This Map Shows Which Paint You Should Use

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It insures satisfaction—a long lasting, good looking job. There are four climates in the United States—damp, medium, dry or very dry. Lincoln Climatic Paint is made in four formulas to meet the conditions in the four climates. Study the map—learn your climate—get the paint that will last the longest—wear the best—prove to be the most economical.

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tells you all about how climate affects paint. Write for it today. Also learn about Lincoln Floor Paint, Lincoln Enamel, Lincoln Carriage and Automobile Paints, Lin-Co-Lac for furniture and inside finish—paints and varnishes that make housework easier—homes brighter, more cheerful. Get a copy of our book "Home Painting Jobs." Write for booklets and name of our dealer nearest you.

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The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler Farm Wagon

Stands Up in any Climate The One Best Wagon

Our Latest Improvement is the Peter Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagon that runs one-third lighter by reducing friction on bearings.

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EVERY EAR A SEED EAR

Moore's Guaranteed Seed Corn

Grown on my famous Sunkist Farms—backed by ten years of scientific corn-breeding—hand selected in early fall—perfectly dried—I THINK IT'S THE BEST SEED TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR—AND I'LL LET YOU BE THE JUDGE! Test it any way you wish for ten days; if it doesn't more than please, send it back at my expense!

MAKE YOUR 1914 CORN CROP THE BIGGEST YOU EVER GREW

My "Seed-for-cash" system assures an average increase of 15 bushels per acre. The vigorous root and stem supports in this tested seed insure against poor stands—and 40¢ per acre will place this seed in your planter just as Get My Free Corn Book No. 11. It tells how to grow more corn; make every acre produce greater profits. Write Today.

"The Man Who Does Things With Corn" **C. RAY MOORE, Box 106, Kellerton, Iowa**

WHEN THE SNOW FLIES

NOW is the time for investigation regarding spring purchases. Will it be implements, seed, incubators, a silo, drain tile, or an engine? Get the catalog now, and when the snow blows sit down and digest it. You will then be able to choose, when the time comes, with a better assurance of satisfaction.

Most all of the better manufacturers advertise in KANSAS FARMER. When you write, be sure to use the correct address.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

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160 ACRE
FARMS IN
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This Key to Poultry Profits FREE

THIS famous Old Trusty book has started half a million people making poultry profits. The Johnsons offer no untried experiment in chicken raising. If the Old Trusty isn't all that's promised we trade back. An

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Salt Cured Hides.....14¢ lb.
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Honest weights, highest prices, and no commission. Your check sent same day shipment arrives. This company has been highest in favor for 45 years. Ship today or write for free price list and tags.

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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.

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R. C. Red Chickens

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

Indian Runner Ducks

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.

Bourbon Red Turkeys

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

STANDARD POULTRY

TURKEYS. GEES. 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?

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

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

POULTRY



When the first warm days come, don't imagine that spring has come for good. There will be many backsets before young chicks can run around.

Hatching chickens in early spring is ticklish business. If we should have warm weather right along, all well and good, but be prepared for cold spells, and have a warm place for the chicks to hover in at night.

The first eggs laid in the spring are often unfertile. One cause is overfatness of the hens, and another, the inactivity of the male bird. After the season warms up, the eggs from the same flock, will be fertile. Hence it not always pay to set the very first eggs that are laid.

Get rid of weak, deformed chicks as soon as you discover them. It is no use to spend time and feed for any thing that is not the best. It seems harsh to kill weak little chicks, but it will be a blessing to them, as well as the owner, if they are eliminated at once from the flock.

Haphazard mating never pays. Have an object in view when you go to mating your pens. If you want to develop a large-sized bird, mate up your largest birds and use none that fall below a certain weight. If you want heavy egg producers, use only such birds in your breeding pens as have proven themselves good layers. If you are after show stock, never put in the pens birds that are in any way disqualified. If you are

fowls in one form or another. A grain sprouter can be made very cheaply, if one does not care to buy one already made.

The value of wheat bran as a poultry food is better understood than formerly. It is good for growing chicks and for laying hens. It contains 20 per cent more protein than whole wheat, which makes it of great value, both for building strong frames and in furnishing material for producing eggs. The lime it contains is good for bone making and for shells for the eggs. Some advocate placing bran in the brooders in place of litter, so the chicks can eat it whenever they like, but we do not think this a good plan, for the chicks are apt to soil it, when it becomes unfit for food. We would put it in hoppers, so the chicks could have bran at all times. They won't eat more of it than is good for them. It could also be given to adult fowls with good results, and should always be one of the main constituents of the mash, whether of the dry or moist variety.

No matter what time of year one is raising chickens, they must be kept growing every minute from the time they are hatched till maturity. No chick that receives a set-back can be as good as it would have been if its growth had not been checked, so it behooves every poultryman to provide such conditions as are favorable to a steady growth. And here is where the danger of hatching chicks too early in the season comes in. Everybody knows



POULTRY PROPERLY CARED FOR VERY PROFITABLE ON FARM.—THIS WELL-KEPT FLOCK OF BLACK LANGSHANS BELONGS TO GEORGE M. KLUSMIRE, HOLTON, KAN.

careful about your mating you will generally get what you are after.

The poultryman who keeps charcoal always before his fowls will save himself a great deal of trouble provided he follows proper methods in other directions. Charcoal has the power of absorbing large quantities of gases and of neutralizing their evil effects. When fowls are given access to granulated charcoal they will eat large quantities of it, and this not only absorbs and neutralizes noxious gases in their stomachs, but it has great beneficial effects in other directions. You can easily manufacture your own charcoal by burning corn cobs or wood and smothering the fire before they are fully burned.

We cannot overestimate the value of oats as a poultry food. Pour boiling water over a pot full and let them soak over night. If they are warm in the morning when you feed them, all the better. Before scientific study made poultry feeding the exact science it now is, many practical poultrymen, especially the English, had found by actual experience that oats made a good food for fowls; but now that careful analyses show this grain to be altogether the best balanced grain feed, and this is especially true when the oats are sprouted and fed in the early stages of germination. Buy some oats and feed to your

that the earlier a chick is hatched the better it is, provided—don't fail to emphasize that word provided—they do not get a setback during cold weather. Therefore if you hatch chicks early, you must see to it that the brooder or coop where they are is warm enough during cold spells to keep them growing right along. If you can do this, all right; hatch as early as you wish. But if you cannot keep their quarters warm enough to prevent them from chilling, they had better never have been hatched at all.

We oftentimes fail to appreciate the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, till the calamity has struck us. After a cat has devoured several of our high-priced pure-bred chicks we may begin to realize that a cat's anatomy is not the proper receptacle for thoroughbred chicks. But if we had thought of this earlier, and provided a cat and rat-proof brooder for our chicks, the cat would have been obliged to get along with less dainty food for its dinner. Brood coops can be made both cat and rat-proof with a very little expense. If you have openings in the front, cover them with fine-mesh wire. Plenty of fresh air can get in, but no rats or cats. If you have a runway for the chicks, see that it is covered with wire netting so that no prowling cat or skunk can jump over and have a good meal at your expense.

\$79.39 PER ACRE NET!

By following barley with milo maize, J. Quesenberry, near Las Cruces, made over \$79 per acre net.

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You can grow two staple crops only where the growing season is extra long and favorable and where water supply is controlled. Experts pronounce climate here most favorable year-round in the world. Long growing season means big crop income and short mild winter means little expense.

Down here are the richest silt soils in America—so fertile that Uncle Sam is spending over \$8,000,000 cash on the biggest irrigation project in the world to assure adequate water supply. Next year this mighty dam will be complete—NOW is your opportunity to get best choice of lands and locations at prices far below what will be asked later. No desirable government land available. Lands controlled by association of farmers, O. K'd by Uncle Sam, assuring you square deal in every way. State Agricultural College right here offering practical help free; men even coming to your farm to advise you. 60,000 acres now irrigated by community ditches—you can make money AS SOON AS YOU GET HERE. Fine local markets, good schools, churches, etc.

Find out TODAY

Don't let your failure to find out about this cause you to pass by the biggest farming opportunity of these times. Write today for full details.

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ELEPHANT BUTTE WATER USERS'
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My Belle City Now Eight Times

World's Champion Hatcher

Two more World's Championships in 1913, make my Belle City the 8 Times World's Champion Hatcher. No other incubator in the world approaches this record. Yet it is the lowest priced. When you buy my Belle City

You Get Exact Duplicate of Prize Winning Incubators

276,000 in use. Get in the championship class. Start early.

Write Me Today. I've Got a Great Money Making Message for Every Poultry Man and Poultry Woman

A postal brings it. It illustrates the Belle City Incubator and Brooder in actual colors—shows what makes the Belle City the 8 Times World's Champion—gives facts about hatching success, bigger and better than you have ever heard of before. It is the story of thousands of users of my Belle City hatching outfit—told in their own words. Thousands not in contests get 100% perfect hatches. Just say—send me Hatching Facts. My low price will come with it. Write me personally, Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order. **H. D. SWARTS,** Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

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 Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea 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.

Poultry In High School

The introduction of the study of agriculture into our public schools in Kansas is one of the best moves our state board ever made. Largely through the efforts of W. H. Ward of Nickerson, Kansas, the practical teaching of the principles of poultry culture have recently been introduced in the Reno County High School, one of the largest and most progressive in the state. The citizens of Nickerson have purchased forty acres of fine land adjoining the city and have presented it to the trustees of the school to be used in connection with instruction work in poultry culture and agriculture.

In connection with the poultry work Mr. Ward, who has been a poultry breeder for years and who has given the closest study to the business, offered the Reno County high school trustees the use of his five-acre poultry plant with all the equipment. This equipment included 13 pens of high-class birds which can be used in studying poultry types. Since January 1 there have been added to this already large plant, three colony

males and one male. Record sheets are kept nailed up in each pen, and are signed each morning by the student who feeds the chickens, and again in the evening when the eggs are gathered. A margin is left on this sheet for remarks concerning anything out of the usual, such as sick or broody hens in the pen. A student is assigned to each pen and at the end of the month his record is filed away for proper credit.

The student weighs the feed, cleans the house and figures the actual cost of production for his period. He also takes time for sprouting oats, looking after incubators, making feed hoppers and other useful articles that are needed on the poultry farm. He is taught to use the things that cost the least and save every cent possible. Instruction is given in the mixing and using of disinfectants, and much other poultry knowledge.

The main house of this plant is a double one, with runs or yards on both sides. The south side is divided into six 8 x 12-foot divisions with wire par-



LESSONS IN DEHORNING PEACH TREES ON FARM OF W. A. AMEND, BONNER SPRINGS.—GEORGE O. GREENE, THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ORCHARD SPECIALIST, IS THE DEMONSTRATOR.



LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FARMERS AT HOME OF J. H. ROACH, LOWEMONT, BOILING LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE AND LEARNING ABOUT A LOT OF OTHER THINGS FROM GEORGE O. GREENE, THE ORCHARD SPECIALIST OF KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

houses, with yards such as every farmer needs even for a range flock. The students have built both houses and yards under Mr. Ward's direction. The breeding pens have been carefully mated to produce the best results both from the standpoint of fancy and utility. So far Mr. Ward has furnished all the stock and is furnishing the feed. It has been suggested that other breeders might donate pens of breeding birds or individual birds for the school, these pens to either revert to the owner at the end of the year or become the property of the school.

The breeding stock at the present time consists of one pen of S. C. W. Leghorns, one pen of Black Langshans, one of Barred Rocks, five of Buff Rocks, and five of Light Brahmas. Other breeds will be added as the work develops. One of the objects of the work will be to test, as far as possible, the results secured with different feeds under similar conditions, paying close attention to the cost. The studies will include the cost of raising the young stock as well as the production of eggs.

Each breeding pen contains ten fe-

titions. The fronts are open, a drop curtain being used to cover the opening. The yards on the outside are 25 x 200 feet. The north side has the same divisions inside, but is a closed house instead of open front. The new colony houses are 8 x 12 feet, with a 5 x 8 roost room partitioned off in one end, the remainder of the house being devoted to use as a scratching bed. These colony houses have yards 50 x 100 feet.

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Splendid farm, ideal location, delightful climate, 210 days growing season, two crops yearly on same land; alfalfa does splendidly here; productive fields, woodland pasture, 75 fruit trees, lots of berries; fresh fish and oysters from Chesapeake Bay, plentiful, cheap; pretty cottage, two barns, other buildings, only one mile to R. R. station, high school, stores; income last year, \$1,243; owner buying larger farm; quick buyer gets this for \$3,700, easy terms. Full details page 4, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains." Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 77, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN AND wife on stock farm; experienced; 35 years old; references given; now located in North Central Kansas, will go anywhere. Dept. A, care Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

A. J. Erhart & Son's Polands.
In this issue we make change of copy for Erhart & Son. They have a fine lot of young sows bred for April and May farrow, sired by Major B. Hadley and Giant, Wonder and out of such sows as Cloverfield Beauty 2d by Blain's Wonder; King's Choice by Giant King by Long King; Green Lawn Model by Major B. Hadley and a litter sister to Tecumseh Hadley, J. R. Cline's great boar; and May Flowers by King Ex. 3d; King's Choice, Lady Jumbo Equal by Long King Equal. Mr. Erhart formerly owned one of the good herds in Missouri and now is located at Ness City, Ness County, Kansas. He has a good herd of the large-type Polands and anyone wanting some new blood of the real big kind should write their wants. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Please see ad in this issue. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

OFFICERS.
Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
Lecturer.....A. E. Wedd, Manhattan
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Chairman of Insurance Committee.....George Black, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Peterman, Westphalia
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.
Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

Oak Grange No. 665 as usual has their work planned for the year. Each meeting in 1914 is provided with an interesting program. If more Granges would publish a "year book" the lecturer's hour would be the most profitable of all.—A. E. WEDD, Secretary.

Leaders are needed in every line of work. The Grange has been a leader in many ways. But sometimes men are like sheep—too ready to follow a leader. Every person has a certain amount of gray matter located above his ears, and it is one of his God-given duties to use it. The more those in the ranks think for themselves the stronger the organization will become.

Recently the state secretary received a communication from Neodesha in Wilson County, stating that one hundred farmers had petitioned for an organizer. The organizer found everything ready to begin. Several Granges were organized and plans formulated for accomplishing a great work. George H. Linn was appointed deputy of the county. Let us hear from you.

Work for W. W. Committee.
The following suggestions to the Woman's Work committee are taken from a recent issue of Pacific Grange Bulletin:

Has your master appointed a W. W. committee in your Grange for the ensuing year? If not, he has failed in his duty.

If appointed, have you met and organized?

What are your plans for the year, and can we help you in any way? If so, write and let us know.

Are you planning to have an exchange of seeds and plants at Grange?

Are the children of the schools planning to grow vegetables for Grange, county and state fairs?

Can you help them get penny packages of seeds?

Does your Grange need new dishes? Why not have a dish shower for your dining room?

Does your cupboard have good doors, or are your dishes soiled and out of order each meeting?

Is there always plenty of good wood and kindling ready when the first one reaches the hall; or is good time wasted in these preliminaries which had better be devoted to the business session?

What are you doing for the comfort of your children and elderly members?

Are you sending the flowers from your attic to some sick or sorrowing member at the close of each meeting?

Have you a penny march in your Grange to provide a flower fund?

If your Grange owns its own hall do the sisters meet there for an afternoon between sessions and fix up and make things look homey?

Are you striving for that social center to make your community a "Friendship Village"? If not, why not? Remember that "It is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings."

Influence of Good Grange Hall.

When the new hall is completed it is the pride of the neighborhood and it is usually one of the best buildings for miles around. It is an object of pride and is looked upon as the neighborhood center of all social good things. Such a building may be a great blessing to a neighborhood. It may become a civic center, a sort of advanced school for the study of things of importance to all the community. In view of its importance such a hall ought to be just as large, just as convenient, just as well adapted to lodge purposes and general use; just as well heated and ventilated, and kept just as clean and tidy; just as harmoniously painted or tinted or otherwise colored, as the builders' means will possibly permit. It will be a neighborhood asset, and will have just as much to do with improving realty values as the

new school house or the church. It should be furnished with chairs or seats, or cushioned stools, but whatever you do select, decide beforehand that that will be the permanent furniture, for whether you do so decide or not, the chances are a hundred to one that they will be the permanent furniture, for unless your hall is a great exception, having once begun to use a certain article, you will find it extremely inconvenient to make a change even if it is an undressed board. In fitting up a hall, go the limit and it will pay you. As an instance, the patrons of Milwaukee recently remodeled their hall, put in a good kitchen, sinks, lavatory, range, cupboards, rest rooms, toilet for gentlemen, and improved the main hall, and they now have it in use almost every night in the week for lodge purposes and, of course, the Grange uses it when they see fit. It paid them. The hall is now a source of income. Another instance: A new hall built several years ago, furnished with scrap furniture, an old rusty stove, donations from the entire neighborhood, of useless furniture, and from various lodges, and there was not enough of anything to make a decent appearance. An investment of \$250 would have made things look one hundred per cent better. Five hundred dollars would have provided a carpet and nice seats and stations. But it was the only thing in the village and the management thought it would do. It drew good money, but the tenants were not satisfied. As a result it is now empty and a new hall with good accommodations has all the patronage.

But there is something more to having a nice hall in addition to its being a money maker. The moral influence of a neat, clean hall, with well kept floors, stairways, kitchen and cupboards will repay you for the expense and trouble. The pay will be in the pride it gives and the commendation you receive for the neat appearance of your property, and in the esthetic influence it has upon the young people who meet within your walls. Children cannot see dirt and careless housekeeping without developing untidy tendencies.

It is really singular how many public halls there are scattered around over the country that are just mere shells without a comfort in them, and which have practically nothing to make them attractive. Good, clean, "homey" meeting places are attractive to the young people and it is probable that a good many of the boys and girls would say, if they really knew what was the matter, that they did not want to go up to that old hall because it looked so barren and uninviting. It is probable that the halls are often repulsive to the older ones, when they really do not know what is the matter with them.

In Granges where a social or an entertainment will net \$25 to \$75, there is every reason to believe that a well equipped kitchen, good dishes, a range, good tables and seating is entirely within your financial reach, and a janitor who will keep the hall well swept and dusted and are not only possible, but they are a real necessity. Try it and watch results.—Pacific Grange Bulletin.

Market Reform and Markets

(Continued from page 2.)

been demanding a duty of \$8 to \$20 per head on all animals sent across the border, but this assessment is not made on the cattle they sell. According to official statistics, Mexico sent the record number of 533,064 cattle to the United States in 1913, compared with the preceding record of 305,315 in 1912 and 248,446 in 1911.

Canada exported the record number of 210,978 cattle to the United States last year, against only 19,009 in 1912 and 2,312 in 1911.

CORN IMPORTS AND PRICES.

Argentina has sent 7,132,980 bushels of corn to the United States since last July 1. Of this total, New York received 5,922,400 bushels; Galveston, 956,656 bushels, and Mobile, New Orleans and Philadelphia, 253,924 bushels. The latest estimate on the Argentine surplus from the crop now growing is 250,000,000 bushels. It will not be available until late in May. In the meanwhile, corn is expected to hold around present prices. The failure of beef cattle to advance, as high as expected is having a bearish effect on corn prices. Illinois and Iowa appear to be freer sellers. Present market quotations are 10 cents per bushel higher than a year ago.

Bargains in Land

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. Berse 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.

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.

VIRGINIA FARMS & HOMES

Free Catalogue of Splendid Bargains. E. B. Chaffin & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see. The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ka.

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. V. 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 166, Syracuse, Kan.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA—Two good farms of 160 each for sale on crop payment system. \$500 cash down on each, balance principle at 6 per cent. 140 plowed, 20 pasture, 2-story house, well, granaries; 4 miles Parkland on C. & L. line. Price, \$4,000. Lot 2—130 plowed, 30 pasture, shack 16x14, well, granaries, 3 miles from Kirkelda on C. & L. line. Price, \$35.00. Particulars. JAS. B. DEW, Parkland, Alberta.

130 ACRES, 1 1/4 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 80 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oil-gas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No incumbency. 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 555.

FOR SALE—240 Acres, 7 1/4 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 incumbency. 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 1 1/4 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 20 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.

FOR SALE—Near Leavenworth, 152 a.: 70 a. cultivated, some bottom land, balance pasture; 5-room house, good barn. Price, \$45 per acre. 159 a., 6 miles city; good 4-room house, 60 a. wheat, good barn, granaries, 3 wells, 30 a. bottom land. \$65 per acre. 50 a., 7 miles city; 3-room house, summer house, cellar, barn, 3 wells, 100 pear trees, peaches, apples, grapes, 30 a. bluegrass. \$2,500. Dandy good 160 acres, 7 miles city; 140 in cultivation, 20 timber, good improvements, \$100 per acre. A bargain. Nichols & Graham, Leavenworth, Kan.

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.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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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 300,000 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.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED man to work on farm. A. S. Desmanas, Meade, Kan.

AN ENERGETIC MAN OR WOMAN, BOY or girl in each county in Kansas. Box 24, Silverdale, Kan.

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

LOCOMOTIVE FREEMEN AND BRAKE-men \$80-\$140. Experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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.

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

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.

AGENTS—GET PARTICULARS OF ONE of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4,000 yearly. Address, E. M. Feltman, sales manager, 6741 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARMERS—WE WANT AGENTS IN every school district in the state of Kansas to solicit applications for our popular hail insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable." Kansas Mutual Hail, Sterling, Kan.

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. "Full" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER IN South Georgia, on railroad. Good soil. C. W. Waughel, Uptonville, Ga.

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.

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

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

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

DELAWARE IS A GOOD STATE TO live in. Land is good for fruits, grain and live stock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

MY 160-ACRE FARM IS FOR SALE. New 5-room house, good outbuildings and fenced; 25 acres will grow good alfalfa. Have other business and must sell. Box 167, Wilmore, Kansas.

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 Kesi, Cuba, Kan.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 ACRES government land now open to homestead entry. Guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

THE CLYDE LAND COMPANY OFFERS 160 acres, 1 mile to Swedish church, for \$10,000; 150, 3 1/2 miles to Clyde, \$9,750; 148, 4 miles to Clyde, \$8,500. All good lands, in fine locality, and must be sold this month. Clyde Land Co., Clyde, 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.

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.

INVESTIGATE THIS: EXCELLENT LAND in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate; good schools—no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 357 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

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.

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., 300 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 1/2 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. Frickie, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

FARMER AGENTS WANTED EVERY-where. Good clean-cut proposition. If you have a good reputation and acquaintance, you are just the man we are looking for to show your friends and neighbors how to get first class, safe state-protected farm insurance AT COST, at a saving of 25 to 40 per cent. Write us at once for full particulars about our 25-year record of success, stability, prompt settlement of losses, cash reserve, and the good pay you can earn by representing us in your community. Write today, now, before somebody else "beats you to it." Address "Secretary" Farmers Alliance Insurance Co., McPherson, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

SHEPHERD PONIES—WRITE CHARLES win Farris, Fayette, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, black, weight 1,800. Priced to sell. John F. Weller, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER stock, six Kentucky-bred jacks, 2 to 6 years old. Draft or driving stallion preferred. J. C. Hentzler, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE IMPORTED BLACK Percheron stallion, age 7, weight 1,850. Four generations for his colts to show. H. B. James, Ruleton, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP—REGIS-tered black stallion, age 5, black, 15 1/2 hands. A good one all right. J. B. Brownrigg, Breeder, Mont Ida, Kan.

DOGS.

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

FOX, DEER, CAT, WOLF HOUNDS. List free. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY FALL pigs, either sex; nice and very well bred. Enoch Lungren, Osage City, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, \$5.00 bushel. Dorris Fowler, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, \$6.50 PER bushel. Write T. E. George, Denton, Neb.

FETERITA SEED—PECK, 75c; BUSHEL, \$2.50. S. Hanson, Jones, Okla.

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

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

CAR LOAD CHOICE WHITE WONDER seed corn for sale. G. Lamneck, Lookaha, Okla.

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

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN ALFALFA seed, \$7 per bushel. A. L. Brooke, Phone 351, Grantville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, PURE DRY LAND, \$5.50 per bushel. W. B. Sheeder, St. Francis, Kan.

WHITE ELEPHANT 90-DAY SEED corn, \$2; kafir seed, \$1.25 bushel. J. C. Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

WATER MELONS—GUARANTEED PURE Halbert Honey. Unwashed seed, \$1 pound. H. A. Halbert, originator, Coleman, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED, MY OWN GROWING. Free from any foreign seed. Sacks free. Write me for prices. Phone 3781 N. 3. T. F. Kreipe, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEED CORN—SEED CORN—BOONE County White, Limited supply, both old and new. This 1912 corn is fine. Write for price. J. E. Matheny & Son, Miami, Mo.

SEED CORN—PURE-BRED, FIRE-DRIED Ida Co. Yellow Dent, White King, guaranteed good. Seed oats and barley. Catalog, samples free. Allen Joslin, Holstein, Iowa.

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

EARLY SEED CORN, HEAVY YIELD-ing prize winning yellow, \$1.75 bushel. Samples and details free. Elmer Klingensmith, Haughville, Ind.

McGEE TOMATO—1,200 BUSHELS PER acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Texas.

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.

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, re-cleaned and tested, \$2 per bushel, for sale by grower. Sacks, 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richmond, 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 White Flint, Early White Dent. Graded, sacked, \$2.00 per bu., f. o. b. Hay Road, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

SEED CORN—WHITE (SILVER MINE) 1912 crop from grower, \$1.50 per bushel, sacks extra, shelled or ear; 3 miles north Kansas state line, 2 miles east of Barnes-ton. Leo Bohner, Barnes-ton, Neb.

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, re-cleaned, \$3.50 per cwt. Sourless cane, re-cleaned, \$1.75 per bushel. Buy direct from grower. Eli Taylor, Liberal, Kan.

OUR SEED CORN WAS GROWN IN NE-braska and Iowa. High, strong germination. Fine corn. You will like it. Write for particulars and prices. McCaull-Webster Elevator Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE, germination test 99 per cent. This kafir has been given special attention. Threshed and graded. \$2.25 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, \$6.60, \$7.20 per bushel, our track. Seamless 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, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.85 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 1913. 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.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FETERITA SEED, GUARANTEED PURE. In head, 5c lb., \$5.00 bushel. C. Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

SEED OATS REGENERATED, SWEDISH select, free from foul seed. Also timothy seed. Theodore Frank, Mankato, Minn.

DELICIOUS APPLE TREES—EASILY the best of apples. Nectar Peach, no fuzz, guaranteed. Catalogue free. Sunny Slope Nursery, Hannibal, Mo.

SEED CORN FROM GROWER—PURE-bred medium early Boone County White 1912 crop grown in Kaw Valley. Only 100 bushels seed selected from 1,600. Sold in ears, \$2.00 per bushel. J. W. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

WHEAT RAISERS—THIS ADVERTISE-ment cut out and mailed to me with your name and address will bring you a certificate worth one dollar. Do it now. W. S. Wells, Sterling, Kan.

BIG WHITE DIAMOND JOE SEED CORN of 1912 crop. Grown by me 8 years, kept true to type; matures 110 days; yielded 35 bushels per acre 1913. Shelled and graded at \$2.50. Select alfalfa seed, \$6 f. o. b. F. P. McCulloch, Roseville, Kan.

"101" RANCH SEED CORN—FREE ON request, circulars about our celebrated "101" White Wonder, Bloody Butcher and Improved Indian Squaw Seed Corn—thoroughly acclimated to all parts Southwest; outgrowth, outlive, outyield all other varieties. Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Box K, Bliss, Okla.

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. Tucking, Boyle, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—A FEW EXTRA GOOD high grade Guernsey cows to freshen soon. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, EITHER SEX, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each, crated. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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

THREE JERSEY BULL CALVES, REG-istered; 2, 5 and 9 months. Asher Dome Jersey Farm, L. A. Lamborn, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL ONE YEAR old. His dam tested 1 1/2 pounds butter per day at two years old. W. E. King, Washington, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—TEN HEAD OF REGIS-tered Aberdeen Angus bulls, sired by Elder Erica 70728. They are low-down heavy-boned growthy fellows, ready for service. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

JERSEY BULL CALVES, Sired BY Golden Reverie's Lad, a first prize winner at the National Dairy Show. Beauties and bargains. Write Hunkydory Farm, Fella, Iowa.

TEN ELBERTA AND FIVE CHAMPION peach trees for 95 cents by parcel post, prepaid. Pruned, ready to plant. Order today and write for prices on other stock. Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL—WOOD WORTH Henry Parthena DeKol 73961 is offered for sale. This splendid bull is just four years old, well marked and a good breeder. He is tuberculin tested and found perfectly healthy. He was brought from Pennsylvania two years ago. Bert Gardener, Aurora, Mo.

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.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BLACKSMITH shop and tools; only shop. Oscar A. Schuetz, Timken, 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.

EVERYBODY HAS TO SLEEP! IF YOU want to make sure of restful sleep, send us \$10.00 and secure a famous Restwell 36-pound Feather Bed and receive a 6-pound pair pillows. Freight on all prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine proposition for agents. Catalog of bedding supplies free. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 91, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 91, Charlotte, N. C.

HONEY.

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

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.

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,
 Mo.
 March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus,
 Mo.
 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 14—Herman Groninger & Son, Ben-
 den, 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 12—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
 March 12—R. P. Wells, Formosa, Kan.
 March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

E. M. Wayde Sale Averages \$37.50.
 The Poland China sale held by E. M. Wayde at Burlington, Kan., on February 17, was one of the good sales of the season. Twenty-two head of sows and bred gilts sold for an average of \$37.50. The top price was \$55, paid for No. 7 in the catalog, going to A. W. Becker, Burlington, Kan. The local support was good and a large part of the offering was bought by breeders and farmers near Burlington. C. L. Brenic of Hiawatha, Kan., topped the gilt sale. J. D. Spangler of Sharon, Kan., bought one of the good gilts in the sale. While nothing sold high, they brought good even prices, and the returns were very satisfactory to Mr. Wayde. We omit report in full.

The sale of registered Percheron stallions, mares and colts held by Joseph L. Dvorak, of Marion, Kan., Tuesday, February 17, was well attended. Breeders were present from Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The local support was poor and the very fine offering of Percherons sold below their actual value. The top of the sale was Irving \$9550, a splendid black stallion purchased by J. K. Semrod, of Howells, Neb. A pair of blacks were the high-priced mares. They went to W. A. McVey, of Trenton, Mo., for \$435 per head. A number of very fine mares sold at from \$325 to \$390. A lot of grade cows and heifers were sold, also a fine lot of Poland China sows and bred gilts. The sale totaled about \$10,000.



The above cut shows the kind of jacks handled by Al E. Smith, of Lawrence, Kan. He has a large selection of extra good, big, heavy, young jacks as good as are grown. Look up his ad in this issue. You will not go amiss in buying jacks of Mr. Smith.

Swingle Averaged Over \$50.

A. J. Swingle, holding fourth and last place in the big Riley County Bred Sow Sale Circuit, made the best average of the four and held one of the extra good sales of the winter. The offering was well grown out and most of them bred for early farrow. John Granger, of Clay Center, Kan., paid \$102, the highest price for a single individual, and the entire offering of bred sows, numbering 30, averaged \$55.50. Several young boars were sold, including a couple of herd boars. Following is a list of the sales at \$40 and up:

1—Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.	\$37.00
2—J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	42.00
4—Kansas Agricultural College	70.00
5—J. B. Swank, Frankfort, Kan.	47.00
6—E. C. Green, Peabody, Kan.	63.00
7—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.	60.00
8—Sam Weichselbaum	50.00
9—Peter Orriay, Frankfort, Kan.	40.00
10—John Graner, Clay Center, Kan.	47.00
11—Agricultural College	56.00
12—J. B. Swank	44.00
13—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	66.00
14—Henry Mugler, Bala, Kan.	41.00
16—Sam Weichselbaum	42.00
17—Clem Bell, Abilene, Kan.	70.00
18—James Herington, Frankfort, Kan.	42.50
19—J. H. Orr	55.00
20—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	54.00
22—J. H. Orr	62.00
23—E. C. Green	54.00
26—Fred Leipensburger, Riley, Kan.	40.00
28—John Granger, Clay Center, Kan.	102.00
29—Henry Wohler, May Day, Kan.	55.00
31—Frank Strehel, Alton, Kan.	71.00
32—Frank Strehel	78.00
33—E. E. Murten, Morganville, Kan.	73.00

Boars:
 34—E. C. Green\$35.00
 35—Wm. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan. 41.00

Duroc Jersey and Sow Sale.

On Friday, March 13, 1914, Sam Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., will offer one of the best lots of tried sows and gilts ever sold from the Star Breeding Farm. The offering will not only contain sows that are tried sows and regular producers, but they have been made doubly valuable by having them immuned and inspected. A certificate goes with each one sold. This sale may well be

called a grand champion sale, as there are 20 fall yearlings by the grand champion, B. & C's Col.; 35 spring gilts sired by Model Top 77405, a son of Golden Model, one of the winning sires of the breed. Model Top is a sure breeder of show hogs. He was sold to go back east last spring. This will be the only opportunity to buy gilts sired by him. There will be five tried sows by such boars as Buddy K 4th, W. L. A's Choice Goods and McNeill's Model. Thirty head of the offering will be bred to the great Perfect Colonel that was shown at the Illinois State Fair, standing first in class and afterwards being champion of Ohio. Perfect Colonel is probably one of the best Duroc boars that ever came west. Ten head of sows will be bred to Ohio Eagle, a great breeding son of Ohio Chief; also ten head will be bred to S. D.'s Buddy, a son of Buddy K 4th. The blood lines presented, together with the individuality of the offering and the fact that most of the females are sired by Model Top and to Perfect Col. makes this sale attractive to those looking



Smuggler, winning the grand championship at the Kansas State Fair, 1913. The only boar on record to win the grand championship three years in succession. Now owned by Olivier & Son at Danville, Kan., who will hold a bred sow sale March 10 and sell a number of good sows bred to Smuggler.

for the right kind of Durocs. Don't fail to get this catalog and arrange to attend this sale. W. W. Otey and G. C. Norman, of Winfield, Kan., sell on March 11 and 12. You can attend three sales at one expense. Don't fail to be on hand at three of the big sales of the Southwest.

Klein Opened Circuit of Sales.

At his farm near Zeandale, Kan., L. E. Klein made his annual bred sow sale Tuesday, February 17. This was the first sale of the big Riley County circuit, and was well attended by many prominent breeders from different parts of the state. Joseph H. Orr, of Leavenworth, Kan., was the heaviest buyer. W. R. Yenawine, of Manhattan, Kan., topped the sale at \$55. Prices ranged even, but owing to the large per cent of young gilts and late breeding the average was only \$35.35. Following is a list of sales at \$30 and up:

1—W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Kan.	\$50.00
2—Howard R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.	50.00
3—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.	52.00
4—W. R. Yenawine, Manhattan	55.00
5—Thos. J. Hannagan, Manhattan	48.00
6—W. E. Bentley	42.00
7—W. R. Yenawine	49.00
8—Thomas J. Hannagan	38.00
9—W. E. Barr, Manhattan	34.00
10—E. J. Davies, Manhattan	34.00
11—Thomas J. Hannagan	33.00
12—W. E. Barr	35.00
13—J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	36.00
14—J. H. Orr	36.00
15—A. Bloomburg, Manhattan	36.00
16—J. H. Orr	33.00
17—J. H. Orr	33.00
18—E. M. Amos, Manhattan	38.00
19—E. Zeller, Keats, Kan.	34.00
20—W. T. Worrell, Zeandale	33.00
21—W. T. Worrell	36.00
22—J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.	40.00
23—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	40.00
24—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.	53.00

Griffiths Made His Best Sale.

J. L. Griffiths, Poland China breeder of Riley, Kan., held his annual bred sow sale at his farm near town, February 19. This was the third day of the Riley County circuit and a dozen or more breeders were present that had attended the sales preceding this. Mr. Griffiths' offering was an exceptionally good one and the demand was strong, especially for the gilts bred to the boar, King of Kansas. N. E. Copeland, of Waterville, Kan., paid the top price, \$101, for No. 9, a tried sow bred to King of Kansas. A general average of \$51.83 was made on 33 head. Following are the sales at \$40 or better:

1—H. O. Pitman, Keats, Kan.	\$63.00
2—Julius Wray, Winkler, Kan.	46.00
3—Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	51.00
4—A. E. Robinson, Manhattan, Kan.	51.00
5—John Wedd, Ralston, Okla.	49.00
6—William Ayers, Keats	40.00
9—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.	101.00
10—H. O. Pitman, Keats	64.00
13—H. O. Pitman	49.00
14—Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.	53.00
16—W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.	55.00
18—J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.	66.00
20—J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	41.00
22—J. H. Orr	75.00
23—Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	57.00
25—William Ayers	41.00
31—J. H. Orr	65.00
32—Frank Strehel, Alton, Kan.	75.00
33—C. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.	45.00
34—L. D. Hansen, Clifton, Kan.	77.00
35—Frank Strehel	61.00
36—Frank Strehel	57.00
40—J. B. Swank	51.00

Harter Averaged Over \$50.

J. H. Harter, of Westmoreland, Kan., held his annual sale of Poland China bred sows at the college sale pavilion, Wednesday, February 18. One of the best bunches of representative breeders that ever assembled at a Kansas sale was present. The offering was fully up to the expectations of all present, and but for the fact that a large number were bred late a much larger average would have been made. W. A. Prewett of Asherville, Kan., bought No. 1 in the cat-

alog for \$112.50, and the 35 head sold made a general average of \$53.05. Several young boars sold brought prices ranging from \$25 to \$34. Following is a list of sales at \$40 and up:

W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.	\$112.50
2—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.	52.00
3—Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	30.00
4—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.	70.00
5—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.	62.00
7—C. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.	48.00
8—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	57.00
9—H. O. Pitman, Keats, Kan.	64.00
10—Frank Strehel, Alton, Kan.	71.00
11—J. H. Orr, Leavenworth, Kan.	65.00
12—A. & F. Schmitz, Alma, Kan.	66.00
13—H. O. Pitman	56.00
14—J. H. Orr	47.00
16—H. O. Pitman	60.00
17—H. O. Pitman	70.00
18—C. E. Harris, Manhattan, Kan.	47.00
19—W. J. Johnston, Manhattan	49.00
20—Sam Herren, Hill City, Kan.	48.00
23—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.	51.00
24—J. B. Swank, Blue Rapids, Kan.	67.00

24—Floyd Carnahan, Manhattan	41.00
25—Joe Hemmy	41.00
26—J. H. Orr	43.00
27—George Kelly, Abilene, Kan.	41.00
29—W. J. Johnston	45.00
30—G. F. Poliom, Topeka, Kan.	51.00
31—Floyd Carnahan	47.00
32—J. H. Orr	58.00
33—Sam Weichselbaum, Ogden, Kan.	41.00
34—O. Hurlock, Lincoln, Kan.	42.00
35—Sam Weichselbaum	41.00
36—J. H. Orr	45.00
37—Carlson Bros., Keats, Kan.	43.00
39—W. J. Johnston	40.00



H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has one of the leading herds of Shorthorns in the West. The cut above shows one of his good cows. He has many more as good. Look up his ad in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

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

Nevius' Shorthorns Average \$176.30.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Nevius sale of Shorthorns at Chiles, Kan., was a little disappointing. John Tomson, of Tomson Bros., Dover, Kan., topped the bull offering of the sale by paying \$560 for Prince Valentine 4th. Two heifers each at \$350 topped the sale. One of them a two-year-old, Butterfly heifer, Manna S., went to H. H. Holmes at Great Bend, Kan., and the other went to Bellows Bros. at Maryville, Mo. Col. R. L. Harriman assisted by John D. Snyder conducted the sale. Following is the report:

1—Prince Valentine 4th, 4 years, John Tomson, Dover, Kan.	\$560
2—Lavender Search, 15 months, Fred Walker, Sterling, Kan.	280
3—Searchlight E, 16 months, F. L. Heberling, Overbrook, Kan.	185
4—Secret Light, 10 months, C. H. Parish, Archie, Mo.	205
5—Cherry Junior, 15 months, O. F. Weaver, Paola, Kan.	115
6—Secret Dale, 1 year, Dr. Harkey, Nenexa, Kan.	115
7—Master Lind 4th, 19 months, R. O. Whittaker, Bucyrus, Kan.	110
8—Master Lind 5th, 1 year, Dr. Harkey	110
9—Sir Magnet 6th, 14 months, W. E. Craig, Garnett, Kan.	120
10—Scotch Joseph 2d, 16 months, Thos. Moore, Chiles, Kan.	110

11—Minna S., 2 years, H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	\$350
12—Cherry Blossom 6th, 15 months, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	350
13—Tressa, 15 months, J. A. Burns, Nowata, Okla.	245
14—Princess Lenora, 6 years, John Tomson	185
15—Searchlight Bloom, 2 years, W. F. Baer, Ransom, Kan.	270

16—Sycamore Secret 2d, 3 years, A. L. Reed, Overbrook, Kan.	180
17—Lavender Choice, 4 years, F. L. Heberling	200
18—Princess Lavender, 15 months, Bellows Bros.	190
19—Edelweiss 7th, 3 years, Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.	150
20—Princess Violet 10th, 3 years, Dr. O. O. Wolfe, Ottawa, Kan.	140
21—Violet of Fairview 4th (and calf), 9 years, A. L. Reed	150
24—Senorita, 2 years, A. J. James, Lenora, Kan.	120
25—Princess Jenny Lind (and calf), 5 years, W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.	110
27—Royal Phyllis 4th, 22 months, W. Wittry, Greeley, Kan.	115
28—Princess Lenora 4th, 22 months, John Hankerhold, Sylvia, Kan.	145
31—Princess Madge, 23 months, Harriman Bros.	140
32—Vera 4th, 2 years, W. H. Lyon, Paola, Kan.	100
36—Blythesome, 2 years, H. Gaul, Spring Hill, Kan.	75
42—Emma S., 9 months, William Bender, Janesen, Kan.	110
43—Emma I 3d, 20 months, H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.	80
45—Velvet S., 2 years, Harriman Bros.	130

Important Poland China Sale March 10.

With this issue we start the ad of Olivier & Son at Danville, Kan. They own the great boar Smuggler, a three times grand champion at the Kansas State Fair; a hog that was good enough to beat the big hog, Columbus, in 1912, and was judged by a judge of national reputation, a man who has judged hogs at state fairs in a dozen states. Smuggler is without doubt one of the greatest breeding boars living today. He comes from a family of champions. In this sale will be 20 extra good tried sows bred and safe in pig to Smuggler. If you want to raise show hogs, buy one of these sows. There will be tried sows bred to four big, stretchy, young boars, one a son of Big Orange, one by Revenue Chief, and two by Chief Price Again, and out of Logan Surprise 3d, the best big-type sow in the state and a state fair winner. Please read ad in this issue and arrange to attend this sale. It will be worth your trip to see this great herd of sows whether you buy or not. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Don't fail to write today for one. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Early Forage for Hogs.

Forage crops are a most important factor in the economical production of pork. The hog is a natural grazer at all times of his life to a certain extent. The hog confined to a grain diet in a dry yard never is as thrifty and healthy as the hog supplied with an abundance of green forage, and requires a much larger amount of grain to produce a good return. Many farmers are supplied with alfalfa pasture for the hogs but there are undoubtedly many others who do not have an abundant supply of alfalfa for early spring pasture.

The hog man without alfalfa fenced and ready to use at the first opportunity in the spring should begin to plan at once for some sort of early forage upon which he can turn his sows and little pigs. The Dwarf Essex grain is especially well adapted to this purpose. It is a quick growing plant and will furnish a large amount of valuable forage. The seed is cheap and only a small amount is required. It can be seeded early in the spring and is admirably adapted to vacant patches of rich land and may be available early in the spring. It can be sowed or drilled on carefully prepared seed bed at the rate of five or six pounds of seed per acre. It can be sown early in the spring as soon as danger of heavy freezing is past. Six or eight weeks from sowing it will be ready for pasture. The hog should not be turned on until it is at least 12 inches high. An acre of it will furnish pasture for 15 or 20 hogs for two or three months. If the hogs are removed before it is gnawed too closely to the ground, a new growth will start. After it has become well established it will stand very dry, hot weather, although making no pasture during this period. Last year in Kansas a large amount of fall pasture resulted from rape which had been sown early in the season and managed to exist through the summer until the fall rains came.

Some of the hog men have patches of wheat or rye which they have been using for pasture through the winter time. Rape seed may be sown early in the spring in either the wheat or rye where the soil is loose enough so that it can be covered with a harrow. Handled in this way the rape will come on after the rye and wheat have been pastured down. The combination of the oats and rape make a splendid early pasture. This combination will make more forage than where oats are sown alone. The oats are especially good for the sows with young pigs. Many hog men have reported that for little pigs it has been one of the most satisfactory pastures ever used. Where oats and rape are sown together it will usually be found better to put the oats in first and then sow the rape and harrow it in after the oats are up. Where oats are used as hog pasture they can be pastured by the time they are three or four inches high and until the heads have come to form. It is a good plan then to remove the hogs until the grain is in the milk. They can then be turned in again and will harvest the grain crop.

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

Quantity of production and persistency of milking during long periods are well known characteristics of Holsteins. Dropping her first calf at about two years old the average cow, if well cared for, will produce from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk in ten months, and she will increase the production every year until, at five years, she will give from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds.

If fed to their ability to digest and assimilate food, many Holsteins will exceed this production.

Send for **FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets**.
Holstein-Friesian Assoc., 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. O., 236 pounds butter, 530 pounds milk, 7 days; sire, son of Pontiac Korndyke with 79 A. R. O. daughters.

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

Both registered and high grade. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write us your wants.
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.
Prince Hadria at head of herd. He has 26 A. R. O. sisters, 21 brothers and several daughters. Extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams. Farm near town.
W. E. BENTLEY, Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, 25 high grade Holstein Dairy Cows, all young, good size and well marked. Not registered, but best to be had in the state at prices asked. A few young bulls coming one year old. Independent Creamery, Council Grove, 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.

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 my 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 Choice, 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

The GUERNSEY Sire
will increase the value of every animal in your herd. Write for facts.
GUERNSEY
CATTLE 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. C. L. Harboure, 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, Blain County, Oklahoma.

SHORTHORN CATTLE**Pearl Shorthorn Herd**

Good strong young bulls ranging from 4 to 11 months old. Red or roans of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Herd located at Pearl, Dickinson County. Can ship over Missouri Pacific, U. P., Rock Island or Santa Fe. Address mail to Abilene, Kan.

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.

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.
G. A. LAUDE & SONS, ROSE, KANSAS.

TENNEHOLMS SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 2325681 and Col. Hampton 358988, 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.
E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Choice individuals, sired by Lord Barmpton, out of fine richly-bred dams. Ready for service. These bulls are bargains.
C. E. OLSON
Solomon Rapids, Mitchell County, Kansas.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

Offers two choice bulls, one red, one roan, 14 and 16 months old. Ten head cows from 3 to 5 years old. Prices reasonable.
HARRY T. FORBES, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

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

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—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.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

T. J. Blake's Shorthorns

For Sale—Two richly-bred Scotch show bulls, one white and one roan. If you are looking for something extra, write.
T. J. BLAKE, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—MARCH BULL CALF.
Nice red, growthy, strong bone, good doer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100.
JEWELL BROS., 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 3/4 pounds butter sold 1911. No calf tasted skim milk. Infant male calves. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR POULTRY breeders' printing elsewhere in these columns

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS**Crystal Herd O. I. C's**

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. 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.

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.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

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

BENEFER JERSEY CATTLE.

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by Cleora'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**RED POLLED CATTLE**

For Sale—A choice lot of registered cows, bulls and heifers. Several herd headers.
HALOREN & GAMBILL,
Ottawa, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. FOULTON,
Medora, Kan.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE

AND PERCHERON HORSES
Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

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 11372. Six extra choice coming yearling bulls for sale.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Mr. Frank D. Tomson, who has been actively connected with the agricultural press for the past fifteen years—most of this time with the Breeders' Gazette—has lately become a part of the Woods Bros. Silo & Manufacturing Company and has taken the position of sales manager. He will move to Lincoln, Neb., and make his home there.

The Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb., have been in business thirty years, and are now out with their thirty-first annual catalog. It contains a select list of fruit and shade trees, forest tree seedlings, berries, roses, ornamental shrubs, garden roots and flowering plants and bulbs. It also gives valuable "Instructions to Planters" and "Directions for Spraying." With each catalog the company is sending out a due bill, good for 25 cents on any order of nursery stock amounting to \$1.00 or more. Write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS**ERHART 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," "Chief Price Again," and "Podendorf's Chief Price Again." Immured. Priced right.
A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, 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 shipping stock.
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 DUROCS

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, Sr., 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 HERD

Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

CLARK'S EXTRA BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

Choice spring boars for sale by a grandson of the noted A Wonder. Also bred gilts and fall pigs.
L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

MULE FOOT HOGS**Graff's Mule Foot Hogs**

For Sale. Extra herd boar. August-September boars, choice bred gilts.
ERNEST E. GRAFF, ROSENDALE, MO.

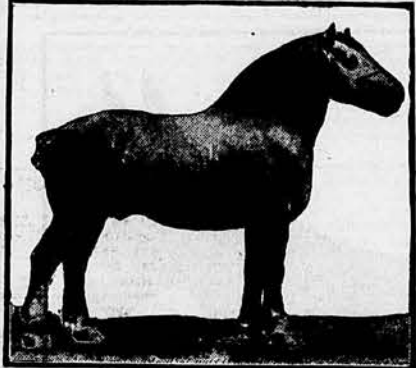
Don't fail to read Kansas Farmer Classified Advertising Page. It is filled with bargains every week.

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, 1,960 to 2,260. 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. The kind of jacks all are looking for. Large-boned, black mammoth Tennessee and Kentucky jacks, 2 to 6 years old, guaranteed and priced to sell. All broken and prompt servers. Reference, banks of Lawrence. Forty miles west of Kansas City, on U. P. and Santa Fe.

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 2,000, 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.

STANDARD BOOKS FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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 to 1,200, \$1,000 each, no trades. 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 1 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.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 24, 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 growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50.

SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for 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.

R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Bunceton, Missouri.

LAFE BURGER LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Wellington - - - Kansas.

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

FIELD NOTES

M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb., has a choice lot of Durocs of both sexes to sell. He is offering pairs and trios at prices that should be a great inducement to beginners. Mr. Hendricks has the best blood lines of the breed in his herd. Look up his card and write him. He guarantees description of stock.

Last Call for Watt & Son's Sale. This will be the last call for Watt & Son's sale at Green City, Mo., March 10. This will be one of the best offerings of big-type sows ever sold in Missouri. It will include some of the best sows in their herd, including the daughters of Long Surprise and out of Ruby's Giantess, Miss Pfander (a choice sow from Pfander & Son's herd), Crescent Lady 2d and Lady Dude from L. R. McClarnon's herd, Big Annie from J. O. James' herd, and others from the best big-type herds now in existence. This offering will interest breeders.

A New Silo Booklet. A very interesting and instructive piece of literature has been issued by the Columbian Steel Tank Company of Kansas City, Missouri, in the form of a silo catalog. This booklet deals with galvanized metal construction of silos and illustrates the features of the Columbian Metal Silo in a very logical and convincing way. The pages contain some valuable information on the subject of preservation of good silage and the feeding value of this economical and nutritious feed. It contains several articles by eminent authorities as well as experiments in feeding silage. The booklet is well illustrated throughout and contains convincing letters from stock raisers and dairymen who had experience with metal silos.

J. R. Cline Sale Averages \$41.00. The Poland China sale of J. R. Cline, of Iowa, was pulled off as advertised, but owing to a continual downpour of rain during the entire day a number of farmers failed to attend. The top of the sale was \$100, paid by Mr. Frazier, of Drexel, Mo. Mr. Frazier was a strong supporter to the sale, and also bought No. 5 at \$80. A. C. Carpenter, of Iowa, was a good bidder and bought No. 2 at \$40 and a number of others at various prices. C. L. Branic, of Hiawatha, Kan., topped the gilt sale and was a good support to the sale. Dietrich & Spaulding of Richmond, Kan., were good bidders and bought some of the good ones. Considering the extreme inclemency of the weather the sale was pronounced a good one and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Cline. We omit report in full.

Last Call for Roan's Jack Sale. This will be the last call for G. C. Roan's great jack and jennet sale to be held at LaPlata, Mo., March 9. The offering in this sale is a combination of the sale herds of Mr. Roan's Clover Leaf Valley jack farm and the entire sale herd of L. M. Monces & Sons of Limestone Valley Jack Farm. Mr. Roan purchased the Monces sale herd and the right to their sale date. The jacks and jennets that go in the sale are a select lot and this will be the greatest sale that will be held this year. Write at once for catalog and arrange to attend this sale. There will be more herd headers sold that day than were ever sold in one offering before.

A. R. O. Holstein Bulls. This week we start advertising for W. E. Bentley, proprietor of the Golden Belt Holstein herd, located at Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Bentley has one of the very best Holstein herds to be found in the West. His herd bull, Prince Hadria, is one of the best bred butter bulls to be found in the state. He already has a number of daughters in the advanced registry and 26 of his sisters and 21 brothers have already qualified and have been admitted to this registry. About half of the cows in the herd are A. R. O. cows. They have a lot of size and are great producers. The entire herd is now on test; that is, that part of it that have not already qualified. Some of these cows have already made records of 600 pounds of butter in one year with second calf. Mr. Bentley offers for sale choice young bulls ready for service sired by the herd bull mentioned and out of 600-pound cows. His prices are very reasonable for such excellent individuals. Write for full information and mention this paper.

W. Z. Baker & Son Average \$42.50. The Poland China sale of W. Z. Baker at Rich Hill, Mo., was held as advertised. The offering was presented in good condition and had it not been one of the most severe snowstorms of the season the prices would have ranged much higher. The top price of the sale was paid for No. 24, which went to John Blain, Lebanon, Ind. A number of breeders from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma bought liberally. Of the 52 sold number were small summer and fall pigs. The 40 head of sows and gilts averaged \$42.50. Following is a report of all selling for \$35 or more:

1—Page Dryer, Seneca, Kan.	\$55.00
2—W. A. Baker, Scott City, Kan.	50.00
3—Ed Sheeky, Hume, Mo.	55.00
4—Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	61.00
5—Mr. Lale, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
6—Dean Carterberry, Butler, Mo.	60.00
12 1/2—H. P. Robison, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
14—John Jayne, Big Heart, Okla.	50.00
16—C. A. Lamine, Rich Hill, Mo.	41.00
17—Ed Frazier, Drexel, Mo.	78.00
19—E. W. Hall, Hoyt, Kan.	36.00
21—A. J. Wade, Onyx, Okla.	75.00
22—A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.	46.00
24—John Blain, Lebanon, Ind.	36.00
25—P. Dryden,	45.00
26—E. W. Hall,	45.00
29—John Argenbright,	40.00
30—S. N. Isen, Butler, Mo.	35.00
31—Joe Young, Richards, Mo.	40.00
37—Dean Carterberry,	41.00
38—A. F. Grimes, Greenwood, Mo.	35.00
39—W. A. Baker & Son,	42.00
50—W. W. Sheperton, Rich Hill, Mo.	50.00
54—H. P. Robison,	35.00
66—W. W. Sheperton,	60.00

George Greenmiller & Son, Pomona, Kan., owners of the Coburn herd of Red Polled cattle, write us that they have on hand ready for sale a dozen head of young bulls ranging in age from six to eight months. They have also on hand a few good cows and heifers for sale. This firm have also specialized in the growing of high-class Percheron horses as well as cattle. They have on hand a number of good young stallions coming two and three years old. These young horses are all blacks and weigh from 1,800 to 1,900 pounds in ordinary flesh. Among them is a young stallion, winning first prize in the yearling class at the Topeka fair last fall and also the championship in the class under three years old bred and owned by exhibitor. They report that this stallion has spread out and developed remarkably since he was shown at the fair, and from all indications will make a great horse. These horses are being priced at farmers' prices. Write Greenmiller & Son for description, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE 20 Yearling Duroc Gilts

Will weigh from 260 to 280 pounds, sired by Model Duroc and out of my best herd sows. They are bred to a son of Graduate Col. to farrow April 1. Price, \$35.00. First order gets choice.

CHARLES STITH
Eureka - - - Kansas

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.

WALNUT GROVE DUROCS. Thirty days' special prices. Trio 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.

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, Falls City, Nebraska.

Summer and Fall Boars

Durocs, best breeding. Bred sow sale March 18.

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

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

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

QUIVERA HERD DUROC JERSEYS. Now receiving orders for spring pigs. A fine offering of bred gilts by about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell.

E. G. MUNSSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

Don't fail to read KANSAS FARMER Classified advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.

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

J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, 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.

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.

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 CARTER, 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.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15. Bred Gilts, \$25.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE. Have a few 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 Earlander. Fall pigs, either sex, by Medora John and Hillwood Jack.

F. C. WITTOREFF, Medora, - - - Kansas.

Registered Hampshire Hogs

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

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

Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

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

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 HAYES, Hiawatha, Ks.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.

FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

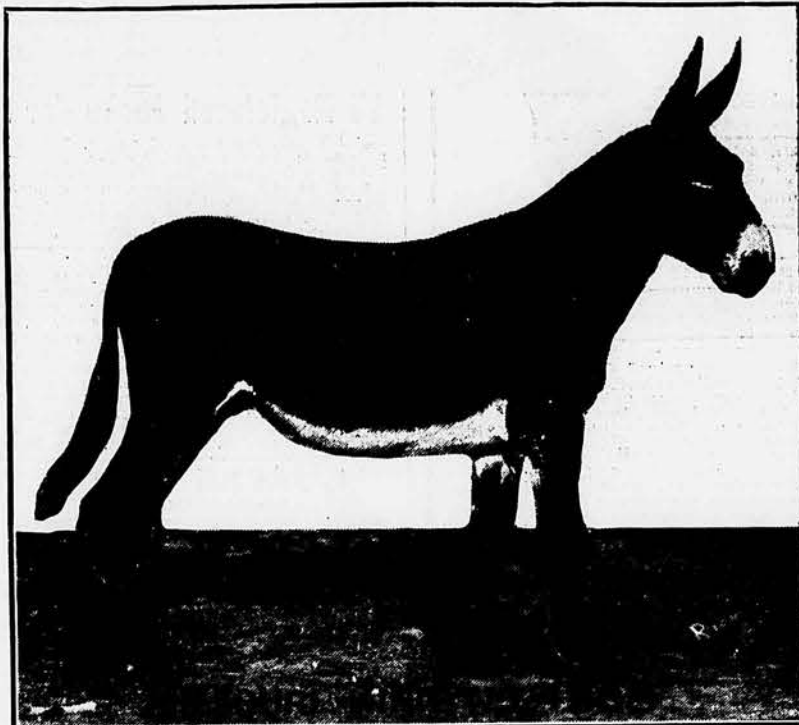
THE GREATEST SALE

BOTH IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF
JACKS AND JENNETS

TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES DURING
THE YEAR 1914, WILL TAKE PLACE AT MY

CLOVER LEAF VALLEY JACK FARM MARCH 9

LARGEST SALE PAVILION FOR THIS KIND OF STOCK IN THE WORLD.



Having purchased the entire sales herd of L. M. Monsees & Sons of the Limestone Valley Jack Farm, and the right to their sale dates for the year 1914, I will sell the combined products of these two great farms.

I have in this sale more jacks that are fit to head any herd of jennets than was ever in one sale in America. Write at once for the greatest jack and jennet catalog ever published, giving the photograph of each jack taken from life on the 2d day of January, 1914, with his breeding.

G. C. ROAN, Macon Co. LA PLATA, MO.

POLAND CHINAS, CATTLE HORSES - MULES - SEED CORN

The biggest public sale event of the season, at farm six miles from Leavenworth, Kansas,

**250 - PURE BRED POLAND CHINA HOGS - 250
On Wednesday, March 11, 1914**

Seventy-five of them registered. Every noted big strain represented. Stock from the most noted herds. J. O. James, Lawson, and other Iowa breeders.



CARLOAD OF BABY BEEF.

BIG LOT OF HORSES AND MULES.

TWO CARLOADS OF COWS—Calves at Foot and Heavy Springers.

2,000 bushels 1912 pure seed corn—Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, and Golden Beauty varieties.

Dinner at noon. Write for further information to

JOSEPH H. ORR, Leavenworth, Kas.

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.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

CHERRYVALE ANGUS FARM

For Sale—Six choice young bulls, in age from 6 to 23 months, mostly sired by Black Clay. Very best families represented in the herd. Reasonable prices. Visitors welcome.
J. W. TAYLOR, Clay Center, Kansas.

GIFFORD'S SHORTHORNS

Four choice red Shorthorn bulls, nice thick-fleshed fellows, sired by Golden Amaranth, out of cows from our old standard families. One is a pure Scotch Butterfly. From 12 to 14 months old, and all are good size for their age.

F. M. GIFFORD, Wakefield, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Seventy Head of Bred Sows and Gilts.

We wish to call your attention to the Poland China sale and fine offering of bred sows and gilts that Mr. Bert Harriman, of Pilot Grove, Mo., will sell on March 7. A number are sired by Mount Vernon Hadley and bred to Mount Vernon King by Long King. Mr. Harriman has built up the reputation of raising and growing big hogs. He has the big kind and grows them big. Every sow in the sale is the big-type kind. Please read half page ad and come to the sale. Don't wait for a catalog, but come to the sale. You will find the real big kind. They are the long, broad kind with arched backs, fine hams, big bone and all the quality and style you would want in a big smooth Poland China. Remember the date is March and the sale at Pilot Grove, Mo., on M. K. & T. Railway.

Shorthorn Bulls.

F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kan., starts a card this week offering for sale four bulls in age from 12 to 14 months. They are all reds and of the good blocky kind, sired by the Scotch bull, Golden Amaranth. One of the young bulls is a Scotch Butterfly. They are out of good cows that are descended from old standard family cows that made the Gifford Shorthorns famous for many years. The young bulls are of good size for their age and are in good flesh for use. Mr. Gifford is pricing them low for the kind in order to close them out quickly.

Orr's Big Clean-Up Sale.

At his farm six miles from Leavenworth on March 11, Joseph H. Orr will make one of the biggest public sales ever held in his part of the state. Two hundred and fifty head of Poland China hogs will be sold, 70 of which are registered or eligible and representatives of some of the most noted hogs of the breed. Mr. Orr has spent a great deal of time and money in visiting the best herds in this and adjoining states and securing the very best big-type breeding. Among them are hogs from the herds of J. O. James, Lawson, and other noted Iowa herds. Those attending this sale will have a chance to buy as good as the breed affords. Included in this sale will be a carload of choice baby beefs, probably the first carload of baby beefs ever sold at a farm sale in Kansas. Two carloads of cows are included, some of them now having calves at foot and others heavy in calf; a big lot of horses and mules of different ages and 2,000 bushels of 1912 seed corn of the best known varieties, such as Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and Golden Beauty. Mr. Orr does things on a big scale, and a few dollars one way or the other makes but little difference to him. A big dinner will be served at noon and every one present will be made welcome, either as a visitor or buyer.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Bruce Saunders
President



Devere Rafter
Secretary

SHORTHORNS.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

POLLED DURHAMS.

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

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also 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.

SEGIST & 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 always welcome. **DAVID COLEMAN & SONS**, Denison, Kan.

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

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM—Home of "Inclusus," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-months-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.

Linscott Jerseys. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, helpers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. **R. J. LINSKOTT**, 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 AA. 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 helpers, 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 96. 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.

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 consignment 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.

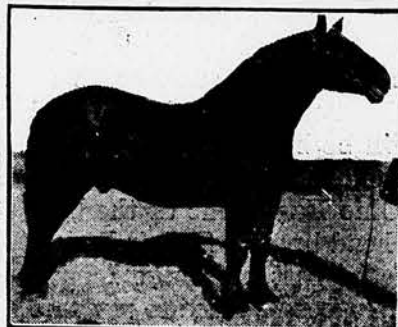
L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.
Importer and Breeder



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

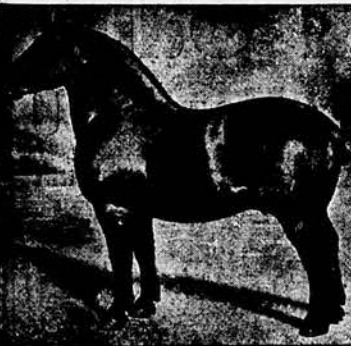
We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2's to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and a bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas.**



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.



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 Herford 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.

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, Charlton, Iowa.**



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

TWO DAYS DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

OTEY'S SENSATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION DUROC SOW SALE

Winfield, Kansas, March 11, 1914

Is to Be "RED LETTER DAY" in Duroc History in the Southwest States.

Eight great fall yearling gilts weighing 400 each and better, smooth as an apple, bred to Good Enuff Again King 35203, the sensational grand champion, the boar that has as much royal blood as any living Duroc; the boar that never took "second place," and justly entitled to the name, "King of the Durocs."

Several good tried sows and gilts sired by other great boars bred to him.

Ten fall yearlings and twenty great spring gilts sired by the grand champion and bred to Crimson Wonder 4th, second prize winner, and was



picked by many for grand champion, although he was but 13 months old when shown. This is the GOOD ENUFF-CRIMSON WONDER CROSS that has made Otey's Durocs famous throughout the Southwest. It is the cross that made boars 5 and 6 months old sell for perhaps the highest average price in the Southwest in 1913. It is the cross that is destined to make Duroc history in the Southwest.

Four gilts sired by Crimson Wonder 4th, out of dams by Good Enuff Again King, and bred to Otey's Dream, the one young boar that we are willing to attach our name to.

Never before have farmers and the most progressive breeders had such an opportunity to buy the best at their own prices. Send for our great catalog.

W. W. OTEY & SONS - - - - - Winfield, Kansas
"The Men With the Guarantee."

ROYAL SCION FARM'S Great Graduate Col. BRED SOW SALE

Winfield, Kansas, March 12

The Greatest Offering of Tried Sows,
Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts to be
Sold in Kansas

All sired by or bred to my famous boar, Graduate Col., champion sire of the breed. Others sired by Col. Scion, Missouri Wonder, Vernon Lad, Crimson Scion and other great sires. Dams of such great sires as Prince of Cols., Col. Scion, M. C.'s Pride, Kan't Be Beat, Crimson Wonder III, Belle's High Notcher, and others of equal merit bred to Graduate Col. and Col. Scion, a son of Chief's Col. and Helen's Duchess. Write for catalog.

G. C. NORMAN
Winfield, Kansas

H. L. Inglehart, Auctioneer.

O. W. Devine Will Represent Kansas Farmer at This Sale.

Otey's Sale March 11.

Drybread's Sale March 13.

Grand Champion Duroc Bred Sow Sale

At

Elk City, Kansas
Fri., March 13, 1914

Twenty fall yearling sows sired by the grand champion, B. & C.'s Col. Twenty-five spring gilts sired by Model Top, a grand champion boar. Five tried sows by such boars as Buddy K. 4th, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, McNeil's Model and other great boars. Thirty head will be bred to Perfect Col., the grand champion of Ohio and one of the best boars I ever owned. Ten head will be bred to Ohio Eagle, one of the best breeding sons of Ohio Chief. Ten head bred to S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K. 4th. This is one of the best offerings I have ever sold, and I invite all lovers of Durocs to come to my sale and be their own judge.

Every Hog Immunized and Inspected

Send for catalog and arrange to come. Free conveyance to farm. If you cannot come, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

SAM DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert, Col. Inglehart, and Col. J. A. Howell.

Pioneer Stock Farm--Big Type Poland China Sale!

Danville, Kan., Tuesday, March 10

52 25 Tried Sows
25 Yearling and Spring Gilts
2 Boars, the Herd Header Kind **52**

These sows and gilts are by such sires as Giant Expansion, Lou Expansion, Blue Valley Price, Blue Valley Hutch, Blue Valley Quality and other excellent large-type sires. Most of these tried sows are now safe in pig to

SMUGGLER, Three Times Grand CHAMPION

at Hutchinson State Fair and the only hog that defeated the grand champion, Columbus, in 1912. The others are bred, some of them to a splendid son of Big Orange, others to a son of Revenue Chief, and to two sons of Chief Price Again. These two are out of Logan Surprise 3d, one of the largest and best sows of Kansas. Practically all of the above mentioned sires are in or close to the 1,000-pound class.

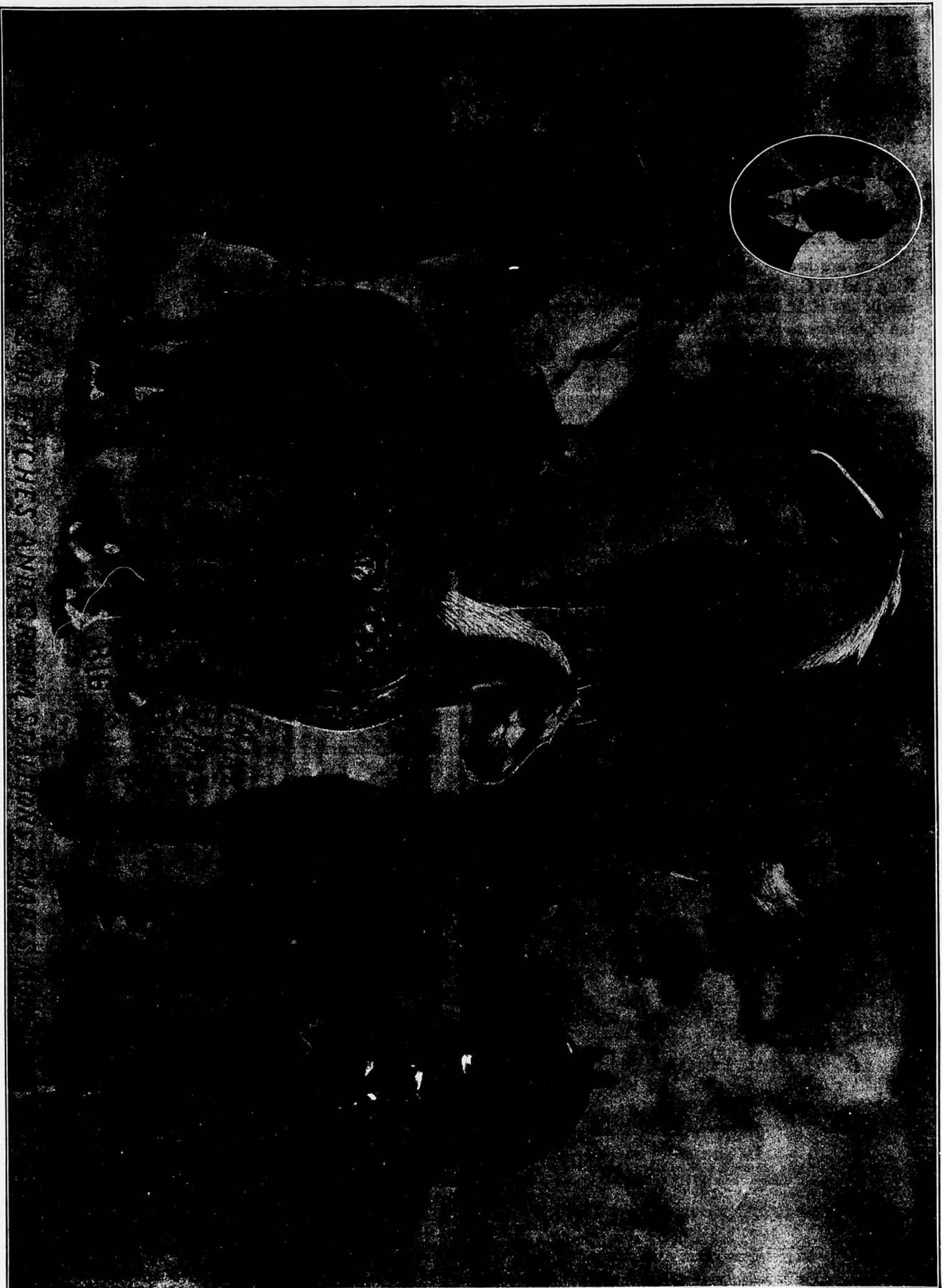
The Pioneer Herd won last year more prizes at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs than any other large-type herd. You will find here the blood that counts both for size and quality.

DO NOT MISS this opportunity for Poland China breeding stock. Entire herd immune. Sale rain or shine. Write today for catalog, and mention Kansas Farmer.

OLIVIER & SONS
Danville, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS: COLS. J. D. SNYDER and LAKE BURGER.

Uncle Hyrum:—"Take up, 1914 is the year of prosperity for the 'big crops' for the 'early bird' and 'muskrat.' The 'currency bill' means 'easy money,' 'prosperity and big profits.' Big, fat draft horses, fat cattle and porkers are scarce and highest priced in '50 years.' Get into the 'money game.' Breed big classy 'draft horses.' Only 800 stallions imported in 1913 (2,600 in 1912). 'Kicky Boy.' Make hay while the stallions are cheap. Buy the big classy stallions and mares of yours, who only sell the mares of others for kind." He and his horses agreed to sell the mares of others for kind. He and his horses agreed to sell the mares of others for kind. He and his horses agreed to sell the mares of others for kind.



FRANK LAMS AND LAMS' BIG 6—THEY ARE MODELS OF 60 IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED STALLIONS AND MARES—WEIGHT 1,750 TO 2,400 POUNDS. "LAMS' KIND," "TOPNOCHERS"—MUST BE SOLD AT \$1,000.00 AND \$1,400.00 (FEW LITTLE HIGHER)—BIG BARGAINS. HOME OF "BIG DRAFTERS." LAMS IS STIRRING UP THE ANIMALS IN "LOW PRICES" FOR "HUNDINGERS."

POLAND - CHINAS

AT AUCTION

At My Farm 1 Mile South
of Pilot Grove, Missouri

Saturday, March 7, 1914

70 - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 70

Of the kind that has made money
for me and will make it for you.

This is the best lot of Big-Type Sows and Gilts I
have ever offered for sale. Mt. Vernon Hadley, Mt.
Vernon King, Big Designer, Pilot Defender and Harri-
man Look are the sires represented.

They are bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley, Mt. Vernon
King and A. C. Wonder. Do not miss a chance to buy
one of the right kind, bred right and have been fed in
the right way to produce a large litter.

Eight tried Young Sows, thirty-five Fall Gilts and
twenty-seven Spring Gilts.



BILLY SALLY 302258

BERT HARRIMAN, Pilot Grove, Mo.

Don't wait for catalog, but come, or send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.
Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Bumpas, Jones, Ross and Hammond.

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 trans-
portation 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 40
as They Grow

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.