

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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**T**HE old hen still lives! Drouths cannot dry her up nor floods drown her. The calamities of others, prove blessings to her. The farmers' pests, grasshoppers and bugs, she turns into a product that pays his grocery bills. A product that is the quintessence of delicacies, as well as one of the main staples in the sustenance of man.

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All hail! The hen; The helpful hen;  
Both rich and poor, All hail! Amen.

*Thomas Owen*

*"All Hail! The Hen; The Helpful Hen;  
Both Rich and Poor, All Hail! Amen"*



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**TREND OF THE MARKETS**

*Trade Prospects in Live Stock, Grain and Hay—Exclusively For Kansas Farmer*

**T**HIS week KANSAS FARMER adds this feature to its already complete list of strong, straight talk on farm and live stock matters. This feature is prepared expressly for us. It appears in no other paper. The "Trend of the Markets" articles will set forth the trade prospects in cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, hay, grain, etc., and are written from daily contact with dealers in and from observations on the Kansas City market. A market report as printed in the daily papers is of no value in a weekly, and such markets the farmer gets through his daily. The market outlook, or possibilities, such as the "Trend of the Markets" articles will contain, will enable the farmer to govern his buying, selling, planting, etc., if he will, by as accurate forecast as is possible to obtain.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

**R**ECENT declines in the hog market ought not to fease holders of thin hogs. Farmers should not overlook the fact that October is almost invariably a month of declines in hog prices. During the last 20 years hogs advanced only once in October on the Kansas City market. In October, 1912, the Kansas City market opened with the bulk of sales at \$8.40 to \$8.70 and closed with the bulk at \$7.40 to \$7.70, declining \$1 per hundredweight. The action of the market the last three weeks indicates that the present month will strengthen the position of October as a period of receding prices for hogs. Kansas City prices are now lower than at any time since last February, and packers are still bearish. However, the prices being paid—around the \$8 mark—are unusually high for October. But the cost of corn, alfalfa and other feeds is also unusually high.

Why October is a bearish month in hogs is easily explained. October marks the beginning of the large fall runs of hogs and also precedes the opening of the winter packing season, which is a period of accumulation in provisions. The big packers who are the dominating factors in trade like to start accumulating stocks with prices as low as possible. And later in the season, when they have large stocks of hog products on hand, the packers become mighty friendly to hog sellers, boosting prices at the stock yards readily so as to enhance the value of the products stored away. Of course, the higher the selling prices when the accumulations are unloaded, the greater the packers' profits. It follows, then, that, barring extraordinary, unforeseen developments, higher hog prices may be expected after the close of the winter packing season, March 1, if not earlier.

Only a prophet can predict how high the market will advance next spring and summer, but prospects are bullish. Some of the most conservative students of conditions in the hog industry expect to witness sales of top hogs at \$10, anyway, in Kansas City during the first six months of 1914.

A feature of the present hog market which promises to play a very important part in determining the future course of prices is the enormous marketing of pigs and thin porkers at Kansas City, Chicago, and other leading points. True, hog receipts are running in excess of last year—the heavy marketings are at the expense of future supplies. At Kansas City, for instance, the average weights of all the hogs being received is between 185 and 190 pounds. The average at this time last year was nearly 200 pounds, and the average in October, 1911, following the drouth of the preceding summer, was 186 pounds.

At Sioux City, Iowa, which is a reliable barometer of conditions in one of the most extensive producing regions, the average weight of hogs received last month was 238 pounds, or 17 pounds lighter than in 1912. As the receipts at the Iowa packing point are from 60 to 100 per cent larger than a year ago, the average weight there reflects unloading of pigs and other thin hogs. This unloading is due in part to the fact that cholera is more prevalent in Iowa than in a long time. Cholera is also serious in Illinois and Minnesota. Therefore, although Iowa and Illinois are harvesting comparatively fair corn crops, they may finish less than a normal number of hogs. In this connection it is well to note that Iowa and Illinois rank first and second, respectively, among the states of the country as hog producers.

Fortunately, hogs are healthier in Kansas than for some years, the receipts at Kansas City showing very little evidence of cholera. "Hogs are coming to Kansas City in better health than in years at this time," said a well informed salesman at Kansas City to

the writer. "I believe credit for this is due, to a degree, to the wide use of anti-cholera serum."

To judge from the trend of the market, weights of hogs will continue under the average of a year ago for months yet, as corn is very high. In the winter following the 1901 drouth in Kansas, the average weight of hogs at Kansas City fell to 172 pounds, the lightest on record at that market. The lightness of the arrivals is a bullish item, for it means that the porkers will yield less meat and less lard per head than last year. The preponderance of light weights will also tend to increase the premium paid for heavy hogs. Another strengthening feature is the probability that both beef and mutton will command high prices. At least, prices will have to be high to enable feeders to net a profit from high-priced feeding animals and expensive feed.

Perhaps the most important unfavorable influence is the present probability of a diminution in industrial fields in the coming year. Labor may be less prosperous than in the past year, but that is uncertain. Consumptive demand may be heavy in comparison with the hog supply in the face of this.

**OPTIMISM IN CATTLE TRADE.**

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has announced that the Bureau of Animal Industry will inspect foreign importations of meat under the new tariff law as rigidly as the domestic product is inspected. This is only fair. The new tariff permits meat imports to the United States duty free. The old law taxed meats 1 1/2 cents per pound. Whether Argentine, the world's leading meat exporter, or Australasia, the world's leading mutton exporter, will send large quantities to the United States remains to be seen. Armour and Swift are interested in plants in Argentine and Australasia. Sulzberger & Sons have arranged to build plants in Brazil and Uruguay. Perhaps they will see that meat shipments from South America and the Antipodes are not diverted to the United States.

Feeders and breeders certainly manifest no fear of foreign imports. Despite very high feed prices, they are paying unprecedented figures for stocker and feeder cattle. Kansas City has been sending out 33,000 to 45,000 head of stockers and feeders weekly since August, most of them going to the East. The stocker and feeder cattle shipments from Kansas City since August 1 aggregate approximately 397,000 head, against 271,000 in the corresponding time in 1912. Stocker and feeder cattle sold up to 8.65 in Kansas City last week, compared with a top a year ago of \$7.65. At the American Royal's annual public sale in Kansas City recently held, 46 Herefords sold for an average of \$388.26, the highest Hereford average on record there. The average at the 1912 Hereford sale was \$303.87. The preceding high mark on Herefords at Kansas City was paid in 1900, when 98 head averaged \$339.09.

If feeders and breeders feared tariff revision they would not pay such prices. Let's hope the optimism of breeders and feeders is well founded.

**"Comin' Through the Rye."**

Probably very few persons understand the expression, "Comin' Through the Rye." There is in Scotland a small stream called the Rye. The girls forded it going to church, school and to market, and as the water was a foot or two deep they had to hold their skirts up. The boys would meet them in mid-stream and kiss them without any difficulty, as the girls couldn't drop their skirts to make any resistance. That's what the poet meant when he wrote, "Comin' Through the Rye," but most people think he meant a field of rye.

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# KANSAS FARMER

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

Published weekly at 525 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.  
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### CORN AND BEEF FARMER.

We have always believed that there was much for the Kansas farmer to learn from farmers of the eastern states. We have thought that the western farmer could well afford to learn the lesson of economy as taught by the farmers of Indiana, Ohio and farther east. We have heard many easterners say on the occasion of their visits to Kansas that the average Kansas farmer wastes as much as the eastern farmer grows. On the other hand, we believe that in many respects the Kansas farmer can give the eastern farmer many lessons of value to him. Thus it has been ever. It is always possible for one man to learn something from his neighbor.

Not long since we were interested in a talk with E. K. Slater of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, a man we have long known and who is a thorough dairyman. Slater was telling us about his frequent business visits into Indiana and Illinois. The counties in which he travels are those which have the reputation of being the best all-around agricultural communities of their respective states. The principal business of the farmers in these counties has been that of growing corn and feeding cattle, the entire corn crop being driven to market each year on four legs in the form of the fattened steer.

In the past these farmers have not grown their own feeders. They have been buying feeders on the Chicago market. The price of feeders has each year been getting higher and higher. This, because of the scarcity. Slater says that within the past year or two these farmers have begun to realize that they must grow their own steers, and many of them have figured that with the silo they will have no trouble in growing their feeders for less than they now have to pay for them. He says that the farm land in the several vicinities to which he has reference cannot be purchased for less than \$200 per acre, and since there is no waste land they cannot afford pastures. They figure that in growing their own steers, with a sufficient number of silos, they can feed silage the year around. He says furthermore that these same farmers propose to milk the cows which it is necessary for them to keep to produce the feeders needed.

In these localities the methods and attitude of the farmer relative to live stock and general farming has been most marked. The inquiry from these men now is with reference to the kind of cows they should keep to make milking profitable and at the same time produce a steer which will take on fat rapidly and produce beef of such quality as will bring a good price. While Slater, as above stated, is a thorough dairyman and his preference has always been for the special-purpose dairy cow on those farms on which cows are to be kept for milk, he now feels that farmers under such conditions as prevail in these localities of Indiana and Illinois must use a general-purpose cow. To the trained dairyman it would seem that a man of such rearing and associations as Mr. Slater was taking a backward step in his dairy training when he even considered the general-purpose animal. However, it is a wise man who in spite of his training can, with unbiased judgment, size up a situation and render a fair and impartial decision in the face of what he heretofore thought to be the best judgment.

Mr. Slater is interested in securing for the creamery for which he works a development of the dairy business in these localities. However he, like the dairyman of broad judgment of today, is compelled to take into consideration the conditions which surround the man who is to do the milking, and Slater believes that on these former corn and beef farms—since the farmer must grow his own feeding stock—that the milking strain of Shorthorn is the cow upon which he must depend, and he has no hesitancy in making this recommendation. The fact is that the changed conditions with reference to the beef situation is causing many a man who has

ized dairyman to revise his opinions when he looks the situation squarely in the face and considers the milking of cows from the standpoint of general farm operations.

The editor of KANSAS FARMER has always believed and still believes that the man owning a 160-acre farm who has the ability necessary to properly handle a herd of special-purpose dairy cattle can make more money from such farm with such cattle than can be made with or from any other kind of cattle. Be it understood that we do not have much confidence in the farmer's ability to make his farm return a maximum of income by giving his whole attention to a herd of high-class dairy cows, but that the most profitable farm organization is a matter of correlating the several almost inseparable farm industries into a well-balanced farm organization involving the growth of young stock from the dairy, the pigs necessary to consume the skim milk, the rearing of colts and poultry and the growing of the feed necessary for all. The value of the offspring from the dairy herd, while not marketed for beef, exceeds the value of beef as breeding and milking animals. There is abundant opportunity for the western farmer—as well as the eastern farmer of which Mr. Slater speaks—to make more money from special-purpose dairy cows, selling their offspring as milkers or breeders, than there is in the production of beef. However, we realize that the long-time corn grower and beef feeder cannot be induced to change his business and his methods, and we confidently believe that for such a cow of Shorthorn tendencies, selected for her milking qualities, will prove profitable as a milker and that while the offspring may not produce beef of the highest quality at a minimum cost, nevertheless the offspring will be of such beef quality as will return to the grower and feeder a good profit.

The scarcity of beef animals is well known. The beef of the future must come from the small farm. It can no longer come from the ranges. With the scarcity of beef animals has come higher prices for beef, and this is encouraging to the farmer who must produce beef under intensified farm conditions. In our judgment the change in the beef situation is such as justifies a greater consideration for the so-called general-purpose cow than we have before given her in the history of the United States.

Whether our farmers use special-purpose dairy cattle or whether they use the general-purpose animal will depend upon the training and the disposition of the man who does the work. For ourselves, we would take the special-purpose dairy cow, believing that there is greater economy and greater profit in the milking and feeding of a cow which will produce 400 pounds of butter fat per year than there is in the milking and feeding of the cow which will produce only 200 pounds. If we were breeding and feeding the dairy herd we would guarantee that the offspring at the same age would sell in breeding or milking condition for as much money as the best meat-producing animal would bring for beef at the stock yards, and the cost of production would be no higher.

While men are created equal, they are not created with the same likes. One class of men will succeed along the line suggested by Slater for the Indiana and Illinois farmer, while another class—possibly smaller in number, however—will succeed along the lines of the editor's personal preference.

"The calculation of a balanced ration is an exact science, but the feeding of it is not." This statement comes from the Pennsylvania College of Agriculture and makes a wise and just distinction. Science has been able to compute the relative proportion of each of the several nutrients needed by the milk cow according to her production, or for the beef steer, or the hog, in the several stages of his fattening. However, science has not been able to say just how much of the feed the cow, the steer or the hog

should be given. Every good feeder knows the necessity for judgment and discernment in the feeding of any ration. It is for this reason that the feeding of a herd of dairy cows should be done on an individual basis rather than on a herd basis. Some dairy cows are hearty eaters; others are not. Some go off their feed much more quickly than do others, and while the two cows should be fed a ration composed of the same proportion of protein and carbohydrates, the two cows when fed in the same way or the same quantities do not produce equal results. The judgment of the feeder is as important as the quality and combination of the feed.

### BUG WAR COMING.

The 1913-14 chinch bug war was begun in Kansas on October 11. On that date every farmer's institute in the eastern half of Kansas discussed ways and means of organization for chinch bug extermination. There was no need of discussing the methods of destruction, because these have been well established by the Kansas Agricultural College. The way to do the work has been fully set forth in the thousands of booklets placed in the hands of institute members by the college. The demand for these pamphlets exceeded the expectation by no less than 10,000 copies, and this additional number was supplied. The demand came from institute officers, from school boards, county bankers' associations, A. H. T. A. organizations, county farm demonstration agents and from individual farmers. This, alone, shows the wide interest in chinch bug destruction.

It is certain that those counties which have demonstration agents will organize a burning and cleaning-up campaign. These will be Harvey, Allen, Labette, Cowley, Montgomery, and Leavenworth. The district demonstration agents will no doubt organize Cherokee, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford and Bourbon. In each of these counties the leader is on the ground and organization is certain. In addition to these counties it is almost certain that other counties will take up the work.

The fight against chinch bugs in localities here and there has been so successful as to warrant the acceptance of the methods of extermination recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College. What the college has learned about the chinch bug and how to put him out of business is one of the big accomplishments of that institution for the farmers' benefit. It is our duty, as farmers, to put these methods into practice and cut off the tribute annually paid the chinch bug.

### HOPKINS LEAVES ILLINOIS.

It will perhaps be remembered by KANSAS FARMER readers that the Southern Settlement and Development Organization which has for its purpose the development of agriculture through the southern states, attempted to steal President Waters away from the Kansas Agricultural College last summer. President Waters, however, after carefully investigating, decided to stay with Kansas and continue his work of making the Agricultural College of this state the greatest of its kind in the world.

This organization has just made the announcement that they have finally secured the services of Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois University to fill this position. Professor Hopkins has for many years been professor of agronomy in the Illinois University and has become best known as one of the leading authorities in the country on the subject of soil fertility. He has succeeded in placing before the farmers in a practical way the results of his laboratory experiments and has done much to make farming in Illinois more profitable. It is reported that he has simply been given a year's leave of absence for his work with the Southern Settlement and Development Organization.

May be you can't learn anything at the farmers' institute. You should attend just the same and give your neighbor the benefit of your views.

### PROFIT GOVERNS PRODUCTION.

We like the sentiment of these lines quoted from a statement of B. T. Gallowsay, assistant secretary of the Federal Department of Agriculture: "If the farmers of the country are assured of a fair profit they will raise beef cattle to supply the demand in this country and export large quantities. The farmer is not in the habit of engaging in the raising of any crop as a philanthropy. The reason there has been a falling off in the supply of cattle and other food animals is simply that the farmer cannot afford to raise them at a loss."

There is much common sense boiled down in these few lines—more than in the hundreds of columns advocating laws to prohibit the slaughter of calves. Unquestionably there are many evils to be corrected in the matter of marketing beef cattle as in the case of marketing other farm products. We have special reference to the belief and we think the pretty well established facts that dealers in certain commodities, if not in the case of all food stuffs, are so far-seeing as to be able to juggle markets and prices in such way as to revert to their advantage and profit. There is no necessity for going into detail regarding this matter at this time. Admitting, however, that the farmer does not obtain a fair proportion of the money which the consumer pays for the products which he buys from the farm, the fact remains, nevertheless, that the farmer can, if he will, produce commodities of a superior quality at a much reduced cost as compared with the present cost.

We have every confidence in the ability of our government to eventually bring about a condition when no organization or set of men will be able to take undue advantage of the farmer. However, until this condition is brought about, it is possible for the farmer to come near doubling the profits on what he normally produces, by a better understanding of his business. There is no reason—absolutely none—why the producer on the farm should not study and practice the same economies in so far as his business is affected as does the manufacturer of automobiles or of boots. We know and can name men who today are producing butter fat at a cost of 25 cents per pound as against other men who are producing it at a cost of 10 cents per pound. It is not because of any advantage that is taken anywhere of the man who is practically wasting his own time and that of his cows in producing 25-cent butter fat, that he is making no profit. The man who can sell butter fat at 30 cents per pound and which costs him 10 cents per pound to produce, is making money. If one man can do it, another man can. It is not alone in the cost of production, either, that the farmer is lame or appears at a disadvantage. There are other respects in which economies to as great an advantage as in production can be accomplished. The improvement of conditions in all lines is a matter of advancement and evolution, and if one class of men forge ahead of another, the class hanging back has only itself to blame.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has just completed its crop estimate as of October 1, 1913. That estimate places this year's yield of Kansas wheat at 86,515,000 bushels. This is about 10 million bushels less than those who have thoroughly canvassed the situation believe Kansas actually produced. The federal department's estimate on the 1912 crop was 91,450,000 bushels. We believe the opinion prevails generally among Kansas wheat growers that we grew more wheat in 1913 than in 1912. The federal report indicates that the total wheat yield of the United States for 1913 was 510 million bushels, or about 110 millions more than the average for the past 10-year period.

Have you planned to give the stock good shelter this winter? A dry bed will make the feed go farther.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

**O**UD subscriber, R. A. G., Morris County, writes: "The crop I am expecting to put into my silo is cane, practically ripe, and kafir about one-third headed. Should these be cut and allowed to cure some before being put into the silo? I am expecting to leave them until a killing frost if that is best."

Our subscriber is inspired to write as above through fear, no doubt, of prussic acid poisoning. The development of prussic acid occurs in all sorghums and in about two hundred other plants when those plants are grown under adverse climatic conditions which result in stunting or checking growth. The conditions of the past summer have been particularly favorable to the development of prussic acid in these forages and it was because of this that a word of caution was printed in KANSAS FARMER on page six of the September 27 issue. At that time it was stated that the veterinarians of the Kansas Agricultural College recommended that if silage was to be made of such stunted crops the forage should first be allowed to cure before being placed in the silo, water then being used to supply the moisture necessary for its preservation as silage. That was written at a time before good rains had fallen generally throughout the state and at a time when the cane and kafir which was to be siloed was likely to be cut in its dwarfed and stunted stage and when in all probability it would contain a sufficient amount of prussic acid to be injurious to stock. This was the condition which warranted the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College to issue the warning.

Heat, dry weather and frost all seem to produce a similar effect on the cane and kafir plants insofar as developing prussic acid is concerned, and the plants are not safe to pasture or for feeding green following these conditions. It is believed, too, that the second crop is more susceptible to the development of poison than is the first crop. This is probably because, as a rule, the second crop is grown under more adverse conditions than the first crop and also because the second crop usually is light and if it is used for feed at all it is pastured and at a time of the year when frosts occur.

It has for years been believed that the hay from cane or kafir which has been stunted and which when green may be poisonous, was not injurious because of some change which removed the poison or at any rate made it harmless. However, within the last year or two there has been an authenticated instance coming from Ness County of prussic acid poisoning resulting from the feeding of cane hay. It is not known whether in siloing of probably poison cane or kafir the silage through chemical change becomes safe and because of the uncertainty it was recommended that the crop be cut and cured and siloed with water. It is our understanding that at the Kansas Experiment Station these questions are being thoroughly investigated but no conclusions have yet been published.

The editor gives it as his opinion that cane and kafir crops, even though checked and stunted in their growth as a result of the summer's dry and hot weather but which have as a result of later rains grown rapidly and have become in every respect normal in growth and appearance, will not, when fed in any form, result in prussic acid poisoning of stock. Our opinion is based on our own experience. In the years past we have grown both cane and kafir under conditions fully as favorable as those prevailing the past season. After the rains came and the crop had grown materially and had taken on a normal appearance, we have fed roughages cut green, to valuable and large consuming dairy cows as well as to young stock, without any ill effects. We find nothing in the literature on the subject which would warrant the conclusion that the prussic acid disappears after the plant has taken on normal growth. However, it would seem as logical to presume that as a result of the renewed and vigorous growth following recent rains that the poison would disappear from the plant as to know that the poison disappears, or at any rate is rendered harmless, after the thorough curing of the hay. At a grange fair we recently discussed this subject with several farmers who propounded the question in about the same form as does our

subscriber above. In this discussion we expressed ourselves about as we have here. Several farmers related the same experience in the feeding of green kafir and cane, as is given above. Each of these men had a silo and each stated that his cane and kafir had taken on a healthy appearance and had grown rapidly since the rains and that he would risk siloing the green crop but would allow it to stand as long as possible and cut just before there was danger of killing frosts.

It seems to us that there is one other condition in support of the belief that there is no danger in siloing stunted sorghums after they have taken on renewed vigor following late rains. It is well known that 1911 was a dry summer and that during the summer the condition of cane and kafir was in every way comparable with those conditions which existed this year. The rains came late in the fall, the cane and kafir grew and much of this was siloed. This was the first fall the attention of Kansas farmers was attracted to the silo and we believe that more than half of the twelve to fifteen hundred silos built in Kansas that season were either wholly or partly filled with kafir and cane which early in the season had been stunted but which was not siloed until after it had taken on a normal growing condition following later rains. KANSAS FARMER has not had a single report of any injurious effect of the feeding of such silage to stock. We had ample opportunity, too, to learn of the injurious effect had there been such. This, because of the inquiry conducted among silo users late the following spring as to the success of feeding silage and particularly from cane and kafir. The

ground—and it can—is supplied by S. O. Gibbs of Sherman County. This gentleman uses the waste water from the Rock Island round house and machine shops at Goodland. The water is used in irrigating a field largely devoted to alfalfa. Before being sown to alfalfa, the 27-acre field had for several years grown potatoes and garden truck. Before the alfalfa was seeded the land was irrigated in furrows during the fall and winter. As soon as the frost was out of the ground the furrows were worked down and a fine, firm seed bed prepared.

The alfalfa was drilled with a press drill, following a good rain in May. During the first summer the alfalfa was mowed twice in order that the weeds be kept down and also to promote the stooling of the alfalfa plants.

In the fall Mr. Gibbs made lister furrows three feet apart extending across the field. The furrows were made with an old lister from which three inches had been cut from each side of the share, thus making a narrower furrow than ordinarily made in listing. Part of the field was watered during the fall, another part during the winter, and the remaining part during the early spring. When the alfalfa was nicely started in the spring the furrows were harrowed down with a harrow heavily weighted and the harrowing done crosswise. Thus the alfalfa was cultivated, a soil mulch was produced and the moisture conserved exceedingly well.

The first cutting in June, 1913, yielded about 32 tons. The second cutting in July yielded 20 tons. These two cuttings were grown without irrigation other than that done during the fall and winter. Ten acres of the field were irrigated in the same way immediately

had occasion to remark to similar effect relative to the cowpea hay crop this year. Quite a number of our subscribers have written that they followed KANSAS FARMER'S advice in the matter of getting cowpeas into the ground immediately following harvest, and in every instance the report has come that the cowpeas stood the dry weather extremely well and the late rains have resulted in the production of a good crop of hay. This is evidence to the effect that it pays to plant catch crops even though the conditions are somewhat adverse to immediate germination and luxuriant growth.

The fact is that seed will not produce feed if kept in the bin. If it is gotten into the ground there is a chance for it to produce something. Probably there have been more failures this year on late-sown feed crops than in any year during the past ten. This is because of the unusual lateness of the fall rains. However, thousands of acres of late-sown seed crops failed to do any good because they were sown too thick. This is especially true of kafir and cane. It is well to keep in mind always in sowing late or catch crops that thinner planting than usual should be done. As a rule it is dry when these crops are sown and the available moisture in the soil should not be drawn upon too strongly. This, in order that the young plant may be permitted to survive the dry weather until the late rains come. The cowpea is a dry weather crop. Cowpeas should be more generally grown. The hay is more valuable than any other hay produced on the farm, except alfalfa, and that generally is worth more than cowpea hay only because there is more of it.

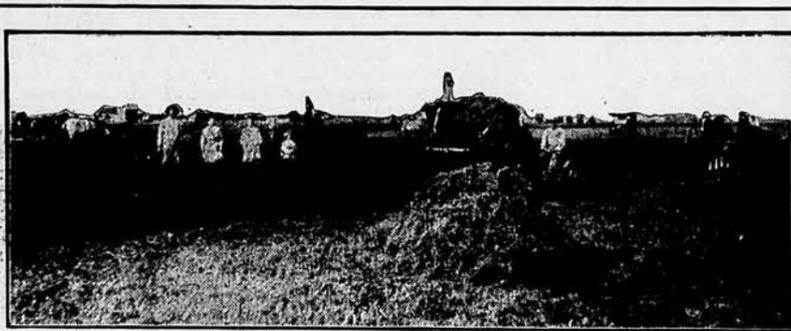
### Strong Demand for Cottonseed.

A Seibert, Colo., subscriber who is a dairy farmer asks where he can buy cottonseed meal. We refer him to advertisers of cottonseed meal and other protein concentrates who are using KANSAS FARMER columns. These advertisers are reliable.

Numerous inquiries are being received as to the advisability of buying cottonseed meal and cake, how it can be fed, and as to its cost f. o. b. cars shipping point. These inquiries indicate that protein concentrates such as cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake and linseed meal, are in demand this year. This, to us, is an indication that when it comes to the matter of buying feed, farmers are coming to a good understanding of the advantages of protein in balancing the ration. For example, this Colorado subscriber states that he is largely dependent upon the cream he can sell from ten or twelve good cows and that he has an abundance of roughage such as kafir and cane fodder, but that last year he fed a couple of pounds of cottonseed meal per day to each cow and the results were so satisfactory that he desires to repeat this feeding plan this year. This subscriber at least realizes that in order to produce milk a proper proportion of protein to carbohydrates must be supplied the cow. He has a tip, too, that protein, if it must be bought, can be had at a lesser cost per pound of digestible protein in cottonseed meal than it can be obtained in any other feed. For instance, a hundred pounds of cottonseed meal contains 31.71 pounds of digestible protein, and at \$30 per ton—the price at which it can be had f. o. b. cars shipping point—will result in a cost of 4.7 cents for each pound of digestible protein available. Be it remembered that prime cottonseed meal contains about 45 per cent protein, of which amount about 70 per cent is digestible. Two pounds of cottonseed meal at a cost of three cents is the amount required to balance the ration necessary for a cow producing 20 to 25 pounds of milk per day, and is sufficient to balance a ration of cane, kafir or corn fodder with four or five pounds of ground corn, kafir, or other grain rich in carbohydrates. A better understanding of the combinations of food constituents necessary to produce milk, pork and beef will result in cheaper production and a greater profit.

### Polishing Copper and Brass.

To clean, use one-half cupful of hot vinegar and three tablespoonfuls of salt; after the tarnish has been removed, a few drops of olive oil rubbed briskly over gives it a pretty burnish, and by frequent applications of the oil it will keep in good condition for months without cleaning.



SCENE IN S. O. GIBBS' IRRIGATED ALFALFA FIELD, SHERMAN COUNTY, KANSAS.

questions we asked would have brought out this point had there been any unsatisfactory experience.

So, answering our subscriber, we are compelled to say this: that insofar as the printed matter existing on the subject is concerned, it would seem safest to cut the crop of cane and kafir and let it thoroughly cure and when siloed use the water necessary to preserve it. This method will be expensive and troublesome and in our judgment cannot help but greatly depreciate the value of the silage. The experience of the editor in feeding green cane and kafir after it had taken on a normal growth, would indicate that there is no likelihood of injurious results in siloing the green forage. The experience of the little group of farmers to whom we above refer, as well as the experience of silo users in the year 1911, would seem to justify the same conclusion. Our correspondent is advised to think the matter over carefully and decide for himself. We have given him the two views on the subject.

If the cane is ripe it should be cut at once. Its feeding value will depreciate every day it stands after becoming ripe. Should the subscriber decide to allow the cane to cure before putting it in the silo and it is ready for siloing in advance of the kafir, he can conclude the job of siloing, making two fillings of the silo instead of one. The kafir should be allowed to reach maturity as nearly as possible in advance of killing frosts before being cut. The maximum of feeding value exists in all plants just before the point of maturity. Killing frosts depreciate the feeding value for forage of any crop.

### Sherman County Irrigation Project.

An example of waste water being used to advantage and showing the possibility of irrigation in western Kansas in case water can be gotten on top of

following the second cutting and this produced a third cutting ready for harvest in August, which yielded 10 tons. The entire field would have been irrigated for a fourth crop in September but the water was diverted to an adjoining field growing cabbage, potatoes, melons, tomatoes, and other garden truck. The picture on this page is that of a scene in this field and made on June 13.

### Wheat as Hog Feed.

H. A. M., one of our Illinois readers, writes to inquire as to the analysis of wheat, his purpose being to feed it to hogs. Those considering the feeding of wheat will be able to compare its value directly with corn by studying the following data, which show the digestible nutrients contained in wheat and corn:

Wheat—Total dry matter in 100 pounds, 89.5. Digestible nutrients: Protein, 8.8 pounds; carbohydrates, 67.5; fat, 1.5.

Corn—Total dry matter in 100 pounds, 89.4. Digestible nutrients: Protein, 7.8 pounds; carbohydrates, 66.8; fat, 4.3.

It will be noted that both of these grains are somewhat deficient in digestible protein. The cheapest supplement on the market available for providing the necessary protein is tankage or meat meal. This material should not form to exceed 5 to 8 per cent of the total ration. It would be better to add some corn chop to the ground wheat, since wheat alone is somewhat inclined to be sticky and therefore not as palatable as where corn is combined with it.

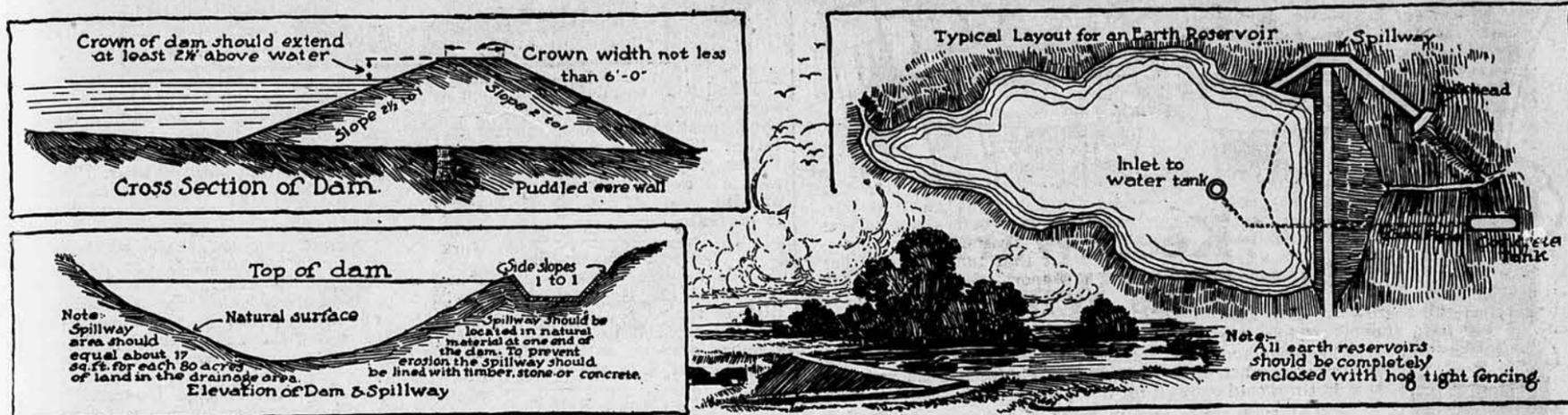
### Cowpeas Dry Weather Crop.

Our subscriber, W. L. M., Sumner County, writes that on August 4 he planted cowpeas. The peas did not have a drop of rain until September 10 and this week he is harvesting a fine crop of cowpea hay.

During the past few weeks we have

# PONDS FOR KANSAS FARMS

When Properly Located and Constructed Become a Valuable Asset to State



THE DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATING THE SEVERAL FEATURES OF POND CONSTRUCTION, FROM WHICH THE ABOVE CUTS WERE MADE, WERE SUPPLIED BY H. B. WALKER, STATE ENGINEER FOR KANSAS.

THE fall of 1913 promises to be an unusual pond building season in Kansas. The lessons of the dry year have convinced the farmers of the necessity for an abundant supply of water for stock purposes during the dry season. It is quite generally admitted that it was not so much the lack of feed that caused the Kansas farmer to rush his cattle to the markets as it was the lack of water. At any rate Kansas farmers are planning a pond building campaign for stock water purposes. These ponds, if properly located and constructed will become a valuable asset to the state as well as the farmer and for this reason the pond building campaign is one of more than local interest.

Many extravagant opinions have been offered concerning the results following the construction of numerous ponds in this state. Some of the more enthusiastic advocates of pond building claim that the construction of numerous ponds will cause additional rainfall and the end of our dry seasons, while the less ardent supporters have feared that Kansas might be converted into a mosquito breeding swamp. Such opinions are without doubt, radical extremes. The chief value of pond building in Kansas will be in our increased supply of water for stock purposes.

### PERMANENT POND BUILDING.

Permanent pond building construction depends upon proper location and correct construction. The pond that is located and constructed to catch only the storm water from a given water shed is known as a "sky pond." Such ponds do not afford a reliable supply of water during all seasons of the year. To have a thoroughly reliable water supply, a pond should be fed by a spring, living stream or water pumped from wells. Since the "sky ponds" are not fed by a constant supply of water their supply of moisture runs lowest when the demand for water from the pond is greatest; i.e., in the driest weather. At such seasons of the year the evaporation is excessive and this together with the losses from seepage cause the water supply to diminish rapidly in the pond. It is evident that "sky ponds" are not generally to be relied upon as a water supply during periods of prolonged drouth. In some instances these ponds have been known to furnish an ample supply of water during extremely dry seasons but this has been only in places where the pond was comparatively deep and the quality of water impounded was very great. "Sky ponds" can be constructed and these may be used to supplement the water pumped from wells in an average year but such ponds if depended on entirely as a water supply are very liable to fail at critical periods during dry seasons. For this reason "sky ponds" should never be stocked with fish.

Where a constant supply of water can be secured, reservoirs may be constructed that will be a source of profit and pleasure to the entire family. Besides a good supply of water for stock purposes, the pond may be stocked with fish from the State Fish Hatchery and in this way become a source of pleasure and revenue to the farmer. During the winter months ice may be harvested from the pond and stored away for summer use. The pond will also afford an opportunity of pleasure to the family in the way of swimming, boating and skating.

By H. B. WALKER, State Irrigation Engineer

The success of the earth reservoir will depend to a great extent upon the proper location and construction of the earthen dam that holds the water. This dam should be located upon the solid earth and the axis of the embankment should be placed at right angles to the natural flow of the stream. In selecting the site, due consideration should be given to all the natural advantages both from the standpoint of capacity of the reservoir and the economy in the construction of the embankment. In many cases, if properly located, a dam of small dimensions will be sufficient to impound a great quantity of water. The crown or top of the dam should extend at least two and one-half feet above the surface of the extreme high water line. At this point the width of the embankment should be at least six feet.

The base width of the embankment will depend upon its height and the character of materials used in construction. Ordinarily the side slope of the embankment on the water side should be at least two and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical. On the down stream side the slope may be two feet horizontal to one foot vertical. As an example: we will assume that a farmer desires to construct a dam eight feet high and has adopted the dimensions for crown, width and side slopes given above, in which case it is at once apparent that the base width of the embankment will be forty-two feet. This would make a substantial embankment that would resist the pressure of the water on its upper face and at the same time prevent excessive losses by seepage.

### MATERIALS FOR EMBANKMENTS.

The materials used in the embankments should be only good, clean earth free from decaying vegetable matter and

large loose stones. All materials that are subject to decay or change of form should be removed and not allowed to remain in the embankment. In preparing the foundation all muck, saturated earth and loose stones should be removed. No roots, stumps or decaying vegetable matter should be left in the space prepared for the foundation since their subsequent decay will in time permit seepage to take place under the embankment. Such materials should be removed entirely and then the cleaned area should be roughened or furrowed before the materials for the embankment are placed. Where it is necessary to place the embankment upon a porous, open soil, proper precautions must be taken to prevent seepage. This may be accomplished by digging a trench parallel to the axis of the embankment. The center line of this trench should not be nearer the outer slope of the embankment than the center line of the dam nor nearer the inner slope than one-half the crown width of the embankment. This trench should be at least three feet wide and excavated deep enough to effectively cut off all the porous materials. Into this trench a mixture of clay and water, mixed until plastic and putty-like, is placed to form a puddled core wall. This core wall is impervious to the water and will effectively intercept all seepage beneath the dam. In building up the embankment care should be exercised to place the materials in even horizontal layers and out to the full width of the slopes. These layers should not be thicker than ten inches and each layer should be properly rolled and packed before succeeding layers are placed. The work of placing the materials may be done almost exclusively by farm labor.

None of the work requires special skill but it must be properly and carefully placed. The farmers of Kansas will have ample time this fall to construct these ponds following the wheat seeding.

### SPILL-WAY CONSTRUCTION.

Probably the most important part of a pond is its spill-way. All ponds must be provided with a by-pass of some character to carry away the excessive surface waters during the most severe storms. It has been found by experiments that an effective spill-way area of practically seventeen square feet for each eighty acres of land in the drainage area should prove sufficient for normal water sheds. In some cases where the water sheds are compact and the slope steep and rocky more drainage area would be desirable. These by-passes for the water should be constructed at one end of the embankment and should be located in the natural materials. In constructing this spill-way, proper precaution should be taken to prevent excessive erosion of the soil during flood periods. This may be overcome by protecting the spill-way with linings of timber, stone or concrete.

### PUDDLING TO PREVENT SEEPAGE.

All reservoirs have more or less seepage but this may be diminished by making the inner surface impervious by puddling. It is well known by every farmer that hogs often start a "wallow" in sandy, porous land by loosening up the soil and wallowing in it during hot weather. The mixing of the soil and water together has a puddling action which tends to destroy the porosity of the soil leaving it in an impervious condition. Our reservoirs may be made impervious in a similar manner by mixing the soil while it is in a fairly moist condition. This may be accomplished by harrowing or disking the inner surface when in a moist condition, or sheep and hogs herded inside the reservoir area will accomplish the same result.

### CARE AS IMPORTANT AS CONSTRUCTION.

The care and use of the reservoir is equally as important as its construction. The water surface should be completely enclosed with hog tight fencing, otherwise the pond will soon become a mosquito breeding ground and a mud hole.

By excluding stock from the water it is kept in good condition for a water supply. A cistern or well located at a deep point of the pond and built up of soft brick makes a splendid filter for the water and serves as an efficient intake to the water pipes which should be placed beneath the embankment to carry the water to a tank at some point below the reservoir. Such an arrangement insures good drinking water for the stock besides it prevents a waste of the water.

The eroding action of the waves upon the embankment frequently becomes serious in ponds containing a considerable quantity of water. This may be prevented by rip-rapping the inside slope of the embankment with stone. In cases however, where rock are not available, a brush mat will effectually prevent the eroding action of the waves. A much cheaper and more simple method is to place a wire fencing a little below the average water line and back of this fencing brush and straw may be placed. Trees and shrubbery about the borders of the pond will serve as a wind break and at the same time check excessive evaporation during the summer months.

## Several Feterita Inquiries

Our subscriber, E. W. V., Russell County, asks if we think there will be much demand for feterita seed next season and in what localities will be the best demand.

It is our belief that the demand for feterita will exceed the supply of good seed. In KANSAS FARMER'S investigation into the situation regarding feterita, and basing this conclusion on what our correspondents write as well as on the examination of exhibits made at the various fairs, and judging further from a large number of heads sent to our office, we are satisfied that the feterita grown in Kansas is either badly mixed or there are numerous types of it. In fact some of the heads sent us are not feterita at all, but by the growers it is known as such. We think we have received almost every conceivable kind of grain sorghum except kafir and milo, and which various kinds, except these two, are called feterita.

The true type of feterita is as was illustrated in KANSAS FARMER issue of October 4, and if you do not have this type well fixed in your mind you had better look up that issue, analyze carefully the illustration and note what we had to say. The fact is that the true type of feterita is very similar in its construction to the true type of kafir. Briefly, this is a cylindrical, compact

head with a strong center stem and frequent joints from which grow seed-bearing stems and these extending to the top of the head making it slightly pointed but in no sense fan-shaped.

We believed as a result of our first examination into the feterita grown in Kansas this year that the type was well fixed. We believed this because in the first fields examined the heads were quite uniform in type. Since we have seen fields in which the type of head was not uniform and in which the mixing with the other sorghums was plainly apparent. There is only one type, and that has been above described, the seed from which should be planted.

Our subscribers should get this seed in the head if they can, so as to know the type of head on the plant from which the seed comes. If it is impossible to obtain seed in the head either from growers or from seedsmen, then buy from some reliable dealer who has selected the fields from which the seed was harvested and who will place behind the seed he sells the guarantee that it is feterita of good type.

It is our judgment that the demand for feterita seed will come from all parts of the state and that there will not be enough of the best seed to supply the demand. We think in the western one-

(Continued on Page Nine.)



For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

## Keep Warm This Winter!

There are times when stove and furnace fires won't keep the house comfortable—times, in early fall and late winter, when it is "crisp" enough for a little warmth but not cold enough for a big fire.

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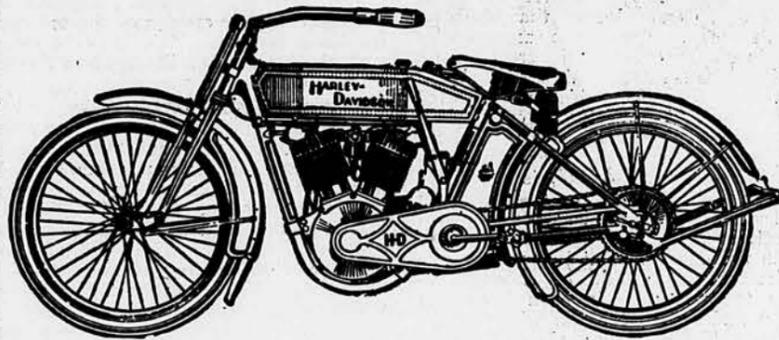
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## THIS \$285 MOTORCYCLE FREE



### Given Away in a Big Prize Contest Just Starting

We pay you liberally IN CASH for every subscription secured. You CAN'T lose in THIS contest. It costs you nothing to enter.

- \$500—In Prizes to Be Awarded to Those With a Little Spare Time—\$500
- First Grand Prize.....\$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle
- Second Grand Prize..... 75 Diamond Ring
- Third Grand Prize..... 50 Gold Watch
- Fourth Grand Prize..... 45 Scholarship
- Fifth Grand Prize..... 45 Scholarship

This \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, with 500 in prizes, will be given away absolutely free in a prize contest just started by KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. It costs you nothing to enter and you will be paid liberally in cash for each subscription secured. Send in your name and address at once, boys. You can win a Motorcycle and make money every minute of your spare time.

EARN A BIG CASH SALARY EACH WEEK. You don't have to wait until the end of the contest for your money. You will be paid each week. Enter at once and begin making money.

If you only have a part of your time to spare, enter at once. You can turn that spare time into cash easily earned and win a \$285 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle. It's easy, but you won't know how easy until you find out all about it. To find out, send your name and address to the Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

The contest starts right away, and closes Friday, November 7, 1913, when the Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and the other prizes will be awarded to those having the most points. You get paid in cash for each subscription secured, whether you win one of the grand prizes or not. You can't lose in this contest.

FREE OFFER TO ALL WHO ENTER AT ONCE.—Don't wait, send in your name and address today on the blank below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days a FREE premium will be sent, together with a free outfit with which to get subscriptions and full information about the contest, complete description of all the prizes, together with our special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST.

#### FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY.

Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Contest. Please send FREE OF COST TO ME the FREE PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$285 Motorcycle and earn from \$8 to \$18 per week at the same time.

My Name.....

Address.....

Street or R. F. D.....State.....

Send this blank to Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMER Motorcycle Contest, Topeka, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

# HOME CIRCLE



I find it an excellent plan, when using embroidery silks, to wind the silk on a spool, putting the shade number on the latter. This is, in my experience, a far better way than to put the skein of silk in a case, as the edges do not fray, and the waste of cutting off frayed ends is prevented.

#### Use Eggshell.

If in separating the white from the yellow of the egg you should spill a little of the yolk into the dish of whites, use the eggshell to pick it up with instead of a spoon, as the yellow will immediately stick to the shell.

#### To Clean a Rain Coat.

Use soap and water and not gasoline, as that will injure the rubber. Lay out on a flat surface and scrub lightly with soap and water; rinse with clear water. Do not wring. Put on a coat-hanger and hang out to dry.

#### Disposing of Tin Cans.

It is often a difficult problem how to dispose of the accumulation of empty tin cans. Mash the cans flat with the side of the ax and put in a sack. When making a garden put this tin into the bottom of the trenches before setting out vegetable plants such as asparagus, spinach, and tomatoes. Such plants need the element furnished by the rusty tins. Burn a tin can in your stove occasionally; it will clear the chimney of soot.

#### Sure Hard Luck.

A man once was talking about hard luck, and his friend was listening with a sour expression.

"Why, you don't know what hard luck is!" said the friend. "I have always had it. When I was a kid there was such a bunch of kids in the family that there had to be three tables at meal times, and I always got the third one."

"What's hard about that?" snapped the other.

"Why," said his friend, "it was fifteen years before I ever knew a chicken had anything but a neck."

#### Three-Year-Old Rompers.

Thought I would pass on a good thing I found this summer. That is, to make 3-year-old rompers of the figured crepe cloth. I use hooks and eyes instead of buttons, as it makes them look more like a dress. I tie to the limb of a tree, a stick the length of the sleeves and shoulders, like a coat hanger, on which to dry them. They do not fade in the shade, they dry in good shape, and it is not necessary to iron them.

I use several pieces of barrel hoops tied in the same way and find it a quick and easy way to dry the dresses for the whole family.—MRS. GEO. GROVER, Onaga, Kan.



No. 6028—Girl's Middy Dress. There is no garment more becoming to the little girl than the attractive midddy dress, an excellent example of which is here presented. The garment closes at the front or may be slipped on over the head, and the sleeves may be long or short as preferred. The sailor collar, belt and cuffs are of contrasting material, which gives the dress a dainty trimming touch. The pattern, No. 6028, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material and 1/4 of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Saving the Newest. A weatherbeaten woman, dressed in new and stylish clothing, was marching up the street one Sunday morning, when down came a sudden shower. The woman had no umbrella, but quick as a flash she caught up her dress-skirt and threw it over her hat.

"You'll get you ankles all wet, Maria," said her husband, who was coming along in the rear.

"Oh, never mind the ankles," called out the woman, as she hurried along, "I've had them the last 60 years, and I only got the hat yesterday."

#### The Care of Lamps.

Who does not like a nice bright light to read or sew by in the evening? I will tell you my way of obtaining a good light. In the first place the chimney should be washed every morning in a nice clean soap water, then dry and polish with a clean tea towel. Next, have a clean wick; if you cannot have a new one, wash the old one whenever the dregs collect on it, as it is impossible to have a good light with a soiled wick; wash in a warm strong soap suds in several waters if necessary and rinse. Do this in the forenoon and it will be dry and ready to put back into the lamp by evening and look white and clean like a new wick. Always trim the burned or charred part off the wick every morning. Next, take the burner and wash it in a good warm soap suds, shake it back and forth in the water and you will be surprised to see how it was clogged up with tiny insects. Once in a while the burner needs boiling in a little borax or soda water. This brightens and cleans it fine.

I find it a good plan to strain the oil through a piece of cheese cloth when filling the lamps, thereby saving a lot of dirt from the lamp. Rinse the lamps out good with water. I often empty the oil and dregs out, then wash the lamp with soapy water.

If you ever must burn a lamp all night never turn it low, as it emits a bad odor, very unwholesome to breathe. Let it burn full tilt, and either shade it or set it in an adjoining room.



No. 6353—Ladies' Negligee or House Gown. A pretty gown is shown in this design developed in a soft printed silk. The dress may be made with the short sweep or round length and with short or long sleeves. The dropped shoulder into which the sleeve fits smoothly is a new feature and the dainty collar and frilled cuffs are both unusually pretty. This design is suitable for any soft material, cotton, silk or wool. Ladies negligee or house gown pattern, No. 6353, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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# THE FARM



In Eastern Colorado a considerable acreage of alfalfa is grown in rows. A correspondent from that section, verifying the statement in general made by H. R. Kent of Woodward County, Oklahoma, and printed in KANSAS FARMER some time since, with reference to absolutely clean cultivation, remarks that when growing alfalfa in rows it should be seeded only on level land. If the rowed alfalfa is seeded on sloping or hillside land, gullies will wash out between the rows and the continuous erosion will soon result in great damage to the land as well as to the alfalfa stand. He thinks the rows should be at least three feet apart so that the tillage may be given by the same machinery as is used in corn or kafir cultivation. He thinks that the chances for success with alfalfa in rows on upland, with the alfalfa kept clean cultivated, are much better than with alfalfa occupying the entire area of land and as it is usually sown.

A lot of alfalfa hay will be fed to hogs this fall and winter. Thousands of hogs in Kansas will this year be fed a maintenance ration only and in such ration alfalfa hay if it is available, will be an important factor. It is easy to waste a lot of good alfalfa hay in feeding it to hogs. It is almost impossible to prevent the waste unless that hay be fed in a rack and below which rack is a trough into which the hay and leaves will fall as they are pulled from the rack. Such rack has already been illustrated in KANSAS FARMER. Look up the issue of a few weeks ago and obtain full specifications for its building. It is worth while, also, to have the feeding rack under shelter, thus keeping the hay dry and crisp and so more palatable to the hog than if it is mussy and sloppy as a result of being wet. The feeding rack for use in serving alfalfa hay to hogs is as essential as the rack for feeding hay to cattle. This will not be a year when any kind of roughage should be strewn around in the feed lot and trampled into the dirt and mud as is a common practice in Kansas when feed is plentiful.

The Eastern Colorado farmer is a considerable potato grower. He plants potatoes on summer fallow land, growing one crop in two years. The object of such method is to secure two years' moisture for one crop. He grows from 60 to 100 bushels of potatoes per acre. The potatoes are of fine eating quality and readily sought on the markets. An occasional Western Kansas farmer has been reported in these columns as growing potatoes fully as successfully as the Eastern Colorado farmer, and there is no reason why potatoes should not be more generally grown in Western Kansas and with profit to the grower, if the dry land farming methods of Eastern Colorado are pursued. The dry land farmer who will plant the right kind of seed—who is honest in sorting and will give attention to proper size and type—can secure a market at a price considerably in advance of the general market, by supplying seed for the irrigated sections. Be it understood that irrigated seed is not desired by irrigators. In the western section above mentioned potatoes do best on new land and three successive good crops can be expected from such land. Then the field must be planted to some leguminous crop and at least one such crop should be grown before the field is again planted to potatoes. This is an idea firmly established in the minds of the dry land growers. Dairying, with the aid of the silo, goes well with potato production.

Since kafir and cane silage has been by experiment and practice proven the equal if not the superior of corn in the feeding of beef cattle and dairy cows, and since the grain sorghums are more certain of production than corn, it seems reasonable to assume that the acreage of kafir and cane for silage will be increased from this time henceforth. We have had talks with several farmers who this fall have experienced considerable difficulty in the handling of sowed kafir and cane for silage. It was necessary to cut the crop with a mower, rake it, load it on the wagon, and so get it

to the silage cutter in such a tangled mess as to make the feeding of the cutter difficult and making it impossible to run the cutter to its full capacity. We realize that when the crop is handled in this way it will entail unnecessary labor and expense as a silage crop. It is our suggestion, therefore, that kafir and cane which is to be planted for silage, be listed or drilled in rows about the same distance apart as corn would be listed. The cane or kafir should be sown thick or thin in the row, depending upon the fertility of the soil and the probable rainfall. It should be remembered that the kafir and cane should not be planted thicker than will enable it to grow rapidly, produce a good, strong stalk and a maximum of fodder and at the same time reach maturity or nearly so before frost. When the crop is planted in this way it can be cut with the corn binder just as is corn. The bundles will then be loaded on the wagon and fed into the cutter. The corn binder furnishes the rapid and economical way of handling the silage crop. Aside from these advantages, the planting of kafir and cane as corn is planted will permit cultivation and the forcing of the growth of the crop so that the yield may be increased and in the case of a dry year the crop made more certain.

There will be a lot of kafir and milo produced in Kansas this year. A large proportion of the grain grown will be fed, and since it is necessary to make all the feed we have go as far as possible, it would seem that farmers are this year justified in considering a method of handling kafir and milo grain and which method has not heretofore been given a great deal of attention. Kafir and milo are in fact new crops. Generally they have been grown as secondary crops and through occupying a secondary position the most economical and best methods of feeding have not been carefully studied. Twenty-five years ago the editor was growing kafir as a feed and depending principally upon it as the grain for hogs, milk cows and calves. It has always been our contention that for cattle the grain should be ground. This, in order that as large a percentage of the grain as possible might be digestible. If the grain is to be fed steers and hogs are following the same, then the grinding is not so important inasmuch as the undigested corn is saved by the hogs. In the early day there was no machinery adapted to the grinding of kafir heads and we have spent many tedious hours endeavoring to force kafir heads through the ordinary sweep mill. However, there are a number of mills on the market now which will grind kafir and milo heads expeditiously. The ground head makes a feed comparable with corn and cob meal. The grinding not only facilitates digestion and enables the animals to get the fullest feeding value from the quantity fed, but also obviates the necessity for threshing and the danger of the threshed grain heating in the bin. For hog feeding it does not pay to grind kafir. Neither do we think it pays to thresh it for hog feed. It is wasteful, we think, to feed whole kafir heads to hogs since the heads are mused around in the dirt. We prefer to put the heads through an old-fashioned cutting box, cutting the heads into four or five pieces, thus causing the greater portion of the seed-bearing stems to fall off the center stem. If no cutting box is available, the heads can be cut on a block with a corn knife and a lively boy will be able during a few hours on Saturday, to cut a sufficient quantity of heads to feed a considerable herd of hogs the following week. The cut heads should be fed in troughs and enough water poured into the trough to thoroughly moisten the grain. The object in wetting the heads is to lay the dust which is objectionable to the hog and which causes him to cough. If the right sort of feed mill will be installed on the grain sorghum growing farms, the necessity for threshing will be overcome, the possibility of the grain heating in the bin will be removed and the grain will go farther because more of it will be digested and less of it will be wasted in the feeding.

The other day we talked with a man who says that his one hundred acres of corn this year will produce thirty bushels to the acre but that the ears are small, many of them only nubbins and poorly filled, wormy and light and not salable at the elevator. However, he has sold the corn at near the market price of good corn, to a nearby feeder. The man who grew the corn realizes that in order to get the most out of this corn he needs the necessary cattle and hogs to consume it. He could have fattened such cattle and hogs on shares and so availed himself of the profits of feeding the corn, provided he had sold the crop before learning what he could do on share feeding. There will be a lot of Kansas farmers in just the same fix as this man, this year. Kansas may not have more than twelve to fifteen per cent of a corn crop when that crop is considered from the market corn standpoint, but it is our judgment that she has near a twenty-five per cent corn crop when viewed from the standpoint of the feeder or the man who has the stock necessary to make the best use of an inferior crop. This percentage is made to apply only to the yield of ears and does not take into consideration the feeding value of the stalks when those stalks are fed under such conditions as will permit the utilization of their full feeding value. We mean by this that the crop of stalks is near, if not in excess of 50 per cent of a normal crop, and this year a 15 per cent of a normal crop of grain, viewed from the feeder's standpoint, results in a 65 per cent corn crop viewed from the standpoint of utilizing the stalks and ears through the silo. There is no getting away from the fact that the corn crop fed through the silo gives to the farmer a greater feeding value of the crop than when it is used in any other way. It should be understood that 60 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the ear and 40 per cent is in the stalk in a normal year—in a season like this a larger proportion is in the stalk. If we have a full crop of corn and the ears only are husked and sold or fed, at best we have saved only a 60 per cent corn crop, 40 per cent of the feeding value being almost totally lost when the stalks are left in the field. It is our contention that as a result of the above manner of figuring, Kansas has this year raised 15 per cent of a crop of ears for feeding and 50 per cent of a crop of stalks—or when viewed from the standpoint of its highest usefulness we have grown a 65 per cent corn crop—and this looks a lot better than a 15 per cent crop. So long as we grow corn and husk the ears and sell this part of the crop, we are not growing corn or farming to the best advantage. Probably 80 per cent of the corn we grow is used by someone as feed. It is not fed on the farms on which it is grown it is fed by some other farmer. Corn ought to be fed on the farm on which it is grown and when this is done the stalks will be fed in the form of silage along with the ear and the maximum benefits possible from the growing of a crop of corn will be realized by the man who did the work. Corn stalks produce feed in a dry year quite out of proportion to the amount of feed contained in the ear, and one of the securities we have against disaster in the case of a dry year, lies in the proper saving and feeding of the corn stalks—that part of the crop which is most certain to grow.

#### Several Feterita Inquiries. (Continued from Page Five.)

Third of Kansas farmers should plant feterita as their principal grain sorghum, provided they are able to obtain good seed. In the central one-third of the state we think kafir and milo should be the principal grain sorghums, but regard it as a good plan for farmers in this section to plant five or ten acres of feterita from selected seed and try feterita out by the side of kafir and milo for a few years until the relative merits of these plants are established to the farmer's satisfaction. In the eastern one-third of the state the same plan as is recommended for the central third might profitably be followed, but we do not believe that in this section there is any occasion for the use of feterita to the exclusion of black-hulled white kafir of pure strains. For the eastern third of Kansas as well as the central third we would recommend the planting of kafir on any land that does not in a normal season produce at least 25 bushels of corn to the acre.

#### Big Shipment of Alfalfa Seed.

What is said to be the largest shipment of alfalfa seed from any Kansas point was made by Barteldes, of Lawrence, Kan., when they loaded five carloads of seed at Cottonwood Falls.

More than \$20,000 were paid out by the company to farmers for the shipment.

That, however, is only one of several large shipments of seed to be made from that town by seed companies in the last few weeks. There is yet a large amount of seed in the hands of the growers who are holding for higher prices. From \$4.50 to \$5.50 a bushel has been the prevailing price.

It is estimated that no less than \$100,000 worth of alfalfa seed has been raised by farmers in that immediate vicinity and that the value of both the seed and hay crops will bring more revenue to farmers here this year than that of all other crops combined.

#### Sorghum Grain Smut.

W. C. McC., Shawnee County, sends KANSAS FARMER a half dozen heads of cane which are full of smut and which have borne no seed. He asks whether or not it will be safe to feed such cane.

It is our judgment that the cane is affected by grain smut. This is a variety of smut which upon examination shows that the grain is dead and the structure of each seed is turned to black dust. Grain smut may be prevented by dipping the seed in a solution of formalin, one pound of formalin being mixed with 30 gallons of water. The seed should be placed in burlap sacks—filled, say one-half full—and the bags hung into the solution for at least an hour until thoroughly wet through, then should be spread out on a clean floor for drying. This treatment will destroy the smut, and it is worth while to treat all cane seed in this way unless it is known that the field in which it grew was not affected by smut. We would recommend that this subscriber, when planting next spring, not seed on the same ground producing this crop of smut.

So far as we are able to ascertain, no danger to live stock has attended the feeding of cane affected by either grain or head smut. This smut is very similar to the smut of the corn fields, and smutted ears of corn have been fed animals by the basketful with no apparent ill results. Therefore, we feel safe in saying that there is no danger in feeding any of the sorghums affected by grain or head smut. However, should the feeder have a fear, he can try out the feed on one animal, watching carefully the results.

Head smut in sorghum, by the way, cannot be destroyed by any yet known method. Head smut resembles a soft bunch of black, loose smut, such as is seen on corn. It affects all of the head at one time. If this smut is present in the field no seed should be saved, but the farmer should buy seed free from smut.

#### Panama-Pacific Live Stock Show.

KANSAS FARMER readers will be interested in a matter about which I. D. Graham, formerly associate editor of KANSAS FARMER and now assistant chief of the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, writes. He says the Panama-Pacific will maintain a continuous live stock show throughout the entire period from February 20 to December 4, and that this will be the first great exposition that has ever attempted anything so extensive. At this exposition animals will be maintained on the grounds as "view" herds representing the best types of the different breeds. Individual animals may not remain long in these "view" herds, but as soon as they are sold others will take their places and the herds will remain intact.

This, he says, is not to be confused with the competition for premiums which will occur in October and November, 1915. There will be nothing to prevent animals shown in the view herds from appearing in the contests for premiums, but neither the "view" herds maintained throughout the exposition nor the contests for premiums in the fall will constitute the live stock exhibition. It requires both of these to do that.

In this connection it is not amiss to say that on Tuesday of this week Albert T. Reid, president of KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, and chairman of the Kansas commission—which, besides himself, is composed of W. F. Benson, El Dorado; J. L. Pettyjohn, Olathe; Walter Innes, Wichita, and H. E. Dean, Kansas City, Kan.—left for San Francisco and San Diego to go over the matter arranging for the Kansas exhibit at each of these expositions. Be it understood that Kansas has appropriated \$40,000 for the Panama-Pacific and \$10,000 for the San Diego exposition, and that the above named gentlemen will expend this money in such way as to make for Kansas the best possible showing.

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# LIVE STOCK



The fall colt show forms a splendid means of arousing the interest in better horses. The high prices which have prevailed for horses and mules the past few years has stimulated renewed interest in the growing and producing of horses for market. The maintaining of the necessary work horses to perform the work of the farm is an expensive part of farming. Horses must be classed with farm machinery and other equipment necessary to carry on farming operations. Motive power must be supplied and this means that horses must be worked and worn out as it were in performing the labor of the farm. The farmer who is so situated that he can grow a few colts each year and at the same time perform the work of the farm with the mares is in a position to greatly reduce the cost of maintaining this farm motive power.

This is the time of the year when many colt shows are being held and more are being organized and arranged for each year as the interest in good horses increases. The men who are handling breeding stallions in many cases are responsible for making the first move in conducting a colt show. To these men it is a distinct advertisement. The writer, who has attended a good many colt shows in the past few years, just recently visited one held at Argonia, Kan., in connection with the annual farmers' institute of that place. A splendid farming country surrounds this town and each year a large crowd is in attendance at the annual meeting of the farmers' institute and display of products which is held along with the colt show. In this particular colt show the men owning stallions have not been as prominent as they might be in encouraging such a feature. Only one stallion owner had offered a special prize for colts sired by one of his horses. If prizes could have been offered on every breeding stallion in the neighborhood, a larger, stronger and better colt show would have undoubtedly been held. The past season was of such a nature that the colts did not appear as thrifty and well grown as would ordinarily have been expected.

A number of lessons in breeding can be learned by those taking part in a show of this kind. The present demand on the market is for a distinctly draft type of horse. Such a horse must have sufficient weight and in addition must have a good heavy bone, well formed legs and the best of feet. A high-class pure-bred sire of great prepotence can produce wonderful results even in one generation, but it is expecting too much to ask such a sire to cover up all the inferiorities which exist among the farm mares often used to perform the work of the farm and raise colts. Many of these mares are poor in conformation and carry the light bone of the driver instead of the heavy, more massive bone of the draft type. Oftentimes the first cross results in a colt with a well-formed draft type body, but carrying entirely too light a bone for a draft horse. This feature was somewhat in evidence among the colts shown at this fair, a number of otherwise extremely good colts being entirely too light below the knees. The only way to overcome such a result is to continue the systematic use of a high-class sire of distinctly draft conformation. The next cross will produce a higher type colt, since the influence of the inferior qualities on the mare's side will be more largely eliminated. Those participating in the recent colt show at Argonia will undoubtedly follow such a practice and in a few years colts will be produced which are much more symmetrical in development. The continuance of such a show will be an important factor in bringing about such a result, since those in attendance will have these lessons in breeding brought more forcibly to mind than if they remained at home and never showed the results of their breeding operations in competition.

The enterprise and progressive spirit manifested by farmers surrounding Argonia are certainly most commendable. Live stock is to become more and more a factor in profitable farming, and the interest taken along this line will un-

doubtedly result in raising the plane of farming all through this territory. Some comments have been made in the press of Sumner County suggesting the idea that the county is going back to wheat and that live stock and other crops will cease to be such important factors as they have been for the past few years. It may be remembered that Sumner County in years past was one of the banner wheat counties of the state. The people of this county, however, saw the necessity for diversifying and the acreages in wheat were reduced. The past season has been specially favorable for seeding wheat, and owing to the poor results secured from the corn crop, many corn fields were available as ideal seed beds for fall seeding of wheat. The wheat has sprung up almost immediately and has at once become a distinct asset to the live stock farmer in furnishing pasture for the animals of the farm. To the live stock farmer this return from the wheat sown this fall might even pay for the expense of seeding, even though no crop was produced next year.

In connection with the future success and growth of the meeting just held at Argonia, it would seem to the writer that the people of the town must of necessity awake to the fact that they have more than a passive interest in the welfare of the farmer. Apparently no effort was made to close up the places of business in the town at any time during the time of the meeting or while the colt show was being held. The people of the town should be intensely interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the farming community. The interests of the two classes are so intimately interwoven that it would seem that the business men of the town might well close the stores for a few hours each afternoon and all go to the meeting and mingle on absolute terms of equality with the people of the farms who may be in attendance. A rural community of this kind should act together in such affairs as a unit if the greatest progress is to be made.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—At the colt show mentioned above Mr. Wheeler, associate editor of KANSAS FARMER, was the judge. He has done this thing before at Argonia. Also during the institute he made several addresses on topics close to the hearts of those farmers in attendance. A few days following the Argonia institute and show Mr. Wheeler judged colts at a similar event held at Jewell City, and he will no doubt have something to tell KANSAS FARMER readers about this event. This mention is made because we are proud of the fact that KANSAS FARMER has on its staff a man so competent that his services are sought in excess of his ability to fill engagements. However, we are glad to render our friends and readers as much such service as we can. When we are mixing with our readers, at their meetings, in their homes and tramping over their farms, we are able to learn much ourselves, and that helps in editing a paper like KANSAS FARMER. In fact, we contend that the man who cannot help the farmer in a colt or agricultural show or in a farmers' institute is not capable to render help through the columns of his paper. We are spending time and money to at all times keep in touch with the spirit of the farm and to know the farmer's viewpoint. No other Kansas farm paper does or can keep as close to the farmer as KANSAS FARMER.—T. A. BORMAN.

**Fire Protection For Farms.**  
The approach of winter when pumps and water taps freeze suggests the installation of fire protection on the farm. Every household should be equipped with a fire bucket provided with a cover, filled with water and used for no other purpose. One such bucket, at least, should be provided on every floor of the house or barn. To overcome the danger of freezing add to each bucket of water a little more than two pounds of fused calcium chloride. This will prevent freezing at temperatures above zero.

Breeders will be interested. See another page for your stationery.

## Disinfect Your Pens

HOG profit is absolutely dependent on hog health. You can't market heavy weights from carelessly kept pens. If you would gain the most return for feed and labor spent, keep all premises germ-free and hygienic with occasional applications of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. This is a guaranteed germ and vermin killer as well as a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. It reaches down into cracks and crannies where lice and other vermin hide and quickly ends them. But more than this,

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

sprinkled about the hog pens and sleeping quarters materially lessens the liability of hog cholera and other contagious diseases. It also meets the Government requirement for sheep scab. It is non-poisonous, non-irritating, and makes an efficacious dip for cattle, sheep and swine. Cures dog mange and eczema. Nothing like it to sweeten sewers and out-houses. One gallon makes 70 to 100 gallons of solution. Dip book free—send for it.



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# THE AMERICAN ROYAL

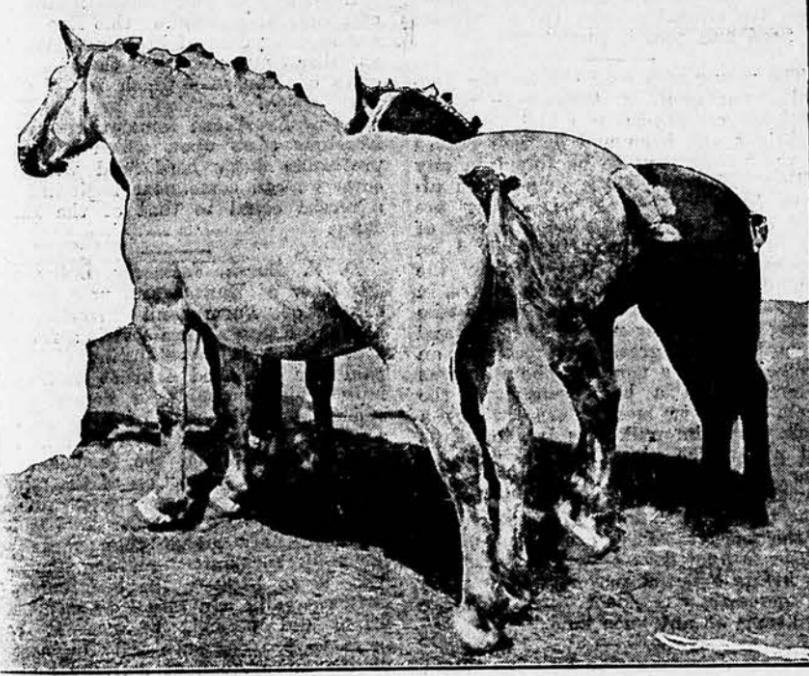
**W**HILE the cattle show occupies the center of the stage at the American Royal, this is by no means the only feature which will attract the interest of the visitor. This show has gradually widened its scope until it has become a veritable exposition of every phase of live stock husbandry, not even excepting the poultry of the farm and including displays of such accessories as farm machinery and other equipment so necessary on every up-to-date live stock farm.

A large number of barns commonly used for the display of sheep and hogs are given over to numerous machinery exhibits. The visitor found himself almost deafened by the din of numerous gasoline engines in continuous operation in this section. The gasoline engine is filling a most important place in the farming operations of the present time and why would a man or woman expend human energy when a little engine for a few cents an hour can do the work required so much better and so much more easily.

The gasoline engine, however, has not put the horse out of business. If anyone had any doubts along that line they had but to step through the doors from

to a splendid advantage. They require a much shorter period to develop and place on the market and less grain is required to place a pound of mutton on the market than beef. There is a place for a small flock of sheep on many a corn belt farm where feed is now going to waste which would easily be turned into high class mutton and thus help out on the shortage of meat products.

A feature of the Royal which has attracted considerable attention for a number of years is the student's stock judging contest which takes place at the very beginning of the week. The educational value of a contest of this kind is well worth promoting to the utmost. The agricultural colleges have ever been to the forefront in turning out young men who will use their influence in the upbuilding of the improved live stock of the country. These young men have the future of the business practically in their hands and are creating an ever widening demand for better live stock in connection with general farming. This influence comes largely as a result of the teachings of the live stock leaders in these various institutions. The silver cup which has been contested for the past six or seven years by judging teams of students from the



THESE PERCHERON MARES WON SECOND PLACE AS GROUP AT THE ROYAL.—SHOWN BY P. G. McCULLY OF PRINCETON, MO.—GRAND CHAMPION MARE IN FOREGROUND.

where the machinery exhibits were housed, to the horse barns. Here were seen horses of all kinds from the little Shetland up to the massive Percherons and Belgians and mules galore. The showing of mules probably attracted more attention than any other single class of animals in this department. Every visitor seemed to be from Missouri when it came to the mule show and it is interesting to note that Missouri does not have it all her own way when it comes to showing this famous Missouri product. Kansas City is the great mule market of the county and certainly a wonderful showing of mules is made in connection with the live stock show.

As a meat producing animal the hog fills a most important place in connection with the cattle industry of this county, and while the hog show was not large in numbers, the qualities of the animals shown were high. The most noticeable fact of this show was the faith these hog men had in the future of their end of the business. In spite of the fact that the present demand for breeding hogs is less than it has been for years, these enthusiastic hog breeders were looking to the near future to develop a greater demand for their stock than had been shown in many years past.

The sheep show was likewise few in numbers but contained representatives from the flocks of the most famous sheep breeders in the country. In consideration of the fact that we are so short of cattle in this country, it would seem that sheep as meat producing animals could be used in the near future

various agricultural colleges is actually becoming tarnished and worn as a result of its continuous journeyings from school to school. It has twice been held for a year by the Kansas institution, Missouri had the honor of carrying it home once, Nebraska once and Iowa now takes it home for the third time. In these contests which are carried out under careful supervision, the students pass judgment on the numerous classes of animals and in addition to being graded upon the correct placings, are graded on their ability to tell the why and whereof of their decisions. Professor Carlyle, now head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Idaho University, has for several years acted as judge of this event. Dr. W. C. McCampbell who trained the Kansas team and had charge of them during the contest, was a member of the Kansas team which first won the trophy for this state in 1908.

It would seem that the improved stock breeders of the country, many of whom have been pioneers in this line, are about to have their innings. This seemed to be the spirit prevailing the whole atmosphere of the show just held. The management of the stock show felt highly gratified with the results of this year's efforts and are already planning for a bigger and greater Royal for next year. The splendid success of the show this year undoubtedly is due in a large part to the careful working out of the most minute details which have been brought about by the untiring efforts of those in charge. Perhaps no one has had so important a place to fill and has succeeded in filling that place so thoroughly as T. J. Wornall of Liberty, Mo., the secretary and general manager.



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In these New Mexico valleys is the State Agricultural College, with men expert in irrigation farming, who will give you practical co-operation FREE of charge, even coming to your farm to advise you.

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**INSURES LIVE STOCK AGAINST DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE**  
 At a less rate and under more favorable conditions than heretofore offered to the Kansas farmers and stock breeders.  
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 To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I carry \$10,000.00 insurance, a blanket policy, on all my live stock against death from any cause, in The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas. That on October 3 I reported a loss on a valuable colt. Their inspector investigated by loss and I received a check today for \$175.00 in full payment of same. This is a company we should all patronize. I cheerfully recommend the same. Very truly yours, (Signed) ADAM BECKER.  
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**W**HEN your fall work is done, if you want work for fall and winter, write to the Employment and Agency Department of KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas. A responsible man, with rig preferred, is wanted in each Kansas county. Good pay and permanent positions are offered.

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**New, Heavy, Galvanized Roofing 2 1/2¢ per Sq. Ft.**  
Just another example of how hard we've smashed roofing prices this season. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy such roofing at this price.

**We Save You Money** Now is the time to send in your order for this roofing—don't delay it a single day. Even if you do not intend to use it for several months to come, send your order in now with a reasonable deposit which will protect you in your purchase, and the material will be shipped when you are ready to use it. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof, cooler in summer, warmer in winter; won't taint water; with ordinary care lasts a lifetime.

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The hoisting gear has a power of 40 to 1—twice as much as others; easily, quickly and safely raised and lowered, and stands at any point; no hit and miss ratchet to bother and let the box drop and smash; no dangerous crank to fly back and cripple the boy; runs easily on sharp curves or switches, in either direction, to right or left—these are a few of the important advantages of

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which changes hard, disagreeable work for a man into easy pleasant work for a boy—and keeps the barn clean and sanitary so the cows will give more milk and bring more money.

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# DAIRY



A Colorado paper reports that a Denver dairyman was persuaded to periodically test his herd of 125 cows and at the end of the year he found that 30 of these cows were unprofitable. These were sold and the annual net income from the remaining cows was 25 per cent greater than from the original number. The paper inquires, "How many dairymen are testing their individual cows?"

This is a good year to make a little extra effort in the stabling of the milk cows. Good stabling will take the place of feed and in several respects it will do for the cow what feed—even of the best and plenty of it—cannot accomplish. Good stabling, which need not be expensive, will also add to the comfort of the milker. It will go a long way toward removing the so-called drudgery and unpleasantness of milking and it is the feeling of these things that to a greater extent than anything else that has a tendency to keep the number of cows milked to a much lower number than the situation from the standpoint of need and profit, justifies.

The young men sent out by the Federal Department of Agriculture to investigate conditions here and there are as bright and keen and as well posted as the young men to be found in any calling. However, these young men always learn something when they are least expecting it. The story is told of one of them who recently received an eye-opener when he strayed into the sandhills 20 miles from North Platte, in Nebraska, where he found a farmer who during the summer milked 20 cows and on nothing but grass was receiving an income of \$120 a month. The milk was skimmed with a hand separator, the cream taken to market three times a week, the skim milk was fed to calves and pigs. The pigs were pastured on cane pasture and were healthy and growthy. There was enough barley in sight to fatten these pigs and put them on the market. The government investigator is quoted as saying that he had not before believed that it was possible to successfully conduct such farming operations on any such land.

A farm dairyman who sells his cream to the creamery for butter making purposes, visited some relatives living near a city and which relatives sell their whole milk for \$1.60 per hundred. The far-out countryman remarked to the editor that he could make money out of dairying and would increase his herd three or four times if he could sell his milk at \$1.60 per hundred pounds, the price the near city man was getting. We asked the far-out countryman if the near city man was growing his calves and whether or not he had a few litters of pigs. He immediately said there were no calves and no pigs on the farm of his relative and that this was because there was no skim milk for either and so he could not rear them. It did not require the far-out countryman long to see that the farm with calves and pigs and the feeding value of the skim milk for such was giving him an income from his herd—the cream being sold on a butter fat basis and the skim milk fed—in advance of that the near city man was getting for his dairy product. It does not pay to sell skim milk from the farm, if the farmer is so situated that he can grow calves and pigs. The skim milk properly fed is worth more money to the farmer for his young stock than anyone can afford or will pay for its use in other ways.

Elsewhere in this column reference is made to a communication from Prof. George L. McKay of this country, who is investigating dairy conditions in Europe. In a letter he says: "I have visited the best herds of milking Shorthorns in England. I visited the famous herd of Hobbs & Son. This farm has 2,200 acres. They keep 500 head of cattle; 200 are in milk continually. Mr. Hobbs has been breeding the milking strains of Shorthorns for 35 years. His entire herd last year averaged 6,400 pounds of milk per cow per year." This quotation is made to give KANSAS FARMER readers some idea as to the development of the milking Shorthorns in

England. You know that the Shorthorn breeder of this country stands firmly on the record of his breed for dairy purposes and there is much argument pro and con as to whether or not there are Shorthorn cows of profitable dairy capacity. We are surprised that a man who has been breeding Shorthorns for milk for 35 years should not have passed the 6,400-pound mark. The records of the Dickinson County, Kansas, Cow Testing Association will show that cows of Shorthorn breeding which have not been bred for milk will equal this record. We believe that at least six of every ten of the so-called Shorthorn cows as found in Kansas dairy herds will equal, if not excel, this English record, under proper methods of feeding and care. A cow which does not produce more than 6,500 pounds of milk per year is not a dairy cow. Thirty-five years of breeding to attain any such result is, in our judgment, time thrown away. The average Kansas farmer, by selection and breeding and without the introduction of dairy blood in the herd, can come near doubling this English record in ten years of breeding. We have at other times remarked that the native cows of Kansas—which for the most part are of Shorthorn breeding or at least of Shorthorn foundation—are satisfactory cows upon which to build a profitable dairy herd, and with these cows we can come near beginning with a record equal to that of the English dairy.

D. S. Burch, formerly Dairy Commissioner of Kansas and now associate editor of Farm and Fireside, paid KANSAS FARMER office a visit a few days ago. Burch is investigating the prices paid for so-called market milk—that milk which is sold for domestic consumption at the rate of 8 to 10 cents a quart. We gather from his statement that in his opinion the farmer is not getting a fair proportion of the amount of money the consumer pays for this milk. The prices paid for market milk are invariably higher than those paid for milk for butter making purposes. This is so because the distributors of domestic milk can afford to pay better prices, and second, because it costs more to produce such milk on account of the more frequent delivery and the greater care that must be exercised through milking, cooling, etc., and also because the whole milk leaves the farm and there is no skim milk left on the farm. If Mr. Burch follows the investigation far enough he will find that the cost of distributing milk to the consumer is that part of the business which costs the most money and which is an unnecessary tax upon the consumer and which in all probability prevents the farmer from getting more money for his milk. In the block in which the editor lives in Topeka, eight different milkmen deliver milk. Three of these milkmen have only one customer each in the block. If the residents of this block could be served by one milkman, thereby accomplishing a maximum of labor with a minimum effort on the part of the driver, the team, the wagon, and investment, it is certain that the consumer could have this milk 15 to 25 per cent cheaper, the milkman would make as much or more money than he is now making, and the farmer could receive as much or more than he is now getting for his milk. The method of distributing domestic milk in the cities has always been known as expensive and seven of every ten milkmen have failed because they could not make the business pay and the principal reason they cannot make it pay is because of the inefficient delivery system. The same principles of inefficiency resulting in an extra burden to the consumer are involved in practically every phase of commercial life. It exists in the case of the butcher, the grocer, the coal man, etc., etc.

Prof. G. L. McKay, formerly of the Iowa Agricultural College and who is now secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, and who has made a number of addresses before dairy farmers in Kansas, has been spending some time in Denmark looking into dairy conditions in that country. He writes: "I got a report

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**SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,**  
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from the Royal Agricultural Commission of Denmark concerning the actual money received by the Danish farmer for his dairy products, and my conclusion is that he does not get any more money than the American farmer. I think there are between 1,200 and 1,300 co-operative creameries in Denmark and about 40 individual creameries. I might say that the success of Denmark as a dairy country is due to the women folks more than the men. They do nearly all the milking, and in some cases milk three times a day. It is natural for Kansas people to feel that prices are better and the grass is greener, the rains wetter, and the summers cooler in the state just across the line. Likewise they have been taught to believe that in countries across the water certain industries have been developed to the point that they are more profitable to the farmer than in this country. The remark of Professor McKay as to the prices received for the dairy farmer's product in Denmark as compared with those received by the farmers of this country will shatter many ideas which have long heretofore prevailed in the minds of Kansans and other dairymen of this country. There is no question in our minds—although Professor McKay in his letter does not touch on that point—that the dairy farmer of Denmark does make more money than the Kansas dairyman, but this is not because he receives a higher price for the butter fat sold. The increased profit comes from a cow of larger producing ability, a cow which makes better use of her feed, from better feeding and better care and from a better use of the opportunities offered. Much of the feed consumed by the Danish cow is shipped from the United States. This places a handicap on the Danish dairyman at the very outset. Land in Denmark is worth four or five times as much as the highest-priced farm land in Kansas. It has been made better, too, each year as a result of dairying. There is no place in the world where dairying can be made as profitable as it can be made in Kansas if the Kansas dairyman will use an equally good cow, feed as intelligently and give as good care as does the Dane. Professor McKay in his communication continues: "On the manufacturing end there is nothing from which we might derive benefit, as the best creameries of the United States handle the product and make the butter in a more scientific manner than do the creameries here. One of Denmark's greatest assets to the dairy business is her cow testing associations and the method of keeping what is called a 'family book.' In this book an exact record is kept of cows for generations, so the offspring at any time may be traced back accurately."

### Dickinson Co. Cow Testing Association.

As a result of change in testers for the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, KANSAS FARMER lost out in the publication of the monthly reports of that association. Already in these columns has appeared the report for each month of the association's history prior to June of this year. Following is the June report of all cows producing during that month 30 pounds of butter fat or over. This is a report which deserves careful consideration on the part of every KANSAS FARMER reader. We think we have remarked in this connection heretofore that the cows of this association were showing up remarkably well in the volume of butter fat produced. Except for the extreme heat and the dry weather during July and August, we have every reason to believe that there are cows owned in some of these herds which would have caused cows owned by dairy breeders to look well to their laurels. For instance, in April, if we mistake not, there was one cow which produced more pounds of butter fat than Maid Henry, the famous Holstein of the Kansas Agricultural College, produced in her best month. KANSAS FARMER was hopeful that this farmer's cow would exceed Maid Henry's record. We do not now know how she stands compared with the college cow.

The reports of the association, however, bear out our contention, as well as that of most men who have looked carefully into the dairy situation, that the farmer's cow is, when properly fed and handled, a much better cow than she is given credit for, and also that among farmers' herds are not only cows of superior producing ability but also cows which will furnish a most excellent foundation for the breeding and building up of a very superior producing dairy herd. The production of those cows which belong to the members of this cow testing association is in no wise disappointing. On the other hand the showing is extremely favorable and the work of the association would count

for much in the general improvement of farm dairy methods for Kansas:

Breed	Pounds Milk	Percent Fat	Pounds Butter
1. Jersey	627	4.8	31.10
2. Jersey	581	6.0	31.86
3. Holstein	741	4.4	32.60
4. Shorthorn	1,050	4.0	42.00
5. Jersey	654	4.7	30.74
6. Jersey	756	4.5	34.02
7. Holstein	924	3.8	35.11
8. Holstein	528	6.0	31.68
9. Holstein	1,200	3.7	44.40
10. Holstein	996	3.5	34.86
11. Holstein	1,467	3.3	48.41
12. Holstein	798	4.0	31.92
13. Holstein	963	3.2	30.82
14. Holstein	1,014	3.2	32.45
15. Holstein	1,011	3.7	37.41
16. Jersey	714	4.6	32.84
17. Jersey	642	4.7	30.17
18. Jersey	825	4.4	36.30
19. Holstein	729	4.6	33.53
20. Holstein	804	3.9	31.36
21. Holstein	921	4.1	37.76
22. Shorthorn	609	5.0	30.45
23. Shorthorn	585	3.8	32.23
24. Holstein	768	4.7	35.97
25. Holstein	816	4.1	33.46
26. Holstein	1,338	3.6	48.17
27. Holstein	801	4.1	32.84
28. Shorthorn	699	4.5	31.46
29. Shorthorn	864	3.5	30.24
30. Holstein	984	4.2	41.33
31. Shorthorn	912	4.1	37.39
32. Shorthorn	942	3.9	36.74
33. Shorthorn	840	4.6	38.64
34. Shorthorn	570	5.5	31.35
35. Shorthorn	868	4.1	35.10
36. Red Poll	780	4.2	32.76
37. Holstein	846	5.7	48.20
38. Shorthorn	726	4.4	39.20
39. Holstein	714	4.4	31.42
40. Red Poll	528	6.7	35.38
41. Holstein	900	3.4	30.60
42. Holstein	942	4.0	37.68
43. Jersey	774	4.3	32.28
44. Shorthorn	750	4.1	30.75
45. Shorthorn	792	4.0	31.68
46. Shorthorn	618	5.0	30.90
47. Guernsey	558	5.5	30.69
48. Holstein	1,212	3.6	43.63
49. Holstein	1,185	3.0	35.55
50. Holstein	978	3.2	32.27
51. Hol.-Jer.	1,446	3.4	49.23
52. Holstein	1,476	3.5	50.18
53. Holstein	1,881	3.5	65.84
54. Jersey	805	4.3	34.62
55. Holstein	843	4.1	34.56
56. Holstein	945	3.6	34.02
57. Holstein	1,755	3.0	52.65
58. Jersey	738	6.2	45.76
59. Jersey	822	6.6	54.25
60. Jersey	819	4.1	33.57
61. Holstein	1,152	4.0	46.08
62. Shorthorn	798	3.8	30.12
63. Shorthorn	804	3.4	30.55
64. Shorthorn	1,014	3.4	34.48
65. Shorthorn	648	5.4	34.99
66. Shorthorn	1,005	3.7	37.19
67. Shorthorn	579	5.2	30.21
68. Jersey	927	4.0	37.08
69. Jersey	645	4.7	30.32
70. Jersey	942	4.6	43.33
71. Jersey	762	4.5	34.29
72. Jersey	630	5.0	31.50
73. Jersey	657	4.6	30.22
74. Jersey	744	4.4	32.74
75. Jersey	1,038	4.37	45.44

The cows as numbered above are owned by the following farmers and members of the association: Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, R. E. Hershey; Nos. 8 to 15, George Lenhart; Nos. 16 to 18, S. Goldsmith; Nos. 19 to 23, Alvan Engle; Nos. 24 to 28, Dave Engle; Nos. 29 to 31, L. L. Engle; Nos. 32 to 34, S. Rohrer; Nos. 35 and 36, Joe Baier; No. 37, H. H. Hofman; No. 38, E. S. Engle & Son; Nos. 39 and 40, J. N. Engle; Nos. 41 to 43, Henry Lenhart; Nos. 44 to 47, Dave Sheets; Nos. 48 to 59, A. B. Wilcox; No. 60, Roy Lahr; No. 61, S. Reed; Nos. 62 to 68, John Leshner; Nos. 69 to 76, R. Sterling.

### Opportunities for Stockmen.

Here is a list of farmers who will sell feed, take cattle for wintering or for a term of years on shares. There is no need for selling cattle when there are such opportunities for wintering as have been reported in KANSAS FARMER the past few weeks:

S. P. Langley, Morland, Graham County, Kan.—Has 25 or 30 tons good, bright, first and second cutting alfalfa hay for sale at \$15 per ton on the ground, to be weighed in Morland as hauled. Hay is one mile west of Morland.

Morley Mace, Wheeler, Cheyenne County, Kan.—Has plenty of range, much straw, and about 50 acres of cornstalks for pasture. Would like 50 head of stock for wintering, preferably cattle, but would take horses. Charge, \$1 per month per head.

Jesse G. Combs, Bird City, Cheyenne County, Kan.—Has a silo filled, plenty of range, plenty of hay, barley and wheat straw, also millet, cane, kafir and corn fodder. A neighbor, Earl Russell, also has a silo filled and plenty of roughage as named above. Mr. Combs wants a carload of milk cows, Mr. Russell also wants cattle; there are other neighbors who would also take cattle, too, for wintering, or for a term of years on shares.

Abe Hertje, Route 2, Tonkawa, Okla.—Will load a car of alfalfa hay at \$13 per ton. Will sell by sample.

Frank Miller, Edgerton, Kan.—Has feed for 40 or 50 head of cattle and plenty of shed room. He would like cattle to winter.

If more oats were fed to the laying hens there would be more eggs in the nest boxes. One good way of treating oats is to boil them at evening and leave them on the stove to simmer all night. They will then be soft and warm for biddy's breakfast in the morning.

# Bargains in Land

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

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where you have bumper crops every year; unsurpassed climate, no droughts or torrid summers. Write and tell us what you want. Can furnish all sizes and kinds.

**THE WILLETT & COBESSEL INV. CO.,**  
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# CLOUD COUNTY LANDS

240-acre stock farm; 65 under plow. Good investment at low price. Write.

**W. C. WHIPP & CO.,** Concordia, Kansas.

# LAWRENCE REALTY COMPANY

The Home of the "Swappers," handles exchanges of all kinds with agents or owners. Write us for particulars.

**Lawrence Realty Company, Lawrence, Kan.**

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

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

### DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS.

We have many fine creek and river bottom farms, also splendid upland farms for sale. Soil deep rich black loam, producing the big corn, wheat and alfalfa. Our prices are reasonable. Write for terms and list.

**Briney, Pautz & Danford, Abilene, Kan.**

### SPLENDID RANCH FOR SALE.

950 acres, 4 miles from Eldorado, 140 acres fine bottom, 250 acres in cultivation, 700 acres best native pasture, good improvements, fine timber and abundance water, big money maker, \$25 per acre the low dollar, no cut, not trade, time on \$20,000, six per cent if desired.

**V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kan.**

### CALIFORNIA LANDS.

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

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC LAND AGENCY,**  
410 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN.

195 a. stock and grain farm; 135 a. creek bottom land, very fine alfalfa land, 10 a. growing, 35 a. tame grass. Fair improvements. New silo. 2 1/2 miles to town. Price, \$12,800. Can give terms if wanted. Come at once if you want a money-making farm where you can grow a good crop every year.

**ALLEN MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

### FOR SALE—Thirty-acre suburban farm at Garnett, town of 2,500 inhabitants; improvements, good 10-room house, barn 36x36, chicken house, well and windmill, chicken house, good granary. Rural free delivery and telephone. Price, \$4,800. \$1,500 against land due 2 years. Will trade this for a farm near Sheridan, Arkansas. **H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,** Room 5 Commerce Building, Phone No. 2 - - Dodge City, Kansas.

### VIRGINIA OFFERS fertile farm lands at \$15 to \$50 per acre. Ideal fruit and grazing land at \$5 to \$15 per acre. Abundant rainfall, long growing season, nearness to World's best markets, mild and delightful climate, educational advantages and great promise for the future.

**VIRGINIA WANTS 10,000 young and industrious practical farmers to occupy and cultivate the vacant farms and help reduce the cost of living. Write at once to**

**VA. LAND IMMIGRATION BUREAU,**  
6 Gale Block, Dr. W. J. Quick, General Manager, Roanoke, Va.

### TO TRADE FOR LAND IN ARKANSAS.

320 acres 9 miles north of Dodge City, Kansas; 90 acres in cultivation, new house 16x28. Stable room 28 head stock. Shed barn. Well and windmill. Chicken house, good granary. Rural free delivery and telephone. Price, \$4,800. \$1,500 against land due 2 years. Will trade this for a farm near Sheridan, Arkansas.

**H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,**  
Room 5 Commerce Building,  
Phone No. 2 - - Dodge City, Kansas.

# GRAINDRY FARMING

Wheat, 40 bu., oats, 100 bu. per acre. Barley and flax big yields. Land at \$15 to \$30 per acre. Grain rental payment crops will pay for the land in two years. A money making investment for the renter for the holder of high-priced land or the capitalist. There is no such thing as failure known in Southern Sunny Alberta. Mild winters where the snow falls and is melted by the Chinook Rocky Mountain winds in a few days. This is the place for a man of small means and if there is any place on this continent this is the place for the renter. Why, Mr. Renter, will you pay rent and be poverty stricken all the days of your life? HEED, there are no failures of crops in Sunny Alberta. Stock and grain raising is the staple product of the world. Write for FREE Special Snap Bargain Literature. ZIEGLE REALTY BARGAIN BUREAU, Land Dept. 5, Salina, Kansas.

### LAND Real Estate Dealers, Farmers and others with property of any kind to buy, sell or exchange, should try the Real Estate and Land Columns of Kansas Farmer which reaches the farmers with the money to buy. Circulation in excess of 60,000 guaranteed. Kansas Farmer can do the work for you. No other farm paper reaching this great circulation as Kansas Farmer. Write for rates and further information to

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**

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## GIVE US YOUR JUDGMENT ON THIS CAR

You ought to know. You've had experience with gas engines, with tractors, and other kinds of power machinery—you can tell good from bad.

Remember, the Abbott-Detroit is not made to sell at the lowest possible price. It's made for LOOKS, for COMFORT, for WEAR—it's the kind of car you don't need to apologize for.

The famous Abbott-Detroit "Bull-Dog"—a stock car—ran 46,000 miles over sand and ice, from Alaska to Mexico—and it wasn't worn out then, by a long shot. That trip equalled 100,000 miles of the kind of driving you'd give a car. And it's running still, with a total mileage to date of 157,436.

Just read over these features—then look the car over at the nearest Abbott-Detroit dealer:

Big, powerful, standard Continental engine that gets the last ounce of driving out of every drop of gasoline; roomy, comfortable body, swung on springs that take all the jolts out of the road; the safest kind of construction everywhere; up to the minute in design; self-starter and every up-to-date refinement, of course.

Stick a pin in this—the Abbott-Detroit is the cheapest car you can buy—thousands of owners say so.

Three touring models—5-passenger 34-40 Four; 5 or 7-passenger 44-50 Four; 7-passenger 50-60 Six.

Write for the Abbott Book—mailed free on request.

**ABBOTT MOTOR COMPANY, 536 Beaufort Street**

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SEND NO MONEY.

## BIG PARCEL POST C. O. D. BARGAIN

EVERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN KNOWS THE VALUE OF A GOOD RAWHIDE BUGGY WHIP.—YOU CAN GET ONE FREE IF YOU ACT AT ONCE.

Here is the most unusual and most liberal offer ever made by any paper—a genuine heavy rawhide Buggy Whip, 70 inches long, FREE during the next thirty days.

This Whip is not a toy, but a Guaranteed Rawhide Whip, heavily bound and with weighted butt and no weak places. Cord wrapping cover over rawhide is tough and durable. Just the whip for a carriage or for use while riding on machinery. Plenty long enough for driving four-horse hitchup to drill, disk or gang. No long lash to tangle in lines or catch in machinery or harness. Whips like this sell everywhere for \$1.00.

### SPECIAL THIRTY-DAY OFFER.

Any KANSAS FARMER subscriber who fills out the coupon below, ordering a renewal subscription for himself for one year and a year's subscription for a new subscriber, both for \$1.25, within the next 30 days, will receive this genuine Rawhide Buggy Whip free and postpaid upon payment of that amount to the rural route carrier or postmaster when the whip is delivered. Each whip sent without wrapping and guaranteed to reach you in first class condition. This is a \$2.00 value in subscriptions and a Rawhide Whip ALL FOR ONLY \$1.25. Whip is sent Parcel Post, C. O. D. \$1.25.

We know you will like the whip the minute you see it or we wouldn't send it this way. Order at once before the offer is withdrawn.

SEND NO MONEY WITH ORDER.

### FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TODAY.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.  
Gentlemen:—I accept your offer to renew my subscription for one year and to send KANSAS FARMER one year to a new subscriber, both for \$1.25, including a genuine Rawhide Buggy Whip. Send Parcel Post, C. O. D. \$1.25.

My Name .....

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Subscribers living outside of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma, add 10 cents for extra postage.

## A MILLION PEOPLE AT ONCE

BY putting an advertisement in KANSAS FARMER and the other Standard Farm Papers, an advertiser may reach, simultaneously, a million farmers' families.

Think of speaking in a million homes at one time—of telling them all at once of a better piano, or plow, or engine, or automobile, or any one of a thousand articles that nowadays are being advertised in the farm papers.

Is it any wonder that advertised goods are well known and popular, and that the manufacturer who advertises can well afford to give better value for the price?

# Kansas Seed Corn Situation

Yields of Native and Introduced Seed Corn Compared By L. E. Call Agronomist K. S. A. C.

GOOD seed corn will be almost impossible to obtain next spring. The little corn produced in Central Kansas this season is poorly matured and of inferior quality. Much will be unfit for seed. Any corn grown this past season that is to be saved for seed next year should be thoroughly tested for germination before planting. Corn must have normal conditions under which to grow and mature if it is to produce seed of strong vitality. The seed produced in the dry season of 1911 was low in vitality and many poor stands and low yields were consequently obtained the next season.

During the summer of 1912 the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College conducted a number of corn variety tests with farmers in different parts of the state, and in these tests we used seed from both the 1910 and 1911 crop. In most of these tests the seed from the 1910 crop not only germinated better, but produced larger yields than were obtained from the seed grown in 1911. It would appear from this experience that it would be safer for the average farmer of this state to depend next year upon seed saved from 1912 than to attempt to use inferior seed of this season's crop. In a few favored sections of the state a fair crop has been produced; this seed, of course, should be used when it is known to be of good quality.

We were fortunate in 1912 in having produced a crop of corn of excellent quality. Of the many samples of corn of the 1912 crop tested for germination by the agronomy department, very few gave a germination test of less than 95 per cent. Seed of such strong vitality should still be good if it has been stored in a dry well-ventilated place. A germination test should be made, however, to be absolutely certain regarding the vitality both this fall and again next spring.

Farmers who have good seed should select at this time not only that which they will need for their own planting, but as much as they can possibly prepare for sale. There will be a big demand for good seed corn next spring, and unless every farmer who has corn at this time fit for seed goes to the trouble and expense of saving it there will be a shortage which will result in many farmers sending outside of the state for seed for next year's planting. That the importation of seed corn will result in reduced yields and a great financial loss to those forced to plant imported seed is certain. This is well shown by the following table, which gives the comparative yield of home-grown or native varieties compared with

introduced varieties as obtained from variety test conducted in different parts of the state by the agronomy department.

### COMPARATIVE YIELD OF NATIVE AND INTRODUCED VARIETIES OF CORN.

Name and County of Co-operator Conducting Variety Test.	Year of Test.	Number Native Varieties Tested.	Number Introduced Varieties Tested.	Average Yield of Native Varieties.	Average Yield of Introduced Varieties.
County Farm, Jewell, 1909	10	9	47.0	39.2	
County Farm, Harvey, 1909	8	9	25.5	18.9	
County Farm, Linn, 1910	8	10	26.5	15.8	
J. J. Johnson, Butler, 1910	4	14	61.0	49.0	
J. J. Johnson, Butler, 1910	2	6	52.6	40.1	
J. J. Johnson, Butler, 1912	4	13	50.9	37.5	
Henry Rogler, Chase, 1911	3	6	40	32	
W. K. Davies, Greenwood, 1911	3	4	27	20	
O. A. Rhoades, Cherokee, 1911	4	5	41.6	33.8	
R. C. Fox, Kingman, 1911	4	4	25.2	19.8	

In every instance the native or home-grown varieties have outyielded the introduced varieties. In most cases the introduced varieties were not obtained from without the state but were simply taken from one part of the state to another. Had the imported varieties been secured from without the state a greater difference in favor of the home-grown varieties would have resulted.

Let us consider one of the typical tests. J. J. Johnson, Butler County, Kansas, grew, in 1912, four varieties of corn in his test, the seed of which was secured from near home, and thirteen other varieties secured from different parts of the state. The introduced varieties were as good, or if anything superior to the native varieties, but the native varieties made an average yield of 50.9 bushels per acre, while the average of the introduced varieties was only 37.5 bushels per acre. The introduced varieties were not adapted to Mr. Johnson's soil or climatic conditions, and it would have required two or three years to adapt them. Had Mr. Johnson in 1912 planted a general field of 100 acres with seed of the introduced varieties instead of seed of home-grown varieties, he would have produced 1,340 bushels less corn, worth \$536.00.

Should it become necessary to import seed extensively for next season's planting, we could expect a reduced yield as great as these tests have indicated, a loss that neither the individual farmers nor the state as a whole could afford.

## Exit Grasshopper

The grasshopper population of Western Kansas is "shy" this fall. There are fewer of his kind alive now in that section than for many years past. His downfall came as a result of the perfect co-operative organization effected by the Kansas Agricultural College with the county officials and farmers of the western third of the state last summer. This summary of the work done by George A. Dean, entomologist of Kansas Agricultural College, who himself took the field and directed the grasshopper fight, will prove instructive:

"Although the farmers in Western Kansas experienced last summer the most serious outbreak of grasshoppers known in that part of the state, they demonstrated that they were equal to the occasion. They were prompt in organizing under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and by putting into operation the methods of control recommended by the college they were successful in destroying the hoppers. In fact, there has never been a larger and a more successful piece of entomological demonstration work than that in the control of grasshoppers carried on by the Kansas Agricultural College with the co-operation of their farm demonstration agents, the farmers, and the county officials. The entomologists of the college and the farm demonstration agents who have just made a careful examination of the grasshopper situation report that there are now fewer grasshoppers in Western Kansas than there has been for many years. In fact, when we consider that the farmer of

Western Kansas fed to their grasshoppers almost a thousand tons of poison bran mash, there is no wonder that there is a scarcity of grasshoppers. From 60 to 80 per cent of the hoppers were killed by the poison bran mash. The remaining hoppers were so left to the mercy of parasitic and predaceous insects that only a few of them escaped.

The following report of the amount of poison bran mash used in the grasshopper control work is taken from the reports of the county officials who were in charge of the county work.

COUNTY	TONS FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY	TONS FURNISHED BY INDIVIDUALS	TOTAL
Ford	98	—	98
Kearney	28	—	28
Finney	70	—	70
Hodgeman	28	—	28
Gray	60	—	60
Edwards	28	28	56
Pawnee	74	38	112
Ellis	168	—	168
Trego	14	—	14
Rawlins	38	20	58
Scott	28	—	28
Gove	54	—	54
Other Northwest counties	60	—	60
Other Southwest counties	40	—	40

The total tons of poison bran mash distributed as above was 874 tons.

Motorcycle dealers of Bennington, Kan., say that their sales of the two-wheeled pop-pop to farmers' sons this fall are greater than ever before.

# Oh, You Great Big Beautiful Doll! WONDERFUL!



PRINCESS TAMBON, 18 1/2 inches high

Clip the Coupon below, fill in and send with only 25 cents and get all these wonderful Indian Dolls.

The most wonderful set of dolls ever saw. Children are simply delighted with them and never grow tired or lose interest in them. Wonderful companions—three Indian Dolls, Princess Tambon, 18 1/2 inches high; sister and brother 6 inches high, brilliantly lithographed in gorgeous arrays of many colors closely imitating the Indian leathers and real Indian costumes. No matter how many dollies the children have, any little girl or boy is sure to be delighted with these pretty, new, bright-colored dollies—they are so "different" from the ordinary doll. Children prefer them to wax or china dolls. Besides, these dolls are beautifully and brilliantly lithographed in many colors on heavy soft cloth, all ready for cutting out and stuffing. You could not give a child anything that will afford more real pleasure and happiness than a set of these Indian dolls.

To introduce KANSAS FARMER, the big agricultural and live stock weekly, into new homes, we will send you these fine dolls, and KANSAS FARMER on trial three months, for ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. All orders promptly filled. Just fill in the coupon, cut it out and mail with 25 cents in stamps or silver, and we will send the dolls by mail postpaid at once and mail KANSAS FARMER to your address three months. Paper and dolls may be sent to different addresses if desired.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find Twenty-Five Cents. Please mail to my address KANSAS FARMER for three months and the three Indian Dolls as per your offer. Name. Post Office. Street or R. F. D. State. Send Dolls to. Address.

## TEN WEEKS-10 CENTS

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

Pearl Shorthorns. The writer recently made his annual trip to see the Pearl Shorthorns owned by C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan. The herd is located on the Taylor ranch, about 15 miles southeast of Abilene, and is one of the oldest, largest and best herds in Kansas. Mr. Taylor has personal supervision over the herd, besides having in his employ a competent herdsman all the year around. In the advertisement which appears in this issue there is offered for sale 16 choice young bulls coming yearlings and all sired by the herd bull, Valiant 34612, one of the greatest bulls to be found anywhere, tracing to Roan Gauntlet, champion of England, and other noted bulls. Several of these young bulls are straight Scotch and all of them are Scotch topped. There are also for sale several older bulls and a dozen good big strong pure-bred Duroc Jersey boars, the tops from 35 raised on the farm this year. Mr. Taylor lives in Abilene and drives out in his automobile every day. When planning to visit the herd, write or wire him and he will meet your train.

# The GRANGE

## DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

- Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Overseer.....J. L. Heberling, Wakarusa
Lecturer.....L. S. Fry, Manhattan
Secretary.....L. E. Wedd, Lenexa
Treasurer.....W. J. Rhoades, Olathe
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
Chairman of Committee on Education.....
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....
Adelia B. Hester, Lone Elm
NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS.
Master.....Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
Lecturer.....N. P. Hull, Diamonddale, Mich.
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ind.
Sec'y.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O.

Valley Grange No. 736 held both regular meetings in September. At the first meeting the special delegates were elected. The program was reading on "Pear Blight" and selection, "Paw and Me." At the second meeting the entertainment committee served ice cream and cake. After the regular routine work the Worthy Lecturer had an interesting program. Each one present was requested to give some important event of the summer, political, social or religious. This was followed by two select readings, songs of old, and two solos, "The Church in the Wildwood" and "Love's Old Sweet Song." Two new members were initiated and one reinstated, and then came the good social time which Grangers can enjoy.—Mrs. C. M. CELLAR.

Every once in a while someone makes an effort to drag Grange influence into partisan politics. Recently we noticed an editorial in which the writer was trying to make political capital from some statements made in private conversation by a Grange official. Grange officials have their party connections the same as other citizens—but that doesn't affect the Grange. The minister has his party affiliations—has a right to them—but that doesn't make the church a political organization. The mere fact that a Grange official of prominence expresses his political opinion in a general

conversation does not involve the Grange. Again we say that the Grange has no party strings—its members come from all parties. And when some editor in his writings makes an attempt to drag the Grange as an organization into politics he is either trying to injure this great organization or does it through ignorance. No, the Grange is not a political kite tail!

### Second Series Farmers' Institutes.

The second series of farmers' institutes is announced to begin October 27. If your institute is listed, get busy boosting. Get out your neighbors and be sure to be there yourself. Begin now to list the questions you desire to ask, and when you get to the meeting, call for an answer. Other folks are likely to be as much interested in these same questions and answers as yourself.

Whitewater, October 28; Wichita, 29-30; Rome, 31 to November 1; Caldwell, November 3; Geuda Springs, 4; Hackney, 5-6; Udall, 7; Mulvane, 8; Speakers, George O. Greene and Miss Edith Allen.

Linwood, October 27; Tonganoxie, 28-29; Jarbalo, 30; Easton, 31; Leavenworth, November 1. Speakers, Miss Frances Brown and P. H. Ross.

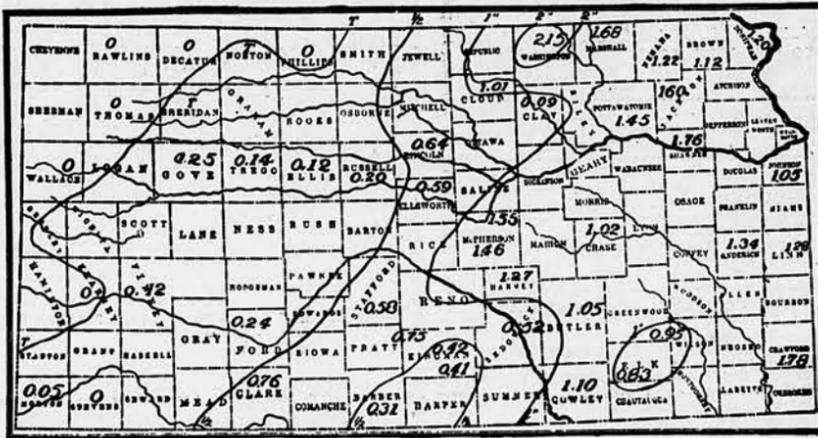
Cherryvale, November 17; Tyro, 18-19; Independence, 20-21; Elk City, 22; Mound Valley, 24; Erie, 25-26. Speakers, Miss Frances L. Brown and E. J. Macy.

Colony, October 28; Thayer, 29; Altamont, 30-31; Chetopa, November 1; Oswego, 3; Galena, 4; Baxter, 5; West Mineral, 6; Brazilton, 7; Langdon (schoolhouse, Pittsburg No. 5), 8; Fort Scott, 11. Speakers, H. J. Bower and Miss Adah Lewis.

Concordia, October 27-28; Scandia, 29; Cuba, 30; Haddam, 31; November 1. Speakers, Miss Florence Snell and W. A. Cochel.

Wayne, November 3-4; Greenleaf, 5; Blancheville, 6; Garrison, 7-8. Speakers, Miss Florence Snell and J. B. Fitch. Bonner Springs, October 27; Greeley, 28; Garnett, 29-30; Yates Center, 31,

## KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18



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

Anderson—Nice rain this week. Not enough for stock water. Barber—Wheat and alfalfa making a great growth. Butler—Having good rain this week and streams and ponds are filling up. If frost holds off will have good crop of alfalfa. Chase—Good growing weather for alfalfa and all fall planted seed. First frost on morning of 18th, but very light. Clay—Wheat looks fine. More sown than usual. Alfalfa growing rapidly. Cloud—Wheat about all planted. Some up. Looks fine. Decatur—Wheat very nice. Winter wheat very rank. Farmers nearly through sowing. Doniphan—Light frost on 18th. Rain on 16th came slowly. Elk—Fine growing weather. No frost yet. If frost holds off a little longer will get another cutting of alfalfa. Finney—Early sowed wheat growing in fine shape. No killing frosts yet, and last cutting of alfalfa being put up. Crop of alfalfa heavy. Ford—Heavy rain on the 18th. Gove—Much wheat yet being sown. Sunshine and open weather. Very cold and heavy frost night of 17th. Prospects good for rain. Greenwood—Cutting alfalfa next week. Wheat looking fine. Pasture good. Not quite enough rain for stock water yet. Jackson—Light frost night of 17th. Alfalfa and pasture have made fine growth. Johnson—Pasture luxuriant. Wheat doing well and much has been planted. Gardens in fine condition and will be much truck soon. Kearney—Recent rains placed ground in fine condition for fall plowing and wheat seeding. Fall pasture improving and all stock doing well. Kingman—Wheat sowing done. Are pasturing wheat. Feed is all cut. Lincoln—Wheat looking fine. Recent rain has put top of ground in fine condition. Moisture has gone down about 20 inches in plow land. Corn and kafir planted last spring is coming up now. Some sorghum

fields have nice stand that sprouted this month. McPherson—Another big rain. Good for wheat which is pastured now. Grass good stand. Good crop alfalfa cut, but hard to cure. Heavy frost, but on account of the cloudy weather it did little damage. Feed question now solved. McPherson—Heavy frost this morning. Marshall—Two-day drizzle on 15th and 16th. Wheat seeding winding up. Considerable fall pasture. Favorable reports regarding wheat crop. Nemaha—Getting plenty of rain. Wheat up and looking fine. A few are sowing the largest acreage ever sown here and generally putting it in fine shape on corn ground where corn was cut. Norton—Early wheat up and growing fine. Some still being sown. A few patches of kafir to be cut yet. No killing frost. Phillips—No killing frost yet. Some alfalfa being cut. Pottawatomie—Wheat about all in the ground and doing very well. Lots of it being pastured now when not too wet. Rawlins—Wheat seeding about finished. Early seeding making good growth. Russell—Rather cold week. Wheat making good pasture. Some alfalfa will make a light crop if not caught by frost. Some light frost reported, but not killing. Scott—Fine weather. Ground in fine condition and farmers busy. Sedgewick—Rains of this month have helped kafir but damaged corn fodder some. Farmers pasturing wheat. Two light frosts but not much damage done yet. Sheridan—Wheat all sown and first sown makes good pasture. Stevens—Killing frost on the 11th. Feed about all gathered. Farmers nearly through sowing wheat. Thomas—Wheat sowing finished and is looking fine. Some being pastured. Stock looking fine and plenty of moisture for wheat. Washington—Farmers are done sowing wheat.

November 1. Speakers, H. B. Walker and C. O. Swanson.

LeRoy, November 3; Gridley, 4; Burlington, 5-6; Council Grove, 7-8. Speakers, H. B. Walker and C. W. McCampbell.

Gove, October 28-29; Oakley, 30-31; Grinnell, November 1; Quinter, 3; Wakeeney, 4-5; Ellis, 6; Bunker Hill, 7; Wilson, 8. Speakers, W. A. Boys and George Helder.

Norton, October 28-29; Norcatur, 30; Oberlin, 31, November 1; Herndon, 3; Atwood, 4-5; Bird City, 6; St. Frances, 7-8; Goodland, 10-11; Jennings, 12. Speakers, P. F. Crabtree and G. E. Thompson.

### FIELD NOTES

Last Call for Wildweid Sale. Do not forget the Walter Hildwein Poland China sale to be held at his farm near Powhattan, Kan., Wednesday, October 29. The offering will be first class and the best of treatment will be accorded those in attendance.

Gilliland Jersey Cattle. R. A. Gilliland, Jersey cattle breeder at Mayetta, Kan., and a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, reports the sale of a choice young bull to John Coleman, Denison, Kan. Mr. Gilliland changes his card this week and offers his herd bull for sale. This bull is richly bred and is a splendid sire. He cannot be used to advantage longer in the herd, and will be sold at a bargain. Mr. Gilliland also offers a nine-months-old calf sired by this bull and out of the best cow on the farm. She gives a nice lot of 8 per cent milk and it is almost impossible to dry her up before calving. This bull is a beauty and should go to head some good herd.

Lamer's Percherons. This week we start advertising for C. W. Lamer, the well-known importer of Percheron horses, at Salina, Kan. Mr. Lamer offers 50 head of stallions. All of them have good quality and size. They will be sold at prices consistent with such quality. Mr. Lamer has for the past few years imported and sold to the farmers of this and adjoining states several hundred head of high class horses and mares. He owns a big alfalfa farm near Salina, where he grows plenty of alfalfa for keeping the big fellows in the very best condition possible while they are in his hands. When writing Mr. Lamer kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Richly Bred Jersey Bulls. This week we start advertising for Chester Thomas, Jersey cattle breeder at Waterville, Kan. Mr. Thomas offers some extra choice bulls out of his very best cows, some of them having tests of better than 500 pounds of butter in twelve months. These bulls are nearly all sons of Mr. Thomas's great bull, a son of Silver's Lad. He is one of the largest and most handsome bulls in the state. The young bulls combine the breeding of the St. Lamberts and the Golden Lads. They are in nice condition and will suit the most exacting. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stallions and Mares. In this issue will be found the ad of L. R. Wiley, Emporia, Kan. Mr. Wiley wishes to announce to his customers that he has returned from Europe with the best string of Percheron and Belgian stallions he ever imported. He bought the best he could find and offers them at attractive prices. The stallions range in age from coming three to five-year-olds and weigh from 1,750 to 2,200 pounds. They are a clean, sound bunch, and imported the last of August. They are in fine condition to do the buyer good. Please read ad in this issue, and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Dispersion. This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the dispersion sale announcement of C. S. Carruthers, Poland China breeder at Salina, Kan. Owing to a change of business Mr. Carruthers is going to make a dispersion sale on Thursday, October 30. The sale will be held commencing at 1 o'clock p. m. on the farm about two miles southeast of town, and every animal on the farm will be sold, including the herd boar, Chug Hadley, sire of most of the spring boars and gilts that go in the sale. Included will be some outstanding brood sows, among them M. Blue, a daughter of Big Bone Mow and granddaughter of old Expansion on dam's side. Nine of the spring pigs in the sale are out of this sow. Others are by Romona Chief and King Hadley, and several trace to the great old boar, Kansas Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d. Several of the spring pigs are by the boar, Broadside, a splendid breeding sire. This sale will afford a good opportunity for the beginner to buy something extra good. Write at once for catalog and plan to attend.

A. I. Churchill's Jersey Sale. One of the most attractive Jersey herds at the American Royal Stock Show was the ten imported Golden Fern's Noble heifers shown by A. L. Churchill. They were admired by all who saw them. Mr. Churchill will include all the imported heifers in his sale on November 10. While Mr. Churchill is a banker, he has made Jersey cattle a specialty and owns one of the good herds in Oklahoma today, and conducts a modern dairy farm of 160 acres adjoining the town of Vinita, Okla. At the point nearest to the city is built a modern two-story residence and two large dairy barns. At this place he will sell, on November 10, 80 head of imported and home-bred Jersey cows and heifers. The offering promises to be one of the best ever sold in Oklahoma. Mr. Churchill is getting the Oklahoma farmers interested in the pure-bred business, and especially the Jersey business. On the "Windsor Place" (as it is known all over the state) there is a large herd of Jerseys, many of which are Island-bred cattle and all of them are either sired by or out of imported cows, or both. At the head of the herd is Oxford Lad Successor 83914, bred by Howard Willits of West Plains, N. Y., sired by Oxford Lad 3123 (H. C.). He is the sire of Stockwell, that sold for \$11,500; Majesty, \$4,500, and a number of other noted herd headers. Oxford Lad's Successor is out of G. F. Fox's Minorca 189626 that gave 7,500 pounds of 5.4 per cent milk with her second calf, and she was sired by Benedictine's 3188 (H. C.). This is one of the greatest individual bulls in the West, and the only Oxford Lad bull in the Southwest. As a sire he is second to none. He is of a perfect show type from start to finish. The entire herd are descendants from the old Golden Fern's Lad. Don't fail to read sale ad in this issue and send for catalog. Make your arrangements to attend the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

# Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ads" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

## HELP WANTED.

**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.**—Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR** government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

**MANAGER WANTED—MUST BE A LIVE** wire with interest towards dairy stock and one who is able to interest himself financially. Give references. The Springdale Stock Ranch Concordia, Kan.

**\$65.00 MONTHLY POSSIBLE FOR MEN** and women as information reporters. Every locality. No canvassing. Spare time. Enclose stamp. National Realty Information Bureau, A W, Los Angeles, California.

**AGENTS—SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD** line on earth. Red hot sellers; steady repeaters. Over 150 different articles. Good guaranteed; 100% profit. Write quick—Hurry! E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6741 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**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.

**WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18** for U. S. Government positions, \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Pull unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 82, Rochester, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE.

**WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM, FROM** owner only. Give price and description. Dromberg, Box 754, Chicago.

**FOR CATHOLICS, CITY HOMES; ALSO** 20, 30, 150 acres. Write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

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

**TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 VIEW** camera and outfit complete for good mated Homer or Carneau pigeons. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

**BUY A CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARM** where you can farm at a profit. Our big list will help you. Michigan Farm Home Company, Greenville, Mich.

**OFFICIAL BULLETINS RELATING TO** the agricultural opportunities of Wisconsin may be had by addressing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 133, Madison, Wis.

**WE HAVE CHOICE IMPROVED AND** unimproved farms, some less than 15 miles from St. Paul, in alfalfa, clover and corn belt of Wisconsin. Prices ranging from \$10 up. Write me. W. E. Webster, Hudson, Wis.

**320 ACRES MIXED FARM, 1 1/2 MILES** Chesterwood; 200 acres tillable; 240 fenced; lake 20 acres; trees and brush 20 acres; good pasture; house, barn, very fine hall section. Only \$16 per acre. \$1,700 cash, balance easy. About this and other bargains write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta.

**CHEAP FEED FOR KANSAS. WE HAVE** a hundred cars of fire-damaged barley and oats, kiln dried, such as Middle States feeders have used for years. For car lot feed buyers this is an opportunity to solve the feed problem. If you want good feed, send for information and order before it is all gone. Also screenings for sheep men. C. E. Dingwall Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

## AUSTRALIA.

**SPECIAL LAND SEEKER'S EXCURSION** next November to Victoria, Australia. Early reservation of berths desired. Reduced steamship passages and free rail travel for inspection. Government of Victoria wants settlers and offers unusual opportunities. Land suitable to all requirements; exceptional terms. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, government representative (from Victoria), Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PLACES FOUND FOR STUDENTS TO** earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

**WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN ON** farm or ranch. Very best of references. A. J. Gilbert, Lansing, Kan.

**WANTED—PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER** on farm by middle-aged lady. Address Housekeeper, care of Kansas Farmer.

**SEND 20 CENTS IN COIN OR STAMPS** and get beautiful mouth organ sent post-paid free. Chas. Clarke Co., 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**BOOKKEEPING OR SHORTHAND** course easily mastered. Easy terms. Write for Book 75. Great Northern College, Freeport, Illinois.

**FARM WORK WANTED BY YOUNG** man, reliable, good habits. References. State price. "Colonel," care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

**SELLING KEIFFER PEARS. THREE-** bushel barrels, \$4.25. York apples \$3.50; seconds, \$2.50; cabbage, cwt., \$2.00; Minnesota Ohio potatoes, 90c; sweets, \$1; honey, case, \$3.75. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

# POULTRY

Make up your mind to have some sprouted oats for your chickens this winter.

If you cannot afford to buy an oat sprouter, you can get along with a perforated box to hold the oats. Keep them well saturated with water and near the kitchen stove, and they will sprout all right.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough, you will be astonished to see how greedily the hens will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks and it will certainly keep the hens in good health.

The progressive farmer will not think it very profitable to keep a mongrel flock of birds when he realizes that with the same care they will vary greatly in productiveness. Some will be overfed and some underfed. Some will get the lion's share and some will go without any. Thus many hens will not lay during the winter and he will be keeping a lot of birds to no profit. A uniform lot of birds of some particular variety will do better and be more productive than the mixed lot. The day has passed for mixed breeds of cattle or poultry.

The question of the cheapest chicken feed will bother many people this winter. At the present prices of grains we find wheat much the cheaper and best feed. If you have skim milk or buttermilk you can lessen the feed bill considerably by feeding all the milk the hens will drink. It can also be mixed with bran or corn meal to good advantage. It will pay to buy skim milk or buttermilk if it can be procured at a reasonable price, for it is the very best kind of feed for the laying hens. It will take the place of animal food to a great extent and will keep the fowls in good health.

While there are many factors that must be reckoned with in the effort to secure a good supply of eggs, yet the main reliance must be upon keeping the hens in perfect health, and this can be done by proper housing and feeding. At all seasons of the year the hens must have plenty of fresh air but be protected from drafts, be kept in perfectly clean quarters, and given a variety of wholesome grains, coarse and bulky foods, plenty of green food with a constant supply of fresh water, shells and grit. They should get sufficient exercise by scratching in the dirt and litter for buried grain, and should be kept free from lice and mites. Fowls thus housed and cared for ought never to need tonics, stimulants or medicines, and should, if they have the proper breeding back of them, yield a good supply of eggs.

## Take Out the Roosting Closet.

A number of the experiment stations, particularly that of Maine, have advocated the use of a roosting closet or more particularly a canvas curtain in front of the roosts in poultry houses. This curtain, together with the back wall of the house and the dropping board under the roosts, formed a closet in which the birds were shut up at night during cold weather. Poultry experts at first believed that this was essential in order to conserve the body heat of the birds during the cold nights when the temperature might go well below zero. Experience, however, has shown that the roosting closet is of no advantage. Actual test by the Orono farm of the Maine Experiment Station shows that the roosting closet is of no advantage, even in the severe climate of our farthest northeastern state. On the contrary it was found that the birds certainly thrive better without the roost curtain than with it—they are not so susceptible to colds. The air in a roosting closet when opened in the morning is bad on account of the lack of oxygen and an excess of carbon dioxide, ammonia vapors and other exhalations from the bodies of the birds.

During the winter of 1910-11 the closets were taken out of the poultry houses on the Orono farm and although the weather was unusually severe, the temperature occasionally dropping to 30 degrees below zero, the mortality among the fowls was exceptionally high. The roost curtains will not again be used by the Maine poultry raisers.

## CATTLE.

**WELL BRED GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL** calves crated at \$20 per head while they last. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL** calves ready for light service in the spring. Extra well bred. Priced reasonable. Carl Snyder, R. F. D. No. 7, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—A REGISTERED HOL-** stein-Friesian two-year-old heifer, in calf. For breeding and number address Dr. W. H. Webster, Baldwin, Kan.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BROWN** Swiss Bulls. Will make attractive prices on several heifer calves. Write your wants. Dahlem & Schmidt, Route 2, El Dorado, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF** out of a cow that gives 1,000 pounds of milk testing 6 per cent in 30 days. Two registered Poland China sows with 14 pigs. One hundred Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. G. H. Randolph, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE—32 HEAD HOLSTEINS,** Shorthorns and Jerseys, all bred from winter cows. Good young stock. Owned by dairymen going out of business. Sell all for \$60 a head. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.

**GUERNSEY YEARLING BULL OUT OF** official record cow, for sale. Sire, Masher's Victor, the Guernsey herd bull used by Kansas State Agricultural College this year (owned by R. C. Krueger), son of Masher's Sequel, champion of the breed, has 48 official record daughters. Also four registered spring bull calves. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED JER-** sey male calves: (1) Eminent of Elkhorn, 7 months; silver gray, great grandson of the \$10,000 bull Eminent, with 77 tested daughters; dam also traces to Eminent and belongs herself in a long chain of 4-gallon cows. Price, \$25. (2) Blue Belle's Dragon, 6 months; solid fawn; great grandson of the \$10,000 imported Eminent with 77 in list; dam a 6-gallon cow, a great granddaughter of the celebrated \$8,500 cow, Imp. Blue Belle. Price, \$50. (3) Noble Stockwell, 4 months; solid fawn; grandson of imported Noble of Oaklands, with 15 in list. He sold at auction for \$15,000. Dam of calf by \$11,500 imported Stockwell; second dam by Lilac's Owl with six in list; third dam of calf by \$10,000 imported Eminent, with 77 in list. Price, \$75. First check takes the animal, crated, f. o. b. Lawrence, Kan. This ad appears but once. George West Maffet, Southeast Suburbs, Lawrence, Kan.

## POULTRY.

**FINE BURBON RED TURKEYS.** Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS,** \$1.50 each. Fawn and white, \$1.00 each. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

**CHOICE AMERICAN STANDARD RUN-** ner Ducks, \$1.50 each; drakes, \$1.00. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

**ATTENTION.—BLACK LANGSHAN** cockerels at \$1 each until November 15. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Route 3, Larned, Kan.

**BUFF AND BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.** We have several choice pairs and trios. Special prices. Caskey & Fowler, North Topeka, Kan.

**WHITE IVORY ROCKS—GREAT WIN-** ners at all the state shows and fairs. Have some extra nice birds on sale in young and old. Write me. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

**TEN GOOD BUFF COCHIN BANTAM** cockerels to sell or trade for good mated Homer or Carneau pigeons. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS—CHOICE EARLY** hatched utility cockerels from winter layers, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. J. W. Chas. Williams, Falco, Kan.

**S. C. R. I. REDS—WE HAVE EXTRA** nice old and young birds with size and color at reduced prices. Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan.

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

**BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS;** red eyes, long back, low tail, high scoring. \$5.00 each. Good breeders, three for \$5.00, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

**A FEW EARLY HATCHED SHOW** birds for sale. Single Comb White Orpingtons and Silver Laced Wyandottes. W. G. Langehennig, Jackson, Mo.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn hens and cockerels, 75 cents and \$1 during October. Higher later. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—FIRST PULLET** Kansas State Fair and sweepstakes pullet. Have a number of stock at \$1 to \$5 each. C. D. Haffa, Russell, Kan.

**INDIAN RUNNERS, FAWN AND PEN-** cilled, young and old stock. Ducks laying now, \$1 each; drakes, \$1.50; trios, \$3. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORNS, BLUE ANDALU-** sians, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Rep Cap Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Geese, Bronze Turkeys. Always winners at leading state fairs and state shows. Special prices for quick delivery. Henson's Poultry Farm, Box K, Route 2, Dean, Iowa.

## PATENTS

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

## HORSES AND MULES

**TWENTY HEAD OF HORSES FOR SALE** or will trade all or part for stock hogs or land. Geo. S. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

**SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, MARES,** colts and geldings, all ages and sizes. Write your wants. C. R. Clemens, Coffeyville, Kan.

**STALLION AND JACK—A REGISTERED** Percheron stallion and a black jack with light points for sale or trade. Come and see them. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

## HONEY.

**FOR SALE—FINEST GRADE EX-** tracted honey in 60-pound cans. \$9.50 per case of two 60-pound cans, f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

## TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.** Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box P, Wichita, Kan.

## HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

**I SHIP ALFALFA HAY DIRECT TO** consumer. O. H. McGrew, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

**UPLAND PRAIRIE HAY—WRITE FOR** prices delivered your station. Thos. Brady, Worthing, So. Dak.

## HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR** sale, 75 pounds, \$15.00. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TWELVE REGISTERED** Duroc boars, tops, immune from cholera. E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

**FOR SALE—FIRST PRIZE APRIL BOAR** Allen County Fair. Big type. Sire, White Awake. Dam by Gold Mine. \$25.00. E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.

## DOGS.

**SCOTCH COLLIES; FEMALES—OLD** and young for sale. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

**WANTED—NICE WHITE ESKIMO-** Spitz puppies under eight weeks old. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

**WHITE FRENCH TOY POODLES FOR** sale, \$5.00 up. Mrs. Sevilla Christoffersen, Hays, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS.

## Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens October 6, 1913. **MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL** Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS.** Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not taken. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. Wittorf, Medora, 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.**

## BUTTER BRED BULLS FOR SALE

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

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**FIELD NOTES**

C. D. Hafta, Russell, Kan., who is now advertising his Buff Orpingtons in Kansas Farmer, was very successful in his showing at Hutchinson, his chief winning being first pullet and sweepstakes pullet in the English class.

A. T. Edwards, Plains, Kan., who advertises in Kansas Farmer columns some splendid Barred Rock cockerels which were shown at the State Fair at Hutchinson, secured some of the best prizes at that fair. Mr. Edwards won first, second and third on hen, first cock and first pen.

G. F. Kock, Jr., Ellsworth, Kan., who is advertising Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb Brown Leghorns in this paper, had some of his birds out at the State Fair at Hutchinson, and in a very strong competition secured one blue ribbon and three reds. He has some extra nice birds for sale.

Dr. E. R. Cressler, Peabody, Kan., who is now advertising Partridge Wyandottes in Kansas Farmer, undoubtedly has a high-class flock, judging from his winnings in the State Fair at Hutchinson. In this strong show he secured second cock, first, second and third hen, first, second and third cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first and second pen, and third sweepstakes hen.

Richard Rothgeb, of Fountain Valley Farm, Pleasant Green, Mo., is offering some very high-class Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. His offering was sired by such great boars as J. E. Cannon, Fountain Valley Price, and New Lebanon Coker. Mr. Rothgeb is making very reasonable prices and guarantees satisfaction on all mail orders. He is also offering some White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., has just returned from Kentucky with a carload of large mammoth jacks, the best lot he has ever been able to buy. They are the large-bone black mammoth, the kind the breeders are looking for and the kind that always



make good. Mr. Smith only buys the best and always sells them at reasonable prices. He believes in quick sales, a well pleased customer and a small profit. Please look up ad in this issue and write for prices, or go and see this offering of jack stock. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Caskey & Fowler, North Topeka, who advertise Buff Cochins bantams in our columns, made some very strong winnings at the State Fair at Hutchinson. They won first and second cock, first and second hen, first pen, and secured special ribbon on his pen of Black and Buff Cochins bantams; first, second and third cock; second and third hen; first pen, and cut for best bantam male in the show.

The Hansons Poultry Farm, Box K, Route 2, Dean, Iowa, which is now advertising in Kansas Farmer, was very successful in its showing at the State Fair at Hutchinson. Following were the winnings: First cock, third cockerel, third pen, Blue Andalusians; first cock, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes; third cock, second pullet, second pen, Red Caps. This farm's exhibit of water fowls was an exceptionally strong one. It had exhibits of several varieties of ducks and geese and also secured the first places in Bronze Turkeys.

N. Kornhouse, Peabody, Kan., who is now advertising his White Wyandottes in Kansas Farmer columns, practically made a clean sweep at the State Fair at Hutchinson. His winnings were as follows: First cock, first, second and third hen, first, second and third cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first and second pen, sweepstakes; American class, first cock, first and second hen, first and second cockerel, first, second and third pullet, and first pen.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., renews his luck card for another year and writes that conditions have improved greatly in his section since the fall rains. There will be considerable fall pasture and there is lots more feed than it was thought there would be. Mr. Amcoats reports the sale of seven choice gilts to William Sharp of Muskogee, Okla. He has about 20 more just as good and about 15 good boars after all the culls are taken out. This stuff was sired by A's Big Orange, a son of Big Orange, one of the best known big boars in Iowa. They are all immune and will be priced reasonably. The Shorthorns are doing fine and the demand has been exceptionally strong during the past year. Several choice young red bulls are ready to be sent out at any time. Anyone who appreciates the best should communicate with Mr. Amcoats. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

**W. C. Harman's Durocs.**  
The card of W. C. Harman, Gallatin, Mo., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Harman is one of the most successful Duroc breeders in the West, and his herd is classed by all critics as one of the best now assembled. His herd is made up of representatives of the best blood of the breed and he has, by careful breeding, succeeded in building up a herd with remarkable size and quality. At present he is offering an outstanding lot of boars, including a senior March yearling, junior September yearling and two outstanding March boars. They were all sired by the great boar, King of Durocs, 2d 22351. They are out of dams of champion Wonder 3d and Red Wonder breeding. They are the big, high-quality kind, and Mr. Harman is offering them at reasonable prices. He guarantees description and satisfaction, and his guarantee is good. Write him at Gallatin, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Riggs' Sale Good.**  
N. R. Riggs' sale at Lawson, Mo., October 10, was well attended by breeders and farmers. The local support was especially strong, which is very pleasing to Mr. Riggs.

The heavy rain the night before, and a cloudy day, however, kept a number of good bidders away. The offering, considering the quality, sold below its real value. Mr. Riggs received many compliments on Jumbo Orr, also on the offering. Judge E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., topped the sale on No. 19 at \$40. Russ & Freeman, Kearney, Mo., secured No. 2 at \$37, and after the sale they bought No. 32 from Joe Brock for \$40. P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo., got No. 13 at \$35. R. A. Stockton, Lathrop, bought No. 23 for \$36. A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo., No. 3 at \$30; W. D. Cowley, Lawson, Mo., No. 22 at \$35; R. H. McCullough, Polo, Mo., No. 21, \$35; Frank Whitten and George W. Neece, Lawson, Mo., No. 1 at \$30 and No. 39 at \$33; A. B. Thomas, Lawson, Mo., No. 10 for \$32; W. D. Crowley, Lawson, Mo., No. 14, \$32; Joe Brock, Lawson, Mo., No. 32, \$39, and No. 35, \$31; W. F. Hill, Chillicothe, Mo., No. 16, \$30, and W. H. McQuerry, No. 28, \$31. Forty head sold for \$1,118.

**Polled Durham Bulls.**

This week we start advertising for Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Baxter breeds double standard Polled Durhams and Shorthorns. His herd bull, Scottish Baron, a splendid specimen of the Polled Durham breed weighing 2,200 pounds and a choice individual in every respect, is included in this offering. He was sired by Golden Crown and his dam was Scottish Lass 8th. He has three generations of the best Polled breeding back of him. He has sired 50 per cent polled calves for Mr. Baxter when crossed on Shorthorn cows. Now that there is a fine lot of polled heifers in the herd by this bull, it is necessary to make a change. There is also a bull about 17 months old for sale, two coming yearlings and six registered Shorthorns twos and coming yearlings. The foundation stock for this cow herd all came from the Tomson and Babst herds at Dover and the old Gifford herd. One time Mr. Baxter owned Proud Orion, a son of the great Day Dream's Pride. Proud Orion at one time headed the Babst herd, taking the place of Lord Mayor. Several cows in the herd are granddaughters of Gallant Knight, other are daughters of Proud Orion. The cows have lots of scale and many of them are extra heavy milkers. The young bulls are in nice breeding condition and will be priced well worth the money asked. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan., breeds a number of varieties of poultry. This firm has secured many prizes in the various shows of the state. At Hutchinson, one of the strongest shows which they have made this year, their winnings were as follows: Columbia Plymouth Rocks—Third cock, first and second hen, third pullet, second pen. Black Orpingtons—First and third cock, second and third hen, second pen. White Plymouth Rocks—First hen, third pen. White Faced Black Spanish—Second cock, first, second and third hen, first and second cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first and second pen. Black Minorcas—Third cock, third hen, third cockerel, third pullet. Single Comb White Minorcas—First, second and third hen, first and second cockerel, first and second pen. Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Second and third cock, third hen, second cockerel, third pullet, second pen. Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—First and second cock, first and second hen, first cockerel, first and second pullet, first and second pen. Silver Duckling Leghorns—Second cock, first and second hen, first cockerel, first and third pullet, first and third pen. Silver Gray Dorkings—Second cock, second hen, first cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first and third pen. Blue Andalusians—Third cock, first hen, second and third cockerel, second pen. Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Third cock, third hen, third pullet, third cockerel, second pen. Black Hamburgs—Second and third cock, first, second and third hen, first cockerel, first, second and third pen. Houdans—First hen, second and third cockerel, second and third pullet, second pen. Dark Cornish—Second cock, second and third hen, first cockerel, first and second pullet, first and second pen. Columbian Wyandottes—First and second cock, first, second and third hen, first, second and third cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first and second pen. Black Wyandottes—First and second cock, second and third hen, second cockerel, first and second pullet, first and second pen. Buff Wyandottes—First cock, second and third hen. Silver Spangled Wyandottes—First cock, first, second and third hen, first pullet, first pen. Golden Wyandottes—First cock, second cockerel, third pen.



**Viola 3208.**  
The grand champion O. I. C. sow at State Fair, Topeka, owned by R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan. Mr. Gage is offering a few tried sows for sale, also a few young boars. See ad in this issue and write your wants.

The card of F. C. Wittorff of Medora, Kan., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Wittorff owns a very high-class herd of Hampshire hogs. The best blood lines of the breed are carried in this herd, and among the other great show boar, sire represented are the great show boar, Pat Malloy, and General Allen. He is pricing his breeding stock reasonably, and Hampshire breeders will find his offering right in every way. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

**Duroc Boars for Sale.**

Don't fail to write to W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan., about those Duroc boars sired by Good Enuff Again King, the grand champion of Kansas, 1913. They are priced right and shipped out on a very liberal guarantee. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**Erhart's Big-Type Polands.**

A. J. Erhart & Son, Beeler, Kan., are offering 50 head of Poland China pigs for sale. They are of the best breeding and priced very low for quick sale. A number are sired by Major E. H. Hey, the grand champion of the American Royal, 1911, and Young Haxley and Giant Wonder by A. Wonder. Write your wants today if you want to start in the hog business. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

**POLAND CHINA Dispersion Sale**

At Farm 2 Miles Southeast of **SALINA, - - KANSAS**

**Thursday, Oct., 30**

Owing to a change of business I am forced to disperse my entire herd of registered Poland Chinas, consisting of tried sows, spring boars and gilts, and my herd boar, "Chug Hadley." The tried sows are rich in the blood of Big Bone Mouw, Expansion, King Hadley, Kansas Chief and other well known sires. Some of them would not be for sale at any price if I was not making a dispersion sale. Write for catalog, and if unable to attend send bids to auctioneer or fieldman in my care.

**C. S. CARRUTHERS, Salina, Kan.**

Auctioneer, W. C. Curphey. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

**L. R. WILEY**

**Percherons, Belgians And Shires**

**Stallions and Mares**

**One Hundred Head of Imported and American Bred.**

**INCLUDING ALL PRIZE WINNERS**



**Sale Barns at Emporia, Kan.**

**LAMER'S**

**PERCHERON STALLIONS & MARES**

**Fifty Head To Select From Let Me Know Your Wants**

**C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS**

**Jacks and Jennets.**

Don't fail to read the ad of Phil Walker, the old reliable jack breeder of Moline, Kan. Mr. Walker has served his county as commissioner and is one of the reliable men of the county. His word is as good as a bank note. If you need a jack in your neighborhood, better write Phil Walker at Moline, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**George Wedd & Son's Big Poland Chinas.**

George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan., have ten extra good September and October yearling boars for sale. They are by Wedd's Long King, Missouri Metal and Big Logan Ex, and priced very low to close them out. These hogs will be sold, and the first check gets the choice. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Lomax & Hurst, Leona, Kan., claim November 15 as the date of their annual fall sale of big-type Poland Chinas. They will have one of the good offerings of the season. There will be eight fall boars, ten fall gilts, two tried sows, ten spring boars and fifteen spring gilts to go in this sale. Watch for their announcement.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**Kansas Farmer Sells High-Class Bulls.**

Through Kansas Farmer, Harry T. Forbes of Topeka, owner of one of the best Shorthorn herds in the state, recently purchased of Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., one of the best bulls ever shipped out of Cooper County. He chose the beautiful roan, Royal Monarch, by Proud Monarch, and out of the splendid Scotch cow, Royal Butterfly. This young bull is ten months old and is as near perfection in color, conformation and rich Scotch breeding as the most approved herd bull should be. He cannot fail to make good at the head of such a collection of good cows as the Forbes herd contains. Harriman Bros. have a number of other fine herd header prospects for sale.

Tomson Bros. make a new announcement this week. They write: "We are in a better position than ever before to supply the trade with high-class cattle with the best of breeding. Among the young bulls are some of the best we have ever bred. They are mostly sired by Barmpton Knight and inherit his great fleshing qualities in a remarkable degree. The heifers are a choice lot of thick-fleshed ones that must be seen to be appreciated. It is a pleasure to show our stock to interested parties, and we will be glad to see you at either farm."

JERSEY CATTLE.

Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choice-ly bred good producing young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan 78528, Register of Merit No. 157, for \$150.00. A magnificent daughter of Flora's Golden Fern and in calf to Oakland's Sultan for \$200.00. Heifers, \$100.00 to \$150.00. Bulls, \$50.00 to \$150.00. Also a son and a daughter of Gumbo Knight for sale.

R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS

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

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

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.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

BIG JERSEYSALE SOON

We are getting ready to sell about the best lot of registered Jerseys ever included in a western sale. Sale date will be November 18. Write any time for catalog.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.

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

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

FAIRVIEW FARM JERSEYS.

For Sale—Two choice young bulls by Daisy Corona's Champion, a Tormentor bred bull. Dams, best Golden Lad bred cows. Will also sell sire, as have purchased young bull. R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 324 W. 23d St., New York.

JERSEY BULLS. Richly bred, registered and about ready for service. Several for quick sale. Also few females. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

A number of high-class young bulls for sale. Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding. Colors, reds and roans. Nearly all last spring calves. They are a good lot and priced right.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kansas

Six Pure Scotch Bulls

They are royally bred; sired by show bulls and out of our best Scotch cows. Four beautiful roans, two reds, 10 to 15 months old. Priced low for quick sale.

HARRIMAN BROS., Pilot Grove, Mo.

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.

SHORTHORNS.

Five Choice Red Bulls, 15 and 16 months old, sired by a ton bull, out of richly-bred cows. Write for description. A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Osborne Co., Kansas.

Springdale Shorthorn Herd

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

Big-boned, growthy fellows, Scotch and Scotch-topped, 8 to 12 months old. Few cows and heifers. Prices, \$100 to \$150.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

DUAL SHORTHORNS—HORNLESS.

5,415 1/2 pounds butter sold 1911. Infant male calves. Two Oxford and one Lincoln ram. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Missouri.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP. For Sale—14 choice ram lambs, also ewes from lambs to five years old. All stock registered or eligible.

E. S. TALLAFERRO, Russell, Kansas.

WESTVIEW JERSEY FARM

HERD BULLS—Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, 1912, the largest Jersey show ever held in the United States. Sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and again as a two-year-old for \$5,000. Dam, Financial Countess 155100, the 1908 national butter champion, 13,248 pounds milk, 935 pounds 10 ounces butter.

J. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR, NOWATA, OKLAHOMA.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS

Large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 yrs.; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.



AMERICA A COUNTRY OF HORSE LOVERS

Americans are making greater Percheron improvement than Frenchmen. Come and see my breeding Percherons with more bone, rugged drafter patterns. Buy from a farmer, save half and get a good one.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.



JACKS AND JENNETS.

Eighty head large-boned black mammoth jacks, 15 and 16 hands, standard, guaranteed and priced to sell. The kind that buyers want. One good young Percheron stallion. Farm two miles out, 40 miles west of Kansas City, on Santa Fe and U. P. Railways.



RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

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

AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

HOLLOREN & GAMBILL, Ottawa, Kansas.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses. 25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomnia, Kansas.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.

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

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLS FOR SALE.

In order to reduce the size of herd we offer choice registered cows of large frame and splendid milkers at very low prices considering quality.

RESER & WAGNER, Bigelow, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S

Brookside Herefords

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

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

Modern Herefords

Robt. H. Hazlett, Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kans. William Condell, Herdsman

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Choice lot, 8 to 15 months old, registered and well grown. Sired by the ton bull, Clark 238402. Out of large cows, rich in Anxiety 4th blood. Prices reasonable. Also Duroc Spring Pigs.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SMALLEY & SONS SHROPSHIRE

Registered yearling and two-year-old rams by a son of Carpenter 432, winner of Pettifer cup, 1906. Choice breeding and quality, priced right.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

A choice lot of yearlings and two year olds for sale. Also one imported Dakin ram. All going at dry weather prices.

J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Missouri.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

To promote general prosperity and their own business, bankers in many parts of the country are buying pure-bred Holsteins by the carload and selling them on time to the farmers of the community.

Every year it becomes clearer that with large yield cows the best of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable.

A herd of pure-bred Holsteins is an investment that combines safety with large dividends. Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

IEA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN HERD BULL FOR SALE

Seven-month bull calf sired by Admiral Frilly Walker 42562; eleven A. R. O. daughters. Dam of calf, A. R. O. cow producing 17,000 pounds of milk in one year. A fine individual. Others equally as good.

A. S. NEALE, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS.

175 head of strictly high grade well bred fancy marked heifers; thirty 2-yr. olds due in Sept. and Oct.; forty 2-yr. olds due in Dec. and Jan.; fifty 2-yr. olds bred in July. Forty yearlings and twenty five heifer calves from four to six months old.

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

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEINS.

Highest A. R. O. backing. The entire herd, including heifers, average nearly 20 pounds each, 7 days. More cows above 20 pounds than all other Kansas herds combined. Best sires obtainable head herd.

Address F. J. SEABLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri. High-class Holstein breeding stock at reasonable prices. Tuberculin tested.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

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

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

HOLSTEIN HOLSTEINS.

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

HOLSTEIN BRED COWS AND HEIFERS

Eighty Head. Choice individuals. Personally selected, Wisconsin-bred, tuberculin tested, pure-bred, unrecorded and high grade females. Recorded bulls. Grade heifer calves.

ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kansas.

BUTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

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

J. F. MAST, Scranton, 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.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.

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

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156

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

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.

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

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devins.....Topeka, Kan. J. S. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan. W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Holstein Friesians. Feb. 2-4—Henry C. Gilsman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle. Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Nov. 11—E. I. Axelson, Garrison, Kan.

Nov. 18—S. S. Smith and Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

March 6—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas. Oct. 30—C. S. Carruthers, Salina, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. R. Reystead and John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

Nov. 10—L. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.

Nov. 15—Lomax & Hurst, Leona, Kan.

Nov. 19—J. L. Griffith, Riley, Kan.

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

Feb. 6—Edward Fraser, Archie, Mo.

Feb. 6—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.

Feb. 10—H. B. Walker, Birmingham, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.

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

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

Feb. 18—(Night sale)—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Iowa.

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.

Feb. 24—V. E. Carlson, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oranoke, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

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

Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys. Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.

Jan. 23—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 26—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 28—N. B. Rice, Mankato, Kan.

Feb. 6—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.

Feb. 6—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

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

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herkimer, Kan.

Feb. 7—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan.

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

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

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

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

Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.

Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

Jersey Bulls for Sale. D. Lee Shawhan, Lees Summit, Mo., is offering a few high-class Jersey bulls for sale. They are priced reasonably. If interested, write today for prices and pedigree. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

There were quite a good many of our subscribers who wrote to the Copes Sales System in Topeka relative to their ad in last week's paper about pears at so much per barrel. This was a mistake in the ad. It should have read so much per bushel. The Copes Sales System is not responsible for this mistake. Those writing please note this correction.

Frank Fields of Hays, Kan., has one of the finest flocks of Buff Orpingtons to be found anywhere in the West. His young cockerels now weighing better than eight pounds, are from a 95-point cockerel that came direct from William Cook, the man who originated the breed. He cost \$35 and is a beauty.

We are authorized to claim December 11 as the date for a Jersey cattle sale to be made by E. L. Axelson of Garrison, Kan. Mr. Axelson has one of the good little herds of the state, but is leaving the farm and is forced to make this dispersion sale. Remember the date and file application any time for catalog.

Poland Sale at Salina, Kansas. C. S. Carruthers, the well known Poland China breeder located at Salina, Kan., announces a dispersion sale for Thursday, October 30. Mr. Carruthers has one of the good herds of the state and feels that he deserves the patronage of the best breeders. He is putting all of his good herd sows into this sale. Further announcement will appear next week. Write any time for catalog.

Red Polled Cattle. In this issue Holloren & Gambill, Ottawa, Kan., are offering for sale a choice lot of Red Polled registered cattle, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers. They have several choice bulls coming two year olds that will make herd headers; several good cows and a number of extra good heifers. They are priced to sell. Please read ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write your wants, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Wells' Durocs. In his advertisement which appears each week R. P. Wells, our Duroc Jersey advertiser located at Formoso, Kan., offers choice spring borns at reasonable prices; also fall pigs, either sex. Mr. Wells has one of the good herds of Kansas and is one of the most reliable men engaged in the business. If you want the best, write Mr. Wells.

The attention of Berkshire breeders is called to the card of R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan. Mr. Linscott is offering choice Berkshire pigs, either sex, at \$20; boars ready for service, \$25 to \$30. His offering is extra good both as to breeding and individuality.

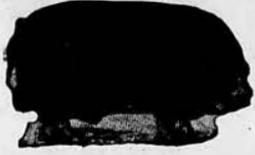
Attention is called to the card of Harry W. Haynes of Meriden, Kan., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Haynes is offering O. I. C. pigs at \$15 a pair or four for \$30. They are good ones, and were sired by Model Chief 32906, White Sox Chief 28438 and Brigham 34175. This is certainly an opportunity to buy well worth the money.

Carlson's Poland Chinas and Holsteins. V. E. Carlson of Formoso, Kan., breeder of registered big-type Poland Chinas and Holstein cattle, starts a card in Kansas Farmer this issue. Mr. Carlson has the strictly big-type Polands, and owing to the scarcity of corn in his locality offers his spring pigs at greatly reduced prices. He also offers 250 yearling herd boars, Peter the Great, for sale and a choice registered Holstein bull calf born in April for \$75. This stock is all first class and priced very reasonable. Write Mr. Carlson, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

GILDOW'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS.

Special Offering for the Next Sixty Days: Fifty big spring boars, fifty big stretchy spring gilts and yearlings and aged sows, either bred or open. These are all the big, stretchy kind, combining size with quality. We guarantee satisfaction. Write us today. We are offering bargains. DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.



ADVANCE 60548

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

PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

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

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd headed and herd sows prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley-Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick.

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

AMCOATS IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifteen top spring boars and 20 gilts. Cholera immune, will grow out. Sired by A's Big Orange, out of mature sows of big-type breeding. Also few young Shorthorn bulls. Inspection invited.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

P. L. WARE & SON'S POLAND CHINAS

Choice lot of spring boars for sale, sired by Miami Chief by Wide Awake, out of Choice Lady. These boars are out of sows by Big Hadley, Young Hadley and Young Hadley's Likeness. Prices reasonable.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KAN.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS

Both sexes, February and March farrow. Fifty-five head, tops from 100 head, sired by Ross Hadley and Hadley C, out of extra big sows of Expansive. Price We Know, King Mastodon and Mogul breeding. Can furnish pairs not related. Well grown out on alfalfa pasture and of the best big-type breeding. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Jackson County, Kansas.

BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

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

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

POLAND CHINA GILTS FOR SALE.

20 Yearling gilts, bred. Sired by a son of A Wonder and bred to a son of Big Orange. March pigs in pairs and trios not akin, priced to sell.

THURSTON & WOOD, Eldon, Kan.

CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS

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

JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

CLEMETSON POLAND CHINAS.

Choice spring pigs by Major Zim and out of Gold Metal and Model Look dams. Expenses prepaid. \$25. Herd boar, Major Zim, for sale. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

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.

STRYKER BROTHERS' POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also Hereford cattle and standard-bred horses for sale.

STYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

IMMUNE BOARS CULLED CLOSE.

Fifteen big-type Poland China spring boars, strictly tops. \$20 for choice for 30 days. Also 35 gilts, same money. All immune. Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

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

J. H. BROWN, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Spotted Polands, Bred Gilts and Boars for sale.

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

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C.'s

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 86442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects, also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right.



POLAND CHINAS

ALBRIGHT TYPE POLANDS FOR SALE.

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

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas.

Hildwein's Big Type Polands

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BARGAIN IN HERD BOAR

Wicker's X by Expansion Wonder, dam Split Silk by Meddler. Three years old, a great breeder. Can't use him any longer. Will sell him fully guaranteed, \$50.

ORVILLE C. HORINE, Houstonia, Mo.

C. A. Lewis Mammoth Polands

Twenty spring boars for sale, sired by Beatrice Exception, 1,020-pound boar. Dams are large, roomy sows. Prices right.

C. A. LEWIS, Beatrice, Neb.

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

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

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPENSE.

Fifty big kind Poland China pigs, either sex, sired by Ott's Big Orange, Big Ben and other great boars. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Pairs not related.

J. F. FOLEY, Grange, Norton Co., Kansas.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mow 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 Redmacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

44 Spring Pigs - 2 December Pigs

At cut prices. In pairs and trios. By Model Monday and other great boars, out of sows of the best blood lines.

O. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Miford, Kansas.

SPRING PIGS, 100 DAYS OLD.

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

L. L. CLARK, Meriden, Kansas.

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

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

AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

BARGAIN COUNTER BIG POLANDS.

Owing to light corn crop I offer big-type spring pigs, both sexes, at \$15 each, with pedigree. Yearling herd boar, \$40, and registered Holstein bull, \$75.

V. E. CARLSON, Formosa, 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.

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

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

E. R. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

GRIFFITHS' BIG IMMUNE POLANDS.

Twenty big husky spring boars, hard to match, sired by big sons of big sires; 700-pound dams. Unusual values. Write quick.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

MULE FOOT HOGS

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

JOHN DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

FROST'S O. I. C.'s

Twenty March and April boars for sale. Also three show boars weighing from 300 to 500 pounds. All prize winners. Prices reasonable. Address

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

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

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

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

MAPLE LEAF CHESTERS

Large, smooth and prolific. Our stock and prices are right. Write us your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kansas.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30.

HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.

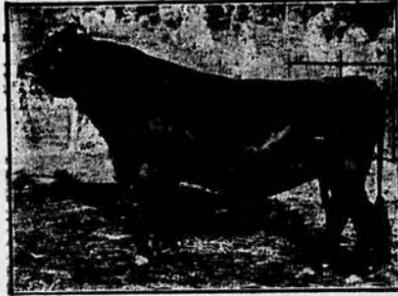
FIELD NOTES

Poland China Boars.

With this issue Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kan., is starting his ad offering to trade fall pigs at very reasonable prices for quick sale. Mr. Haworth has the larger type Poland Chinas and has bred some as good hogs as any of our Kansas breeders. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Holston's Holsteins.

Attention is called to the card of Holston & Sons of Topeka, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are the owners of one of the great producing herds of Holsteins and also own the great cow, Madison Diamond De Kol, with a one-day record of 101 pounds 10 ounces of milk, and with a seven-day butter record of 17.55 pounds as a three-year-old. Their offering at this time consists of six young bulls from calves to yearlings. Nearly all of them are grandsons of Madison Diamond De Kol. They also have a royally-bred Pontiac bull. Parties wanting Holsteins that are producers should investigate this herd. They are the kind that make records. Write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



Financial Countess Lad.

One of the great Jersey cattle show herds exhibited at the American Royal Stock Show, Kansas City, this year was the herd from Westview Jersey Farm, owned by J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla. This herd is headed by the great bull, Financial Countess Lad, grand champion Jersey bull at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, in 1912. Financial Countess Lad sold for \$2,500 when 90 days old, and for \$5,000 as a two-year-old. The heifers in the herd sired by this bull attracted unusual attention, and the Westview herd was one of the features of the Jersey show.

J. L. Griffiths' Polands.

Big sons of big sires and out of 700-pound sows is the announcement made by J. L. Griffiths in this issue. Mr. Griffiths has 20 choice spring boars, many of them of very early spring farrow, sired by several different boars. He writes that never in the history of his operations as a breeder did he see pigs do so well as since the weather became cooler and fall pasture came on. Every one is cholera immune. There are 45 fall pigs to date sired by the great young boar, King of Kansas. There are going to be a good many herd headers among this bunch if they continue as they are now. Their sire has back of him a great line of noted herd boars and famous sows.

O. C. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., has a few choice boars left. They are by his great boar, Major Zinn, and out of Gold Metal and Model Look sows. His show herd was one of the features of the Jackson County Live Stock show. The winnings of his herd in that show, in strong competition, was as follows: Boar one year old or over, first; boar under one year, first and second; sow one year old or over, first; champion sow and champion boar. Mr. Clemetson is selling these boars at \$25 and prepays express.

E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Kan., is offering a few Jersey bull calves sired by Sultan of Comfortholm and out of Golden Lad bred dams. He is also offering some high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Laptad Sale Good.

The Poland China and Duroc Jersey sale advertised by Fred G. Laptad for October 15 was held as advertised. A number of breeders were present. George M. Klumires of Holton, Kan., topped the Duroc boar sale on No. 42, a March pig, at \$45. R. M. Williams of Lawrence topped the Poland China boar sale on No. 5, a March pig, at \$35. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan., bought No. 3 at \$30. It was a quick, snappy sale, and while it was a sale of both Polands and Durocs, the entire offering was well grown out and the average on 40 head was about \$80. Several small pigs were sold and are not included in the average, but the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Laptad and he invited the crowd to come back on October 15, 1914, and he would offer as good or a better offering of both Polands and Durocs.

The card of J. A. Reed, Lyons, Kan., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Reed owns a very fine herd of Durocs and at present has at the head of the herd a son of B. & C's Col. that is a very fine individual and as a breeder promises to be in the class with his noted sire. The present offering consists of 12 boars and 20 gilts, the tops of the herd. They are immunized and are in fine condition. Gilts will be held for breeding if desired. Write Mr. Reed for prices. He is selling them well worth the money. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Harter's Poland Chinas. J. H. Harter, the veteran Poland China breeder of Westmoreland, Kan., announces that he will not have a fall sale, but will sell all of his boars at private treaty. It is a little difficult to make a sale on boars alone. Mr. Harter wants to keep all of his good gilts for his winter bred sow sale and for that reason is calling off the fall sale. Never before was Mr. Harter better fixed to supply the trade on boars. He has five nice, big, strong fall boars that he is pricing at prices within the reach of every farmer; also 20 extra choice spring boars, the best out of 35, out of big mature sows and sired by Mogul's Monarch, Gephert and Long King. Now is the time to buy. Write Mr. Harter and mention Kansas Farmer.

DUROC JERSEYS

Tattarrax Herd Durocs

For Sale—Fifty Spring Boars, sired by Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col. and Tat's Top. The best bunch of boars we ever raised. Priced reasonable.

Hammond & Suckik, Nowata, Kan.

W.C. HARMAN'S DUROCS

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

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

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model by Dandy Lad—Dandy Model's litter brothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced reasonable.

W. A. WOOD & SON, Eldon, Kan.

FALL and SPRING BOARS

Fall and spring gilts bred or open sired by Model Chief by Chief's Perfection, he by Ohio Chief. Write for prices.

BANA B. SMOCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

No. 55202. The sensational first premium champion and grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair, 1912. Special prices on boars. W. W. OTEY, Winfield, Kansas.

LEGAL TENDER DUROCS

Outstanding spring boars and gilts, including herd header prospects. Also summer pigs to ship December 1. Prices right.

J. E. WELLES, Prescott, Mo.

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C's Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tattarrax, Col., Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices.

JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM.

Duroc Jersey gilts and boars sired by my three great boars, Joe Cannon, Mountain Valley Pride and New Lebanon Coker, for sale. Also a few White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington cockerels at from \$1 to \$2 each. Richard Rothgeb, Pleasant Green, Mo.

MARSH CREEK DUROC JERSEYS

Choice boars of spring farrow, also fall pigs, either sex, at low prices. No culls shipped.

E. F. WELLS, FORMOSA, KAN.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.

Oldest in the West. Seventy spring pigs, both sexes, mostly by my herd boars, Model Topnotcher and Oakland Lad, out of richly bred dams. Also fall gilts. Everything guaranteed. N. D. Simpson, Bellaire, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M's Col. 111095.

E. G. MUNSELL, Prop., Herington, Kansas.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs.

Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited.

F. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saffee Co., Kan.

DUROC March Boars \$12 and up, by Model Again.

Headed by Clear Creek Col., grandson of Dreamland Col. Forty choice alfalfa-raised pigs to select from. Thrifty and healthy and priced worth the money.

J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

CHOICE PIGS

Ten to sixteen weeks old, either sex, \$20. Boars ready for service, \$25 and \$30. Registered, crated, f. o. b. Breeding and individuality of the best.

E. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE.

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

S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kansas.

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

for prices on HAMPSHIRE BOARS AND GILTS. Also some fine weanlings.

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



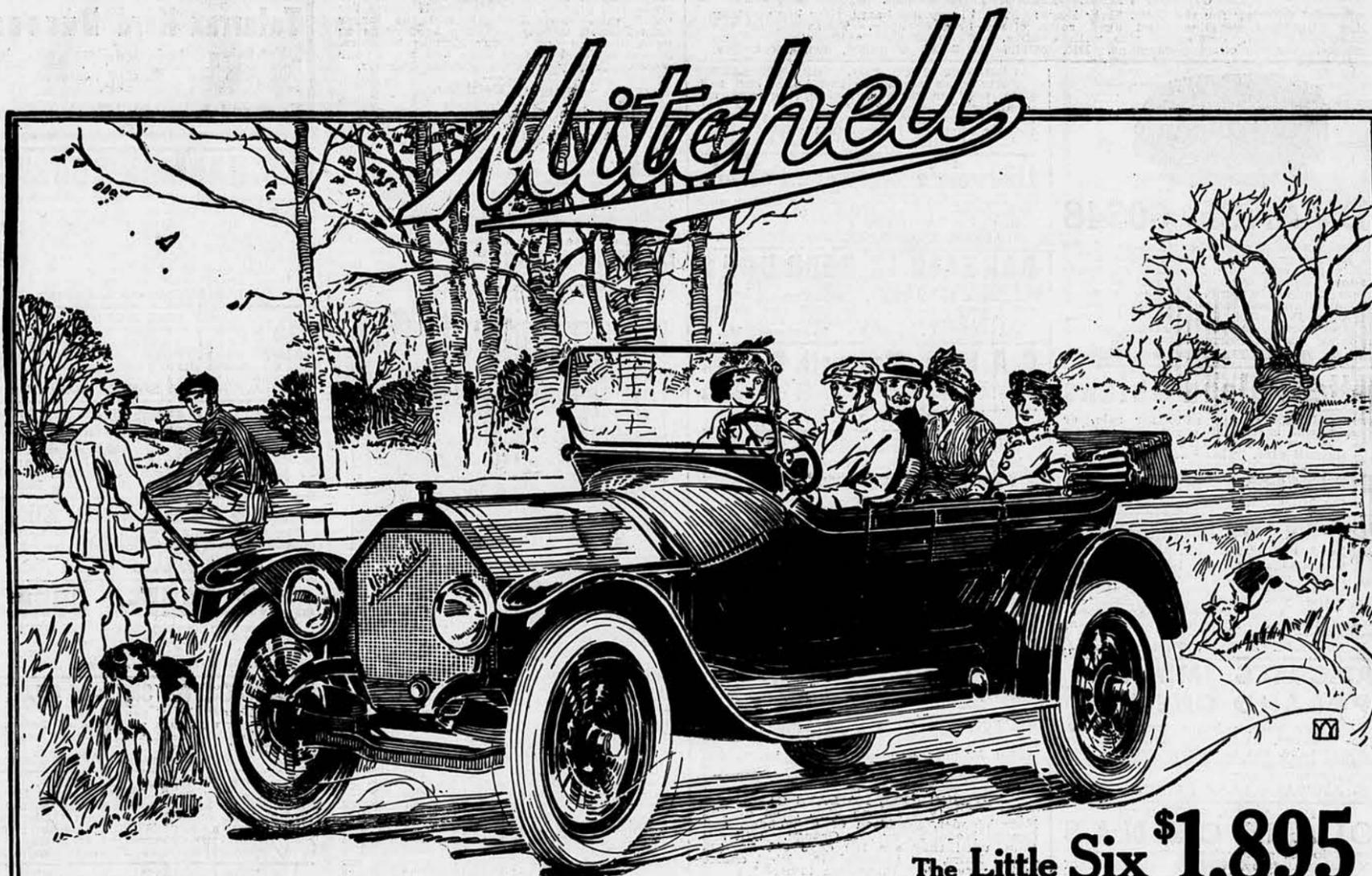
OTT'S BIG ORANGE OFFERING

Ott's Big Orange at 12 months old, weight 550 pounds. Individuality you won't fault. The kind we breed, feed and sell.

The kind \$25 to \$50 will bring to you. February to April farrow. These pigs will range in weight from 90 to 200 pounds.

J. O. JAMES, BRADYVILLE, IOWA.





The Little Six **\$1,895**

# The Original Mitchell Engineer

Again at the head of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company—a matchless line for 1914

The Mitchell 1914 Line is being produced by Engineer John W. Bate, *the man who created the Mitchell car, and the famous Mitchell Baby Six.* After a year's rest he returns to Racine to place the Mitchell in a stronger position than it has ever occupied.

The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, *with unlimited capital at its command,* has surrounded Mr. Bate with the best facilities and the finest factory that it is possible to build. It will back the car with the most liberal *Service-Policy for car owners* that the business mind can conceive.

This Means for the Mitchell Car for 1914

## Quality—Efficiency—Long Life

*Eighty years of faithful service to the American public is the Company's Guarantee*

The Mitchell Little Six is the most logical value on the market. It is a six-cylinder car of aristocratic design. It has fifty horse power, 132 inch wheel-base, five passenger capacity. It has a long, low, rakish streamline body, is luxuriously upholstered, is equipped with electric self-starter and generator, electric lights and all modern conveniences and sells for the reasonable price of **\$1,895**

### Equipment of All Mitchell Models

- Electric Self-Starter and Generator.
- Electric Lights.
- Speedometer.
- Mohair Top and Cover.
- Rain Vision, Ventilating Quick Action Windshield.
- Extra Removable Rim.
- Double Extra Tire Carrier.
- Bair Bow Holders.
- License Plate Bracket.
- Electric Horn.
- Electric Exploring Lamp.
- Complete Set of Tools.
- Pump Jack.
- All included in list price.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

The Mitchell Big Six is very much the same design as the Little Six. It has sixty horse-power, 144 inch wheel-base and seats seven passengers. It has big tires and the same splendid finish throughout as the Little Six, likewise the same fine equipment. Price, **\$2,350**

The Mitchell Four has 120 inch wheel-base, forty horse-power and seats five passengers. It is a splendid family car for little money. It is equipped precisely the same as the two sixes and sells for **\$1,595**

No matter which one of the Mitchell cars you select, *you will make an investment.* You have *Bate's* word for it. You have *our* word for it. And the *service* that lies behind it is *ten times better than a guarantee.* We are going to make you like the car, like us and like the agent you deal with. In all respects this is to be a Mitchell year and you will love

*The Car You Ought to Have at the Price You Ought to Pay*

**Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.**  
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

80 Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

### Features of 1914 Mitchell

- Left Hand Drive.
- Center Control.
- Tungsten Steel Valves.
- T-Head Fully Enclosed.
- Long Stroke Motor.
- Rayfield Carburetor.
- Gravity Gasoline Feed.
- Roomy Streamline Body.
- Timken Wheel Bearings.
- Full Floating Rear Axle.
- Big Tires.
- Luxurious Upholstering.
- Nickel Trimmings.
- Demountable Rims.
- Jifty Quick-Action Side Curtains.

Prices F. O. B. Racine