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Hogs, Wheat and Money

Situation of Each Interests Farmer—
By Kansas Farmer's Special Correspondent

As the year 1913 opens, the situation of the farmer is slightly under the quotations at Kansas City at this time in 1912. This, however, is not the only unusual feature of the hog market. At Kansas City the past month receipts of hogs were approximately 275,000, compared with 241,253 in November, 1912, and 331,791 in November, 1911. The average weight of the arrivals was only about 177 pounds, compared with 206 pounds in November, 1912, and 182 in November, 1911. The average weight of the hog receipts for the past month is the lightest for November in the history of the Kansas City market. The preceding record for light hogs in November was established at Kansas City in 1901, which was also an extremely dry year. In November, 1901, the average weight of the hogs received at Kansas City was 179 pounds. This shows that history is repeating itself. In December, 1901, the average weight of the hogs received at Kansas City was 173 pounds, the lightest for any month in that market's history. The present month may witness a run just as light if packers do not pay better prices than in the last 60 days. The lightness of the receipts reflects the unwillingness of farmers to fatten porkers at present market prices.

Farmers feeding hogs should take hope from the fact that the present excessive runs of light weights are at the expense of future supplies. Another strong point is the accumulation of hog products by packers. Prices of hogs are usually higher late in the winter and in the spring than in the fore part of December.

CANADIAN AND ARGENTINE WHEAT.

American wheat trade interests are almost convinced that Canada is not going to take advantage in the near future of the reciprocal clause on wheat and flour in the new tariff law of the United States. Under this clause Canada could, by removing her duties on wheat, enter the United States with her grain without paying an impost. As Canada now has a duty on imports to her, she must pay 10 cents per bushel on wheat and 45 cents per barrel on flour exported to the United States. This duty is practically prohibitive. Canadian railroads are doing everything possible, it is authoritatively reported, to discourage farmers of the Dominion from favoring action that will give them a free market for wheat in the United States. The Canadian railroads would lose if farmers of the Dominion did this, as the carriers now get a long haul on wheat, whereas free trade with the United States would reduce their freight revenues, as it would result in shipments of the grain south to United States roads for only a short distance.

Growers of wheat in Kansas and in the northwestern spring wheat states need not regret the selfishness of the Canadian railroads, however. It is generally recognized that free trade in wheat with Canada would have a bearish effect on American prices. Free trade in oats with Canada has undoubtedly reduced the prices of this grain several cents a bushel in the United States.

There is talk of importing wheat into Texas from Argentine. The South American country is expected to remove her duties in order to entitle her to free trade with the United States. Texas now buys wheat in Kansas each year.

WHY MONEY IS TIGHT.

Money is tight. Perhaps you have already been informed of this state of affairs in the world's financial markets. Buyers who deal with farmers like to use the "money is tight" argument in clinching purchases at their own prices. As one live stock shipper confided in a confidential manner the other day, "the 'money is tight' argument is quite effective in getting the produce of the seller at your own prices."

Of course, the buyer of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, grain or any other commodity who makes the statement that money is tight is telling the truth. But the buyer who comments on this situation with the hope of making a purchase is prone to exaggerate its seriousness and is eager to make it appear as dark as possible that you may accept his money for your commodities. What, then, are the real facts, and what is their influence upon the agricultural industry of Kansas and other states?

Inquiry among any of the leading bankers of Kansas City will bring out the statement that there is a strong de-

mand for money. Instead of piling up surplus funds at Kansas City, country banks of Kansas, Southern Nebraska and Missouri are either drawing out money or holding their reserve deposits stationary. This is due to the unprecedented weather of the past growing season, which resulted in short feed crops throughout this section. Kansas, normally a surplus corn state, is buying the grain from points hundreds of miles away, taking probably 100 cars a day. Farmers are paying out in cash for this grain about \$95,000 daily, including the cost of hauling to farms from shipping points, freight charges, dealers' profits and other items. A year ago Kansas was probably receiving an amount of money daily for corn as large as she is paying out now. This, together with other abnormal conditions resulting from the drouth, which are too obvious to require mention, explains to a degree why money is tight at Kansas City.

However, local conditions alone do not account for the present state of the money market. The credit of the Southwest is good, and were money plentiful in other parts of the world, it would flow into this section if the lenders saw the opportunity of obtaining higher interest rates. But money is in greater demand in Europe, South America and India than here. Europe, and the world in fact, is still feeling the effects of the tremendous waste of wealth in the recent Balkan War. Turkey is seeking to borrow \$140,000,000 to pay some of her war debts and rehabilitate her country; Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria want to borrow as quickly as possible at least \$150,000,000 to settle some of their war debts and begin to restore the affairs of their lands to a normal condition. The French government is about to place a loan of \$260,000,000 for unproductive expenditures on armaments. Besides, the newer countries of the world have been absorbing capital in enormous amounts in recent years—to such an extent that a "resting" time has come. It is now necessary, it seems, to halt vast expenditures and replenish the world's supply of money.

Without the strain occasioned by the Balkan War, the United States would now be in a position to draw money from Europe. This would help offset the tight money situation resulting from the expansion of loans and banks in this country in the last few years. It would also increase the supply of money in banks and tend to offset some of the cautiousness bankers are displaying. This cautiousness is occasioned by uncertainty over the effect of the tariff, uncertainty over the currency legislation to be passed by Congress, the nervousness of investors, whose confidence has been shaken somewhat, at least, by disclosures of graft in the financial dealings leading up to the Frisco Railroad receivership and hints of similar indefensible acts by the men who have been behind the New Haven Railroad in the New England States, and the Mexican troubles. There is also uncertainty among the industrial leaders of America, because of prospective changes in the federal anti-trust laws.

It is well to note here that so far as the soundness of Kansas banking institutions and Kansas City banks is concerned, only the most optimistic reports can be made. Aggregate bank deposits in Kansas are nearly \$200,000,000 now. And Kansas has made only one draft on its state bank deposit guaranty fund in five years. That draft was for only \$30,000, and was forced, not because of poor business in the community, but because of the defalcations of a single unprincipled officer.

The very fact that banks are proceeding with caution and the indications of a receding tendency in business are the foundation for a change for the better in the financial world. Some bankers are even now predicting that an era of superabundance of money in banks is not far away. And if crop prospects are bright next year, it is not improbable that commercial and banking interests will then begin to note improvement.

Without doubt, the present financial situation has tended to limit buying of stocker and feeder cattle by farmers in scattered sections. It was the cause of larger runs of range cattle recently than had been expected, as some ranchers were unable to renew loans. The state of the money market is doubtless induc-

(Continued on Page Seven.)



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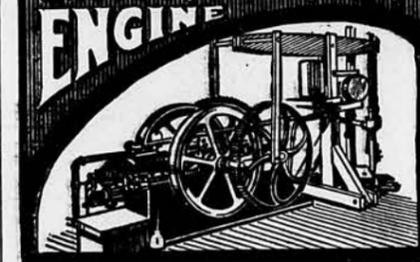
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THE GARDEN NEED.

The past season cannot help but impress upon the observing farmer the advantages of and the necessity for each farm having its garden and from which garden a considerable proportion of the table supplies during both summer and winter can be obtained. The garden should include sufficient potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, etc., for the family, and which vegetables can be stored successfully for winter use on every farm. It should also include such other vegetables as can be successfully canned—such as peas, beans, tomatoes, etc. If the garden is grown and the women folks will do the canning as they have done in times past, the farmer and his family will be assured of a better living at less cost than they can obtain from the grocery store shelves.

Not long since we were discussing this subject with the head of one of the wholesale grocers in Topeka. The gentleman informed us that his canned goods business had in the month of October increased more than 30 per cent as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. To be sure, the reason he gave for this was the fact that the gardens had not this year grown as well as formerly. Yet, at the same time he himself recalled farmers of his own acquaintance near Topeka who had grown good gardens without irrigation. He knew of others who had hitched small gasoline engines to their wells and had succeeded in irrigating a sufficient garden to supply them with the needs of the table for the coming winter.

The fact is because Kansas farmers are not good gardeners—probably because they have not been so much interested in gardens as they should—is responsible for the increased consumption of canned goods at an advance of 25 to 40 cents per dozen this year as compared with last year. Those who have not saved out of their own gardens the winter supply, are now buying canned corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., from neighboring states, paying two or three transportation costs and as many middlemen's profits. The science of canning has in recent years become so well understood that it is much more successfully done on the farm now than formerly. It is likewise less laborously done. In KANSAS FARMER during the past summer, appeared several illustrated articles relative to the best approved methods of canning. These should be investigated and made use of another year. The farmer can well afford to at once begin to prepare his garden patch for next year. Get on to it some well rotted manure. So soon as the manure is spread, plow thoroughly and deep. Do not put on too much manure. It is better to add a little manure each year until the garden spot becomes in a high state of fertility. Early next spring the ground should again be plowed and should be worked from time to time until it is in perfect condition for planting. Land having plenty of well rotted manure in it is well supplied with humus and will absorb and hold the water. During the growing season if the soil is well cultivated and the weeds are kept down, you will be surprised how the garden will grow. Ordinarily gardens need no irrigation. However, in times of severe adverse weather conditions irrigation can be effected cheaply and economically by the use of either windmill or small gasoline engine and a few rods of inch pipe and 25 or 30 feet of garden hose. On every farm where there is a windmill and the garden patch is handy to the well, an expenditure of not more than \$12 to \$15 will irrigate a sufficient plot to grow the vegetables needed by the family during the year.

One of the unique innovations of the Chicago public night schools is the study of modern agriculture which has lately been added to the curriculum. Henry G. Bell, formerly professor of agronomy of the University of Maine, has been selected to conduct the work in general farming and farm manage-

ment. The increasing attendance at these lectures is indicative of the interest shown by all students and is evidence of the wisdom of inaugurating this study. It is the belief of the officers of Chicago's great school system that the study of agriculture will be the means of fitting and in fact turning many Chicago men, women and children back to the soil. It is unusual that a great city should show a disposition to reduce its population, but more farmers and fewer dependents will after all prove better for Chicago.

COUNTY AGENT LAW.

The county agent has now had more than a year in which to demonstrate the value and effectiveness of his work in Kansas. Such agents as have been established in the various counties have been financed by the open pocketbook of bankers and merchants, with the aid of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Kansas Agricultural College. These combined means of support have served well in introducing to the farmers of Kansas the work of county farm demonstration. The value of such work has, we believe, been well established in the counties organized—that is, the value of the work has been demonstrated to a large percentage of the taxpayers. The advantages accrue to the entire county—to all farmers and business interests therein. It would seem, then, that the county agent idea should be supported by the whole tax-paying people. The state cannot be organized, as it should be, with county agents, except as those directly and indirectly benefited are willing to contribute their share of the expense, and that can be apportioned justly only on the basis of taxation.

It is our opinion that Kansas should have a law which would permit the levying of a tax for the support of the county agent. The law should provide, of course, that the question as to whether or not the county be taxed for a county agent, be submitted to a vote of the people. If, under a test of public sentiment, it is decided that a county agent be employed, then the funds necessary for carrying on the work should be provided by tax levy upon the entire taxable property of the county, the burden touching lightly indeed upon country and city property. Kansas people should be thinking along this line, because legislation of some sort bearing on the county agent will be attempted at the next meeting of the legislature.

In our opinion, Kansas should be willing to accept an act essentially as above. An act so designed would give counties desiring county agents a means of acquiring and supporting such agent—while those counties not desiring such agents run no risk of having an agent with attendant expense forced upon them. Further than this, the bill should provide that the agent be selected by the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, which department now has in its charge the selection and the guidance of agents now in the field in this state. The extension division should be responsible for the results obtained by the agent, and being so, it should have the right to select the demonstrator and to discharge him for any sufficient cause.

It is important, we think, that those familiar with the varying conditions as between counties in Kansas should select the demonstrator, thereby insuring that the man selected will be chosen with a full knowledge of his training and his competency along those lines in which the peculiarities of the county in which he is to work demand consideration. To make the office of county agent elective or to make it appointive by the board of county commissioners would not be satisfactory and could result only in a depreciating effect upon the value of the agent's work. The agent must of necessity be in the county long enough to learn its problems and plan the solution thereof. It is the business of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College to know

these county problems and peculiarities and in selecting an agent for any county the knowledge possessed by the officials of the extension division can be used to good advantage.

“What are the functions of the farmers' institute, the Grange, and the farmers' union, and how can each enlarge its influence in the most desirable direction?” That is the question which the farmers' institutes of Kansas are to discuss the afternoon of December 13. It is desired that each of the three above named organizations be represented in the discussion by one of its officers or members. The farmers' institute, the Grange and the farmers' union are organizations of large influence in Kansas. The institute has emphasized largely more economic production, the Grange has attached much importance to social life and education, and the farmers' union has devoted its attention to the distribution of farm products through co-operative buying and selling. However, no one of the three organizations has prescribed narrow limits. The farmers' institute has been active in promoting rural education, better social conditions and better team work or co-operation, and the Grange has been active in promoting co-operative enterprises and emphasizing the necessity for more economical production, while the farmers' union has been influential along other lines than its specialty.

The State Fire Marshal has issued a warning urging extreme care on the part of those who set fires to burn chinch bugs. Very properly he suggests that a little carelessness may result in great loss to farm property. It is a fact that farm buildings, feed and grain stacks should be protected by plowing efficient fire guards. It is essential, too, that calm days be selected for the burning. Every man who has had any experience in burning—such experience as the early day settler had—will realize, too, that he should not have too much fire under way at one time. Do not have more fire out than can be controlled. Set the fire, too, so that it will burn against the wind, and not with the wind. The burning should be attended by all of the available help possible. Each man should be provided with an efficient means of beating out the fire. Nothing better can be used than a grain sack with a few rags placed in the bottom and the sack and its contents kept wet. Following the attendants should be a team and wagon carrying barrels filled with water, that the sacks may be wet when necessary. The writer has fought fire in the early days as much as a day or two at a time and knows that by the exercise of proper precautions the chinch bug burning can be safely done. When burning out fence rows it is necessary only, to protect the posts, that so soon as the fire has burned around the post the fire be beaten out and the post so saved. There is no occasion whatsoever, in burning out the fence row, to burn out the posts.

Far off Spain has sent two of her brightest young men to the Kansas Agricultural College to study agriculture. They went to Manhattan after representing the Spanish Government at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, the first week of November. These men are interested in the best methods of soil culture and particularly those pointing to successful dry farming. Each is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Madrid.

Subscriber W. K. C., Republic County, asks if the writings appearing on the front page of KANSAS FARMER recently, have been or will be put in book form. The front pages of KANSAS FARMER have not been put in book form. This subscriber adds: “I should like to have these in book form if I can obtain them. I consider them as very high class literature.”

KEEP THEM OUT.

It is to be hoped that the Federal Department of Agriculture will not cancel a quarantine order made effective a year ago and which order was promulgated to prevent foreign countries from importing to the United States potatoes affected with potato diseases, particularly potato wart. Be it understood that Ireland and Scotland, through their diplomatic channels and by firms in this country interested in the importing of potatoes, are endeavoring to bring about the cancellation of this order.

With the example of the Greeley, Colo., district before us, it seems almost absolutely essential that immediate and drastic action be taken to prevent the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, every one of which is altogether likely to bring into the potato growing districts of the United States new infectious potato diseases. Five years ago the Greeley district was one of the heaviest shipping districts of our country, for its size. At present that district is not producing one-fifth the crop formerly produced, and potato experts claim that before the Greeley district can again successfully engage in growing potatoes the land must be rested and the disease starved for a period of from three to as much as eight years. This, because certain potato diseases have gained a foothold there.

It is not consistent that foreign countries should ask us to open our ports—thus jeopardizing the great potato growing interests of our country—on their promise to inspect all potatoes offered for export.

As to the wart disease, Professor Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, says: “I am fully convinced from personal acquaintance with potato diseases as they occur in Europe that certain tuber diseases heretofore unknown in this country will be imported soon if the present quarantine is not strictly maintained. The black wart disease is the most dangerous one, but not the only one. In less than a decade, that swept across Europe and passed from the continent to Great Britain. These diseases are distributed by dormant spores finer than ordinary dust, which may be carried on the surface of the tuber and absolutely beyond the powers of any inspector to detect. It is therefore useless to rely upon any form of inspection either at point of shipment or entry to guard against this danger. A policy of absolute prohibition is the only safe course.”

Former Director Burkett of the Kansas Experiment Station comes near being the marathon writer of agricultural books. We believe he writes no less than one important work a year. His latest achievement, jointly with Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, is “Soil and Crops,” a book of agriculture for school use. It is a new kind of book, written and published on the level of the minds of the boys and girls ranging in age from 14 to 18 years. The authors have endeavored to lead the pupil from the simple and known to the unknown and complex. It has 550 pages, printed on good paper, profusely illustrated, and is sold by Orange Judd Company, New York, for \$1.50.

Circular No. 34 from the Experiment Station has to do with the value of sweet clover for Kansas as viewed by the Department of Agronomy of the Kansas Agricultural College. The circular is written by C. C. Cunningham, whose contributions on sweet clover have appeared in KANSAS FARMER with numerous others during the past two years. The circular places a conservative estimate upon the position sweet clover is destined to occupy on the farms of Kansas, especially those of the southeastern and western parts of the state. The circular reviews the methods of preparation of the seed bed, the seeding, handling of the hay, saving of the seed, as a pasture crop, and as a soil improver.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER J. P., Clay County, wants to know how bind weeds can be eradicated. He says the weeds have gained a foothold in many spots in his county.

We have many times in the past answered this question. However, to give our subscriber and KANSAS FARMER folks generally the latest ideas, the above inquiry was submitted to H. F. Roberts, professor of botany, Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply:

The bindweed is not only perennial, it is immortal. So far as we know, it is absolutely the most difficult weed in existence to kill. I have carried on spraying experiments with a view to killing the weed, and have had it grow up again as fresh and green as ever, after having been killed to the ground 13 times with a chemical spray. I used sulphate of iron 35 per cent, and arsenite of soda 5 per cent, on acre plots, and while we could kill the weed to the ground every time with solutions of these chemicals with the strength named, we did not accomplish any permanent results. The nearest to a successful plan we have tried was with crude salt at the rate of about two tons to the acre. We had very good results with that. Theoretically, clean cultivation ought to kill it, but it does not—or rather the extremely thorough work required to keep any tops from showing at all, thereby bringing about root starvation, would be so expensive as to be prohibitive. As a result of all our experience, I may say that practical methods for the eradication of the bindweed which have actually succeeded are as follows:

1. By fallowing and turning in hogs.—By putting about 25 hogs to the acre on land covered with bindweed, it has been found that they will practically eradicate the weed in two seasons. Of course the hogs will have to be confined to the bindweed area, and be fed light so as to compel them to eat off the tops, and root down after the underground parts, of which they are fond. Plowing, of course, will make it easier for the hogs to get to the roots.

2. By clean cultivation.—This means keeping the land fallow and keeping the bindweed plants continuously cut off below the surface, so that they will not be able to form any leaves above the ground. If this method is rightly pursued, the bindweed can finally be eradicated by this means. However, I regret to inform you that from the practical standpoint it is almost impossible to carry out.

3. By application of salt.—If everything else fails, salt applied in quantities of not less than 2½ tons to the acre will kill the weed out in two seasons. The salt should be applied to a thickness of at least one-half inch over the ground, and repeated when necessary. This, of course, puts the land out of commission until the rains have leached the salt down into the ground.

Various other methods have been tried of eradicating the bindweed, but none of them has proven successful. The difficulty of eradicating the bindweed is due to the fact that its roots penetrate the ground to a depth of from four to ten feet and form a dense network through the soil, far below the reach of any plow. Indeed, I have found shoots of the bindweed that came to the surface, starting from roots lying as deep as two feet below the ground. It is this enormous system of roots, drawing immense quantities of water from the soil, that makes it almost impossible to raise crops on bindweed land, and further, since it is the leaves that manufacture and furnish the food that feeds the root system, it is impossible to prevent the growth and spread of the roots as long as any green tops are left growing above the ground.

It is my opinion, since your correspondent says that the weed has been recently introduced on his farm, and since the area of the patch is probably not very large, his best plan will be to eradicate it with salt, as above recommended. I would strongly urge that he take this matter in hand at once and give the weed no rest until he kills it out. He should put on the salt liberally, and keep it there for two seasons at least. If he does not kill the weed, it will kill his farm.

Chopped Hay and Molasses.

Subscriber H. A. L., Douglas County, asks if it would pay to run bright clover hay through silage cutter and

dampen with water. Also whether or not it would pay to buy molasses to mix with the hay. He is feeding dairy cows.

It is our personal experience that there is no advantage in feeding either whole or chopped hay moistened with water. In years of short feed we have, we think, chopped alfalfa or clover hay mixed with corn or kafir chop and the mixture dampened just enough to make the chop adhere to the hay. This is an economical way of feeding the hay and makes a variety and change for feeding in the barn, which is appreciated by the cows. We think experiments have established beyond question that it does not pay to mix farm feeds into any sloppy mess for feeding dairy cows.

There would be advantage in feeding molasses with the clover hay if clover is the only or principal farm-grown roughage available. Molasses may be rated equal to about the same weight of corn in feeding value. Since the hay of red clover or alfalfa is rich in protein and for winter feeding requires in ordinary years corn or kafir chop to make a properly balanced ration, it is apparent, therefore, that molasses could be so used as to come near balancing the ration to meet the need of milk-producing cows. Molasses is not only appetizing, but, according to the Maryland Experiment Station, tends, when fed in moderation, to increase the digestibility of the other feeding stuffs. Molasses

sows and place them on the farm. There are a number of indefinite and uncertain features to a proposition of this kind, which makes it a difficult problem to work out. It virtually resolves itself into the placing of additional capital in the farm by the owner.

If he spends \$600 for brood sows and places them on this farm he really could not expect much more from this investment than a good reasonable interest with sufficient amount over and above this to cover the risk involved in the proposition. The actual returns from the handling of a bunch of brood sows depends largely on the skill and diligence of the tenant in his handling and feeding of these brood sows and their pigs. The tenant is placing his skill and labor against the cash investment of the landlord, and unless he receives as a result of the deal a sufficient amount to pay him a good wage for his labor the proposition would not be fair to him. Value would likewise have to be placed upon the feed consumed by these sows and pigs up to the time they were ready for market.

Under the ordinary method of rental the tenant receives about two-thirds of the crops produced as a return for his labor in growing and producing these crops.

About all these parties can do is make an estimate on the probable number of pigs to expect, and the feed cost of handling the sows and pigs up to the

and the disk should be started so soon as the ground is dry enough to so permit. The disking will not only level, but will aerate the surface soil and will cause it to become warm earlier than if it were not cultivated. The disking will also make a mulch which will prevent evaporation and conserve moisture. If heavy snows or rains should follow the early disking, it would pay—especially so in case the season should be dry—to disk lightly again before seeding. Under this method of treatment the land should be in fine conditions for oats. It could be expected that fully 25 per cent more of the oats sown will germinate and grow than if the same were seeded broadcast and cultivated in.

Stave Silo Insurance.

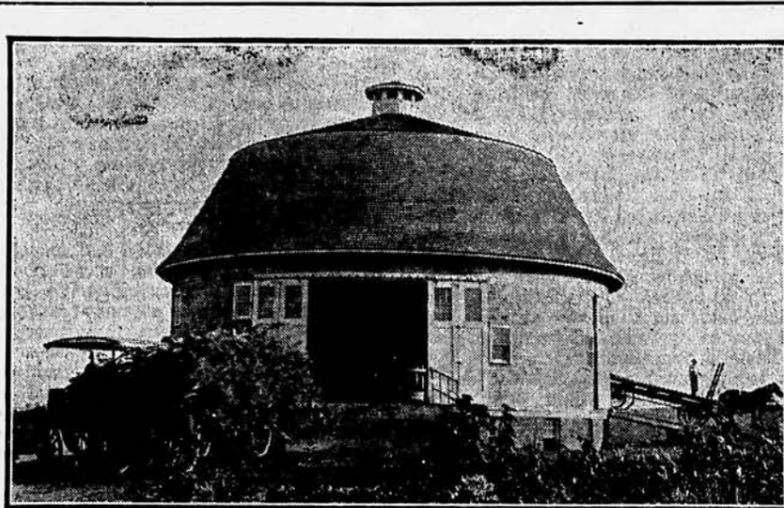
Subscriber P. W. E., Harvey County, advises that mutual companies have decided not to insure wood stave silos against wind. He asks if it is possible to build a wood stave silo so that it will withstand windstorms.

We are informed that companies insuring against wind have no hesitancy in insuring the wood stave silo provided the silo is insured along with the barn, granary, and other farm buildings which may make up the group of insurable buildings on the farm on which the silo is located. In other words, these companies refuse to insure the silo alone, indicating thereby that they regard the silo as more likely to damage by wind than other buildings, and the premium on the silo alone is out of proportion to the risk taken, but that they are willing to assume the risk on the silo when the entire group of buildings is insured.

As a result of some considerable inquiry since receiving the above communication, we are strongly inclined to the belief that the number of silos blown down or damaged by wind is not out of proportion to the number of other farm buildings suffering as a result of wind storms. We believe that windstorm insurance can be written on wood stave silos with the same degree of risk as it can be written on any other farm buildings, provided the silo is built of one-piece staves of good lumber, properly hooped and anchored. It must be admitted that there is as much difference in construction, when durability is considered, in the case of wood stave silos as there is between the construction of any other class of farm buildings. The farmer, as well as the insurance company, must learn to differentiate between the most substantial of wood stave silos and those which are not substantial. The insurance company should differentiate also. It would seem to us that the mutual companies had not fulfilled their fullest obligation to their patrons until they had differentiated between such structures and had decided to insure wood stave silos meeting their requirements. In other words, an insurance company should surround itself with the information necessary to inform it as to the silo concerns constructing the most durable and consequently insurable silos. The policy, when written, should specify the anchoring to be provided for the silos of the several diameters and heights, and should impose upon the silo owner the obligation of keeping taut all hoops and guy wires, and should be requested to notify the company in writing at such intervals as required that he has complied with this portion of his insurance contract.

It should be kept in mind, too, that in the event of a silo blowing down, a heavy loss is not necessarily incurred. The staves, hoops, and everything else would be intact, and about the only expense there would be is that of labor expense in getting the silo up again. In view of this fact it would seem that a definite amount of money should not be paid to the policy holder in the case of damage to the silo by wind, but rather that the policy provide that the silo should again be erected and the cost of such re-erection be paid to the owner or policy holder.

Another point which should not be overlooked in connection with the substantial erection of a silo is that of roofing. In fact, whether a roof is placed on the silo or not, the rafters, headers and cross-pieces should be placed in position just so soon as the staves are up, and were we insuring silos we would not insure a wood stave silo which did not have a substantial roof frame in place, whether the shingles be on or not. The frame of the roof adds greatly to the strength of the silo in resisting wind.



TYPICAL ROUND BARN—SILO IN CENTER—LARGE CAPACITY
—ECONOMICAL USER OF SPACE—CONVENIENT FOR FEEDING.

can properly and legitimately be used to improve feeding stuffs of low feeding value.

Exposure Kills Chinch Bugs.

J. B. L., Wabaunsee County, writes that in burning bunch grass it was noted that just below the surface of the ground were myriads of chinch bugs not affected by fire, and suggests that the burning will have no effect on such bugs.

Without going into the chinch bug literature to determine just what percentage of bugs are destroyed by fire, we know the facts are that a comparatively small number of bugs are burned. The burning, however, has the effect of destroying the protection given the bugs by the grass and accumulated rubbish. The destruction of the grass and rubbish, however, leaves the bugs exposed to the elements during the winter and they perish as a result of having lost the protection afforded by the grass or the rubbish. More than 95 per cent of the bugs thus exposed to the winter weather will die before spring. Those who are burning to destroy chinch bugs must not lose heart because after burning live bugs are found in the burned-over territory.

Renting Problems.

G. W. A., a correspondent from Elk County, has a problem in renting on which he asks KANSAS FARMER for advice. This correspondent has an 80-acre farm in the river bottom adjoining town. Thirty-five or 40 acres of this farm is in alfalfa and the balance is used for the growing of grain, mostly corn and kafir. He has been renting his farm for a share of the crop, but proposes now to invest in 12 or 15 brood

time of marketing; an estimate would also be required as to the value of labor the tenant must put into the proposition. The landlord should figure out a proposition whereby he is to receive at least 10 per cent interest on his investment in sows; this, plus the increase in weight of the sows themselves might be considered as the owner's legitimate share of the proposition. Anything he earns over this might be considered unearned increment. If the tenant is especially skilled and painstaking as a feeder he also should have the possibility of earning more than a bare return for his labor and the feed which may have gone into this proposition.

Double Listing for Oats.

Subscriber A. T., Butler County, writes: "I will seed oats in corn ground. I have deep-listed the ground and will later split the ridges and work level with disk. What do you think of this method of preparation as compared with plowing? When would you split the ridges and begin leveling and what is the best method of leveling? I intend to drill the oats."

We would split the ridges this fall. Double listing as nearly approaches good fall plowing as any method of cultivation. If the field is on high land and exposed to the wind, we prefer double listing to plowing. This, because the land will not be subject to as much damage from blowing, and this is because the listing leaves the land in ridges. The listing should be done east and west or at right angles to the prevailing winds. The listing will have the effect of catching the snow and rain to a somewhat greater extent than will plowing.

We would level by disking next spring

CARE OF THE STALLION

Valuable Advice From Dr. C. W. McCampbell on Important Subject

THE stallion probably receives less intelligent care and attention from the average stallion owner than any other kind of property of equal value. Very frequently, if mention is made of a desire to look over a stallion after the breeding season, the owner at once begins to apologize for his appearance, for the place in which he is kept, and for the manner in which he is handled; and in such cases the stallion is usually found in a small, dark, unclean stall in some isolated portion of the barn. Here he spends his time in idleness, away from all association with other horses and with men. It is just this kind of treatment that causes so many stallions to become weak eyed, bad tempered and unruly, to contract so many vicious habits, and to get such a small per cent of colts from the number of mares bred. Prepotency, vigor and health are the qualities that a stallion must possess before he can be a success as a breeder and a paying investment to the owner. The owner can maintain and strengthen, or he can ruin these necessary qualities. If he expects his stallion to be prepotent, strong, vigorous and healthy, he must see that the stallion receives plenty of exercise and is properly fed and intelligently handled.

The very first consideration is exercise, yet there is nothing more neglected. Hundreds of stallions are not permitted to leave their boxes from the end of one breeding season to the beginning of the next, even the water being carried to them; and there are hundreds of other stallions the owners of which imagine that sufficient exercise may be obtained in a lot 12x20 feet in size. Every stallion must have plenty of exercise. It gives life and vigor to the germs of reproduction, tones up the muscles, stimulates the circulation and digestion, gives strength and vitality to every tissue and every organ of the body. On the other hand, lack of exercise causes degeneration and loss of strength and vitality.

The best kind of exercise for a stallion is good honest work. Several Kansas stallion owners are working pairs of stallions on their farms, and these stallions are proving to be wonderfully sure breeders. It would not be practical to suggest that every one work stallions together, but rather that a stallion be worked with a gelding or a mare, as this practice would be safer and more satisfactory.

Of course one must use care and judgment in working stallions. They are big, strong and willing, but are usually soft and fat from lack of exercise, and therefore cannot stand continued hard work when first put to it. Consequently one should begin with light work, only a few hours each day, gradually increasing the work until the stallion is able to do daily a full day's work outside of the breeding season. At least half a day's work each day during the breeding season would be beneficial.

By working a stallion one directs his excessive energy into useful channels, and he becomes stronger, more vigorous, more tractable, easier to control, and more agreeable to handle, as well as a better breeder.

If there is any good reason why a stallion cannot be worked, he should be given exercise on the road—not a long, hard, wearisome jog once every week or ten days, but several miles every day. For a draft horse, five or six miles is sufficient; for a roadster, probably a few miles more, depending upon the condition of the roads and the weather. It should be remembered that there must be regular exercise and plenty of it.

The next consideration is the question of feeding. If the stallion is given the proper amount of exercise, the feeding problem will usually be less troublesome. In feeding, it is not so much a question what to feed as how to feed. The first requisite to successful feeding is regularity. The stallion should be fed three times a day and at the same hours each day. He should, moreover, have plenty of pure, clean, fresh water. The ration will depend largely upon the feeds available in a particular locality, but, of course, in consideration of the amount invested in a good stallion, the little extra expense necessary to get feeds known to be well adapted for stallion feeding purposes is a small item. No specific directions can be given in regard to the amount to be fed. This depends upon the individuality of the stallion. Every stallion owner knows that some stallions are "easy keepers" and some "hard keepers"; some keeping

THE article on this page is an abstract from Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 186, entitled "Feeding Work Horses," by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. This bulletin is one of the most valuable publications that has come from the station in recent years. There has been less experimental work conducted with horses than with any other class of domestic animals, and less is known today of the influence of different feeds and different combinations of feeds upon horses than upon any other class of farm animals. The experimental part of this bulletin is devoted to the results of one of the largest experiments in feeding horses which has ever been conducted. The work was made possible through the co-operation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of War, and other army officials. The work was carried out at Fort Riley, Kansas, over 900 horses being used during the course of the experiment. Much valuable information in the feeding of horses was secured as a result of these tests, and every farmer would be greatly benefited by studying carefully the facts set forth in this bulletin. If it has not already been received, a copy may be secured by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas.

fat upon a ration upon which another stallion of equal size would remain thin. A good wholesome ration should be selected and enough should be fed to keep the stallion in fairly good flesh, but not hog-fat. During the breeding season one should aim to keep him gaining just a little each day, then one may know that he is getting a sufficient amount of feed. Drugs and patent stock foods are expensive and cannot take the place of exercise and wholesome food. In the end they may leave harmful effects.

A few combinations of feeds that might be suggested as rations for a stallion are as follows:

1. Oats, prairie or timothy hay.
2. Oats, 4 parts; corn, 6 parts; bran, 3 parts; prairie or timothy hay.
3. Oats, 4 parts; corn, 6 parts; linseed meal, 1 part; prairie or timothy hay.
4. Corn, 7 parts; bran, 3 parts; linseed meal, 1 part; prairie or timothy hay.
5. Corn; alfalfa hay; prairie or timothy hay.

The above mentioned parts are by weight. These combinations have proven satisfactory. Barley or kafir might be substituted for corn; bright clean kafir hay or cane hay for prairie hay; clover hay, if bright, clean and free from dust, for alfalfa.

A comparatively cheap and very satisfactory ration for a stallion in those parts of the country where alfalfa is plentiful is corn with alfalfa and prairie hay, about one-third alfalfa and two-thirds prairie hay. The alfalfa should be fed in the morning, just a little prairie hay at noon, and the rest of the prairie hay at night. One-third of the corn should be fed at each meal. The alfalfa, being rich in protein, balances the corn nicely. Whatever the roughage may be, most of it should be fed at night, a small portion in the morning, and very little at noon.

The place where the stallion is kept should be flooded with sunlight, and properly ventilated. Sunlight and fresh air are antagonistic to the growth of disease germs, and are excellent tonics for a horse. There cannot be too much fresh air; but beware of draughts. Arrange to have the stallion's stall in close proximity to the stalls of other horses, and see that this stall is always kept scrupulously clean.

The stallion should be carefully, thoroughly and regularly groomed. This stimulates the circulation and prevents troublesome skin diseases. The feet of many stallions are woefully neglected. They should be trimmed to about the normal size and shape, and above all things, should be kept level, whether shod or not. If shoeing is necessary, insist that the shoe be made to fit the foot rather than the foot to fit the shoe, as is so often done. Do not allow the blacksmith to rasp off the wall of the foot after shoeing; he may think it makes the job "look better," but when he rasps the wall he is helping to ruin the foot. Nature has put a thin coating over the outside of the wall of the hoof to prevent evaporation. This rasping also destroys the horn of the wall. The sole and frog of the foot should never be touched with a knife except to trim off sparingly the ragged edges. Do not allow the bars to be cut away. Nature intended that they should carry weight, so let them perform their natural function. Use as few nails as possible, and remember that high nailing is a ruinous practice.

Every stallion owner should aim to conserve the energies of his stallion as much as possible, and must not expect too much of a young horse. A big, strong two-year-old properly fed and handled should serve not more than 15 mares the first season, and should serve at intervals of not less than five days; a three-year-old, not more than 35

mares at intervals of not less than two days; a four-year-old, not more than 60 mares, and not more than one a day; and an aged horse should not serve more than two mares a day.

No other animal is so intelligent or teachable as a well-bred stallion, and no animal will detect fear or wavering so quickly. The man who is afraid of a stallion has no business trying to handle one. Very few stallions are naturally bad-tempered or vicious, but many are made so by improper handling.

"Seeing Horses."

"Seeing Horses" is the subject of a most interesting and instructive pamphlet by Prof. C. S. Plumb of the Ohio State University. This pamphlet is issued by the Extension Department and discusses in a comprehensive way the subject of ideals and types of horses. A short course student who was given the name "Jim Fernow" is introduced in this pamphlet and in a conversational manner it is shown how his interest was aroused in the wonderful possibilities of improving the types of farm animals, and especially horses. The questions which arise, and their presentation and answers by the instructor, develops the most important points to observe in connection with the selection and improvement of horses. In one of the discussions presented by the instructor the following statements of truth, which are recognized by every up-to-date stockman, were made:

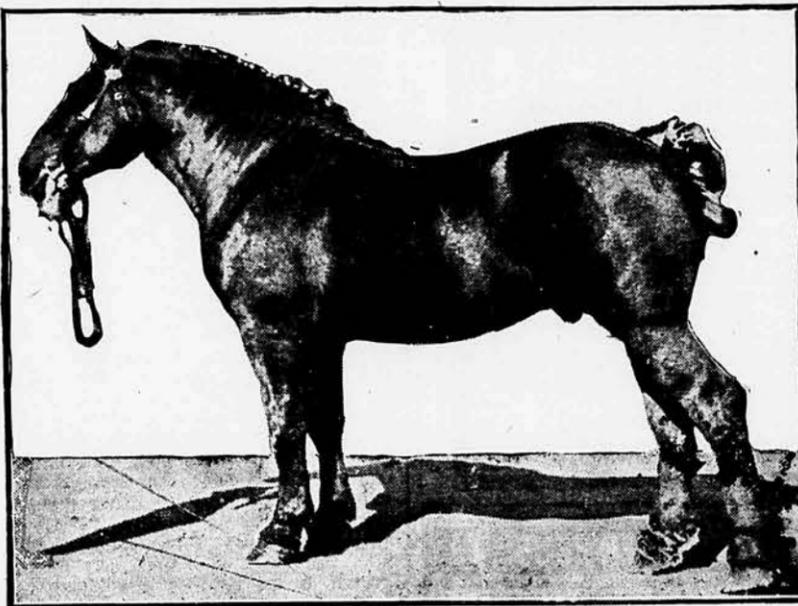
"One of the most serious conditions affecting our American live stock interests at the present time is that a large part of our stockmen are breeding without ideals or standards. They keep mixed herds of all kinds of breeding, and have few animals that can command the best prices. Mixtures of breeds or grades of live stock are far too common on our farms. The markets are crowded with inferior animals which bring inferior prices. If we compare our conditions with those of England, Scotland, France, Holland or Belgium, we find that the people of those countries have for many years bred along well-established lines, and today universally keep animals especially suited to the needs of their country. Thus in Scotland one finds Clydesdale horses; in England, the Shire; while in France the Percheron prevails in the Percheron district, to the exclusion of all others. What is needed in America is the community system of breeding, where the people agree to join together and keep, breed and improve their stock with fixed plans. If, for example, Percheron horses were bred by 50 farmers in your county, you may be sure buyers would come there and patronize you well, and your section would soon become famous as a draft horse center. This has invariably been the experience of every community or country that has followed this method with horses or any other kind of stock."

If the truths taught in this little pamphlet could be actually put into practice upon every farm in Kansas, a most remarkable improvement would be made in the type of horses grown. Many a grade, inferior sire would be disposed of, and their place taken by the best of pure-bred animals. The production of good horses should be one of the leading live stock industries of Kansas.

Treatment For Scours.

The Kentucky Experiment Station has used very successfully the following drugs in the treatment of scours, for the last eight years, during which time not a single calf has been lost from scours, although approximately 20 calves have been born each year. If a calf is developing a case of scours it should be taken in hand immediately, placed in a clean stall, well bedded and given a dose of two ounces of castor oil, one tablespoonful of listerine and one teaspoonful of paragoric. All these ingredients are mixed thoroughly and put in a long necked bottle and given to the calf in the form of a drench. At this station a baby bottle, graduated in ounces, is used. Repeat the dose in six hours if necessary. If the case is severe give ten drops of laudanum mixed with the above ingredients. Calves, three or four months of age, can often be cured by giving three ounces of castor oil which will flush out the digestive system and relieve it of the irritating substances causing the scours.

To prevent milk from sticking to the vessel when being heated, rinse the vessel in cold water before pouring in the milk.



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Our subscribers, A. M. & Sons, Rawlins County, write: "We expect to plant 80 acres of cane for silage. What kind of cane do you recommend? What is the proper time to cut for silage? How long will silage keep? Will cane make good silage when it grows five to six feet high and is full of ripe seed? Should it be hauled to the silo as fast as cut, or should it be left to dry some first? Is much of the juice wasted in running through the silage cutter? Is it necessary to add water when the cane crop is cut green? Would you recommend a pit silo or a silo built above ground? Would a silo like cut enclosed be satisfactory if built of flooring boards in center of barn?"

We would recommend the planting of either red or black Amber cane. There are many different strains of Amber cane, but these are the two most important. This variety of cane grows a comparatively small stalk and is well leaved and of early maturity. In Eastern Kansas it is the most useful cane as a catch crop. In Western Kansas it is the best variety. Because of the short growing season in the western section many other varieties of cane are unable to ripen, whereas Amber usually will mature fully before frost. We would try in Northwestern Kansas, white cane or "Freed Sorgo," a variety developed during recent years in Scott County, this state. It is said to yield somewhat more seed than the common varieties, and the seed is said to be the most palatable of the several varieties of cane grown in the state. However, the question of palatability of seed when placed in the silo is not worth consideration. We recommend that our subscriber try Freed Sorgo in a small way for the purpose of noting its accomplishments compared with red Amber. The Amber canes are sweet, juicy and leafy, and will produce a large tonnage.

Cane should be cut for the silo when it is ripe. For years it has been contended that cane makes sour silage. This is because in the past cane has been cut at about the same stage of its development as corn is cut for silage. Cane cut in the dough, under normal growing conditions, will produce sour silage. Cane cut when ripe will not produce sour silage.

It may be said that cane silage will keep indefinitely, provided, of course, it is put into the silo when it contains sufficient juices to properly preserve it, and provided it is well tramped in the silo, and provided the silo structure itself will exclude the air and so prevent deterioration.

Large cane will make good silage. However, those varieties which grow medium sized stalks and have a large proportion of leaves to the amount of stalk are regarded as the most desirable. In localities where corn has longest been grown for silage the tendency is to grow corn possessing the characteristics of sweet corn, namely, corn as leafy as possible and having a small, short stalk. The quantity of seed in cane does not seem material as indicated by feeding tests. At the Manhattan Experiment Station it was observed that the seed was largely undigested. So for silage we would not plant cane with the idea of large seed yield. However, as above stated, the seeding stage should be observed and should govern the time of siloing, because at the ripening stage the plant has the largest percentage of dry matter.

The cane should be hauled to the silo about as it is cut, although there are no bad results from running the corn binder a half day ahead of the silage cutter. We would prefer to get the cane into the silo as soon as possible after cutting it. Cutting in advance of siloing in hot, drying weather, would result in the loss of valuable juices. On the other hand, cane cut and rained upon when lying on the ground will become dirty and will not make such palatable feed, although cane or corn rained upon after being cut and before being placed in the silo is not seriously damaged, provided, of course, it has not been exposed to the extent of moulding or other fermentation. There is no occasion for allowing the crop to dry before placing in the silo, provided, of course, the crop has grown under normal conditions. Our subscriber probably gets this point of curing before siloing from the statements made last fall relative to the siloing of cane and kafir which had been stunted by dry weather and which therefore might contain prussic acid in sufficient quantities to poison stock eating it. It was suggested that such cane

be cut and allowed to thoroughly cure, then placed in the silo with water. This suggestion does not prevail when the cane has grown and ripened under normal conditions.

Some of the juices of cane—likewise of corn—are wasted as a result of the cutting. This waste, however, is unavoidable, and with a normal crop condition is inconsequential.

A pit silo should give results in the preservation of silage, equal to a silo above ground, provided, of course, the pit silo is properly constructed to exclude the air and to prevent underground or surface seepage from entering it. The essential requisites of a silo are, first, to exclude the air, to confine and prevent the loss of juices by evaporation or otherwise, and to possess perpendicular walls which will permit the ready and even settling of the silage. The pit silo can be built only in soils in which the dirt walls will hold the cement plaster and in localities in which the underground waters will not enter the silo. We are confident that more labor is required in the use of the pit silo than in the case of the silo built above ground. A little added horse power at the time of cutting will elevate the silage in a silo built above ground. The saving in horse power in filling a pit silo does not offset the increased labor in removing the silage from a pit silo as compared with its removal from a silo built above the ground. In silos above the ground the silage is elevated by the blower or elevator at the time of filling. The silage is removed for feeding by throwing down a chute. In the case of the pit silo it is necessary to make some sort of arrangement for elevating the silage when it is fed.

The picture of the silo enclosed by our subscriber appears to be that of a silo commonly used in Ohio, although we cannot state definitely, because it is a picture of a silo which has been weather-boarded and for this reason the construction cannot be determined. The picture is that of an octagonal or eight-sided silo. A silo of this shape does not have as great capacity as would a round silo of the same diameter. The Wisconsin type of silo is eight-sided and is framed with vertical and perpendicular framework. It is lined with matched lumber, the boards extending up and down. Over this is placed a lining of building paper and on top of this another layer of matched boards, flooring being commonly used. The framework is weather-boarded to complete the job. A type of silo known as the "common sense" is being constructed in this state and which, when weather-boarded on the outside, looks very much as does the picture supplied by the subscriber. This is a silo in which two-by-fours are nailed one on top of the other. These are lined with roofing on the inside. The silo is finished with weather-boarding on the outside.

The building of the silo in the center of the barn is good construction from the standpoint of convenience in feeding. It may be inconvenient in filling in that the cutter might have to be placed inside the barn and the silage conveyed by hand from the wagon to the cutter, thus involving much unnecessary hand labor. We would prefer to build the silo at the end or side of the barn, filling from the outside and having the feeding chute open into the barn and distribute the silage to the mangers by use of a cart.

Silage from Sugar Beet Tops.

B. A. T., Finney County, asks if we know of farmers who have siloed beet tops with kafir, cane or corn, and if so, what have been their results. We have the reports of no western farmers who have siloed this combination. We know that for two seasons sugar beet-tops have been combined with shock corn in making silage at the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and the results have been very satisfactory in every way. Farmers in different sections of the state have followed the same practice, and their reports are equally enthusiastic for this combination silage. As several thousand acres in Wisconsin are annually devoted to this crop, it is important that the tops which in many cases are wasted should be utilized. Cattle relish this mixed succulence, and chemical analyses have shown that it possesses practically the same feeding value as entire corn silage, it being claimed that the leaves of the sugar beet have nearly half the feeding value of the roots. The beet top corn fodder silage is made by siloing about equal quantities of the tops and corn fodder taken from the shock. By plac-

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ing the beet tops on layers of the fodder, no difficulty is experienced in feeding them through the cutter. Enough water is added to the cut material to give it proper moisture and make it pack well in the silo.

Sweet Clover for Lambs and Hogs.

Sweet clover is coming more and more to the attention of Kansas farmers. It is becoming well known that from the standpoint of growth, sweet clover will do well in those sections of the state in which clover and alfalfa are not successful. The question of the feeding value of sweet clover is uppermost in the minds of most farmers who have given it consideration. The Wyoming Experiment Station recently made a test of feeding the hay to lambs, with the following results: A number of pens of from 10 to 40 lambs were fed different mixtures for a period of two weeks. Those fed sweet clover hay, corn and linseed meal made an average growth of 30.7 pounds per head as compared with a gain of 20.3 pounds for those receiving the hay of native grass and linseed meal. Those pens fed alfalfa hay and corn made a gain of 34.5 pounds per head.

The Iowa Station conducted an experiment with young shoats in which the pasture of sweet clover and red clover was compared. The results were as follows: Eighteen pigs on sweet clover pasture gave a daily gain per head of 1.02 pound, and a gain for the entire lot, per acre, of 2,504 pounds; the grain required for 100 pounds of gain in addition to pasture was 338 pounds. Fifteen pigs on red clover pasture made a daily gain of 1.13 pound per head and a total of 2,394 pounds of gain for the entire lot, per acre, and required 333 pounds of grain in addition to pasturage. From the experiments above reported it will be noted that sweet clover has a feeding value equal for all practical purposes to red clover, with the added advantage that sweet clover will grow where red clover will not.

Is Yours In the List?

Note this list of December institutes carefully. If yours is in the list, make preparations to attend it. Get a program from your local officers and be prepared to say something on some topic. We will wager that some idea you have will be worth something to someone else. What your neighbor has to say will help you, too. This is a list of institutes soon to be held during December:

Alta Vista, December 8; Carlton, 9; Marion, 10-11; Little River, 12; Clifton, 13; Lyons, 15-16; Lorraine, 17; Ellsworth, 18-19; Brookville, 20. Speakers, George O. Greene and J. W. McCulloch.

Ashland, December 8-9; Protection, 10; Coldwater, 11-12; Coats, 13; Sawyer, 15; Zenda, 16; Rago, 17; Stafford, 18; Kinsley, 19-20. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and Lee H. Gould.

Plainville, December 8; Hill City, 9-10; Morland, 11; Winona, 12; Monument, 13; Hoxie, 15-16; Sharon Springs, 17; Grainfield, 18; Russell, 19-20. Speakers, W. A. Boys and Miss Adah Lewis.

Leoti, December 8-9; Tribune, 10-11; Scott City, 12-13; Dighton, 15-16; Ness City, 17-18; Great Bend, 19-20. Speakers, A. S. Neale and Miss Florence Snell.

Mankato, December 8-9; Agra, 10; Smith Center, 11-12; Courtland, 13; Belleville, 15-16; Mahaska, 17; Barnes, 18; Blue Rapids, 19-20. Speakers, C. H. Taylor and Miss Edith Allen.

Oskaloosa, December 8-9; Lawrence, 9-10; Ottawa, 10-11; Olathe, 11-12; Lyndon, 12-13. Speakers, A. R. Losh and Dr. McCampbell.

Moran, December 8; Savonburg, 9; Humboldt, 10-11; Iola, 12-13. Speakers, W. E. Watkins and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Valley Center, December 15; Sedgwick, 16; Halstead, 17; Burrton, 18; Newton, 19-20. Speakers, F. P. Lane and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Horton, December 15-16; Atchison, 17-18; Winchester, 19-20. Speakers, H. B. Walker and Cecil Salmon.

Buffalo, December 15; Fredonia, 16-17; Howard, 17-18; Eureka, 18-19; El Dorado, 19-20. Speakers, W. S. Gearhart and H. J. Bower.

Hogs, Wheat and Money

(Continued from page 2.)

ing grocers and other distributors to carry lighter stocks of flour and other foodstuffs, so distributive demand for grains and other farm products is perhaps not as heavy as in periods when money is obtainable at lower rates of interest and when bankers are more inclined to encourage speculative operations.

Farmers should not overlook the fact that money has been becoming tight for some months, that the markets for their produce have already discounted the present situation to a considerable extent, and also the fact that the things the farmer grows are necessities. Necessities invariably feel the effects of tight money and its present accompaniments to a lesser degree than luxuries. Bankers know this well, and always look with more favor toward loans on necessities in periods like the present. The farmer, therefore, should not give ear to those who would, for personal gain, persuade him to sell what he produces at prices that mean a sacrifice. Underlying economic conditions warrant nothing like that.

Straight Talk on Plows—No. 1

What is the most vital feature of a Plow? Have you ever stopped to consider this question? What makes a plow run light? Most riding plows are built along similar lines. They look much alike and in a general way operate alike, but there is a great difference between them.

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The Veterinary Information you will find in this Book makes it worth a large amount to you, for this information is from the brains of the best men in America, the kind that are called into consultation on animals worth fortunes on the International 1:55 Horse Farm, the Home of my Five, World Famous, Champion Stallions.—Dan Patch 1:55—Minor Hair 1:53½—George Gano 2:02—Arion 2:07½—Dazzle Patch and 250 Brood Mares and Colts. Dan Patch has gone more Extremely Fast Miles, than the combined fast miles of all the trotters and pacers that have ever lived. Dan is also a never failing sire of trotting or pacing speed. It is costing me Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars to distribute these books, but you may have one right now. Mailed Free, postage prepaid, if You Are Over 21 and Answer These Two Questions.

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DAIRY



A profitable dairy herd cannot be built upon good blood alone. Good care and the right kind of feed are necessary for the development of the dairy function. Unless that function is developed the cow or herd, regardless of good blood, will degenerate into scrubs. Too few dairymen realize the importance of developing the milk-producing functions through proper handling of cows.

The Kansas State Dairy Association will meet during the week of farmers' institutes, December 29 to January 2, at the Kansas Agricultural College. A program of special interest to dairy farmers will be provided. This is being prepared by the secretary, J. B. Fitch. J. G. Christ, of Fort Scott, is president, and P. W. Enns, Newton, is vice president. The Board of Directors are: O. E. Reed, Manhattan; R. J. Linscott, Holton; W. G. Merritt, Great Bend; R. C. Krueger, Burlington; H. N. Haldeman, Meade. A milk, cream and butter show will be held in connection with the meeting.

At several farmers' institutes the editor has recently attended and discussed some phase of dairying, the question has been asked as to whether or not it is wise to cross the common and so-called Shorthorn cows with Jersey males. In the form in which this question is generally put, the inference is that the farmer desires to make only one such cross, his idea being to obtain an increased flow of rich milk and to sacrifice as little as possible in beef quality. If such idea is held, the crossing will prove a failure from the standpoint of both beef and milk. However, if the farmer with common cows prefers a Jersey cross and will perpetuate such breeding year after year, the Jersey blood will predominate and a good grade Jersey herd should result. This condition is no different than that which would prevail in grading up a herd from other breeds, but to make a single cross of dairy breed with beef breed would not result satisfactorily.

Speaking of Wisconsin, Hoard's Dairyman says that next year should be a good year for the sale of silos because it has been the editor's experience that a good drouth is the best sort of silo educator. "It makes the farmer compare his results with those of his neighbor feeding from the silo." We call attention to the fact that this is the statement of a long-time observing editor regarding silo conditions in Wisconsin, in which state the silo has in a large way been used as long and as generally as in any state in the Union. This reference is at this time made because it is not unusual to hear throughout Kansas that in some far-off state the silos built years ago are not now in use and that farmers have abandoned the silo idea. Some few weeks ago we referred to this statement made here and there throughout Kansas, and asked those who purported to have in their possession facts relative to the silo being abandoned in those countries where it has longest been in use, to write those facts to KANSAS FARMER that we might investigate the conditions in the localities of which they speak, thinking that such investigation would be of value to Kansas farmers who are buying silos rapidly. We have yet to hear from any reader who knows of the abandonment of the silo anywhere.

Arrange to provide the dairy herd with warm water at about the temperature at which it comes from the well. It must be kept in mind that milk cows must drink abundantly of water if the milk flow is to be good. If the cow is compelled to drink water from a hole cut in the ice she will not drink as much water as she needs. To provide the cow with plenty of water is to save feed. If she is chilled by cold water, feed must be consumed in bringing her body back to the normal temperature. While the feed is warming the chilled cow, there is not so much feed to be converted into milk and the milk-producing function is losing time. Warm water may be provided through several means. First, by pumping water fresh from the well for the cows. The

pumping may be done either by hand, by windmill or by gasoline engine. Hand pumping and gasoline engine pumping are of course the most certain. The editor has pumped hundreds of barrels by hand in order to furnish his cows with warm water. The windmill frequently fails to operate just when it is needed. The gasoline engine will pump water any time the engine is started. A tank heater will work well and if a gasoline engine is not available for pumping and wind must be relied upon, thereby requiring that tanks be kept full in order to supply proper storage, then the tank heater is the best way out. Numerous successful tank heaters are manufactured. They require little care and little fuel. It will pay to use a tank heater to warm the water for all stock. The tank heater is cheaper than a gasoline engine and will save much labor as compared with hand pumping.

There is no branch of animal husbandry in which so much has been learned the last ten or fifteen years as in the case of dairy cows. We did not begin, even, to obtain an insight into profitable dairying and the peculiarities of dairy cows of various types, weights, etc., until the Babcock test was available. "It is really wonderful," writes John Y. Beaty of California, "what we are learning since dairymen are keeping accurate records of their cows. One of the facts which may surprise many, has been disclosed by a comparison of records made by several dozen breeders of the three important dairy breeds—Jersey, Guernsey, and Holstein. This fact is that the heaviest cows, as a rule, produce the most butter fat and produce it most economically. That is, the largest cows—other things being equal—are the most profitable. Now don't jump at conclusions and decide that the way to select a profitable dairy cow is to buy the biggest one you can find, but size is a consideration and in a herd of good cows it is usually found that the largest cows produce the most milk, eat the most feed and yet make the most profit. This is true regardless of the breed." The above statement of Mr. Beaty is based on the records he has compiled on 398 cows. Thirty (30) cows, average live weight 1,210 pounds, average butter fat 674 pounds, cost of feeding \$102.71 per cow, and average net returns \$114.55; 120 cows, average live weight 1,118 pounds, average butter fat 503 pounds, average cost of feed \$83.39, average net returns \$78.36; 150 cows, average live weight 1,050 pounds, average butter fat 428 pounds, average cost of feed \$78.77, and average net returns \$61.10; 98 cows, average live weight 929 pounds, produced an average of 322.3 pounds butter fat, average cost of feed \$58.36, with average net returns of \$41.53.

Sentiment is developing in all quarters relative to the value of the grade dairy cow. For years the several dairy breed associations have expended all their time, energy and money in exploiting the advantages and the superiority of the pure-bred dairy cow as compared with the scrub for milk production. Readers will recall that KANSAS FARMER has for years been the champion of the grade cow of dairy breeding for farm dairy purposes, it being our belief that seven of every ten dairy farmers will approach and arrive at profitable milk production on their farms through the use of the grade cow. The process of grading up the farm herd with pure-bred dairy sires—which is the recognized, economical and sure method of developing a herd of profitable dairy producers—means that the profitable grade cow must be the forerunner of the pure-bred dairy cow. That the grading up plan is sound and that it is the logical plan for the farm dairyman, cannot be disputed. The more farmers who can be induced to use pure-bred dairy sires, the more grade cows there will be, and the more grades there are the greater will be the sentiment in favor of the pure-bred cow. It is gratifying to know that the breeders of pure-bred dairy animals and their respective associations have taken hold of this view and are encouraging the use of high grade dairy bred cows—encouraging that use even to the point of investigating their

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profitableness and compiling figures to show the profit from such cows as compared with the profit from the scrub cow. The use of a pure-bred sire from high-producing ancestry is the plan which the farmer must follow in getting cows of larger dairy ability. The farmer who has made a wise selection of such sire, and who by proper feed and care is able to develop his grades, is sure to realize the advantages of pure breeding as compared with grades, and we believe that fifty per cent of the farm dairymen who have reached the point at which they believe in the use of dairy blood at all, are firm believers in pure breeding and will obtain it just so soon as their condition and circumstances will permit.

This is one of the years when the farm feeder realizes the need of protein feeds. The man who this year has not been able to supply himself with an adequate quantity of clover or alfalfa hay for balancing his silage or other common farm roughages, is thinking hard about how he can obtain, at least expense, the protein necessary to combine the roughage into a satisfactory milk-producing or growing ration. The concern this year more than other years, is because of the scarcity of feed and the realization of the necessity of economical feeding. When feed is plentiful the question of economy in feeding is not so important in the eye of the feeder, but when feed is scarce he is anxious to conserve such feed as he has and to get from it the greatest feeding value. When it comes right down to serious consideration, a large percentage of farmers realize the essentials of protein feeds. When this is realized and when they take cognizance of the fact that unless they have produced protein feeds on their farms that they must then go into the markets and buy it in the form of cottonseed or linseed meal at \$30 to \$35 per ton, then the value of protein is forced upon them. A farmer of our acquaintance who this year has plenty of kafir silage and who other years has been buying alfalfa hay at a moderate cost to balance that silage, finds himself this year unable to buy alfalfa hay at what he calls a "reasonable" price and so is buying cottonseed as a source of protein. This man has determined that before another year will be found on his farm a patch of alfalfa. Alfalfa has this year shown itself to be a good dry weather crop, no less than two good cuttings having been obtained throughout the state wherever alfalfa is grown, and in the more favored sections at least three and in some sections four cuttings having been obtained. This man, living just east of the center of Kansas realizes now that ten acres of his small farm in alfalfa will be worth much more to him in a year of short feed than will the same ten acres planted to grain sorghums for silage. This year he has too much silage and not enough of some of the protein feeds. Hereafter he will have protein through alfalfa, provided, of course, the seasons are favorable to produce it.

To know that good creamery butter cannot be made from sour and tainted cream, as recently stated by a bulletin of the Federal Department of Agriculture, is not new to any farm dairymen. However, the idea entertained by the Federal Department of Agriculture relative to the grading of cream, will prove of interest to dairymen. The plan proposed is that of establishing two grades of cream. Number one cream must be sweet, with a clean flavor, and for it a premium of from one to three cents a pound butter fat ought to be paid. Number two cream may be sour but must have a clean flavor and for this grade a straight price based on quotations, should be paid. Cream that is not clean in flavor and consequently not included in either of these grades, should be rejected. Under the methods of cream purchase in Kansas when hand separator cream can be delivered to a purchaser at every railroad depot or siding and when the deliveries vary from a gallon pail full to a ten-gallon can full, and the total shipments from many points are one ten-gallon can, two or three times per week, and the buyer of the cream is not and cannot be an expert judge, it is difficult to inaugurate and make effective any cream grading system. This is the situation as it prevails at dozens of points in Kansas and many other western states in which states dairying is followed as a side line. Legislative enactment only with reference to the purchase of cream on grade, can affect these conditions. To make such act effective would be tremendously expensive because every cream buyer must be educated to know the difference in cream quality. How-

ever, if the dairyman would learn two fundamentals in the care of cream, it is certain that the quality would be much improved, the butter made would be of higher grade and the prices paid therefore could and would be higher. The two fundamentals to be mastered in the good care of cream, are, first, that of cooling the cream immediately after skimming. The animal heat must be removed from cream at once, else the quality becomes poor. The other thing to be learned is that of keeping the cream free from foreign flavors. Under no circumstances should the cream be kept in the kitchen or in a close, ill-smelling cellar. The flavors of the kitchen and cellar are the predominating objectionable flavors in cream at this season of the year. The cream should be held in a well ventilated place. These two fundamentals learned and the milking done in a cleanly manner and the separator and utensils and cans kept clean, will enable the western farmer to produce cream of good quality.

Report Dickinson County Cow Association

The first year's work of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association will be completed January 1. The work has been as successful as could be expected considering the extreme hot and dry summer and the consequent feed shortage, and the fact that it is the first year of the first organization of its kind in the state. The cows would have made a much better showing had there been good pastures and plenty of feed.

The reorganization of the association looks more favorable now than it did earlier in the season. Since the busy season is passing more interest is shown and the members have time to study the situation and realize that dairying will be their chief source of income this winter. A few of the members are anxious that the association be reorganized, while others are indifferent, but there are non-members who are becoming interested in the work and will take the places of those who drop out.

Since March 1 the secretary of the association, Mr. Wilcox, has published in the local papers the names and records of production of each cow producing 40 pounds of fat or over, each month. The month of May was the banner month insofar as numbers and the butter fat production is concerned, there being 35 cows that made the standard of 40 pounds of butter fat, 25 cows producing 40 to 50 pounds, 7 producing 50 to 60 pounds, 2 producing 60 to 70 pounds, and one producing better than 76 pounds. The number of cows that produced the required 40 pounds of fat in June as well as each succeeding month, is much smaller, due in the greater part to the extremely dry weather and the consequent dry pastures. However, as the fall freshening cows are being added and more liberal feeding is being practiced, from present indications the list for October will be greater.

The more persistent milkers are found in the list from month to month, and one cow—a grade Holstein—has made over 40 pounds of butter fat for seven consecutive months; in other words, she has made more than 40 pounds of fat every month since coming fresh. The first month of her lactation period she reached the creditable mark of a little better than 90 pounds of fat. Since the first of the year she has produced 395 pounds of butter fat and still has three months' production to her credit. Another cow—a grade Jersey—has produced 370 pounds of butter fat with three months' production yet to her credit. I believe by the close of the year there will be about 30 cows out of a total of between 350 and 400 cows entered, that will have produced 300 pounds of butter fat or over during the year.

As to the value of testing the cows, to say that the members have been well paid, is putting it mildly indeed. I believe the members who have not been paid in dollars and cents for the expense and time, are few. That is, they realized as much more from their cows this summer—than they would have realized last year under the same conditions—as the testing association cost them, and I am sure that several have realized much more than this. The testing association has a great educational value which, when viewed from the right angle, shows wonderful opportunities in many ways.

This is the first cow-testing organization in the state, although another will probably be organized in the eastern part of Kansas this winter or the coming spring.—RALPH W. MAY, Tester.

One-half teaspoonful of soda put into yeast stands longer than usual.



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LIVE STOCK



Horse Breeders Meet at Manhattan.
 C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, reports that he has an especially strong program under preparation for the seventh annual meeting of the association which will be held at Manhattan, Kansas, January 1 and 2, 1914, during the State Farmers' Institute. Kansas needs a strong, well organized horse breeders association and every horse owner in the state should make a special effort to attend these meetings. The program will be announced in the near future.

Sold Cows Before Sale.
 "An Iowa paper reports the demand for Holstein cows for dairy purposes so strong that the local county breeders' association has been obliged to abandon the consignment sale it planned to hold this month because enough cattle could not be found to offer. And this fairly illustrates the situation all over the country," says the Holstein-Friesian Register. "Still there are breeders who complain that sales are slow and difficult. There can be but one reason for this condition, providing they have reasonably well-bred and productive stock: They do not advertise. Even people with the best to offer have to advertise in order to sell advantageously. There is a prestige in the printed page which is recognized by manufacturers and dealers in all branches of the world's work and to which they willingly pay annual tribute of thousands of dollars."

Wintering Brood Sows on Alfalfa.
 The necessity for economizing in the feeding of the brood sows through the winter was probably never greater than at the present time. In years of good grain crops we usually find it so easy to throw out some corn that we forget many of the most important principles in the feeding of the sow which we expect to farrow a litter of strong, healthy pigs. This method of feeding comes a long way from following the lessons pointed out by nature in the proper feeding of the brood sow. The sow cannot grow the litter, every pig of which consists of a mass of protein, without being supplied with an abundance of this material. In no form can it be supplied with such good results as in alfalfa hay. Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, in studying over this question of feeding brood sows, has, after carefully testing it out, adopted a system which he is following with the greatest success. He describes his preliminary tests as follows in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman:

"To experiment we placed nine brood sows in November upon a ration of alfalfa hay, and what drink they needed, which was mostly water. The foreman of the farm and all the neighbors were sure we were making a mistake. They were certain the sows would fall away in flesh and all that. But the sows ate the hay ravenously, largely so we think because it was furnishing an element they so much needed in meeting the demands of their unborn progeny. To the surprise of all they kept up in flesh and indeed made some gain. During the coldest weather they were given an ear of corn apiece to help furnish bodily heat.
 "When farrowing time came, the nine sows had 83 pigs with not a weakling or titman among them. All lived but three, which were killed by the mothers lying upon them. We fattened and sold the 80 pigs. There was a vigor about them from birth up that told how well they had been nourished while the mother was carrying them. Since that time we have followed this practice every winter with our brood sows and have seen no reason for discontinuing it. There is something about alfalfa that is a great body builder."

Beef Herd in Leavenworth County.
 Our attention was recently called to the results accomplished by H. W. Barnes in the building up of a satisfactory beef producing herd of cattle on a Leavenworth County farm. The prevailing tendency upon the farms of eastern Kansas has been to get out of the beef producing business. Very little attention has been paid to the developing of high class herds of beef animals. Mr. Barnes has not followed

this practice, however. He now has 34 head of high grade Galloway cows. This herd is headed by a pure-bred sire and always has been. Mr. Barnes himself does not consider this sire he has now as good an individual as he would like.

In writing us concerning the methods followed in developing this herd he has the following to say: "In 1907 when hogs were very high I was long on hogs and short on cattle. I shipped a car of fat hogs, receiving 9 cents a pound. My commission man had a car of 28 grade Galloway frames that looked good to me. Most of them were young, long twos and threes. There were two or three old cows in the bunch. Fifty dollars added to the price I received for the hogs bought this bunch of cows. When I got them on the farm they were as wild as March hares and I thought I had made a mistake in buying them. I secured a pure-bred sire at once and inside of six months they had developed into a very respectable herd of Galloway cows. I kept the heifers, sold the steers as long yearlings, with some of the old cows which did not look good to me.

"My idea has been to keep what suits me as ideal beef animals and not get frightened because someone says there is no money in cattle and stock; use the best pure-bred sire your pocketbook can reach and stick to it.
 "Drouths and bad markets make business look bad at times. Keep the best if it is only a few, then when the market changes and rains come you will feel like you have come out on top. I would not stay on a farm if I could not have live stock. I would actually get lonesome trying to farm without them."

If more farmers had followed the methods which Mr. Barnes has been practicing, agriculture would be in a more stable condition in many of these eastern counties of Kansas. Although beef production has not always been profitable in the past. The man who at the present time has on hand a well-bred beef producing herd is in a shape to produce a commodity which is bound to be in demand at high prices in the future.

Sensational Prices For Cattle.
 The use of high bred animals in improving our beef stock has long been recognized as of great importance by our most progressive live stock men. The recognition of this fact by the old time ranchmen of our western plains produced phenomenal results in improving the cattle of this country. The wonderful expansion of the beef production business in Argentina has recently resulted in some phenomenal prices being paid for pure-bred cattle in that country. Following the great Palermo show in September the champion Shorthorn bull, Americus was auctioned off at \$35,200 or \$80,000 Argentina paper money. The reserve champion bull, Lord Cecil First, brought \$18,200; the entire consignment consisting of 75 head sold for an average price of \$3,409. Earlier in September Donald McLennan sold 33 British bred bulls for an average price of \$3,920. Another importer sold on the same day 11 imported Shorthorns for an average of \$1,276. Frederick Miller imported 25 Shorthorn bulls from Great Britain and sold them for an average price of \$2,233.

It is evident that the ranchmen of Argentina are awake to the great possibilities along the line of developing the beef producing interests of their country. Great Britain and other European countries are taking all the surplus beef that can be produced by Argentina, and we need have little fear in this country that the removal of the tariff from beef will divert any considerable amount of this product to United States markets.

American breeders will probably not admit that our pure-bred cattle are inferior to the cattle being imported from Great Britain. There is little opportunity, however, for breeders of this country to secure any considerable portion of the trade in breeding stock in South America. There seems to be somewhat of a prejudice in the minds of the South American ranchmen against American bred stock. The great market for the meat products of Argentina is Europe and this in itself is a favorable factor in securing for Great Britain their trade in pure-bred live stock.

KEEP IT HANDY

You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or a lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the barn. Keep a bottle of **Kendall's Spavin Cure** handy at all times. John Beyer of 224 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I would not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure at any cost. It is a priceless liniment for both man and beast. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. \$1 per bottle—\$ for 60. 'Treatise on the Horse'—free or write to **Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Eneeburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.**

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Silo Train in the Southwest

Great Interest in Diversified Farming on the New Line of Railroad

BEFORE the coming of the railroad live stock farming of some sort was about the only kind of farming successfully practiced through the railroadless counties of Southwest Kansas. One farmer in Northern Morton County was making a specialty of good draft horses, another was handling a herd of Angus cattle, some have milked a few cows and sold the cream or butter when the haul to the railroad was not too great. One farmer, Monroe Traver of Stevens County, successfully sold sweet cream in Liberal during the summer season and hauled it or sent it by mail-stage, a distance of 18 miles. The cream buyer who handled this cream presented these facts at a farmers' institute meeting which the writer attended in Liberal a few years ago. With the example of these few men here and there before them, the newcomers should be wise enough to work out similar systems. With the advantages of a new railroad near at hand many new farmers will be attracted to Southwest Kansas. Too often the new people who have gone to this western country have left live stock out of consideration. When the old-timer tried to tell them they were wrong, they refused to listen to the sound advice given.

The end of this line of the Santa Fe is in the extreme southwest corner of the state, at the town of Elkhart, situated on the Oklahoma line and only a few miles from Colorado. The getting of a railroad has given a great impetus

quantities of feed are available which can only be realized upon by feeding it to cattle.

Out in Grant County they are still living without a railroad. These people, however, are keeping abreast of the times. Some two years ago they established a county high school, using the court house as the school building. Miss Nell Hickok, a graduate of the Agricultural College whose home is in this county, is now principal of this county high school. It would be hard to find a more enthusiastic agricultural booster for a county than Miss Hickok. The silo train could not come to their county so Miss Hickok brought her whole class in experimental agriculture, thirty miles across county to hear the lecture at Santanta. These young man and young women seem to have taken on some of their teacher's enthusiasm and if they continue in the way they have started it will mean much to Grant County in its future development.

The last day the writer was with the train the run was made on the main line west from Dodge City. This line is through the fertile Arkansas Valley and cattle were in evidence from Dodge City to Syracuse, by the thousands. Twenty-seven loads of cattle were shipped into Syracuse one day, recently, and it was stated that over one hundred and twenty-five loads of feeders were on the way west. Farmers through this section undoubtedly made a serious mis-



NELL HICKOK, PRINCIPAL OF GRANT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, BRINGS CLASS THIRTY MILES TO HEAR LECTURE.—THE BIG SMILE IS HERS.

to the development of this particular territory. A little town has sprung up almost in a night, as it were. Materials for buildings of various kinds have been shipped in. Great quantities of cottonseed cake were stored in a ware house which has been constructed. This cottonseed cake is being stored here for feeding to the large numbers of cattle which are wintered in this territory. We found several silo boosters here at this little town. W. C. Washburn reported that he had supplied material for 12 pit silos, four of them being in Kansas. Another dealer had supplied material for four, another for six. These silos average about 25 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter and have been built at a cost per ton capacity of about thirty-five cents. Mr. Washburn called our attention to the fact that immense amounts of feed had been produced in this extremely dry year. He mentioned one 160-acre field of kafir in particular that stood shoulder high.

The cream can is in evidence all along the line of this new railroad. Fully twenty cans of cream per week were shipped from Elkhart during the summer and fall season. This means that people through this new section are realizing on the feed of the country by means of the selling of cream. This was an impossibility before the days of the railroad. As we were coming through Haskell County some well constructed railroad cattle pens were observed at Santanta and on inquiry it developed that thousands of head of cattle had been shipped in within the past few weeks and more yet to come. This is but an evidence of the fact that great

take when they rushed their cattle to market during the dry spell of last summer. All along the line interest is being taken in the silo as a means of making live stock farming a more dependable business. At Syracuse the last stop was made and the writer gave the lecture to over 400 interested farmers. This was in striking contrast to a previous talk made at this place. We well remember two years ago attempting to hold a farmers' institute here at which the same subjects were presented in almost the same manner and only eleven men were on hand. As remarked by Samuel Yaggy, who has long been one of the public spirited men of Hamilton County: "We have apparently failed in the past in all our efforts to grow wheat crops without water. We now feel that the silo offers us the only hope of making this a successful, profitable farming country." With the short rainfall of this section of the state, it is an absolute necessity to look more and more to the utilization of these feed crops and the handling of live stock considering wheat as a side line only from the standpoint of dependable income. The interest taken in this view of western Kansas farming is most encouraging.

Republic County Doing Nicely.
C. L. E., Republic County, writes that last week his county had a general rain of one-half inch. More than one-half of the cultivated land is in growing wheat and the condition is everything that could be expected. Farmers generally have plenty of roughage, but little grain. Horses, mules and cattle are doing well, and selling at high prices.



When Hog Cholera Rages It's a Fine Thing to Know YOUR Hogs Are Safe

Next time you read in your paper about an epidemic of hog cholera, how it is killing off hogs like flies and causing the loss of thousands and thousands of dollars, and you are beginning to wonder where it's going to break out next, just remember this: You can assure the safety of your hogs by taking this inexpensive precaution—go to your dealer and get a few cans of **Merry War Powdered Lye**.

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

Mix it with the hog's feed or drinking water according to the directions printed on the label and feed it twice every day. This treatment has prevented hogs from catching cholera, even though raging right in the neighborhood. It has been proved time and time again. Here is just one example among hundreds of similar ones: "We have had hog cholera all through our district. Those who have been using Merry War Powdered Lye have missed it. One man in particular who buys it by the case has cholera all around him, but so far his hogs have escaped." **C. M. COOPER, Prop., "The Right Place," Des Moines, Nebraska.**

There Are No Substitutes

Don't experiment with an old-fashioned, ordinary lye. Get **MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE**—the time-tried remedy—the specially prepared lye that is safe to feed to hogs—that actual experience has proved to be the safest, most dependable preventive of hog cholera the world has ever known. Insist on the genuine and refuse substitutes.

Costs only 10¢ a can—enough to protect a hog from cholera, keep him free from worms and make him strong, healthy and on his feet for two months. Tones up digestion and prevents feed waste by changing every pound into firm flesh and juicy fat. Produces the kind of hogs that bring top notch prices. At the price of 5¢ per month, per hog you insure against sickness and greatly increase the size of your hogs.

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No one shall pay a cent for **Bickmore's Farm Account Book**. It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record and section for personal accounts. **64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with**

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For Sale—Eleven 10-pound cockerels, sired by exhibition cock, direct from William Cook & Sons. His sire won first at Madison Square Garden. Cockerels are from hens of good color and weight. Also five cockerels from Cook's 290-setting, all \$10 each. If not satisfactory, money refunded less express. Eggs in season.

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Delicious flavor, light amber in color, heavy body, just as it comes from the comb. One can 80 pounds net weight, by freight, \$5.50, or two cans packed in a case, \$10.00, f. o. b. Denver, cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write for booklet and small sample which will be mailed to you free. Buy direct from the largest producers, a co-operative association of bee-keepers.

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1441 Market St., Denver, Colorado.**

White Plymouth Rocks

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

**THOMAS OWEN,
Station B, Topeka, Kansas.**

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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WAGNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Fifty cockerels, 75c, and \$1; hens from breeding pens, \$1. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Farm raised. Hatched from mated pens. Live and let live prices. Write. E. Hawley, Route 1, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

WHITE ROCKS—BRED FROM OUR MISSOURI STATE, KANSAS CITY, LITTLE ROCK, JEFFERSON CITY AND WESTERN MISSOURI WINNERS. Four good hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

SOME SPLENDID BARRED ROCK cockerels and cockerel-bred pullets, sired by Sensation, first prize cockerel at State Show, 1913. For further information write me. Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, 523 Baltimore St., Wichita, Kan.

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

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POULTRY



Don't forget to give your hens some sprouted oats this winter. No better green food can be provided than this.

The turkey which has escaped the Thanksgiving slaughter can now breathe a little easier; though the breathing will not become normal till after the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

Keep the henhouse clean and free from filth. A great multitude of fowls die every year because their quarters are not properly renovated. It is more essential that the poultry house be cleaned oftener in the winter than in the summer, because the house is closed tighter and the foul odors are kept in more than in summer.

The litter in the poultry house should be taken out at least every two weeks. It frequently becomes damp, especially during very cold weather when the house is closed tight and the moisture from the hens congeals on the walls and the litter absorbs it. The litter then becomes damp and foul and is decidedly unhealthy for the chickens.

If you have more rabbits than you can eat yourselves, feed one occasionally to the chickens. All you will have to do is to skin it and hang it up in the poultry house within reach of the fowls, and they will do the rest. It will prove a change in their diet and give them the animal food they need in the winter. It would pay to feed rabbits to chickens even if you had to pay 5 cents a head for them.

We hear a great deal these days about dry mashes and dry feeding, but we like to give our fowls a good warm breakfast on cold mornings, and we know the hens relish it. Boil some soup bones and pour the soup on alfalfa leaves, then thicken with corn chop or bran. If you have no bones, boil some skim milk and pour on the leaves in place of the soup. It is well to salt the mash.

From present indications eggs will reach a still higher price this winter than they are now. This means a good profit to the poultryman. It is hard for those who have to buy, but it simply turns the tables with the poultry keeper, for he has to pay the high prices for other commodities which he uses. Storage eggs had such a black eye a year ago that many people prefer to go without eggs than to use them. The strictly fresh eggs will command a premium this winter. If you can work up a family trade, you can do well with your eggs. The careful housewife would rather pay 5 cents or more per dozen above the market price for good fresh eggs than to be compelled to buy from the store and get eggs of uncertain quality. They say that commission men are importing eggs from China that are five years old.

A number of cases of limberneck have recently been reported, with requests for remedies. As we have frequently stated of many poultry diseases, prevention is better than any cure, and limberneck is a preventable disease. It is caused by the hens eating putrid animal matter, and can be prevented by hunting up the cause of the trouble and burying or burning it. A simple remedy, however, for hens who have already contracted the disease, is to take a tablespoonful of turpentine mixed with an equal quantity of warm water and pour into the chicken's crop. Follow by filling the crop nearly full with warm water and then, holding the fowl by the feet, head down, gently work out the entire contents. When thoroughly cleansed, give the fowl a tablespoonful of castor oil and allow it to remain quiet by itself until recovered.

The 300-Egg Hen in Sight.

Is the 300-egg hen a possibility? We believe that she is. The day is not far distant when this record will possibly be reached by some experiment station or some reliable egg-laying contest. Some were inclined to question the record of Lady Showyou, the 281-egg hen which was developed at this place in our last year's contest. But we are now

told that Canada has a 282-egg Barred Plymouth Rock hen at the Guelph, Ont., Experiment Station. The contest at the Storrs, Conn., Experiment Station has just announced a 282-egg Single Comb White Leghorn hen, and the Oregon Agricultural College reports a 291-egg hen. With such records as these coming from such reliable institutions, are we not rapidly approaching the day when someone is going to develop a 300-egg hen? In fact, they may become quite common if the present practice of careful selection and systematic breeding is to continue. Only a few years ago we looked upon the 200-egg hen with suspicion, but today there are thousands of them.

Our aim should not be especially for 300-egg hens, but our efforts should be along the line of obtaining a high average production from our flocks. By breeding from birds selected for constitutional vigor, breeding from high average producing females, and by mating these to bred-to-lay males, we are certain to see a marked increase in the number of eggs laid by the average farm hen. Egg-laying contests and poultry experimental departments are doing wonders to increase the production and the profits from the average flock. May the click of the trap-nest continue, may hens continue to break records, and may we continue to study the problems of feeding, breeding, housing, care and management, until we may see the day when the average hen will be sufficiently productive to insure her owner a reasonable profit.—Missouri Experiment Station.

Value of Egg-Laying Contests.

T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri Experiment Station, says: "There can be no question as to the value of egg-laying competitions if they are properly and honestly conducted. With egg-laying contests and experiment stations trying to solve the question of egg production, and with poultry shows encouraging the production of pure-bred poultry of good shape and color, we feel with these forces combined that there are greater things in store in the future for those who keep poultry for profit. Just as time has proven honestly conducted poultry shows to be of great value in improving the shape and color of our fowls, just so will the honestly conducted egg-laying contests prove to be of great value in stimulating an interest in greater egg production. These two forces must go hand in hand. Doctor Pearl of the Maine Experiment Station in his address before the American Poultry Association at Atlantic City, said:

"It is safe to say that never has there been so keen and widespread an interest in the improvement of poultry in respect to egg production as exists at the present time. All over the world poultry keepers are waking to the fact that some hens lay more eggs than others; that it costs no more to hatch, rear and care for those which lay more; and that they want this sort in their flocks.

"There would seem to be little doubt that this awakening is due in considerable degree, at least, to the rapid development during the last ten years of egg-laying contests in different parts of the world. We are indebted for the inauguration of such contests on a large scale to the enterprise of the Australians. In recent years we have seen their development in this country. It seems likely that we shall see a much further growth of the laying contest idea in the United States, as well as in European countries. To be sure some of our friends of the poultry press, who apparently see little or no value in laying tests of any sort, have been predicting that the laying competition has about run its course, and that the end is now in sight; that we are, in point of fact, witnessing its last decline before utter extinction. Unprejudiced observation, however, would seem to indicate that these contests make a strong appeal to the poultry public. It is difficult to conceive of any single measure better calculated to arouse general interest in care and breeding. In other words, the educational value of laying contests would seem to be beyond question. That they can be so conducted as to contribute to existing knowledge of the laws of egg production also is beyond doubt."

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale at \$1.00 each or six for \$5.00. W. C. Gilmore, Onelda, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

BUFF LEGHORNS—LARGE, VIGOROUS cockerels. "Solid Buff." Have bred Bufts for 15 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Elmer Carson, 3405 California, Omaha, Neb.

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

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Pure-bred, either male or female line, in pens, trios, pairs or singles. Fifty utility cockerels at farmers' prices. Be quick. Write wants minutely. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BEST IN MISSOURI STRAIN S. C. REDS, 100 fine cockerels and pullets for sale. Write Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSE COMB R. I. RED cock, scored 93.5; two years old, extra fine. P. B. Sprague, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAU- ties, \$1 each. Also Bourbon Red Gobblers. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS, ESTAB- lished in 1882. Rose Comb Reds, a few good cockerels. We think we can please you. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS— Long back, low tail, red eyes, high scoring, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

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

DUCKS AND GESE.

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

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

ANCONAS.

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

TURKEYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LARGE BOURBON RED TURKEYS— Toms, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$3.00; hens, \$2.50. Mrs. Ed Dorr, Mahaska, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS—EXTRA LARGE- boned. Flock of 50. Choice, \$5; hens, \$3. F. W. Welde, Route 4, Yates Center, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys. Fine stock. Toms, \$5. - Hens, \$3. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$3.50; hens, \$2.50. Mrs. Chas. Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS, FINE early hatched, large boned, \$5 each if taken by December 18. Mrs. H. C. Smith, Cleveland, Mo.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS —Toms, \$5; hens, \$3; trio, \$10. Tame as chickens. Mrs. Frank Luttgerding, Rosalia, Kan.

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

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We scarcely know our power; when we shall awaken and move as one unit towards a given point, doing one thing at a time and doing it well, the world will discover that here is a power to be reckoned with, and people will be asking everywhere, "What does the Grange think of this or that question?"—Co-operation Committee.

State Grange to Emporia.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held this year at Emporia, Kansas, December 9, 10 and 11. A large attendance is desired.

Kincaid Grange Meeting.

Equity Grange No. 1411 held their regular meeting October 25. Two members were initiated in third and fourth degrees and one application for membership was read. After the usual routine work the Worthy Lecturer took charge and a very interesting program followed, consisting of readings interspersed with instrumental music by the Misses Gladys Kulp and Josie Henderson, also a fine paper by Mrs. Grace Ferguson, who used as her subject "Some Defects in our School System and how to Remedy Them." The Worthy Master called a special meeting for November 8 for the purpose of electing directors to do business for Equity Grange.—NINA LOGAN, Recording Secretary.

National Treasurer's Report.

Report of moneys received and disbursed for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1913, together with statement of the financial resources of the National Grange at the beginning of the current year:

There was a balance to our credit in the fiscal agency, October 1, 1912, of	\$13,971.36
Deposited during the fiscal year by C. M. Freeman, secretary, as receipts of secretary's office	12,708.80
By the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., interest on account	283.53
By E. S. McDowell, treasurer, interest on notes	1,267.71
By E. S. McDowell, treasurer, payments on notes	4,576.25
By E. S. McDowell, treasurer, interest on bonds	2,592.50
By E. S. McDowell, treasurer, withdrawal from Mantua, Ohio, National Bank, principal	\$1,000.00
Interest	481.04
Total	1,481.04

By treasurers of State Granges for dues as follows:	
California	109.22
Colorado	237.82
Connecticut	690.60
Delaware	152.96
Idaho	225.71
Illinois	134.52
Indiana	181.69
Iowa	183.36
Kansas	398.62
Kentucky	44.02
Maine	2,134.93
Maryland	157.92
Massachusetts	2,058.85
Michigan	2,462.91
Minnesota	63.93
Missouri	93.33
Montana	9.80
Nebraska	34.12
New Hampshire	1,810.73
New Jersey	794.93
New York	5,250.73
Ohio	2,028.97
Oregon	633.57
Pennsylvania	4,869.52
Rhode Island	164.72
South Dakota	89.04
Vermont	1,186.82
Washington	568.20
West Virginia	82.26
Wisconsin	68.14
Total	26,971.33

Total.....\$63,852.52
 There has been drawn during the fiscal year upon requisition drafts aggregating.....\$46,545.34
 There remains a balance with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., October 1, 1913.....17,307.18

Total resources of the National Grange, October 1, 1913:	
Balance with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	\$17,307.18
Deposits in savings banks, with accrued interest	10,096.83
Railway and other bonds, with accrued interest	55,414.12
Loans on real estate, with accrued interest	12,459.84
Unexpended Grange extension fund	240.07
Unexpended deputy fee fund	405.00
Total	\$95,923.04

E. S. McDowell, Treasurer.

The Grange and the Farmer's Problems.

Is the farmer to blame for the increased cost of living? If we were to judge by current comment we would be forced to conclude that the cost of living was entirely for farm products.

Manufactured farm products, groceries, clothing, fuel, lumber, rents, taxes, etc., the things that have increased, and are increasing in price, are practically ignored. All criticism is centered on farm products; in effect placing the responsibility for the high cost of living on the farmer. Nor can we blame the consumer, when he pays the high price for food products, for placing the blame on the farmer. He naturally associates food or farm products with the farm, and when he pays 50 cents per pound for butter, for which the farmer received 20 or 25 cents, and 40 cents per dozen for eggs, for which the farmer received 15 or 20 cents, he thinks the farmer is robbing him. He does not stop to inquire how much the farmer actually received for the product. The Department of Agriculture estimates that for each dollar the consumer pays for farm products, the farmer receives 46 cents.

This is the average for the whole crop, and covers the whole nation. A very important point to remember in considering this question from a South Dakota, or northwestern standpoint, is that the nearer the farmer is to the consumer, the less the margin between, and the farther away the greater the margin.

We have a very limited home market; our products are almost all of the class which we produce a surplus for export, hence we must pay the cost of transportation and handling to market.

The Dakotas are the two agricultural states farthest from market.

The cost of transportation and handling being greatest, our farmers receive a smaller proportion, so it is a reasonable estimate that the farmers of the Dakotas do not receive one-third of the price the consumer pays.

We ship the raw products in the most expensive way, so that transportation is much more costly than need be. We ship our wheat and other cereals, usually without cleaning, paying the freight on the screenings in addition to giving them away, instead of co-operatively manufacturing the wheat into flour, and feeding the by-product to our stock at home. We ship much of our live stock out of the state as feeders, and ship the corn to feed them, instead of finishing them at home or in the state. We ship our live stock out of the state on foot, instead of curing and packing in the state.

About one-half of our cream is shipped out of the state to be manufactured in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, instead of being co-operatively manufactured at home. In addition to the profits lost by not manufacturing at home, we pay the freight on and donate thousands of tons of buttermilk to feed someone else's hogs in other states.

We feed our corn to our live stock, without first extracting the alcohol, which is of more value for fuel, light and power than the corn is to feed; the feeding value remaining in the by-product, this is a clear loss, equivalent to the present value of our corn crop.

Regardless of the fact that the average consumer buys his needs daily, we dump the year's supply on the market in a few months, thus forcing the price down to the minimum on ourselves, instead of holding for the consumptive demand, which might be done by co-operation.

The farm value is based by the Department of Agriculture on the average for the year, instead of the season when the farmers sell.

It is plain when analyzed that the farmer is not to blame for the increased cost of living. He concentrates on production, and produces so much that a considerable portion has to go abroad to find a market or be wasted at home for want of a demand, as was the case with potatoes last year.

He pays too little attention to markets, distribution and sale.

Those who take care of that end of farming reap handsome profits.

There is the weak point that needs strengthening.

The successful trusts have shown us how to do it.

We must, by co-operation, concentrate our farm products into food products and follow to the consumer.—H. L. Locke, in Pacific Grange Bulletin.



Let Me Help You Get Winter Eggs

GILBERT HESS, Dr. of Medicine, Dr. of Veterinary Science.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your cows, horses and hogs are pretty apt to get out of fix during winter, because grain, hay and fodder do not contain the natural laxatives and tonics so abundantly supplied in grass. Lack of exercise is another thing that retards good health.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains tonics that improve the appetite and tone up the digestion, laxatives for regulating the bowels, and vermifuges that will positively expel worms. I guarantee it. 25-lb. pail \$1.00; 100-lb. sack \$5.00. Smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks or if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb., 5c; 5 lbs., 25c. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

I make my biggest egg profits in the winter months, because I see to it that my own hens lay regularly then. You can make your hens lay in winter the same as mine do.

Under ordinary winter conditions hens lay poorly, because they are cooped up, deprived of green stuff and cannot get exercise. The egg organs consequently become sluggish and inactive and the hen puts on fat instead of converting her ration into eggs. Hens must have a tonic during winter to tone them up, invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is just such a tonic. It makes hens lay. It contains ingredients for toning up the whole digestive system and enriching the blood. The U. S. Dispensary and all noted veterinarians certify each ingredient to do what I claim for it. Pan-a-ce-a is a scientific preparation—back of it is my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, veterinary scientist and successful poultry raiser. But I don't want you to try my Pan-a-ce-a on anybody's claim or say so, but on a

Money-Back Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your hens lay during winter, that I have authorized your dealer to supply you with enough to feed your whole flock, and if it does not do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Pan-a-ce-a is never sold by peddlers, only by reliable dealers whom you know, 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Send for my new poultry book—it's a stunner and it's free.



Send 2c stamp for my brand-new 32-page poultry book—it's a stunner.

DR. HESS & CLARK
 Ashland, Ohio

TURKEYS TURKEYS TURKEYS

Bourbon Red Mammoth Bronze White Holland

At prices you can afford to pay. We breed all paying varieties of poultry. Send for descriptive circular. Address W. F. HOLCOMB, Manager. NEBRASKA POULTRY CO., Clay Center, Neb.

PURE BRED POULTRY

CORNISH FOWLS.

DARK CORNISH, BEST TABLE FOWL. Dr. Weed Tibbetts & Sons, Richland, Kan.

GOOD CORNISH COCKERELS, PULLETS from state show winners. Dollar each and upwards. Eggs in season. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

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

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

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

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS at reasonable prices. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

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

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

PIGEONS.

TRADE PIGEONS FOR ANYTHING. Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK HOMER and Carneau pigeons. Mated working pairs or youngsters by the dozen. Write for prices. I. W. Loughlin, 114 S. State St., Emporia, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ORPINGTONS.

A NICE PEN OF SEVEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$15.00. Very best White Orpington and Buttercup eggs in season. John R. Blair, Russell, Kan.

MAJOR'S S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS and R. I. Reds. Choice breeding and exhibition stock for sale. F. P. Majores, Peru, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON and Black Langshan cockerels for sale, from scored stock, different farms. Write Israel Halder, Laurens, Iowa.

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

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

SEVERAL BREEDS

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

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

Herd Boars.

With this issue Thurston & Wood of Elm-dale, Kan., are advertising two good spring boars sired by U Wonder and out of Mogul sows. They also offer a number of bred sows and gilts. A number of sows have produced litters and will be bred for spring litters. A number of these gilts are sired by U Wonder, he by A Wonder, and a number are sired by Orange Lad by Big Orange. Thurston & Wood have a good herd of the large smooth Poland Chinas and always guarantee satisfaction. They have 90 early fall pigs which they will sell in pairs or trios, at reasonable prices. Don't fail to write your wants today, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Double Prices for Your Hogs

Why divide your hog money with the packers? You can do your own killing and get double the price on the hoof, and more. Many a farmer is making a comfortable income making delicious country sausage and rendering pure lard. The market is never fully supplied and prices are always good. Get an

ENTERPRISE

Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Does the work quickly and easily. **Cylinder bored true.** Each machine equipped with our patented corrugated spout—the only device that fills casings perfectly and without air bubbles. It makes sausage that keeps.

This machine is accurately made. When used as a lard press, the lard does not ooze over the top. It gets all the lard. Strong and durable.

You will also want an

Enterprise Meat AND Food Chopper—the one chopper made to chop meat. Is fast and light running. Ask your dealer to show you the Enterprise chopper and be satisfied with no other. Send 4c for our new recipe book, "The Entering Housekeeper," for your wife. 200 practical, delicious recipes. A book she will like.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA., Dept. 56 Philadelphia, Pa.
Enterprise Choppers, Presses, Coffee Grinders, Bone Mills, Raisin Seeders, Sled Irons, etc.

Uncle Sam's Finest Irrigation Project!



Uncle Sam is building the Elephant Butte Dam, in Southern New Mexico, 81 miles above Las Cruces, the largest irrigation project in the world. You know that he was certain that every condition for irrigation farming—land, markets, etc.—was **JUST RIGHT** before he O. K.'d a \$10,000,000 expenditure on this project.

Uncle Sam stands behind the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, which has options on land and sells it at a fixed price—no sliding scale. This association of farmers wants to insure a square deal to every man who comes here. The State Agricultural College is right here, with men expert in irrigation methods, offering you practical co-operation FREE. Water rights for first ten years will be approximately \$4 per annum—after that FAR less, for the farmers themselves will then own the project outright. A year and a half from now the giant project will be in operation—but you don't need to be told that the biggest opportunity is now, when you have the choice of the best lands and locations.

OVER 60,000 ACRES NOW IRRIGATED

By community ditches; and there are good markets, towns, etc. You can begin making money NOW. F. H. Walter, in the Rincon Valley, got 45 bushels wheat per acre, netting \$35 per acre. W. C. Wilkinson, in lower Mesilla Valley, got 60 bushels corn per acre. J. Quisenberry, near Las Cruces, netted \$79 an a. by following barley with milo maize.

FIND OUT ALL ABOUT THIS.

Don't wait another day. Mail a postal card today, and let the farmers here tell you what crops they are getting, etc. You know that nothing can beat irrigation farming where conditions are right—and every condition is RIGHT here.

Elephant Butte Water Users' Association, Box 70, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Classified Advertising in Kansas Farmer

Find buyers for everything. Its classified advertising columns is the market place for over 60,000 up-to-date progressive farmers who own their farms. They consult these columns every week and advertisers find ready sale for their offerings. If you have live stock, pet stock, poultry, lands, seeds, plants, implements, vehicles, automobiles, etc., to sell, or if you want to buy or exchange, remember that in these classified columns is the market place for these thousands and thousands of possible customers, and that the cost of reaching them is very small. See head of classified columns for rates.

THEY MUST WRITE THE TRUTH

MOST of the firms that advertise in KANSAS FARMER employ skilled advertising men to prepare their advertisements. It is the business of these men to make the advertisements tell the whole story, as completely as possible, but not to overtell it.

First of all, the advertisement writer must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. For untruthful advertising would soon wreck the business of any firm.

Please remember this as you look over the advertisements in this paper. We admit none but reputable advertisers, and their advertising men are paid to tell you the truth.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

HOME CIRCLE



Before boiling a slice of ham, rub brown sugar on it. The ham will then have a delicious flavor.

When making a dressing for stuffing chicken or other meats, if a little baking powder is added it is said the dressing will not be heavy.

Placing a piece of camphor gum in the cases and drawers where silverware is kept is said to keep the silver as bright as new.

If mutton chops simmer in just a little water on the back of the stove before broiling or frying, the flavor will be quite like lamb chops.—Indianapolis News.

For whitening pocket handkerchiefs and laces put them to soak over night in a bath of toilet carbolic soap. This is said to whiten them and to make them clean with but little laundering.

To stop the rotting of Irish potatoes in the cellar, do not keep the cellar too warm. Sprinkle plenty of air-slaked lime among them and cover them lightly to keep the light away from them.

To darn table linen use, if possible, a raveling from the goods. Where there is a hole put under it a piece of the same damask, matching the pattern carefully, and then darn back and forth with the raveling. Carefully done, the patch will not show after laundering except by close scrutiny.

To prevent the ravelings interfering with the making of buttonholes on any material, stitch around the edge of the buttonhole on the sewing machine before cutting it, and there will be no difficulty in making a strong, neat buttonhole.

The most satisfactory guimpe is made of plain net and finished with an elastic around the bottom. This holds the guimpe in place, and makes it set smoothly around the neck and shoulders.—Indianapolis News.

To Mark Clothing.

A neat way to mark clothing when it is not advisable or convenient to use ink is to mark the name or initials with a pencil, then stitch over the marking with white or desired color of thread, using a coarse thread with a long stitch.

Water Stains.

To remove water stains from varnished furniture, pour olive oil into a dish and scrape a little white wax into it; this mixture should be heated until the wax melts, then rubbed sparingly on the stains. Finally, rub the surface with

a soft linen rag until it is restored to brilliancy.

A simple way to clean painted walls is to put a little aqua ammonia in moderately hot water, dampen a flannel cloth with it, and gently wipe over the painted surface. No scrubbing is necessary.—Commoner.

Home Helps.

To keep the water fresh and sweet in vases of cut flowers add to it a small bit of sugar.

Grandmother's Hot Slaw.

Shred a small head of cabbage very fine. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the bottom of a kettle and add the cabbage with a very little water. Cook about 30 minutes, then put in one pint of thick sour cream and boil about five minutes. Add a teaspoon of sour vinegar into which have been put pepper, sugar, salt and a pinch of mustard. Let come to a boil, then take up immediately.

Uses for Lemon.

Never throw away pieces of lemon after they have been squeezed with the lemon squeezer. Dipped into salt they will scour copper kettles nicely and remove stains from brasswork. Lemon like this will take stains, dirt and odor from pans and kettles as nothing else will, says the Philadelphia Times. The odors of fish and onions can thus be easily removed.

"Every girl, no matter what her station in life, should learn to sew," remarked a wise woman who had learned the art while yet a child. "I was only nine years old when I took my first lesson," she continued. "My mother gave me a piece of cloth, and a pattern for a doll's dress, and showed me how to use it. She made me use a pattern for all my doll's clothes, and when I had mastered them she made me make underclothes for myself. I made my first dress when I was 13, and I have never hired a bit of sewing done since. I grew right up with the work and perhaps that may account for my knack in managing it. The girls always envied me the pretty things I had, but this was because I did not have the expense of a dressmaker and for that reason could afford more. If more mothers would try this method they would save a large bill, and themselves many tiresome hours of mending."



5912



6114

No. 5912—Ladies' Waist. For separate wear or as part of a complete costume the stylish waist here shown will serve equally well. It has the closing at the front and the chemisette is removable. Tucks at the shoulders are stitched to the waist line at the back but extend only to about bust length at front. The long collar is an attractive feature. It is trimmed with insertion as illustrated, and the short sleeves are similarly treated. The pattern, No. 5912, is cut in sizes 23 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, 1/2 of a yard of 18-inch all-over, and 2 1/2 yards of insertion. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

No. 6114—Ladies' Coat. The woman planning a new winter suit can find nothing more charming than the delightful coat model here given. The garment may be made in short or long length, with or without the back panel and with or without revers. The usual suiting materials are employed with contrasting goods for the collar. The pattern, No. 6114, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material, 1/2 of a yard of 24-inch satin, and 1/2 yard of 24-inch goods for vest. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Genuine ELBURN

We will sell you a genuine Elburn Piano—the kind you know about—the kind that is guaranteed by us, for **only 17c a day**



Easy Payments

Styles and prices will suit you. We give comfortable terms and a square deal. You can own an Elburn and pay for it as you play on it. We have thousands of customers in the southwest. We have twelve big stores of our own. We have been in business many years and we can and will please you, save you money and suit your wishes.

Special Bargains

In sample or used pianos. Prices as low as \$40. for used pianos or \$125. and up for a brand new piano. We have also some specially low-priced good value player pianos. Just write us stating whether you are thinking of buying a new or a slightly used piano at a bargain. Your banker and your neighbors will tell you we are all right and will treat you fair. Write us asking prices and terms. State whether you want a new or a used piano.

J. W. JENKINS
SONS' MUSIC CO.
1016 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ROYAL ONE-HORSE GASOLINE ENGINE

Handy, economical, reliable—just the engine that thousands of farmers need and want—small in price, high in quality—a month's use will save the cost of it. Built by one of the largest and oldest manufacturing firms in the west. Reliability positively guaranteed. If you want the best small engine at a small cost write for our FREE ROYAL ENGINE CATALOGUE. We build 1 to 15 H. P. engines. Address inquiries to

Smith & Sons Mfg. Co.
1506 Guinotte,
KANSAS CITY,
MO.



FREE AUTOMOBILE TO STUDENTS

who qualify. Ride around taking orders in "Coey Flyer" 6-cylinder 5-passenger car. We teach you to make big money in automobile business. Easy lessons—free model—no experience necessary. First lesson free to everyone answering this ad.

C. A. Coey's School of Motoring, Dept. 239, 1424-26 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU LIKE TO BUILD ROADS?

Why not qualify to build good roads? Road making is going out of politics. Road building experts will be in demand.

ROAD COURSES BY MAIL from the Kansas Agricultural College

Earth Road Improvement
Concrete Construction
Plane Surveying
Structural Engineering
Twenty Courses in Mechanics.
Fifty Courses in Agriculture.
Thirty Courses in Academic Subjects.
Send today for information to
JOHN C. WERNER, Director
Box E. Manhattan.

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

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

HENRY HOLM, Prop. LINCOLN TANNERY
911 Q Street Lincoln, Nebraska

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

FARM ITEMS

Money in Hogs.

One day last week a carload of 8-months old pigs raised and marketed by L. W. Higginbotham of Marshall County, Kansas, sold for \$1,000. Mr. Higginbotham was highly pleased with the result of this sale. The hog market was not as good as it had been a few weeks previous, but this load topped the market for hogs in this class. No domestic animal has been so constantly profitable year after year as the hog. Properly handled they have always been money makers.

The great shortage in meat producing animals which exists the world over will doubtless act as a stimulus to the production of pork. The rapidity with which swine make their growth and are placed on the market will make it possible to greatly increase our meat production in a very short period of time.

The hog as a meat producing animal is arousing interest in Argentina. Two representatives of that government have been sent on an official mission to this country for the purpose of studying swine husbandry. These representatives of the Argentina government have stated that beef is getting almost too costly at home for large consumption. This increase in beef prices has necessitated the encouragement of other meat producing animals. It has long been recognized in this country that the hog is an important meat producing animal and a necessary companion of the steer. Our neighbor on the South is coming to the right place to study pork production but can expect little help at the present time in the way of securing surplus stock. Unavoidable conditions at the farrowing periods and the wide prevalence of cholera has greatly reduced our stock of hogs. Practically all our surplus breeding stock will be in active demand at home.

Adulterating Sweet Clover Seed.

An Iowa correspondent writes a paper in his state that sweet clover seed he bought in Kansas was adulterated with alfalfa seed and warns Iowa farmers to be on the lookout for such adulteration.

The Iowa farmer does not state whether he received the seed through some seedsman or from a farmer grower direct. This incident, however, serves to justify a caution to the effect that the farmer buying alfalfa, sweet clover or such other seed should buy from a reliable and responsible seedsman or from a farmer who will guarantee the purity of the seed. The farmer who gets adulterated seed on his purchase is, we think, largely to blame for the imposition. If in his correspondence inquiring about the seed he makes it plain that he desires only pure seed and will hold the seller responsible for the loss if the seed is not pure, we are inclined to the belief that generally the purchaser will get what he bought and paid for. Too much farm buying is done on the plan of buying a pig in a poke, the buyer going on the theory that the seller will give him pure seed of only standard quality. This is the wrong assumption by which to be guided unless you know the man with whom you are dealing.

We can see how in a year like this it would be possible to adulterate sweet clover seed, which is comparatively scarce and for which there is a great demand, with alfalfa seed which is plentiful and low in price. However, this is a condition which does not generally prevail, and we are not inclined to the belief that either farmers or seedsmen will adulterate sweet clover with alfalfa when seed conditions are normal. However, if the purchaser will buy unhulled seed it will be easy for him to detect the adulteration.

Unless buying seed from a reliable dealer, we are strongly inclined to the belief that farmers should buy seed on sample. When such sample is received mail the same to the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College that it may there be examined for adulteration with other useful seeds or for its mixture with harmful weeds. There is a way for the farmer, in the buying of seeds, feed or any similar commodity, to know that he is getting the pure stuff. He himself is to blame if he does not use these means which are provided for him and to which he contributes a share of the expense.

To Thread Wool.

To thread a needle with yarn or zephyr, thread it first with a strand of fine thread, doubles; then catch the yarn through the loop in the doubled end of the thread, and pull it through the eye of the needle.—Needlecraft.

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 "ad" taken for less than 50 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.

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.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR A GOVERNMENT Job. \$60 to \$150 month. Parcel Post means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions, with full description. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 31, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

COMING TO FLORIDA? LET ME INVESTIGATE your land proposition. Bank references. Lawrence Roberts, Melbourne, Fla.

FOR SALE—FINE IMPROVED 320-ACRE farm, Valley County. A. E. Chariton, Arcadia, Neb.

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

IMPROVED 160, NEAR CATHOLIC COLLEGE, church and Sisters' school. Write T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kan.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood; fine farm land, no sand hills. Cost you \$200, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

\$11,745 BUYS 261 ACRES, 30 MILES from Buffalo; all level, rich black loam soil; 60 acres valuable timber; large orchard; buildings worth \$12,000. Free list. C. J. Ellis, Farmers Bank, Springville, N. Y.

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

FOR SALE—117 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED, adjoining Ramona, Marion Co., Kansas, on Rock Island; splendid farming community; best of school and church privileges. Price, \$16,000; carry \$5,000 or \$6,000 on place. Box 117, Marion, Kan.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR stock of general merchandise or cattle, one of best small grain alfalfa or potato farms on Cedar River Valley, consisting of 160 acres second bottom land, all level. Sixty acres broke, all can be. Never failing creek on quarter. Frank Blaylock, Thunder Hawk, S. D.

HORSES AND MULES

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED AND registered Percheron stallions, from 1 to 2 years old. W. E. Dustin, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS FOR SALE, ALL ages. Will Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS—THE BIG SMOOTH fellows; both sexes. For sale, will guarantee. J. L. Boner, Lenora, Kan.

REGISTERED MULEFOOT HOGS, SIX- months-old pigs, both sexes. Price on application. Geo. F. Ellis, Route 3, Washington, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRY WANTED. COOPS LOANED free. Daily remittances. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID ON EGGS AND fancy poultry. Write us today. Shelton & Co., Denver, Colo.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 607 Jackson, Topeka.

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

TOBACCO.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHEWING AND smoking tobacco. Send stamps for samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tenn.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG FARMER WANTS WORK FOR winter on farm or dairy farm, latter preferred. Can give references. Address F. R. Eastman, Matfield Green, Kan.

VIOLINS.

GOOD VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP. EX-cellent toned. Could send on trial. Write Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, ALL prices. Guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business." Write for Catalog "G."

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY John Bogner, Mt. Hope, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE, C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

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

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

FOR SALE—ONE JERSEY BULL, great grandson of Oxford Lad, from high testing dam. J. S. Dimmick, Hazelton, Kan.

REGISTERED SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD Jersey bull calf for sale. Address A. H. Jamison, Sterling, Kan.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE FOR SALE—38 high-grade cows that are fresh and springing; 40 yearlings and twos; two registered bulls. Nice marked calves, either sex, \$15. E. L. Ensign, Cameron, Mo.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE, J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

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

FOR GUARANTEED COON HOUNDS, 2-cent stamp gets prices from Rask Bros., Centerville, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FETERITA SEED, 20 LBS., \$1.00; 50 lbs. or more, 4c. Chas. Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$5 PER bushel. Free sample. Large sample, 10 cents. G. L. Huyett, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, \$10 bushel. H. R. Sheldon, Jaqua, Kan.

TREES THAT THRIVE AND PAY, FROM grower to the planter at wholesale prices. 1914 illustrated fruit book free. Write today. Wichita Nursery, Box K, Wichita, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—THE TRUE white blooming variety. (Mellilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE AND YELLOW Teaming seed corn. White corn third year from Agricultural College. \$2.50 per bushel. A. R. Williams, Marysville, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—SELECTED HEADS of maize, white and red kafir, re-cleaned threshed maize, cane and millet, all \$2.50 100 pounds. Order now. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

FIELD NOTES

W. W. Oliver, of Guilford, Mo., owns one of the best big-type Poland China herds in the corn belt. His herd is headed by A Wonder's Equal, one of the best big-type boars now in service. Mr. Oliver is offering some sure bargains in breeding stock. Look up his advertisement in Kansas Farmer and note prices. He guarantees satisfaction.

Our advertiser, E. L. M. Benfer, of Lenora, Kan., reports to us that he has sold all but one of his Jersey bull calves and still has on hand a number of S. C. White Leghorns. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer in writing.

Ernest E. Graff, of Rosendale, Mo., is offering bargains in Mulefoot hogs. He owns one of the largest and best herds in the West. His foundation stock is from the Dunlap and Scanton herds. Write him for prices.

Lee Bros.' Percheron Sale.

The Lee Brothers, of Harveyville, Kan., have claimed January 27 for their Percheron sale. The sale will be held at Manhattan, Kan., at the college barns. Further mention of this sale will be made in Kansas Farmer. Please remember the date and send your name for a catalog.

Offers Red Poll Bulls.

Ed Mickelson, proprietor of the Riley County Breeding Farm, Leonardville, Kan., starts an advertisement this week. Mr. Mickelson breeds Red Poll cattle, Percheron horses and Duroc Jersey hogs. The Red Poll herd, which numbers at this time about 50 head, was established with the very tops of the Otto Young herd, located in Trego County, and at this time most of the breeding cows in the herd are either daughters or granddaughters of the noted imported bull, Butterfield 3410. Mr. Mickelson's herd bull is the 2,400-pound bull, Commander, a great son of Actor. In his advertisement, which appears elsewhere, Mr. Mickelson offers six coming yearling bulls. These are good individuals and will be priced very reasonably for the kind they are. If possible, visit the herd and look over the Percherons also. At the head of the Percherons stands Casimere, a son of the noted stallion, Casino. When writing kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Simplicity of construction, ease of adjustment, economy of operation, and durability of the complete engine, are factors, it is claimed, that are giving the Royal Gas Engine, manufactured by Smith & Sons, Kansas City, Mo., its quick popularity. This firm is among the new advertisers of gas engines. Their engine bears the same name as their famous Royal road machinery, which they have for many years been building. The firm has added engines to its line, believing that among farmers generally there is a large demand for a high-grade farm engine that can be purchased at a reasonable price.

BARGAINS IN LAND

ARKANSAS VALLEY HAY AND STOCK RANCH

170 ACRES in fine alfalfa, sweet clover and prairie hay. All well fenced, house of 7 rooms, bearing fruit trees; nice grove, 3 miles town, 7 miles county seat and Division Ranch, joint free range. Price, \$50 per a. Can furnish good title and terms. 6% int. Owner must retire on account of old age. Also have a few quarters smooth raw land real cheap. Commission to agents. Write today. **BOX 461, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.**

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

BUY or Trade with us—Exchange book for **BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan.**

CLOUD COUNTY LANDS

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

Will sacrifice improved 200-acre farm; good buildings, easy terms; 2 miles to town. **R. KLIMASEHEWSKY, St. Francis, Minn.**

ALFALFA-GRAIN FARMS—Best, cheap-est lands. Summit County, Kan. **H. H. STEWART, Wellington, Kansas.**

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

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

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

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

Famous Springdale Fruit District.—No malaria, mosquitoes, negroes, saloons; pure water; mostly northern people. \$400,000 fruit crop—fine corn, too. No crop failures, mild winters. Free lists. **FREDERICKS, Springdale, Ark.**

FINE SECTION unimproved, every foot nice smooth plow land; abundant underflow of fine water; 2 miles to store and P. O., 12 1/2 miles to R. R. Being sold to avoid foreclosure. Your opportunity, \$6.00 per acre, cash, no trades considered. **D. F. CAETER, Bonded Abstractor, Leoti, Kan.**

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, corn and alfalfa land; good house and barn, 60 acres cultivation, 10 acres hay, 10 acres pasture; 8 miles Coffeyville. \$45 acre. Other farms. Write for list. **J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.**

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Quarter section Colorado irrigated land; good alfalfa and hog country; also small grain and other crops; old water rights; no alkali; fenced hog-tight, no other improvements; near railroad station. Have two Colorado farms, want one in Kansas. Price, \$16,000; incumbrance, \$6,000. **E. P. McVEY, Romeo, Colo.**

OKLAHOMA

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

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

Fine Butler County, Kan., Stock Farms.—360 acres, 4 miles from county seat; 100 acres first-class first bottom and 100 acres finest smooth deep soil second bottom in cultivation and alfalfa; good improvements, timber, abundance water, 160 acres pasture. Price, \$20,000. No trade.

160 acres, five miles county seat; 70 acres finest bottom and second bottom, 40 acres fine alfalfa, 70 acres best alfalfa soil, 40 acres wheat, abundance water, timber, highly improved, beautiful home. Price, \$11,500. No trade.

The above are two of the best farm propositions in Southern Kansas for the money, no exception. **V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kan.**

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

BARGAINS

160 Acres improved land in Hodgeman County, Kan.; 90 acres in cultivation. For sale cheap. Three quarters together in Hodgeman County, raw land, for sale cheap. **160 Acres** good level land in Ford County; 100 acres fenced, 80 acres in cultivation, 60 feet to water. \$25 an acre. Cheap at that price. **H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Room 5 Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.**

130 ACRES, 1 1/4 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 80 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oil-gas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No incumbrance. Will sell at once, \$60 a., and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms. **LOOK BOX 926, Fredonia, Kansas.**

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Hundreds of farmers to locate in Southeast Missouri, where the great drainage canals have opened up for the homeseeker as fine farming land as there is in United States. Will sell on easy terms or can lease a limited amount. **Edwards Bros. Realty Co., New Madrid, Mo.**

FOR SALE

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

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED.

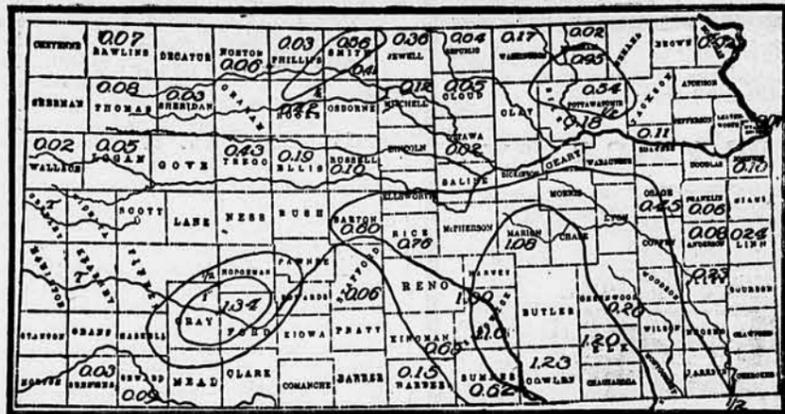
187 Acres, 2 1/2 mi. Iowa (pop. 9,000), 1/2 mi. Gas City (pop. 800); 1/2 mi. to macadam road to each town; 1/2 mi. to electric car line; 12 a. in alfalfa, 12 a. in sweet clover, 12 a. in timothy, 50 a. in pasture and timber; 100 a. fine creek bottom soil, don't overflow; 20 a. fall plowed deep; fair buildings, all newly fenced; 40 a. well beside running water in creek which never falls; natural gas for fuel. Corn made 45 bu. per acre this year, can be seen in field; orchard, 100 trees; on rural route, phone in house; 1/2 mi. to graded school. Will guarantee farm to suit or money back in one year. Price, \$65 per acre; no trades; terms. **H. HOBART, Owner, Iola, Kansas.**

\$40 an Acre Profit Improved Farm, \$65 an Acre.

This splendid improved farm will pay a yearly profit of \$40 per acre. 13 acres strawberries this year brought \$3,951; cabbage brought \$200 per acre and corn which followed on the same land made 40 bushels to the acre; also grows great crops of sugar cane, hay, lettuce, tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc., all big money-making crops here; unexcelled markets; very long growing season, two and three crops yearly on same land; stock runs on green pasture for 12 months in the year; 130 acres fields, gently rolling thoroughly drained, gray loam soil with clay subsoil, 30 acres wood and pasture; ample water supply; help cheap and plentiful; residence in beautiful 5-acre grove facing main highway almost on the edge of a progressive railroad town; chance of a lifetime at \$65 per acre, easy terms. Complete description with traveling directions to see it and other fine improved farms in this wonderful third crop-a-year country in Special Bargain Sheet, just out. Write today for free copy. **E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 3077, 12 So. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.**

P. L. Ware & Son's Poland Chinas. Please note change of copy in this issue of P. L. Ware & Son at Paola, Kan. They are the most careful breeders we know of. They have one of the very best herds of Poland Chinas in Kansas. At the head of the herd is Miami Chief by Wide Awake and out of Choice Lady. This hog has wonderful size and scale and has proven a sire of very high-class Polands. Mr. Ware has furnished herd headers for several good herds, and has now on hand a number of early spring boars that are extra good and priced very reasonable. If you need some new blood, don't fail to write Mr. Ware for prices. They are always very reasonable and prices and ship out only first-class hogs. They sell on a liberal guarantee and you can make no mistake if you buy from this firm. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

KANSAS CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29



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

Allen—Wheat growing fine. Locally-grown fall vegetables on the market. **Anderson**—Everything growing fine. **Barton**—Fine growing weather. Fall farm work done. **Elk**—Rain will make stock water. **Ellis**—Rain. **Ford**—Wheat never looked better. **Greeley**—Rain. **Greenwood**—Wheat looking fine. Alfalfa pasture good. Ground in fine condition for fall plowing. **Harper**—Wheat conditions continue good. Weather warm and without high winds. Good rains. **Jewell**—Wheat and rye fine. Good rain. **Johnson**—Fine growing weather. Wheat and grass looking fine. Farmers plowing for spring planting. **Kearney**—More rain needed. Stock doing well. **Logan**—Rain greatly benefited wheat that is up. Some wheat being sowed. **Marion**—Wet week. Wheat, alfalfa and grass growing like in April. **Marshall**—Wheat and pastures growing fine. Farm work well up for winter. **Osage**—Wheat and fall pastures fine.

Ottawa—Wheat generally looking good. Some fields infested with fly. Stock doing well on wheat pasture. **Pottawatomie**—Wheat looking better. More rain needed to supply stock water. **Phillips**—Wheat doing well; making lots of pasture. **Rawlins**—Favorable week for fall work. Alfalfa threshing finished with good yield and good quality of seed. Wheat needs rain. **Republic**—Wheat in fine condition. **Rice**—Fine rain will benefit wheat. **Riley**—Fine growing weather for wheat. **Russell**—Fine growing weather. More rain needed to put ground in good condition. **Sedgewick**—Rain. Wheat and alfalfa growing fine. **Smith**—Rain helped wheat and alfalfa. **Stafford**—Wheat growing fine; much of it being pastured. **Stevens**—Wheat growing fine. **Sumner**—Good rain; wheat, alfalfa and fall vegetables growing fine. Best pasture this year. Stock getting fat on wheat pasture. Wheat on every farm. **Thomas**—Favorable week for farm work. Wheat very fine. Stock in good condition. **Washington**—Wheat doing well.

FIELD NOTES

C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan., is offering several high-class yearling D. S. Polled Durham bulls. They have the size and quality, are good colors and a choice offering in every way. Look up his card in this issue and write him at Overbrook. He is pricing them to sell.

Bargains in Duroc Hogs. In order to close them out quick, **Hammond & Buskirk, of Newton, Kan.,** are making special prices on 12 head of early spring boars. They have sold over 40 head by mail order and have only 12 head left on hand. They are good ones and worth all asked for them. They are sired by old **Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat. Col.,** and **Tat's Top,** three boars as good as any known. Please write today, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The attention of parties wanting dairy cows is called to the card of **S. E. Ross, of Creston, Iowa.** Mr. Ross is offering five extra fine high-grade Holstein heifers and pure-bred bull, not related. Four of the heifers are marked half and half, one slightly darker than the others. They are bred to a pure-bred bull three-fourths white, and three of them are due to freshen March 1 to 14. They are out of dams with good records and are a strictly high-class lot. Write Mr. Ross at Creston, Iowa. He is pricing this lot for quick sale, as he needs the room. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Useful Almanac for Farm Home. A handy and useful little book for the farmer is the 1914 edition of the **Studebaker Almanac,** now ready for distribution. Like an old friend, it is always welcome, and this year it is bigger, better and contains a greater wealth of information than ever before. The **Studebaker Almanac** has grown to be an institution. It is invaluable to the farmer with its wealth of hints on dairy, seed, fences, fertilizer, fruit, stock, grain, hay, implements, legal advice and household and farm notes. In addition there are the monthly tabulations and the weather forecasts. Copies may be secured from any **Studebaker dealer** or by writing direct to **Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.**

Arkell Poland Chinas. **James Arkell,** the successful breeder of big quality Poland Chinas, comes back to our advertising columns this week. Mr. Arkell lives near Alida, and gets his mail at Junction City, Kan. He offers a few extra good big smooth Poland China boars of March and April farrow, most of them sired by his extra breeding boar, **First Quality,** with a few by **Pan Look,** bred by Meese. These boars have rather more quality than big-type boars usually have. The boar, **First Quality,** is unequalled by any boar in his part of the state when it comes to breeding quality. These young boars are out of large sows and they are being priced very reasonably for such good ones.

Strauss Offers Bred Gilts. **O. R. Strauss,** the big Poland China breeder located at Milford, Kan., reports the best fall since he has been in the breeding business for selling Poland Chinas. He has been shipping out boars right along, and the home demand has been strong for the past few weeks. Now he is all sold out on boars and offers choice spring gilts sired by the big boar, **Model Wonder,** and bred to the young boar, a son of **Blue Valley.** Mr. Strauss breeds the extra large-type Poland and has a great line of sows in his herd. Among them are daughters of **Expansive, Union Leader** and other noted big boars of the breed. Mr. Strauss says his young **Blue Valley** boar is one of the 1,000-pound kind. He also offers fall pigs of either sex.

W. W. Otey & Sons' Durocs. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the Duroc card of **W. W. Otey & Sons, at Winfield, Kan.** They have at the head of their herd the grand champion Duroc boar at the Kansas State Fair, 1913, **Good Enuff Again King No. 25302.** This hog

is assisted by **Crimson Wonder 4th No. 43655.** This great pair of boars mated to an extra good line of royal blooded sows have produced a lot of very high-class spring boars. Mr. Otey is making special prices on February, March and April boars. Their guarantee is, "We ship you the pig, you look it over; if not satisfactory, send it back at our expense." What better guarantee could anyone ask? Please read and write your wants. Now is the time to get some of this grand champion blood. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Good Stallions and Mares. **Dr. W. H. Richards, of Emporia, Kan.,** has made his fourth trip to France and Belgium. This time he brought over the best lot of draft horses he ever imported in his 15 years in the horse business. Doctor Richards is an experienced veterinarian and he personally inspects and buys his own horses, and this year he has the best lot of big draft young stallions he has been able to import. Doctor Richards offers these horses at such prices that any farmer can buy and pay for them with one year's business. When you want a horse, just take the train for Emporia, Kan., then give Mr. Richards a chance to explain why his stallions are a superior lot and how he can sell them cheaper than you can buy the same quality of horses elsewhere. Please note his advertisement in this issue, and if you need a good horse in your locality, go and look them over. Doctor Richards this year picked several pairs of Belgian mares that are perfectly matched. They are the best he could find for sale. Don't fail to see them. Barns are right in town. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The oldest agricultural journal in the world is the **Country Gentleman,** the advertising of which is appearing in Kansas Farmer. In its present improved condition the publication is not yet three years of age. It is national in its scope and does not in your home take the place of your state paper. This publication is long on the practical and most effective methods of marketing fruit, live stock, poultry, and other farm products—how both big and small business farmers may pack and ship more efficiently, how farmers may advertise and create new and better outlets for their produce. The **Country Gentleman** not only describes these and many other new ways, but better methods of business farming. Its material is taken from real experiences in farm life, setting forth failures as well as successful ventures in agriculture. It is weekly, is published by the **Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.,** and sells for \$1.50.

Write for This Book. For years the **Kalamazoo Stove Company** has been advertising and selling stoves direct to you. They have built up a splendid factory, and while they have been building a big business they have built also a remarkable reputation for fair, square dealing. Now they are advertising to send free into any home, all postage prepaid, one of their big books of stoves. The book describes and illustrates over 400 stoves, in every style and size. It gives the prices of these stoves, freight paid to your station. Isn't it mighty well worth while for you to write for this book and do it now? While these people don't wish to send this big beautiful book to people who are not interested in stoves, they do want every stove buyer among our readers to have a copy, whether they buy a stove from the **Kalamazoo Stove Company** or not. The truth is, books like this are highly educational. They teach us the most vital of all lessons—the lesson of right buying. Write for one of these books. Ask for catalog No. 189. Tell them you saw the announcement in this paper. Let them send the **Kalamazoo Stove Book** postpaid to you. It is the kind of book that will teach you a stove lesson and the kind of book you can't afford to miss when a one-cent post card will bring it to you.

When writing advertisers, please mention **KANSAS FARMER.**

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

A WONDER'S EQUAL

SUNNYSIDE FARM HERD BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

Herd headed by A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder. Boars, \$20 to \$50. Some attractive herd header prospects. Three out of Cap's Expansion Queen farrowed February 24 will weigh 250 pounds. Not fat, but just right for service. Summer and fall pigs, either sex, \$15 to \$20. They are good ones. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. W. OLIVER, GUILFORD, MISSOURI.

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. DE. 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 Poland. Priced to sell quick. Book your order early and secure choice, mentioning Kansas Farmer. PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, 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 header 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.

P. L. WARE & SON'S POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—Spring boars, sows and gilts, bred or open. Also one extra good fall boar, a herd header. Prices reasonable. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

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.

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.

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.

TWO GOOD POLAND CHINA SPRING BOARS

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

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.

BIG ORANGE BRED BOARS.

Fifteen extra choice ones, sired by Ott's Big Orange, weighing from 165 to 260 lbs. Some by other noted boars. \$20 to \$50 each. Fully guaranteed. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., 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.

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 grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mastiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan.

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo

ARKELL'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

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



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 Poland

Herd headed by Gold Standard Junior and Wonder Ex. Herd sows representing best blood lines. Fall sale October 29. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

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

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS

Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain offered. Write me your wants. Ben Badermacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL

Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of the noted \$580 litter; Colossus, O. K. Price and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of these sows, most of them 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 pedigrees. Yearling herd boar, \$40, and registered Holstein bull, \$75. V. E. CARLSON, Formoso, Kan.

MELBOURNE HERD POLAND CHINAS.

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

FIFTY IMMUNE POLAND FALL PIGS

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

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

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD

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

BRED SOWS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few choice Poland China brood sows, sired by Missouri Governor and bred to a son of Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley. A few extra good spring boars for sale. Write me. L. R. WILEY, SR., Elmdale, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Extra lot of spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Have some outstanding herd header prospects also outstanding gilts. Size and high quality combined. Description of stock guaranteed. Priced right. DAN WILCOX, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Mo.

FROST'S O. I. C's

FOR SALE—Ten good spring gilts, 70 fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. All sired by prize winners. Address S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

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.

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

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.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRE.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. WITTOFF, Medora, Kan.

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.

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. Special prices for summer and fall trade. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

OSAGE VALLEY JACK FARM.

Sixteen jacks, from 4 months to 3 years old. Yearlings up to 15 hands, standard. One jack just turned 3 years old, weight 1,050. Forty jennets in herd, second to none, some for sale. Twenty years a breeder. W. D. GOTT, Xenia, Bourbon County, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Good milk cow, \$75.00. Also pure-bred Guernsey bull calf, \$20.00. DR. E. G. L. HARBUR, Baldwin, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

40—BERKSHIRE BOARS—40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immuned) Big and Growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

DUROC JERSEYS

Tatarrax Herd Durocs

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

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 Cois. 2d 22851 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.

LEGAL TENDER DUROCS

Outstanding spring boars and gilts. Some good herd header prospects. Also one extra good Shorthorn bull calf. Prices reasonable. Hogs shipped on approval. J. E. WELLER, Faucett, 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, Elmdale, Kan.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

Sensational grand champion, and Crimson Wonder 4th, second prize at Kansas Fair, 1913. Fifty head great sows and gilts sired by and bred to these two great boars. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN. "The Men With the Guarantee."

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C.'s Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax, Col., Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices. JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS and GILTS

Gilts bred or open by Model Chief. Summer pigs, pairs, no kin, priced worth the money. Write for prices and descriptions. DANA A. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

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

E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

BELLAIRE DUBOC JERSEY HERD.

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

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

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM.

Duroc Jersey gilts and boars sired by my three great boars, Joe Cannon, Fountain 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.

GOLDEN RULE DUBOC 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.

MARSH CREEK DUROC JERSEYS

Choice boars of spring farrow, also fall pigs, either sex, at low prices. No culls shipped. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KAN.

QUIVERA PLACE DUROCS.

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted by M. & M.'s Col. 111095. E. G. MUNSEL, Prop., Route 4, Herington, Kansas.

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

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

CLEAR CREEK DUROCS

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, Kanapolls, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.

One hundred head, sows, gilts and boars. All ages. Prices reasonable. ERNEST E. GRAFF, ROSENDALE, MO.

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

THE STRAY LIST

L. B. BURT, COUNTY CLERK, WA-BANSEE COUNTY. Taken Up—One red white-faced steer, age about one year; 3 feet 6 inches high, both ears slit underneath. Value, \$25.00. Taken up by August Feyh, Wamego, Kan.

W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO COUNTY. Taken Up—By John Ewen of Che-topa, Kansas, on October 18, 1913, one blood red heifer two years old; no marks and no white spots. Valued at \$30.00.

FIELD NOTES

Offers Fall Pigs.

J. L. Griffiths, of Riley, Kan., changes copy this week and offers 50 fall pigs, either sex, sired by the great boar, King of Kansas. Mr. Griffiths went into the fall with nearly 30 spring boars and writes that the trade has been unusually good on boars. He only has two boars on hand for sale, and therefore asks for a change of his advertisement. He says he will have the best lot of sows and gilts for his winter sale ever put into one of his sales. Remember the big circuit.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Register of Merit Jerseys

The only herd in Kansas making and keeping official records. They offer a choicely 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 Gamboge Knight for sale.

R. J. LINSKOTT, 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.

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. St. Lambert and Golden Fern's Lad blood.

WEST VIEW JERSEY FARM

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

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

Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

BIG JERSEY SALE SOON

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

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

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

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

FAIRVIEW FARM JERSEY CATTLE

For Sale—My herd bull, Daisy Corona's Champion, a richly-bred bull and an excellent sire of heifers. Can not use him longer to advantage. Also young bulls.

R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE

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

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

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.

HALLOREN & GAMBILL, Ottawa, Kansas.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

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

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

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

ED MICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED POLLS.

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

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.

Richly bred herd headed by Waverly Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold. Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in spring.

Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

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

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kansas

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; a reading stock of all ages. Address either farm. Jas. G. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. station Wakarusa, on main line Santa Fe, or Jno. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. R. station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—An 18-months-old straight Scotch dark red bull, out of our best Barmpton Knight cow, and sired by a son of Captain Archer by the great Collynie. The calf is an outstanding good individual and his dam is a grand daughter of old Red Knight. A few good Poland Boars, also younger bulls.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, 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.

YOUNG BULLS

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

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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 adjoin town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

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

C. J. WOODS, CHILES, Kan.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLL DURHAM BULLS.

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

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 8th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling heifers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missouri.

MODERN HEREFORDS

Robert H. Hazlett, Hazford Place. The home of Beau Beauty, Beau Brummel 10th and Beau Santos, sons of Beau Brummel; Publican by Paladin; Caldo 2d by Friar, and Beau Sturress 2d by Beau Brummel 10th. 150 breeding cows, all of the richest and strongest Anxiety blood and the choicest individual merit. Visitors always welcome.

William Condell, Herdsman. El Dorado, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

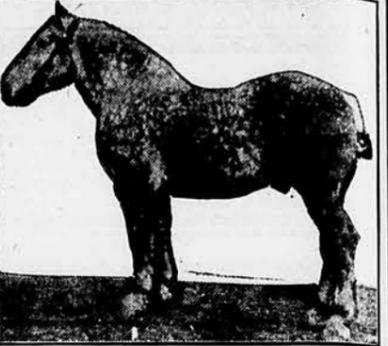
F. J. Howard of Bouckville, N. Y., is offering 200 head of well-bred young Holstein cows and heifers. They are nicely marked and are due to freshen within the next three months. He is also offering registered bulls ready for service. Look up his card and write him for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Poland China breeders wanting big stretchy boars or gilts with high quality should not overlook Dr. John Gildow & Sons' herd at Jamesport, Mo. They have the mammoth high-class kind that go out

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS

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

W. H. RICHARDS, Emporia, Kansas



HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

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

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

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

IRA BOMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.

SUNFLOWER HERD—A Herd Sire, Hill-top Pontiac Abbecker, 116019.

Born January 16, 1913. Dam, 21 pounds at 4 years. Twenty of his nearest tested dams average 25 pounds butter, 7 days. Mostly white, a choice individual, ready for service. Price, \$250. Other good ones, \$150 up. Bull calves, \$100 up. The best are the cheapest.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

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

THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH.

Concordia, Kansas.

SPRINGDALE FARM HOLSTEINS.

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

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

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

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

T. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.

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

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

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

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

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS.

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

EDMUNDS & YOUNG, Council Grove, Kan.

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

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.

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

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

In this issue I. W. Poulton, of Medora, Kan., is offering a few young bulls for sale. They are sired by Algona 19388, and are out of extra good cows of choice breeding, such as Butterfield 3410, Perfection 8547, Premus 19193, Major Lee 9533, and other good bulls of extra heavy milking families.



SOME OF THE JERSEYS ON FARM OF E. L. AXELTON, GARRISON, KAN.—LOOK UP HIS SALE AD IN THIS ISSUE.

FIELD NOTES

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

Holstein Friesians. Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

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

Feb. 6—Edward Fraser, Archie, Mo. Feb. 5—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.

Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa. Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Edgingham, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.—Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Oronoco, Kan. Sale Feb. 17—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.

at Norton, Kan. Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan. Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo. Feb. 20—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan. Feb. 28—A. R. Roysteady, Mankato, Kan.

March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill. March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus. March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan. Jan. 30—N. E. Price, Mankato, Kan.

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

Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan. Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.

Feb. 7—E. G. Munsel, Herington, Kan. Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshah County, Kan.

Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan. Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo. Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Beginning in this issue W. D. Gott of Xenia, Bourbon County, Kansas, is offering a few extra good young jacks for sale. A number are sired by the old jack, Saint Patrick 2094. He stood 16 1/2 hands, and was one of the largest jacks ever owned in this part of the country. A number are sired by Hamburg 1422, a jack with a long show record and a noted sire of prize winners. If you are interested in jacks or Jennets, you can make no mistake if you buy from Mr. Gott. Please read ad in this issue and write him your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

J. C. Robison Percherons.

With this issue J. C. Robison, owner of the famous Whitewater Falls Stock Farm at Towanda, Kan., starts a card offering a choice lot of mature stallions and a number of extra good two-year-old stallions. The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm Percherons are widely known, and there are always a lot of good bargains to be had at this time of the year. The breeder or farmer who wants good Percheron horses should not fail to visit the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm before he makes a purchase elsewhere. Please read ad and then go look for yourself. Remember you have 125 head to pick from. You can make no mistake if you buy from J. C. Robison at Towanda, Kan.

L. R. Wiley Poland Chinas.

With this issue L. R. Wiley, Sr., of Elm-dale, Kan., starts a card offering a few two sows and gilts for sale. Mr. Wiley has good boars at the head of his herd, Missouri Governor 57716 and George Garnett 68503. Missouri Governor was sired by King Ex 3d by Big Blain, and his dam was Big Mary 2d. He is as large a hog as we know of doing service. He has sired a valuable lot of large smooth sows and gilts. Mr. Wiley is offering a few good sows bred to George Garnett 68803, sire Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley and out of Wonder Bell out of Missouri Bell. This combination should produce an extra large smooth Poland China, and no farmer or breeder can make a mistake in buying one of these sows. Please read ad and write Mr. Wiley your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

**RICHLY BRED WORKING
Jerseys at Auction
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1913
Sale Pavilion, Clay Center, Kansas,**



SEVENTY HEAD

Comprising 25 choice young cows, some of them now fresh and all bred to the great young bull, Blue Boy's Baron 99918, a son of Blue Bell's Blue Boy, half brother to the \$15,000 Noble of Oaklands.

Twenty choice young heifers in age from 8 to 18 months, richly bred and fine colors. Nearly all sired by the bull mentioned.

Ten fancy young bulls from calves up to 10 months. Good individuals and colors.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM consign a half dozen head of young things, including a pair of extra choice heifers bred to their Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble.

Write for catalog, giving full information. Sale under cover.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kansas

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, James T. McCulloch, H. F. Erdley.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for This Paper. Send him bids in my care.

E. L. Axelton sells Jerseys the day before at Garrison, Kansas. Attend both sales at one expense.

**AXELTON'S DISPERSION
JERSEY CATTLE SALE
Thursday, December 11, 1913
AT FARM BETWEEN GARRISON AND OLSBURG,
Eight Miles Southeast of Randolph.**



I am leaving the farm and am making a dispersion sale of my Jerseys without reserve. A choice lot of cows in milk, bred heifers, heifer calves and a few young bulls, including the herd bull, Nundas Sultan 116259, a son of the great imported bull, Oakland's Sultan. His dam was a daughter of Hood Farm Pogis 34th, son of Hood Farm Pogis, sire of a large number of Register of Merit cows. All the cows and heifers of breeding age will be bred to this bull. Included in the sale are several granddaughters and great granddaughters of Golden Fern's Lad and Hood Farm Pogis. In fact practically everything traces to one or the other of these sires. Included are cows that have made 450 pounds of butter in one year. Write for catalog and attend this sale.

E. L. AXELTON, GARRISON, KANSAS

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER.
JESSE JOHNSON, FIELDMAN. SEND HIM BIDS.

S. S. Smith sells Jerseys at Clay Center, Kan., the day following. Attend both sales.

**FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS, ATTENTION!
THE TOPEKA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURE YOUR LIVE STOCK AGAINST
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Home Office, Topeka, Kansas. (Not an Assessment Company.)
At a less rate and under more favorable conditions than heretofore offered to the Kansas farmers and stock breeders.

This Company writes a Blanket or "Herd" Policy covering all ordinary live stock on farm, and pays amount insured in case of loss.

FOR BLOODED AND PEDIGREED STOCK

This Company has a Specific Policy that is more liberal and costs you less money than that charged by outside companies.

This Company was incorporated by about 100 of the leading farmers and stock breeders of the State for their own protection and has complied with the State Laws of Kansas and is licensed by the Insurance Department.

READ THIS.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I carry \$10,000.00 insurance, 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 2 I reported a loss on a valuable colt. Their inspector investigated by loss and I received 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.

For full particulars as to insurance or agency, address

C. L. SHARPE, STATE AGENT, Central National Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



**ROBISON'S
PERCHERONS**

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

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda - - - Kansas.

THIS IS THE TIME OF INCREASE

At this season of the year our advertising begins rapidly to increase in volume. Most of the old-timers—our friends of former years—are with us again, and a few newcomers are making their maiden speech this fall.

Let us read what they have to say, for many times they tell us things we ought to know but do not, and always they point the way to better and safer buying.

We think the advertising in KANSAS FARMER this fall is more interesting than ever.

25 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES

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

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.



**Lamer's Percheron Stallions
and Mares** Fifty head to select from. Let me know your wants. **C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kan.**



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

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

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

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**



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

"Sal Vet" has come up fully to your promises. Have been keeping it before my horses all the time and have never had horses do as well. Have found it equally good for hogs.—Andrew Kosar, Prop. Star Herd O. I. C. Swine, Glasco Kan.

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Am well pleased with "Sal Vet" results.

Hog cholera raging one-half mile from me on one side and one and one-half miles on the other. My hogs having access to "Sal Vet" never looked better at this time of the year.—Henry Murr, McLouth, Kan.

Your "Sal Vet" worked just as you claimed it would. I did not lose a single hog, while others within one-half mile lost their entire herds.—C. E. Devore, Narka, Kan.



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Get the original, genuine Sal-Vet. Look for the portrait of S.R. Feil in center of each trade mark.

I'll Stop Your Losses From WORMS

I'LL PROVE IT OR NO PAY

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

If you will fill out the coupon below so I can tell how many head of stock you have I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner to last them all 60 days. I don't ask you to send me a penny in advance. All I want is the privilege of proving to you right on your own farm, before you pay, what I have already proved to hundreds of thousands of farmers. I want to show you how easy it is to rid your stock of worms, stop your losses, make your farm animals grow faster, thrive better, keep healthier, put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money. You can't afford not to accept this liberal offer.



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Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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P. O.....
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is the biggest boon to stock owners ever discovered. It stops losses from worms, prevents disease, aids digestion, tones up the system, helps food do your animals more good, gives them sleek coats, bright eyes and plump bodies. It pays for itself several times over in extra profits and protection against disease. It enables you to feed new corn safely and greatly lessens the danger from hog cholera and other destructive plagues. Read these letters:

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"The benefit which my horses, cattle and sheep derived from the use of 'Sal-Vet' is such as to make it almost indispensable."
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Sal-Vet is a medicated salt which expels the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms without bother to you. You place it where your animals can run to it freely and

THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES

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PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 500 lbs., \$13.00; 1000 lbs., \$21.12. Special discount for large quantities.
No order filled for less than 40 lbs. on 60 days offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages.
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