

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

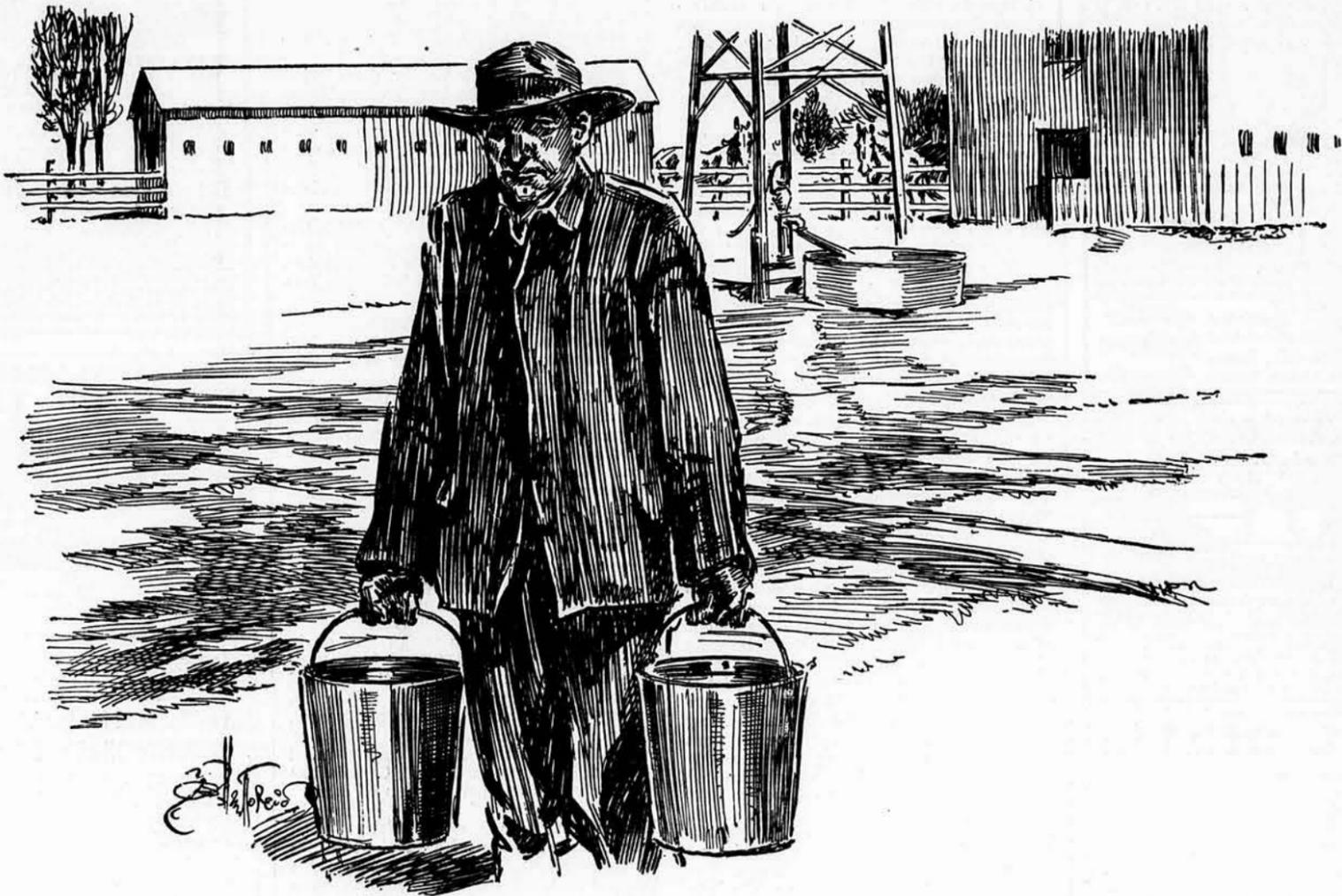
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**T**IME is money. Hours are golden, moments brief make up the day. Yet, with methods gray and olden, how we throw their wealth away! Many a useless mile we travel, wasting time and wasting steam, vainly trying to unravel knotty kinks of barn yard scheme.

Sheds and feed lots widely scattered, not a pipe line on the place, we grow weary, old and battered walking senseless voids of space. Fence and gateway awkward, rambling, trudging far to do each chore, through long mazes we go ambling, till we're grouchy, tired and sore.

All the wise ones pipe the water, fence and field and house they plan, saving steps for wife and daughter, saving time and toil for man. We could coin the shining dollars, and the thrill of victors feel if we'd all be apter scholars, making head work save the heel.

—“Brad”



“Many a Useless Mile we Travel”

# MARKET OBSERVATIONS

Seed Demand Strong, Especially Dry Weather Resistant  
—Feed Steady—Eggs Down—Live Stock Receipts Light

**Y**ES, eggs are worth every cent of the market quotations and more! This was the assertion of storage interests a short time ago when the speculative holdings of the preceding season were being sold to consumers and when foolish urban housewives had inaugurated a boycott in order to depress prices. If the urban housewives started an egg boycott now they would meet with at least the secret support of many storage men. The latter are doing everything possible now to depress the market for eggs, although they were enthusiastic in boosting for high prices not so many weeks ago. Why this evolution?

The explanation is simple. During the height of winter the egg dealers at New York, Chicago, Kansas City and other important storage points were sellers—marketing the thousands of cases they had put away the preceding spring or summer. They have since disposed of their stocks at exceedingly liberal profits. Now they are entering upon another period of accumulation, preparing to put away eggs for next winter's trade. The storage interests, therefore, are buyers now—not sellers. They want eggs as low as they can get them. When they begin selling late this year, they will turn bulls on prices.

With this in mind the egg producer will be able to understand more clearly why so many dealers are pointing to the new tariff which removed the former duty of five cents per dozen, as such a dark cloud. Of course, the removal of the duty is a bearish influence—to what extent remains to be seen. But, to judge from recent developments, it is not going to be as serious a factor in lowering prices as the dealers or speculators would like to have farmers believe.

China, Russia, Siberia and Austria are mentioned as sources of future egg supplies for the United States. Each of these countries has already made exports to our ports. But, there is a very wide difference in the expressions of wholesalers and others as to the probable extent of their offerings in the future and also as to the foreign prices. At a recent convention of egg shippers at Kansas City, for instance, a California dealer made the assertion that eggs sold in China at five cents per dozen. It cost only three or four cents per dozen to bring these eggs across the Pacific to California. Yet, the far western markets did not feel the effects of importations when the duty of five cents per dozen was in force, although fresh eggs have sold as high as 70 cents per dozen in San Francisco and Los Angeles in the last year. Why, then, did China not come here with eggs under the five-cent duty if prices there are only five cents per dozen? That the California dealer's claim of a five-cent price is erroneous is manifest by the report of an American consul in the Celestial empire, who reports the lowest grades selling at eight to nine cents per dozen to preservers in the largest producing districts there.

Direct information from California is to the effect that the quality of the Chinese eggs is very low—so low that some effort has been made to bar them. The same is true of most of the shipments received thus far from Siberia, Russia and Austria. And in the American egg markets, it should be remembered, poor eggs are worth almost nothing when the good grades sell at 35 to 50 cents per dozen to consumers.

Recent statistics of the Department of Commerce indicate increased imports of eggs. The imports for the three months following the enactment of the new tariff were 1,701,153 dozen, or more than for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. But recent months were abnormal ones in the egg markets, due to the drouth of 1913. Also, the United States exported 17,665,000 dozen in 1913 to countries of this western continent, compared with exports of 19,000,000 dozens in 1912 and only 1,500,000 dozens in 1903.

If Washington were not so blind to the interest of the farmer it would not have removed the duty on eggs in view of the heavy exports in the last few years. But with the duty eliminated, maybe they will not injure the producer to the extent some predict. It is a fact that some eggs have already been contracted for storage this spring at 20 cents per dozen. The lowest prices demanded by dealers for a starting point in the storage business is 16 to 18 cents. This should mean a 25 cent wholesale

market beginning next fall. Perhaps, too, few if any, eggs will be sold at 16 cents for storage. Much depends upon the mood of the speculators or storage dealers. From the standpoint of domestic supplies, the situation is rather encouraging, the states affected most by the drouth last year which are very important producers of eggs, having fewer hens on hand, according to reliable reports.

Of course, the storage men are not infallible. They are not sure of the future of the egg market themselves, so are going slow in arranging for the season's storage. While they profess to be very bearish because of the outlook for imports, not a few are puzzled about it as much as the farmer. It is an old saying in the egg trade that a profitable season is followed by a profitless business for storers. The 1912 storage season was disastrous financially to storers. The 1913 season was highly profitable. Time alone will tell to which class 1914 belongs. There is to be no surrender, however. The storage men are going to put stocks away and the farmers are going to provide them. Let's hope for the best.

**FIELD SEEDS DISPLAY STRENGTH.** A strong undertone is apparent in the market for field seeds. The dry weather resistants are showing the most strength.

Even alfalfa seed, the production of which last summer was the heaviest in years, has a firm tone. Kansas City dealers are paying from \$9.50 to \$10 per hundredweight for alfalfa seed, and are making carlot sales up to above \$11. These prices are higher than after the harvest last fall, and indications point to further advances. Some Kansas City dealers are arranging to store alfalfa seed for a year or two. They do not expect another harvest like that of 1913 for several years, at least, so are confident of an upward trend in prices.

A good demand prevails for cane seed, which is now commanding three times the prices of a year ago. It is quoted at \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight at Kansas City. The best kafir seed is selling at \$1.75 to \$2. Millet is also in good request, most of the supplies moving to Texas and other southern states. It is selling from \$1.25 to \$2 per hundredweight.

Seed corn is in fair supply, considering the adversities of the 1913 season. There is no fear among Kansas City dealers of a shortage. Sales are being made now at \$1 to \$2.50 per bushel. One dealer predicts an advance to a top price of \$3 before the planting season starts in Kansas, but others do not hold this view.

As the planting season approaches, evidence of a large increase in the acreage of the drouth resistants accumulates, the demand of these seeds being the feature of the present market.

**NO BOOM IN FEED PRICES.**

Corn, oats and hay are not developing the strength expected by many producers. The supplies of both corn and oats are reaching leading markets in liberal volume as there is not going to be as great a rush as in normal years on many farms this spring, the feed demand may not be so heavy. Nebraska is generally credited with heavy supplies of alfalfa and prairie hay, that state now being the principal consignor of hay to Kansas City. Wyoming is shipping alfalfa to Kansas City, too. While hay is holding firm, every small upturn in prices brings out increased offerings.

Canada, according to an Eastern grain trade authority, has 6,000,000 bushels of oats in store in bond in the United States. It is expected to sell this grain, paying the duty of six cents per bushel, if prices advance materially. That, of course, is a bearish factor. As pointed out in this column last week, Canada has already exhausted her surplus of oats.

More than half of the hay coming to Kansas City consists of alfalfa. The proportion of the alfalfa in the receipts is unprecedented. Last month alfalfa arrivals on the Kansas City market were 1,159 cars, compared with 1,024 in the same month of 1913. Most of it is of low quality.

Kansas City has received about 29,000,000 bushels of corn since last July 1, against 10,250,000 bushels the corresponding time the preceding year. This is an aftermath of the short crop year of 1913, Kansas and Missouri being heavy corn buyers at Kansas City, not sellers, as in normal years. Iowa and

(Continued on page twenty-nine)

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# KANSAS FARMER

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**MORE ENGINEERING AT K. S. A. C.**

The danger of losing the engineering work from the great school at Manhattan is apparently an imaginary one. Some years ago a bill was actually introduced in the legislature, which had for its purpose the elimination of engineering courses from this institution. It never got beyond the committee room, however. It was apparent that the friends of the Kansas Agricultural College would never willingly see this change made. With the coming into power of the present board of administration it became common talk that the removal of the engineering school would most assuredly take place. Instead of curtailing the engineering work, it has just been announced through the medium of the Kansas Industrialist that this portion of the work of the big school is to be greatly strengthened. After a careful investigation of the courses of instruction offered in the best technical schools of America and other countries, several new lines of study have been added to the engineering courses. A four-year course in highway engineering which shall be optional in the civil and highway engineering course and a four-year course in agricultural engineering with three four-year optionals in farm machinery, irrigation and drainage engineering, and flour milling are to be offered. There will also be a ten-weeks' course offered in road building, also short courses in steam and gas engines, shop work and in cement and concrete construction. In addition to these new courses slight modifications have been made in the old courses of architecture, mechanical and electrical engineering.

It has been apparent for some time that there was great need for more skilled road builders. With the rapid developments which are taking place in road and bridge building throughout the country, the demand for men trained in highway engineering has greatly increased. The short-course work on this subject will appeal especially to country engineers, surveyors and other country officials having in charge road work, who have not the time to take up a full technical course. This short course should be a most useful one. It will take up the general subjects of surveying, highway engineering, drainage, road machinery and materials and bridge and culvert construction. Good roads are a most important factor in the development of the country and the introduction of these courses should meet with the hearty approval of the citizens of our state.

The courses in agricultural engineering also fill a long felt need. Demand for engineers trained in the handling of irrigation and drainage problems is on the increase. These men, however, must be equipped with a broader training than that necessary to understand the mere engineering features of the business. They must understand soils and crops as well. The instruction in this course will be especially strong on the subjects pertaining to cereal crops, which are so important in our agriculture. There is also an optional course on the subject of farm machinery. Every farmer who has had to do with the various types of farm machines has recognized that the men designing these machines oftentimes had not received their engineering training in close enough touch with scientific agriculture to enable them to design machines satisfactory in every respect. The only logical place for giving an engineering course of this kind is in connection with a great agricultural school.

Kansas is noted for the high quality of wheat it produces and it has been well said that this wheat should be milled in Kansas mills and the by-products fed to Kansas live stock. The state is certainly justified in placing in the courses of study these subjects which will fit men for the designing and handling of milling machinery and for the positions of superintendents of mills. While this course consists fundamentally of mechanical engineering work, it also includes work in grain inspection, studies of grain products, experimental milling, wheat and flour testing, milling, entomology and flourmill designing.

These courses which have been approved by the board of administration will distinctly strengthen the engineering work and make the school serve more efficiently than ever, the needs of the state.

**AGRICULTURE FOR TEACHERS.**

The thinking farmers of Kansas are beginning to realize that even the school teachers who may know very little of the art and practice of agriculture may be able to teach successfully a good many of the scientific facts and principles underlying this great industry. Special arrangements are being made at the Agricultural College for the spring term, which begins April 1, to furnish opportunity for study to the country teachers whose schools may be out early. Special classes in agriculture and home economics are being arranged for the regular spring term, and these courses will continue through the regular school for teachers, which has been conducted for several years. Instruction will also be offered in physics, botany, algebra, geometry and other subjects which are required for first grade certificates. With the introduction of agriculture into our schools it has become necessary for the teachers to familiarize themselves with the essential underlying facts and sciences upon which agricultural practice is based. The teachers who are able to start in with the beginning of the spring term, April 1, may continue on through the regular summer school which begins June 18 and continues until August 1. This will give the equivalent of a half year of college work.

**SCHOOLS STUDY "BUGS."**

A systematic campaign is being made throughout the state of Kansas to make March the month in which the teachers of the state will make special efforts to impress upon the pupils the necessity for learning how to combat the various insect pests. These pests destroy millions of dollars' worth of crops in Kansas annually. The teachers of the state have been supplied with a series of bulletins and circulars dealing with these various Kansas pests, and it is hoped that this systematic effort to disseminate information concerning their effective control may be a means of saving much wealth to the state. A statewide educational campaign of this kind directed against the insect pests can not help but eventually result in greatly lessening their numbers and in some cases practically eliminating them from the state. Chinch bugs, Hessian fly and grasshoppers are the principal insects against which this special educational effort is directed.

**CO-OPERATION IN SMITH COUNTY.**

The subject of community co-operation in buying and selling staple products is being given a great deal of attention at the present time. We recently noted a reference in a daily paper to a "Farmers' Shipping Association" of Smith Center, Kansas, and on writing to the secretary of this organization, Herbert H. Smith, we find it has been organized since January, 1900. Its object, as stated in its constitution, is "the marketing of our stock and other farm products at the best possible rates." Any farmer, stock dealer or breeder may become a member of the association by a majority vote of all the members present at any meeting, and paying into the treasury the sum of \$1.

During the past year this association has done a very large amount of business, amounting in all to some \$96,000. It has confined its activities entirely to the handling of live stock. The members' fees were used in building lots and sheds adjoining the Rock Island stock yards. The railroad company makes a charge of \$5 per year for the rent of the ground occupied by the lots and sheds.

At the present time the members of this shipping association are not charged any fee for the stock they ship. Stock is handled for non-members but these are required to pay a fee of five cents per head for all cattle handled, and

three cents for hogs. The method of doing business is for the manager to book shipments of stock at any time. As soon as enough stock has been listed to make a carload, those booking stock for the shipment are notified as to the date of delivery. It has been the custom to deliver all stock Monday, making the shipment Tuesday. All stock is weighed into the yard when delivered and a receipt is furnished to the owner showing the number of head and the weight.

The stock is consigned to the central market and when the returns are made the manager pro-rates the shrinkage and the various items of expense, such as freight, bedding the car, feed, etc. The manager is allowed a fee of \$5 for each car handled and this item enters into the regular expense account. It has been found in actual practice that in the handling of hogs from Smith Center to Kansas City the cost has amounted to from 45 to 65 cents per hundred pounds. H. G. Moberly, the manager of the Smith County Co-operative Grain Co., is also manager of this stock shipping association. According to those who have had experience in this shipping association, the success or failure of an enterprise of this kind depends largely on the efficiency of the business manager and the loyalty of the members of the association.

This system of shipping stock eliminates entirely the speculative stock buyer and every patron receives the full amount for his stock sales on the market less the expense of handling. There are no profits to the association. Very little capital is invested and the company never buys stock. Where a proper manager can be secured and a bunch of farmers end stockmen can get together and work harmoniously in the handling of a proposition of this kind it undoubtedly means that a little more money actually goes to the producer of the stock than where it must be handled through the medium of the speculative buyer, who must make a little profit for himself or go out of business. Such an association appeals especially to those having small amounts of stock to market. The carload shipper is always in a position to ship direct to the market himself.

Every county high school should be strong in its agricultural department. The schools of this class are near the farmer's school—they are the institutions at which the farm boys and girls get their education after leaving the country school. They are the schools at which the youngsters from the farm should get enough of agriculture to know what agriculture really means. If the farmers of the country want a school near home and at which something more than the fundamentals of agriculture are taught, they should insist that the county high school be such. The Dickinson County high school is that kind of an institution. It is the oldest county high school in the state and was the first in the world. It is proper that its agricultural department should be leading the seed corn testing campaign in that county.

Kansas' 1913 grown milo carried off sweepstake honors at the Dallas, Texas, Interstate Dry Land Congress recently. This milo was grown at the branch agricultural experiment station at Tribune and which station is located in Greeley County, in the heart of one of the driest and highest sections in the state. Greeley County last year grew kafir and milo to the value of \$6.53 per acre as compared with corn the acre value of which was \$2.40 per acre. For thirteen years, the period 1901 to 1913 inclusive, the acre value of kafir and milo for that county averaged \$8.23 and corn \$4.23. During this thirteen-year period the county planted 4,000 acres of corn in excess of the kafir and milo acreage. In the face of the above figures it would seem that the farmers of Greeley County could well afford to desert corn growing and direct their energies to the grain sorghums.

**WATCH VICIOUS BULLS.**

We can not refrain from again commenting on the danger to human life from the vicious bull. We noticed the other day that an enraged bull attacked Jesse Arnold, a young farmer living near Manhattan. The fact that the bull was dehorned was all that saved his life. He was very seriously injured as it was. C. W. Loomis of Tonganoxie, one of the leading dairymen of that county, was recently killed as a result of an attack of a vicious bull. This bull had previously attacked a farm hand, who succeeded in escaping. We have just noticed that an aged farmer in Wisconsin was attacked and killed by a bull while crossing a field. John Graves of Kansas City, Kan., is suffering from three broken ribs and a dislocated shoulder, these injuries resulting from an attack of a bull. A farmer near Utica, N. Y., just died from injuries inflicted by an infuriated bull.

There is undoubtedly entirely too much carelessness in the handling of these animals. They are too uncertain of disposition to ever be trusted. Oftentimes their viciousness may be the result of bad handling. No man should ever take chances with one of these animals. It has been suggested by some that the matter of the disposition can be controlled by proper selection in breeding, and animals of bad disposition eliminated. Something might be accomplished along this line, but we doubt very much whether the danger can ever be eliminated in this manner. The safest plan is to treat the bull always as a possible source of danger.

Enterprising buyers and shippers of eggs have had samples of Chinese eggs shipped them for examination. Such action is prompted by the fact that under the new tariff law eggs from China can be shipped into this country and all egg men are interested in examining the quality of such eggs. The editor recently had opportunity to make an examination of a case of such eggs and it is of interest to know that Chinese eggs do not in any way compare with the eggs produced in this country. The Chinese eggs are small and the flavor does not appeal to the consumer of American eggs. The shell is at least two times as thick as that of the domestic product. These Chinese eggs cost six cents a dozen in China, eleven cents in San Francisco and eighteen cents in the wholesale house in Topeka. It was the opinion of the dealer who received this case of eggs that the Topeka groceryman would prefer to pay thirty cents a dozen for American eggs as compared with twenty cents for the imported eggs. It was also his opinion that it would be necessary to sell the imported eggs by the pound. It is our opinion that the American consumer will not take to the Chinese eggs, but to just what extent the imported product may enter into the baking and confectionery trade, is a question not yet determined.

The wastes of Kansas in each twelve months aggregate millions. It will be a long time, too, before these wastes are eliminated. But, Kansas are getting along pretty well, thank you. At any rate it so seems, or we would be more particular in the way we handle many of our products. Reflect on this: Kansas hens produce a billion eggs a year, and the egg crop has an annual market value of about \$15,000,000. Probably 25 per cent of the eggs produced in Kansas are consumed at home. Another 60 per cent is actually sold on the markets of the world. Another 15 per cent is wasted, and this item of waste figures two and a quarter million dollars. According to government reports, \$450,000,000 worth of eggs are wasted in this country each hot summer because of lack of facilities for marketing and storage. The great object in the egg business today is to avoid waste by getting the eggs to cold storage as quickly as possible. Yet a lot of folks would, if they could, put the cold storages out of business.

# MENACE OF HOG CHOLERA

*Better Spend Thousands to Prevent Than Stand the Millions in Losses Occurring Each Year From Wide-spread Prevalence of Dread Disease*

By W. A. S. BIRD

WHAT hog cholera is I do not know. You do not know, nor do you know any person who does know. Scientists tell us it is a germ disease, that is caused by a very small microbe or organism, and is almost certain death for the poor animal that has it in a fully developed form. What contributory causes are so often in evidence? Filth, filth, inexcusable filth. Think of a lot of poor animals which by nature are more cleanly in their natural habits than some human beings. Just think of them being confined in a small lot or corral on one tenth of that part of Mother Earth that they really should have. Frequently their feed is thrown in on the ground, covered inches in depth with their own defecations and urine, thus compelling them to sort the one from the other, or eat the mixture together. What other living creature would live thirty days under such conditions? Many times, forty or fifty hogs are watered or slopped in a trough only large enough to comfortably provide for ten. And the trough only scrubbed or cleaned probably once a week, many times only once a month and some times not until it gets so full of filth that it will no longer hold any water or swill at all.

In the cold of winter they may be forced to warm themselves by huddling up around a bunch of steers in the muddy feed lot, without shelter, and sometimes lay out in the hot sunshine until their owners admit they died from heat. Or they may immerse themselves in the filthy hog wallows covered with green slime. I do not mean to say that all hogs that die of cholera contract it in filth, because it is generally conceded that it is a highly contagious disease and may in many ways be communicated to hogs cared for in the most sanitary manner. But I do say that filth is the origin and contributing cause of many outbreaks of this awful and dreaded disease.

Can it be cured? Broadly speaking, no. It is safe to say that more than 90 per cent of the animals afflicted either die or are irretrievably injured and are practically rendered valueless. It may be safely said that in the primary stages a small per cent of the animals may, by the serum treatment properly administered, be saved, but many of them even then are so stunted that they are a losing proposition to prepare for the market. The sale of such hogs in a large measure, militates most strongly against the use of pork and bacon with many people and it is even questioned by some if the use of the flesh of such hogs might not, with wisdom, be prohibited.

Can cholera be prevented? Yes, by the simultaneous treatment, but this is expensive, as many of the hog raisers in Shawnee County can testify from experiences during the past year when many of their hogs that were given the treatment died. The large death losses in the instances that I refer to should not be charged wholly to the veterinarians who administered the treatment, but possibly to the serum or virus used, or both. Then again, do you not breed for many years to come, the germs of the dreaded disease on your farm? And will you not be compelled to vaccinate constantly, each succeeding herd of pigs? This compels every farmer, no matter how few pigs he keeps, even for his own meat, to vaccinate or take grave chances of losing his next year's ham and bacon.

Is there not a less expensive means of prevention? Let me suggest the following: The providing by law, for a hog inspector in each county or several counties as a district, who shall be licensed by the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner and empowered to visit every place where five or more hogs are kept and carefully inspect at irregular intervals the condition of the hogs, the houses and corrals where they are kept, and give such directions as to the care of the hogs as he believes would prevent disease of all kinds. When hogs are kept in a sanitary condition have him give the owner a clean bill of health for them and post a white placard on the front gate post with the words, "Hogs inspected and in good condition" printed in large black letters with date and name of inspector; and when a herd is inspected and found to be diseased have him put up a red placard as a danger signal on the front gate post, with the

**A** NATION-WIDE fight is on to stamp out hog cholera in the United States. The appropriation of \$500,000 by Congress will furnish the means to carry on an extended state and federal campaign against this disease, which annually costs millions in losses. The state of Iowa alone lost three million hogs in 1913, and rushed two and one-half millions to market in an immature condition. The estimated money loss amounted to thirty million dollars.

Cholera can not be cured, but it can be prevented. With the money now available the government can place a corps of experts in the field and, in co-operation with the states now having serum laboratories, begin a systematic campaign for the standardization of serum methods. Scores of laboratories for the manufacture of serum are in operation. Kansas Experiment Station has the largest serum plant in the country, but it can not begin to supply the demand.

With a standardization of serum methods, which can only be brought about by a complete system of federal inspection or control, the great losses can be largely eliminated.

The skepticism which now prevails in some quarters must eventually give way to the practical carrying out all over the country of the preventative measures.

Remember that hog cholera kills millions of hogs where other diseases kill thousands. Prompt administration of properly prepared serum is essential to success.—EDITOR.

character of the disease printed in black letters with date and name of the inspector, thus creating a quarantine against the disease the same as for smallpox among human beings. The owner should also be compelled to treat the hogs in such manner as to prevent the spread of the disease.

As to this plan the objection will be raised of additional officers and the necessary expense, but did you ever stop to think that the losses of hogs in dollars and cents in Kansas each year would pay all these inspectors' salaries for at least ten years to come. Then again, ridding the country of this dreaded disease benefits every tax payer and why should not every tax payer help to bear the expenses of eradicating or preventing the disease, instead of a few hog raisers standing all the loss. In addition to his other duties the inspector, who should have at least a practical knowledge of veterinary science, could do a great deal of animal surgical work for the farmers in his district. If objection be raised to additional officers and salaries then why not have a farm advisor or county agent, or if these names are objectionable, call him something else, but have one in each county. He could attend to this work in addition to his other duties, and herein let me suggest that where tried, the farm advisor has proved the most beneficial and efficient agent of the people among all the officers in the county and costs the people at large the least.

It is reported that last year 60,000 hogs died of cholera in the state of Ohio during one outbreak, entailing a financial loss to the farmers of that state of approximately \$1,200,000. The legislature then made an appropriation to build a serum plant, up to that time, the largest in America. This was undoubtedly the part of wisdom, for we must resort to this treatment or to inspection and quarantine.

Who can say how many hogs died in Kansas from cholera and kindred diseases, and the financial loss to the farmers of this state? One million dollars or more, without a doubt. It should be

made the duty of the assessors to report each year the loss of all animals having died the preceding year, with the cause of death and approximate value of the loss, so that it might be brought more forcibly to the attention of our people and thus force prevention of these awful losses.

I noticed recently that Kansas is now erecting, at our Agricultural College, the largest serum plant in the world. It is to be hoped this report is true, for all serum used should be made by or under the supervision of the state or federal government, and thus close the business of the irresponsible manufacturer, for it is reported there are really some of this kind.

In The County Gentleman of December 20, 1913, appeared the following:

"Use of serum in immunizing hogs to cholera has done more than simply to protect the farmers against losses from disease. It has made possible a new development in the hog-raising industry—the selling of stock hogs on the big markets, to be taken back to the farm for breeding and feeding purposes. Not long ago the Bureau of Animal Industry published an order providing that stock hogs could be sent back to the country providing they had been treated with serum and had been held twenty-one days. Previously all hogs received at the stock yards, no matter whether they were finished for the market or not, had to be slaughtered, as they were almost certain to be infected with germs of the dreaded cholera.

"The extent to which this trade has developed in recent months is shown by reports from the Kansas City stock yards, the biggest feeder market in the country. This is the only market that has done much with the new trade, but no doubt the other markets in the corn belt will get into line before long. During the latter part of October and the first half of November almost two thousand head of feeder hogs were shipped back to the country each week for breeding and feeding purposes.

"The rapid development of this new trade was one of the good results of

the drought that Kansas and her neighbors experienced last summer. Thin hogs were rushed to the markets, and a number of dealers, realizing there was going to be a great waste of good meat-making machinery, decided to try out the much-heralded serum on a large scale. Farmers were skeptical at first, but consented to help with the experiment if they were guaranteed against loss. The commission men came across with the guarantee and sold the hogs. There were no come-backs. Iowa, Missouri and Illinois hog feeders picked them up, Iowa getting the largest number.

"This is but one of many forces now being utilized to conserve the meat supply. So long as there is a good market for fat animals, and feed is available in near-by sections, it is uneconomic to sell thin or half-fattened animals for slaughter. As farmers lose their fear of stock yard hogs a big loss in potential meat will be averted. Drought will still cause a local loss, but its effect on the whole country will not be so noticeable."

This opens up new possibilities in the hog business. The farmer may grow hogs and, in case the grain crop is short for any reason in certain localities, the stock hogs may be handled through central markets in the same way cattle are now handled.

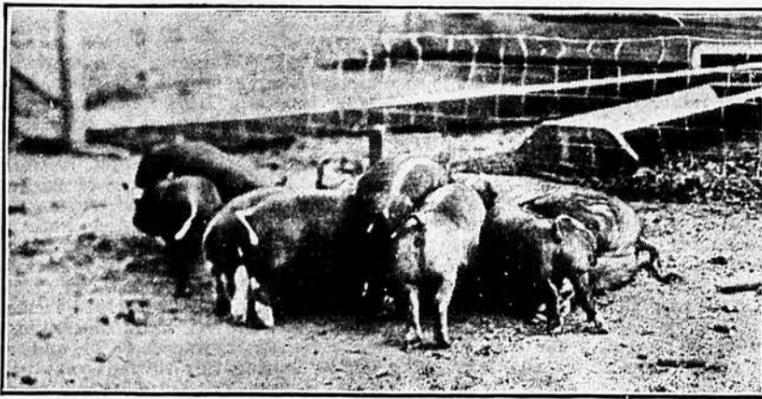
The day is not far distant—yes, it is at hand; we are in the dawning of the morning of a new day, when our cities, counties, states and nation are spending untold thousands in money to prevent disease, rather than require the people to make enormous sacrifices, financial and otherwise, to cure the disease after the person or animal is afflicted. Let the live stock raisers and the farmer be abreast of the times.

Let us be leaders among men, rather than followers. Much contagion of hog cholera might be avoided by killing the crows, the pigeons, and 90 per cent of the worthless dogs that infest the country. Increase the tax on the curs and protect the good dog that is useful and of great value to the farmer, but compel him to be kept at home on the farm, where he belongs, rather than trailing along the highway, where he may pick up, carry and spread the germs of this disease. Hog raisers, wake up to your interests. Let it cost what it may. Hog cholera may never be completely eradicated from our state or nation, but the constant financial drain should be reduced to the minimum as speedily as possible.

## Baby Beeves Make Cheap Gains.

The Iowa Experiment Station has recently reported an interesting experiment in the finishing of baby beef for market. Three groups of calves have been reported, each group having been fed for a period of 203 days. Corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal, oil meal, clover hay and corn silage have been the feeds used in connection with these experiments. The cost of gain per hundred pounds has ranged from \$6.04 to \$6.46. That gains could be made with 53 per cent corn at a cost of not to exceed 6½ cents a pound is certainly gratifying to the man feeding calves.

The cost of producing gains on two-year-old cattle under similar conditions will amount to 9, 10, or perhaps 11 cents per pound. It is easy to see why calves are so popular for feeding with men producing their own cattle. When wide margins prevail between the cost of the older cattle in stock condition and the same cattle in finished condition, it is easily possible to make more money feeding the mature cattle. This margin, however, is steadily narrowing, due to the scarcity of feeding cattle, and feeders must come more and more to depend upon growing their own cattle. For this reason the feeders of Kansas should be greatly interested in the investigational work which is under way at the Kansas Experiment Station concerning the costs of growing cattle under present conditions. The feeders who were present at the conclusion of last year's experiments found much to interest them, and the invitation is again extended this year to the cattle feeders to meet at the Kansas Experiment Station on the tenth of May to study at close range the work of the past season. The cattlemen of the state should make every effort possible to so arrange their work that they may be present at this time.



PIGS SUCH AS THESE FALL EASY VICTIMS TO HOG CHOLERA.—DURING CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SAFEST COURSE IS TO VACCINATE BEFORE DISEASE STARTS IN HERD.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

**A**MONG various causes that have led to the abandonment of land once cultivated there is no doubt that the greatest single cause has been the failure to utilize legume crops. Without rational use of legumes in a rotation, the depletion of nitrogen and the consequent falling off in productivity is certain to occur.

The above statement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with the use of legume crops in rotation methods of farming. It is rarely possible to keep up the supply of nitrogen from the humus derived from nonleguminous plants.

"There are 16 important leguminous field crops used in the United States, namely, red clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, alsike clover, crimson clover, white clover, soy beans, peanuts, Canada peas, hairy vetch, common vetch, velvet beans, Japan clover, sweet clover, bur clover, and beggar weed.

"In comparatively few cases does it happen that one of these legumes can be used in place of another," continues the statement. "Cases in which there is a choice are red clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, and sweet clover; cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, and Japan clover; crimson clover, hairy vetch, and bur clover; velvet beans and beggar weed. The department has been frequently asked by farmers, where there is a choice of legumes adapted to the same purpose, which one adds the most nitrogen to the soil.

"To some extent this is determined by the amount of nitrogen contained in the crop. Thus of 1,000 pounds of green plant cowpeas contain on the average 3.7 pounds; common vetch, 4.1 pounds; Canada peas, 4.3 pounds; Mammoth clover, 4.4 pounds; crimson clover, 4.6 pounds; velvet beans, 5.4 pounds; hairy vetch, 5.5 pounds; sweet clover, 5.8 pounds; alsike clover, 6 pounds; soy beans, 6.5 pounds; red clover, 6.8 pounds; alfalfa, 7.4 pounds; and bur clover, 8.5 pounds of nitrogen.

"Additional advantages considered more or less important in connection with green manuring are based on the root structure of the plant. Unquestionably, legumes with stout roots which penetrate the soil to considerable depths do have a somewhat similar effect to a subsoiler, and furthermore, put vegetable matter at depths which shallow-rooted plants can not reach.

"Investigations prove the high value of the common legume crops whether used in rotation or as green manure crops. Results obtained from their use are far more striking in poor soils than in rich soils. Perhaps the safest rule to apply where there is a choice of two legumes is to use the one which gives the largest total yield per acre, or if these are about equal, to use the one whose seed is cheapest.

"The plowing under of green manure crops as a regular operation is seldom carried on except in orchards. In this case there can be but little doubt that the operation is highly profitable. With field crops the plowing under of a green manure crop is seldom justifiable except in the case of very poor lands or at considerable intervals, because ordinarily it is far more profitable to utilize the crop for feed and then to return the manure to the soil."

### Dutch Belted Cattle.

An inquiry comes from J. A. M. of Reno County, Kansas, concerning the Dutch belted breed of cattle. This correspondent has heard something of this breed and desires to learn more as to their milk producing qualities and general adaptability to Kansas conditions. This breed of cattle originated in Holland prior to the seventeenth century. They have been controlled chiefly by the nobility of Holland. Their first introduction into the United States dates back to 1838. Several importations were made about that time. None have been brought to this country for at least 50 years.

In general adaptation they are very similar to the Holstein-Friesian. They are smaller in size, however, and it has been generally considered that they are not quite so vigorous and robust as Holsteins. It is distinctly a dairy breed, but the public records which have been made are not as good as the records made by Holsteins. The most outstanding characteristic of the breed is the white belt of color which encircles the animal. This may vary in width but is always present, even in grades.

It is probable that the distribution throughout this country has been largely due to the ornamental feature of having a herd so uniformly marked in such a striking manner.

From a utility standpoint it is questionable whether a Kansas dairy farmer would find it to his advantage to select this breed when there are such large numbers of the Holstein breed to select from. The organization promoting this breed in the United States is the Dutch Belted Cattle Association having its offices in New York City. For more detailed information concerning the breed, this organization should be addressed.

### Seeding Alfalfa in Cane Stubble.

One of our Riley County readers has just reported an experience he had in the spring seeding of alfalfa which may be useful to others similarly situated:

In the summer of 1911 we plowed some of our wheat ground as soon as wheat was stacked, and drilled cane and kafir seed at the rate of about eighty pounds per acre. The crop produced three tons per acre of dry hay. The ground is a sandy loam, some parts of it too sandy to be first class soil.

"This crop of cane and kafir was cut, one-half of it with a binder and being afraid that the bundles would mold, the last half was cut with the mower. The stubble left by the binder was knee high and the stubble of the mowed portion as high as we could cut it. Into this stubble the following spring we sowed broadcast about 20 pounds of alfalfa

a crop of millet might be secured after a crop of oats or wheat has been removed from the land. In this case it would be necessary to use some of the earlier varieties. A variety known as the Siberian millet requires perhaps the shortest period of time to reach maturity. The German millet is the latest of the fox-tail millets.

### Uncut Forage in Pit Silo.

The inquiry comes to us from J. H. N. of Texas, regarding the possibility of using uncut sorghum in the pit silo. This inquiry, of course, is the result of a desire or necessity to get along without the use of a silage cutter.

Silage has been made by the use of uncut fodder but there is bound to be more loss due to spoiling than where it is run through a cutter. It is impossible to pack the bundles tight enough to thoroughly exclude air.

We have had some opportunity to observe the practice of a Western Kansas farmer along the line of storing bundles of kafir in the silo without cutting. This farmer prepared a rectangular pit silo, and used a great deal of care in packing the bundles in place. When the pit was full of the green bundles, field-cured fodder was stacked on top. This gave greater pressure and eliminated part of the spoiling from the top.

As a general rule it would not be advisable to attempt to get along without a silage cutter. The same cutter can be used by several men and it does not require a very expensive outfit to fill

yond hope, but it may be held in check, to some extent, by destroying nests and young whenever opportunity affords, and by shooting and trapping the sparrows. Poisoning, also, has been used with some success, but the greatest care should be exercised to avoid killing useful species. Even in cold weather the wisdom of attempting to poison English sparrows is extremely doubtful. Among our winter birds which mingle with the English sparrows and which take grain when their customary food cannot be obtained are the chickadees, all of whose food is composed of insects when available; tree sparrows, whose food is 98 per cent weed seed; juncos or snow birds, which feed almost entirely upon weed seed and insects; and song sparrows which devour large numbers of beetles, caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects. It is probable, therefore, that an attempt to poison English sparrows will result in an economic loss. For further information see Farmers' Bulletin No. 383, Federal Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., "How to Destroy English Sparrows."

### Feeding Hogs for Market.

Our subscriber, C. L. B., of Mitchell County, has a bunch of stock hogs weighing from 150 to 175 pounds. These hogs have been raised on alfalfa and the question put up by our correspondent is whether these hogs should be shut up in a comparatively small pen or still allowed to have the run of the large alfalfa field while being finished for market. These hogs are undoubtedly in a splendid condition for laying on the fat necessary in finishing them for market. Hogs can not be given the final finish, however, without the use of considerable grain or concentrated feed.

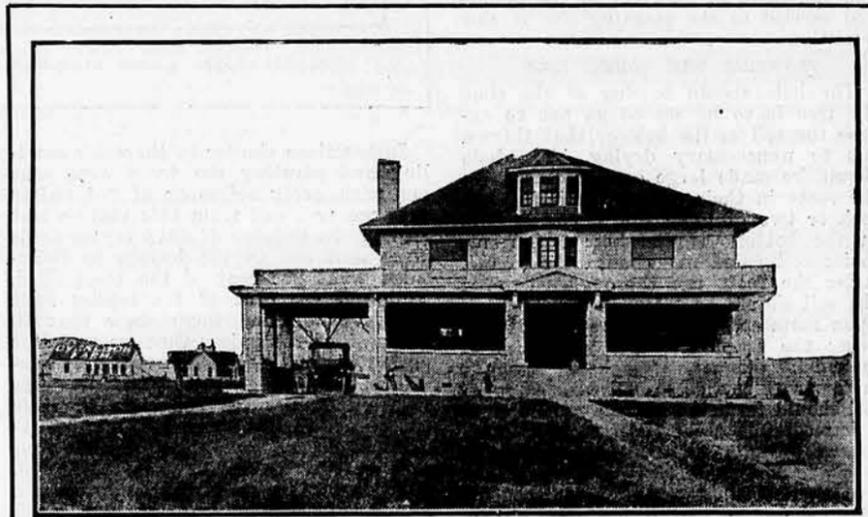
Our correspondent gives no information as to the concentrated feeds which may be available or the prices which will have to be paid for such feeds. Corn will undoubtedly be the foundation of the grain ration. In order to secure the most rapid and profitable gains the corn must be supplemented with feeds containing larger amounts of protein. A combination consisting of about six parts by weight of corn, three parts shorts and one part tankage or meat meal will give splendid results in the fattening pen. Usually it is not advisable to permit fattening hogs to range over too much pasture. They will eat some alfalfa after it starts, but will not consume large quantities while a heavy grain ration is being fed. We would suggest that our correspondent secure a copy of Bulletin No. 192 from the Kansas Experiment Station, entitled "Hog Feeding." He will find in this bulletin a very large amount of experimental data on this subject.

### Help in Irrigation.

The farmers of Western Kansas are tremendously interested in the possibilities of irrigation for even small tracts, for garden, orchard, alfalfa patches, etc. Then, of course, along the Arkansas and along some other streams there are possibilities of irrigation from reservoirs as well as by pumping. The Agricultural College at Manhattan has an expert irrigation engineer who will be glad to devote practically all his time to advising relative to irrigation problems, wells, pumps, plants, etc. The college also has another field man who has had many years' experience in practical field irrigation on his own farm, and who will be available for some visits in June and July to farms that have irrigating plants in operation. There will be no charge for any service other than traveling expenses, and this may be greatly reduced when circuits can be arranged for visiting several plants on the same trip. All correspondence about this should be addressed to the irrigation engineer, Mr. H. B. Walker, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

### Drainage Bulletin.

There are thousands of farms all through the eastern half of Kansas that could be made vastly more productive by carefully planned drainage. There are thousands of fields that will never grow alfalfa until they are drained. One season's alfalfa crops will pay the drainage cost. The Kansas Agricultural College has published a very complete and valuable bulletin on land drainage that will be sent free on request to the Dean of College Extension, Manhattan. Visits will be made by the drainage engineer, on the request of farmers.



THIS SPLENDID FARM HOME IS THAT OF H. C. JOHNS, CARTHAGE, MO.—KNOWN AS OVERLOOK FARM.—ITS LIVE STOCK SPECIALTY IS REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

seed per acre, with no preparation of the ground whatever, then disked it once, lightly, harrowed once over at right angles to disking and it made a perfect stand.

"Along one side of this cane stubble ground was a piece of fall plowed land which was sowed at the same time, disked and harrowed, but for some reason did not make a good stand. We believe it was due to high winds and sunshine injuring the young plants, as the spring of 1912 was not very favorable to the growth of young alfalfa."

### Two Crops of Millet in One Season.

An inquiry comes to us from J. L. S., one of our Rice County readers, concerning the growing of two crops of millet in one season. Millet is generally regarded as a catch crop. It can be seeded late in the season, when from any reason some earlier crop has been a failure. Some of the varieties of common millet mature in short order, and under favorable conditions it might easily be possible to grow two crops on the same field.

Millet has a reputation of being hard on the soil. It is a surface feeder and naturally has a tendency to utilize very fully the available plant food of the surface soil. For this reason a crop of a different character could more satisfactorily follow a crop of millet. It makes an excellent crop to precede a fall seeding of alfalfa since it can be removed early in the season and leaves the ground in a fine state of tilth for the preparation of an alfalfa seed bed.

Millet should never be sown in the spring until all danger of frost is past. It is even more susceptible to frost than corn. For a late crop, where there is need for extra forage of this character,

the pit silo. A much more powerful outfit is required where it is necessary to elevate the silage up over the top of a high silo above ground.

### Getting Rid of English Sparrows.

A KANSAS FARMER subscriber recently inquired as to how to get rid of the English sparrow, which has become such a pest in this country. This inquiry was referred to the Department of Zoology at the Agricultural College and Prof. J. E. Ackert of that department writes as follows in reply:

The English sparrow, which was introduced into America from Europe in 1850, has spread rapidly over the United States, where now, in thickly settled communities, it is looked upon as a nuisance. While its natural diet is seeds, it eats a great variety of other foods. Much of its annual fare consists of waste material from the streets, but in the fall and winter it consumes quantities of weed seeds, and in summer numerous insects. Some time ago the United States Biological Survey examined the stomachs of over 500 English sparrows. Insects were found in one-fourth of them. Forty-seven contained grasshoppers and other noxious insects, 50 contained beneficial insects and 31 contained insects of little or no economic importance. Recently this sparrow has been known to eat the alfalfa weevil, which threatens the alfalfa industry in Utah and neighboring states. But its voracity for wheat and oats, its defiling of buildings by nests and droppings, and its reduction in numbers of some of our most useful birds, such as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows and barn swallows make it an undesirable resident.

The extermination of it by man is be-



FIFTEEN-INCH RED CEDAR WITH ROOTS PUDDLED.—THE RIGHT SIZE FOR ORNAMENTAL OR WINDBREAK PLANTING.

**T**HE matter of handling and planting evergreens is not difficult if a few points are closely observed. In the first place it is necessary to fully appreciate the fact that they are trees that suffer on the slightest exposure of their roots to the air and that the roots must be protected from such exposure.

Another point to bear in mind is that the evergreens, regarding of their size, will be in full foliage at the time they are set, and that they should be protected to some extent against the winds and heat of the sun until their root system can be re-established and furnish food for the support of the tree. Aside from these two points, the trees are handled in exactly the same manner as the broadleaved trees.

The question that next arises in a person's mind is, how can the trees be handled without exposing their roots? This is not a difficult matter. The nurseryman who is growing and selling evergreens knows fully as well as any one that he must protect the roots from exposure and this is done by puddling them as soon as the trees are taken from the ground. This is accomplished by dipping the roots in a bucket or tub of clay and water mixed to the consistency of thick cream. When the roots are withdrawn from a bucket of such a mixture there is enough of the puddle adhering to them to make a protective covering for them, and on drying slightly this sets and protects them completely.

When packed by the nurseryman for shipment the roots are further protected by being packed either in moss or partly decayed leaves or straw, which is sufficiently moist to prevent the roots from becoming dry. If properly crated or wrapped in a bale, the air is practically excluded from the mass of roots and packing, and the trees can safely kept in this condition for ten days or two

**D**AY after day evidence accumulates pointing strongly to the advantages and in fact necessity of milk cows on the so-called dry farm. Be it understood that we designate the dry farm as applying to those farms located in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. We admit that there is an antipathy to the term "dry farming," and Kansans particularly do not care to hear it. Any name you choose which suits you better may be used in place of the term. We apply this term because the rainfall is light, the climate is dry, the evaporation is great, and the methods of dry farming are applicable to this section. That dry farming is a success when based on dairying is the opinion of H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, who writes in a recent issue of the Southwest Trail as follows:

"The average 320 acres in the dry farming districts of Eastern Colorado, farmed right, will return a cash income of \$1,500 a year besides all the farm

## Drying of Roots Sure Death to Evergreen—Protect While Handling by Puddling With A Mixture of Clay and Water

weeks, if kept out of the wind and sun.

When the trees leave the nursery the nurseryman is no longer responsible for their safety except to the extent that he is held responsible for their being properly and securely packed. The evergreen should always be shipped by express to avoid delay in transit. While in transit the transportation company is responsible for properly handling and protecting them from undue exposure. Upon reaching their destination the purchaser should feel under responsibility for their safe keeping. He should make it a point to see that they do not lie around the express office longer than is absolutely necessary. In taking them home he should be careful to shade and protect them from the wind in case it is a drying day, and they should be stored either in a cellar or some other cool place out of the sun and wind until a favorable day for planting. But under no circumstances should the bale or box be opened and the roots exposed until the trees are to be planted and then a bucket of puddle should be at hand and the roots at once set in the puddle and carried to the planting site in this condition.

### PLANTING THE YOUNG TREE.

The hole should be dug at the time the tree is to be set so as not to expose the soil in the hole or that thrown out to unnecessary drying. The hole should be made large enough to receive the roots in their natural position. An inch or two of loose soil should be left in the bottom of the hole and fresh, moist soil filled in about the roots. After the roots are thoroughly covered the soil should be tramped firmly down upon them so as to exclude the air and bring the fresh soil and the roots in immediate contact. After being tramped in this way two or three inches of loose soil should form the surface mulch.

Immediately after the tree is set two boards or shingles of sufficient length to shade and protect the newly planted tree should be driven into the ground. These should be to the south and southwest side of the tree and should be allowed to remain in this location for at least a month or six weeks until the tree is fully established in its new site and is able to withstand the direct exposure of the sun and wind.

### WATER AT PLANTING INJURIOUS.

If the soil is in anything like reasonable condition for tree planting there is no need of watering the trees at the time it is set. Usually watering at such a time is very injurious instead of being useful. Nor is it desirable to water the tree later in the season unless there is danger of it suffering from droughty conditions. But the ground about the tree should be kept in a loose condition by spading and hoeing so as to maintain a soil mulch and prevent the ground from baking or growing up to weeds.

## Cow Foundation of Dry Farming Success

products a large family can use. The dairy cow is the one never-failing cash producer of the plains, and a well-selected one will return \$75 and upward a year when fed silage and dry forage, made from dry land crops that never fail. The skim milk fed with milo or kafir makes hog raising profitable. A well-selected well-cared-for hen will return \$2 a year on dry land feeds and the dry land farmer who will can keep 200 to 400 laying hens. Wheat is a good cash crop in wet years and Mexican beans in dry years. A windmill will irrigate an acre or more that will furnish more vegetables and fruit than a large family can use, and the water will make flowers, trees, and a lawn grow.

"The cow is the foundation of money-making on the dry land farm. Where there are cows there is a prosperous home. A cow of strong dairy type,

# EVERGREENS



TRANSPLANTING LARGE EVERGREENS.—FROZEN EARTH PROTECTS ROOTS.

Instructions similar to these for handling and planting the trees were sent out with every shipment of red cedars that we sent out from this station last spring. In October of 1912 report cards were sent out to the buyers to determine what per cent of the trees lived. Fully 90 per cent of the replies have been received and these show that 70 per cent of the cedars that we sold last spring were then in a living, thrifty condition; 42 per cent of our customers reported 90 per cent or more of their trees in a thrifty condition, and 15 individual customers reported 100 per cent of their trees living. Although 1912 was not what could be considered a favorable season, I doubt very much if this record can be duplicated.

### SIZE OF TREE FOR PLANTING.

The size of evergreen trees to plant will be determined largely upon the character of the planting. For extensive planting, trees ranging from ten to eighteen inches in height are the most desirable for two reasons: First, that they are cheaper than the larger trees and, second, that they can be planted with a much less expense. The proper time for planting trees of this size is early in the spring, the exact time will vary more or less with the season, but evergreens, like broadleaved trees should be planted before the growth starts. This will be sometime between March 25 and April 10 or 14, in this state.

For ornamental planting, larger sized trees may be used and the size will be determined entirely by the amount that

the planter is willing to spend for a tree. Trees over three feet in height can be safely transplanted only when a ball of earth can be moved with the tree. This makes the planting operation expensive, especially if the trees are to be shipped. The freight charges are then a considerable item. During the past month the Horticultural Department of the Kansas Agricultural College has transplanted a number of evergreens. Some of these are fully four inches in diameter and twenty feet in height. In transplanting these trees, a ball of earth fully three and one-half feet in diameter and two and one-half feet in depth, weighing fully a ton, was moved with each tree. This character of planting must be done when the ground is frozen so that the soil will not break away from the roots. The holes in which these trees were planted were dug some weeks before hand when the ground was not frozen, and the soil thrown out was protected from freezing so as to be in condition to fill in about the tree when it was set. Transplanting trees of this size with so great a weight of earth on their roots is not an easy matter. They are difficult to handle and it is often difficult to succeed in getting the trees set straight. Larger trees than these can be handled in a similar manner with derricks and the necessary horse power to move them. The only factor limiting the transplanting of any tree, whether conifer or broadleaved, is the necessary equipment and the expense of the operation.

ing he should take twenty. Don't think of dry land farming without thinking of dairy cows. Don't plan to go on a dry land farm without planning to take a herd of dairy cows with you. Don't attempt to make a living on a dry land farm except from a herd of good dairy cows. Every other way is too uncertain.

"There is plenty of wind in a dry farming country, and a windmill will pump the water needed for the house and stock and a surplus sufficient to irrigate from one to two acres. One acre of irrigated land will furnish more vegetables than a large family can use and an ample supply of rhubarb, asparagus, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, and early cherries. The rest of the water can be used on a lawn and shade trees. The cows will furnish a good cash income and the windmill will supply the water to make a comfortable and attractive home."

either grade or pure-bred, fed a properly balanced ration of home-grown dry land feeds, will return \$75 a year from the sale of the butter fat in her cream. Creameries in the Southwest pay the farmers cash on delivery for each shipment of cream, so that a good dairy herd returns a cash income two or three times a week the year 'round and year after year whether the season be wet or dry.

"The skim milk can be fed to calves which can be fattened on milo and silage and marketed at a high price as 'baby beef' when 14 months old, or the skim milk can be fed to hogs with milo or kafir and the best of pork produced. A part of the skim milk can be fed at a good profit to laying hens.

"The man who goes on to a dry land farm should take at least ten good dairy cows with him; if he understands dairy-

# FARM ITEMS

## Don't Stuff the Brood Sow.

Over-feeding of the brood sow at farrowing time is one of the principal causes for the loss of pigs at this time of year. There is always a temptation to feed the brood sow too much grain and especially at farrowing time. The brood sow should not be thin at this time, but if so carelessly fed as to be fat and lazy the result will be far from satisfactory. An abundance of alfalfa or clover hay is almost indispensable in order to have best results with the brood sow.

## Demand for Pure-Bred Stock.

The breeders of pure-bred live stock should feel greatly encouraged as a result of some of the larger sales of pure-bred live stock which have taken place the past winter. The great increase in the number of silos over the state means the possibility of providing feed for a much larger amount of live stock than under the conditions prevailing before the introduction of the silo, and that fact should stimulate pure-bred live stock business.

The great interest taken in better horses is evidenced by the high prices farmers were willing to pay for the pure-bred Percheron mares at the recent sale held by J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kansas, and the sale of Lee Bros., which was held earlier in the winter. The average of \$461 for 31 mares indicates a good, healthy demand for high class draft horses. At a recent Hereford sale an average of \$610 was made. From all appearances the adversities of the season of 1911 have had a good effect in arousing interest in the live stock business. All indications are that the present year will be a most excellent one for the breeders of pure-bred stock.

## Early Pasture Crops.

An inquiry comes from I. M. S., a Pratt County correspondent, regarding the sowing of cane and kafir for pasture the coming season. This correspondent is very short on pasture and wants to sow something that his milk cows and mares with colts can be pastured on. Neither one of these crops can be used for early spring pasture. Later in the season when the weather is warm, sorghum can be used very satisfactorily as a pasture crop. With temporary pastures of this kind the best results will always be secured where it is possible to have two separate fields. Where only one enclosure is available the stock soon graze the crop down close and it has no chance to grow and make additional forage. The same area handled in two separate enclosures will supply a much larger amount of feed since the animals can be shifted from one lot to the other. The lot left vacant then has the opportunity to produce a good growth and in turn may be pastured down again.

For early pasture some of the cereals give better results. Oats are very commonly used as an early pasture. The winter cereals, as wheat or rye, may be sown early in the spring and give very satisfactory results as early spring pasture crops.

## Increasing Cattle Production.

We are hearing a great deal about the shortage of cattle in the country, and all kinds of schemes for remedying the shortage are proposed. I believe there is but one remedy and that is a price for cattle that will give the farmer a profit on their production. This country used to be full of cattle and the reason we quit raising them was because we could not raise cattle and support our families. We could do it raising grain and so our herds of cattle were disposed of except a few milk cows. These have been paying small profits where well managed.

I doubt if the high price of land will prevent cattle raising if a steady and reliable market is had and there is not too much spread in price between cows and steers. Of course we can not raise cattle at two to four cents per pound off grass as we used to do but it did not pay then, and it will not now. Many farmers will put up sheds and provide water and be prepared to raise cattle if they can be sure that there is anything in it for them. It costs money to put up silos and provide a water supply in all kinds of weather; but the farmer is ready to do it and can be depended upon to grow all the cattle that will be needed.

It will take some time, however, to do it, as cows are scarce. Too many farmers have worked hard all winter to prepare cattle for slaughter only to find that they, as well as the cattle, were

slaughtered. It would be foolish for farmers to rush headlong into the cattle business on the theory that the shortage has come to stay and that present high prices are going to stay.

It must be remembered that there is a limit to what the consumer can pay, as well as a point below which the cattle raiser cannot and will not go. No farmer is going to sell a calf for slaughter if there is more money in keeping it until it is grown. Alfalfa and the silo will help to cheapen production and the farmer must make use of every means to cheapen production if he expects to make any money.—N. S. HAZEN, Nemaha County.

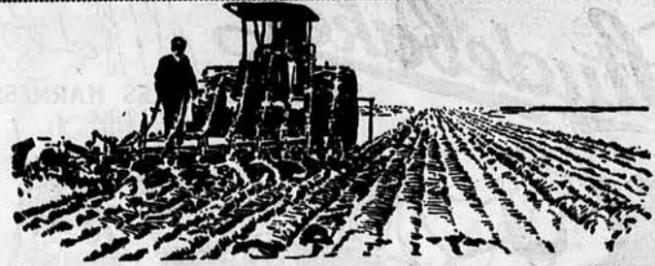
## Pear Trees Fail to Bear.

Our subscriber, C. T., of Morris County, writes us that he has a number of good sized pear trees about 20 years old that fail to produce fruit, although they blossom heavily every year. Only a few scattering pears seem to set and hang on the trees until ripe.

Albert Dickens, Professor of Horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural College, furnishes the following suggestions in reply to this inquiry:

A good many varieties of pears have proved to be self sterile. They require the pollen of some other variety in order to produce fruit. Some varieties in different locations vary somewhat in this respect. The Kieffer pear has been reported in some localities as failing to bear, while in other localities planted alone, has seemed to set a fair crop of fruit. The presence of bees is always favorable, and if there are other trees within a reasonable distance, the bees are likely to pollinize both varieties. By examining the last of the fruit that falls off and noting whether or not the seeds are developed, your subscriber can make an estimate as to whether or not this is the cause. I would suggest setting dwarf plants of Duchess, Garber and Seckel near these as they would bloom sooner than standard trees. Top working some of these varieties into the tops of some of these trees might be advisable.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ KANSAS Farmer's Classified Advertising page. It is filled with bargains every week.



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Rainfalls are precious. Fast, deep plowing saves the moisture. Deep plowing, at the right time, means bigger crops and bigger profits.



works all day—and all night too, if necessary, without tiring. It burns kerosene or distillate under all loads, and at any altitude or temperature. When it isn't plowing it makes money and saves labor, pumping and at other belt work.

The OilPull is oil-cooled—no deposits in radiators or cylinders—strong frame—just right for the dry-farming country.

The OilPull has proved out—It does the work better, quicker and cheaper, and at just the right time.

Three sizes—15-30, 25-45, 30-60 horse power.

Back of the OilPull is Rumely service, 49 branches, 11,000 dealers—repairs and supplies always on hand. Ask for catalog No. 353.

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This book of Victor Records costs us more than \$100,000 every year, but we will gladly give you a copy free. Ask any Victor dealer, or write to us.

**Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.**  
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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month.



### Studebaker wagon in five runaways—and still working

Mr. Andrew Kittleson, of Litchfield, Minn., bought a Studebaker Wagon in 1869. He is proud of his Studebaker, and his letter describing its long life of usefulness is so interesting that it would be difficult to write a better advertisement. Here is Mr. Kittleson's letter:

"I bought my Studebaker in November, 1869, at Litchfield from Flynn Brothers, and it has been continually used on my farm ever since. This wagon has given me perfect satisfaction. Never was there a lighter running wagon and it has been of no expense to me. It has hauled thousands of bushels of grain to market, over mighty poor roads.

"My Studebaker has been through five runaways. On one occasion the team ran half a mile and into some oak trees where horses and wagon hung until help came. Another time my team ran into a stone pile. One horse was killed but the wagon was uninjured. It seems to stand all it can get.

"When I built my home I loaded 5000 pounds of sand into my Studebaker. The carpenters were surprised that the wagon could stand such a big load. I am using this wagon at the present time and expect to use it for many years to come."

#### A 45 YEAR TEST IS PROOF ENOUGH

Don't let anyone sell you a farm wagon, at any price, with the claim that it is just as good as a Studebaker.

You can buy Studebaker Buggies and Harness that will give the same satisfaction.

**STUDEBAKER** South Bend, Ind.  
 NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER  
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**Studebakers last a lifetime**

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Every ingredient is the best for its purpose. We mine our own lead and zinc; we make our own linseed oil. Our perfect machinery does the grinding and mixing with uniform precision. SWP covers readily—it lasts.

There is a specially made Sherwin-Williams product for every surface about your farm buildings, and your house. Whether it's to brighten up a chair or table or to ward off rust and decay from your machinery or tools, our booklet, "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm," tells you the right product and the right way to use it. We mail it free. Best Dealers Everywhere. Address All Inquiries to

The Sherwin-Williams Company  
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## Laying Tile For Sub-Irrigation

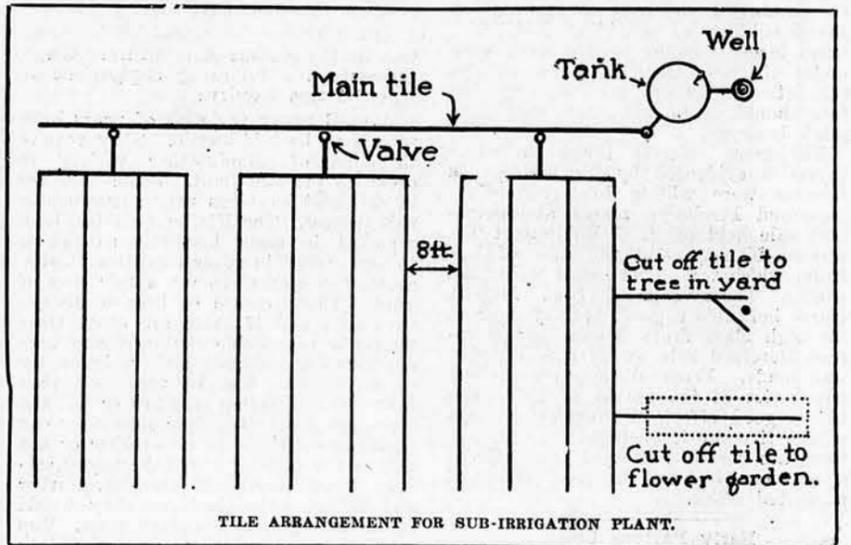
By A. L. Carlton, Cheyenne County

IN a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER we discussed the subject of sub-irrigation from the standpoint of the different methods of getting the water into the sub-surface of the soil, but said very little concerning the result of sub-irrigation or the arrangements of the sub-tile in distributing the water. In this article we wish to deal with these two subjects.

The arrangement of the tile are indicated by drawings submitted herewith. In planning for the irrigation of a large tract it would be necessary to increase only the diameter of the mains, leaving the distributing tiles and the arrangement the same as for smaller tracts. In the accompanying illustration the tiles

The results obtained by sub-irrigation are satisfactory from every standpoint. First of all, the putting of the water into the sub-surface does not bake or harden the ground, but has a tendency, as it filters up thru the soil, to leave it loose and open, allowing a constant free growth of vegetation.

With surface irrigation it is necessary to use the water only when the sun is not shining brightly or late in the evening. This causes a great deal of loss in that many times the windmill is standing still when it should be running, and with the sub-irrigation plan can be kept going both day and night. It requires no attention other than the putting of the hose from the pump into



are represented as being laid eight feet apart in sections of three connected tiles, these in turn being connected to the main with an eight foot section of tile and a cut-off valve. In this way the water can be given to the various kinds of vegetation at the time it is needed. For example, in the cultivation of such vegetables as lettuce, radishes and peas, plenty of water is required early in the season, while tomatoes do not need the water until later on. It will readily be seen that if the whole tract was connected in its sub-irrigation system in giving the lettuce and radishes water, one would of necessity water also the tomatoes, while with the plan illustrated, a part or the whole of the tract can be irrigated as the operator desires.

the distributing end of the sub-tile system, putting the mill in gear and letting the wind do the rest. No matter if the day is hot, no injury is ever done the plant, as the water is given to the root and not the top.

In the matter of water consumption only about one-seventh as much water is required for sub as for surface irrigation. In the growth of the plants the best and most immediate results are observed. In the sub-irrigated garden and orchard in our community a growth of four feet was obtained on several different kinds of trees. It was found that one row of beans, 125 feet long, furnished sufficient beans for two averaged families, and the other garden products in similar quantities.

## Social Center Does Good to a Community

By W. J. Trimble, Professor of History and Social Science, North Dakota Agricultural College

THE real social center provides for relaxation and amusement.

Beyond a doubt young people need some fun—and they will have it. It is better that this fun be had under community leadership than that it be sought in the pool halls and "joints" of the towns. The social center provides opportunity for healthful and well directed fun. There are rooms for games and for social gatherings—in some places for neighborhood dances. There are playgrounds and equipment for athletic sports—baseball, tennis, etc. Our average country boy or girl is sturdy and strong, but in many cases clumsy. Athletics bring alertness, poise, agility.

Older people also need some fun. That is the way to keep from being old. The social center should have a young atmosphere. There is a good deal of strain in raising and saving crops, and we need some way of throwing it off. A place where we can resort for a game of some sort or for a quiet chat will help to avoid heart disease and lengthen life.

The social center will provide for means of more serious relaxation and for instruction. It will give a place for lectures, debates, etc., and for seeing one of the greatest educational features in our modern world—moving pictures. Moreover, it is the natural place of meeting for the clubs, the Grange, and other organizations which are transforming country life.

The social center ought to help better community business methods. In particular it should help towards com-

munity methods of marketing crops. At present a whole lot of us market our crops in a haphazard manner. The individual has little show today in dealing with organized business. If he sells in less than carload lots, he takes what the other man wants to give; if he alone tries to ship a carload, he often gets plucked. Back of the individual should be an organized community—a community which may have its paid business secretary at the social center.

A social center, in fact, helps to make a community. A number of people living in the same neighborhood do not necessarily form a community. They may have, and often do have, so much of jealousy, bitterness, and downright hatred as to make community feeling and action impossible.

The social center is the get-together-place where people learn the greatest art of our modern world—how rightly to live and work as citizens of a community.

To fill cracks in plaster, mix plaster of paris with vinegar instead of water, and it will not set for twenty or thirty minutes. Push it into the cracks and smooth off evenly with a table knife if you haven't a spatula or putty knife.

#### Silos.

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

# ROAD MAKING BY MAIL

*Agricultural College Offers Correspondence Course for Instruction of Those in Charge of Road Building*

By LUCILE BERRY

None dares to say that paying taxes is a particularly hilarious privilege. Even Shakespeare or George Fitch would have to draw upon an untouched reserve lot of imagination before he could picture a character caving down to the tax collector with his duets. The fact that tax paying is a serious, solemn affair makes this recent statement of Governor Hodges peculiarly interesting:

"We spend about 5 million dollars a year on roads and bridges in Kansas, and at least 80 per cent of this vast sum is wasted. What we must have is

ing; the uses of reinforcement and the computation of quantities; methods of construction of concrete sidewalks, floors, foundations, driveways, tanks, cisterns, and posts.

Particular attention is paid to country roads in the course called "Roads and Pavements." Earth and gravel roads and all types of improved roads and pavements are studied.

An engineering course that is offered deals with the fundamental principles to be observed in bridge building and other structural engineering. Another group of studies comes in the group called



WHAT WE MUST HAVE IS EDUCATED ROAD BUILDERS—SO SAYS GEORGE H. HODGES, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

educated road builders, and then more builders to be educated. We have no fixed plan, and without some definite purpose, without a standardization, without a 'know how' system, no permanent roads can or will be built."

The Kansas Agricultural College is doing some noteworthy work toward the education of the public men who are responsible for road making in counties and townships of Kansas. It is offering to them at a cost almost negligible, correspondence courses in road construction. Perhaps the greatest waste in funds has been caused by the hiring of honest but totally inefficient road overseers. The clerk, trustee, and treasurer of the townships make up the highway commissions that hire the road overseers. It is easy to see that men who are trained to be good clerks and trustees are, almost without exception, men who know nothing of highway construction. The correspondence courses which the college is offering are planned to give these men the training which will enable them intelligently to select their workers and superintend the construction of roads wisely.

"The day of the expert in road work is coming," says J. H. Miller, dean of extension work at the Agricultural College. "Every county could well afford to hire an expert road maker and keep him busy at the roads the year around. The average road overseer now does not get enough pay to make it worth his while. A well paid overseer would take the same sort of pride in his stretch of road that a section man takes in his piece of roadbed."

Kansas is the only state offering highway construction courses by mail. One of the courses is a general study of road building. It takes up roads of all sorts—earth, sand-clay, oiled, gravel, macadam, concrete and brick. Study is made of concrete bridges and culverts, road location, drainage, and grading. One may learn what the college has to teach about the laying out of natural road locations, limiting grades, maximum grades, and surface drainage. Side ditches, under drainage, time to grade, machinery, road dragging, building material, and cost of building are considered in this course.

The course in concrete construction gives assistance to road officers. The subject deals with the selection of materials and tools, proper proportions, methods of mixing, placing, and form-

"Strength of Materials." It is designed to teach this work to practical men, and to enable them to obtain a knowledge of a subject of much value in contracting and in structural engineering.

A course in plane surveying is offered for the benefit of county engineers and surveyors and others with like interests. It includes the working out of a number of problems with instruments.

General work in mathematics and drawing, needed in surveying and road building, with practical applications, is given by mail. John C. Werner is the director of the correspondence department, and the courses were prepared in the office of W. S. Gearhart, state engineer. The Agricultural College now offers more than 100 courses by correspondence.

### Adulterate Sweet Clover With Alfalfa.

"A short time ago when sweet clover was thought to be a weed, we had to examine alfalfa seed very carefully to make sure that it was not adulterated with sweet clover," writes Professor Roberts of the Kansas Agricultural College. "Now that the sweet clover sells for about twice as much as alfalfa seed, we have to watch for sweet clover adulterated with alfalfa."

A few days ago a Kansas seedsman sent a sample of sweet clover seed that he was afraid was not all right. He bought it from a farmer, he said. A test showed that 67 per cent of the supposed sweet clover was alfalfa.

"There is very little willful adulteration of seed in Kansas at the present time," continued Professor Roberts. "A few years ago there was a good deal of this sort of dishonesty. This change probably is due partly to the agitation we have made for a seed law and partly to publicity that has been given dishonest seed merchants."

The weed seeds commonly found with alfalfa seed are dodder, Russian thistle, pig weed, and fox tail. There is less dodder in the alfalfa seed this year than last year. The samples from the western part of the state often have more or less Russian thistle seed in them.

Some alfalfa seed 18 years old was sent here to be tested, a short time ago. Thirty-four per cent of it germinated. This 18-year-old seed had more black bindweed seed mixed with it than the testers in the botany department had seen for a long time. Usually very little black bindweed seed is seen any more.

**Are You Holding Your Engine Back?**

Are you letting it give the service it will when you supply perfect ignition—a strong, hot spark every time it's needed? Most engine troubles are ignition troubles due to poor equipment. You will never be troubled by them if you insist that the maker of the engine you buy equip it with a Wizard Magneto. It is so simple in construction there is nothing to get out of order. It is so strong and rigid it will last as long as the engine. And it's waterproof. If you want the best service from the engine you buy, don't accept it without a Wizard. There's a Wizard for every engine. Every one is guaranteed.

If you own an oil or gas engine now, a Wizard will cut out many of the troubles that reduce its value to you. Write us. We'll supply you if your dealer cannot. Ask your dealer to write us for details. Let us send you

**"The Happy Engine Owner"—Our Free Book** which explains fully about ignition and shows also how to remedy or prevent most engine troubles.

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50,000 Wizard used on such engines as:

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**Is Your Disc Harrow Flexible? Has It Spring Pressure?**

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

**Is It a John Deere Disc Harrow?**

The John Deere Model "B" is the only flexible spring pressure disc harrow on the market. It is flexible because each gang works independently of the other. Only that part passing over an obstruction is raised out of the ground. Each gang can be angled so that in hillside work or in overlapping there is no tendency of harrow to crowd towards the bottom. Its patented third lever with powerful pressure spring enables you to give the desired pressure on inner ends of gangs to either cut out dead furrows or cultivate overridges without burying harrow in the center. Frame and stub pole steel, riveted; pivoted tongue truck, high grade, keen cutting steel discs with hard maple bearings and scrapers that are independently adjustable, removable and replaceable make the Model "B" the most efficient disc harrow.

Use a Model "B" both before and after plowing. Write us for free booklet "Bigger Crops from Better Seed-Beds". It tells you why. Ask for package No. F 13

**Ask John Deere, Moline, Illinois**

**AVERAGE 17c A POUND FOR YOUR HOGS**

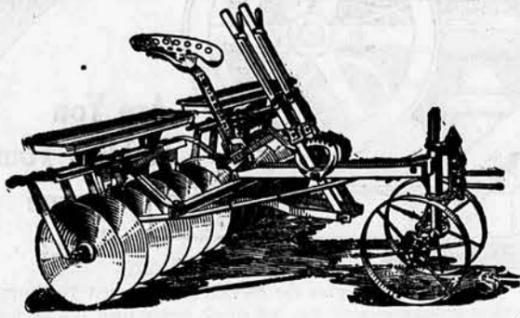
Butcher your hogs, cure your meat with Wright's Ham Pickle and smoke it with Wright's Condensed Smoke. Sell meat by parcel post to city people.

**Let Uncle Sam Be Your Errand Boy.**

Wright's Ham Pickle, a scientific combination of meat curing materials all recommended by Dept. of Agriculture. A \$1 box cures a barrel of meat. Wright's Condensed Smoke, a liquid made from hickory wood, for smoking all meats. A 75c bottle smokes a barrel of meat. Send names of five neighbors who cure meat for Free Sample and Book.

The E. H. Wright Co., Ltd. 832 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri.

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**T** HIS year ten disk harrows will be sold where one was sold five years ago. Why? Because so many farmers have learned that the proper use of a disk harrow is the best guarantee of a successful crop.

Proper use of a disk harrow means the purchase of an I H C disk harrow because they are the ones built to do the best work. The frames are strong, to stand the strain of following the binder or of slicing meadows. The set levers keep the gangs to their work at even depth. The bearings are the most durable that can be put on a disk harrow.

The full line includes disk, peg tooth, and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators. See this line before you buy. We send catalogues on request.

"The Disk Harrow," a book which illustrates and explains the proper preparation of a seed bed, and gives examples of the value of disking—32 pages of valuable information—is yours for four cents to cover postage and packing.

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## The Old Reliable Peter Schuttler is the Easiest Running Wagon

It is built in the honest old-time way, by expert wagon builders—in the World's Greatest Wagon Factory. That's why it stands the wear without repair, and gives greater service and satisfaction than any other. Your horses can do more work with a Peter Schuttler Wagon—because it runs so much lighter.

**Peter Schuttler Roller Bearing Wagons**  
 run 1/3 easier by reducing friction on the bearings. A Big Improvement.

**Peter Schuttler Company, Chicago**

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The cold, wet ground becomes like a carpet of wool and rubber to the man who wears "Ball-Band" Boots or Arctics. "Ball-Band" Footwear gives long wear and stands up under rough service. It is made for the man who wants the best rubber footwear he can get. Boots in knee, storm king, sporting and hip lengths.



The cost of rubber footwear never worries the man who is careful to get "Ball-Band." That Red Ball on the knee of your boot or the sole of your arctic means that the men who made it were building up to a standard, not down to a price.

Over 45,000 dealers sell "Ball-Band." A Red Ball in the window is the sign of a "Ball-Band" store. Look for it. Buy your rubber footwear where you find it. If your dealer can't supply, write us.

**Write for Free Illustrated Booklet**

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 "The House That Pays Millions for Quality"



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

# THE FARM



The Kansas Bankers' Association will not this year import kafir seed for distribution throughout Kansas in accordance with the proposed plan heretofore described in KANSAS FARMER. This conclusion was reached through the fact that the seed of white kafir could not be obtained promptly from the interior of Africa and in which section the conditions of growth are about such as Kansas experienced in 1913. The association, however, learned that the seed of red kafir could be obtained from this section. This decision was reached from the standpoint of the kafir grain market situation. Such markets as have been developed in the United States for the sale of the grain of kafir have been for the white grain. The trade has been educated to this color, and it was regarded as disastrous to undertake to grow a variety of kafir with which the trade is not familiar and regarding which it would of necessity have been necessary to educate the trade. It must be kept in mind that a considerable market in this country, as well as in foreign countries, has been established for kafir. This market will be extended just as rapidly as reliable supplies can each year be depended upon. In other words, the market for the grain of kafir will be expanded as the yield is increased. It must be kept in mind, too, that the fullest use of kafir will not for a considerable number of years be enjoyed by the farmers of the western half of the state until they have learned of the market value of kafir and have begun to grow it as a money crop as well as a feed crop. The most money will be made from kafir, as from corn, by feeding it on the farm. Not until the live stock population of the western counties has been increased to the point that it will consume all the kafir grown, will the kafir-growing farmer be able to realize the greatest profit thereon. In the meantime he can well afford to grow kafir for grain, disposing of it on the markets for cash, as he has heretofore done with corn. Since the marketing of kafir in a commercial way is a phase of kafir growing to be still further developed, it is the part of wisdom to grow the varieties of kafir for which there is already a market demand and fortunately which varieties are those best adapted to the surest success in the kafir-growing sections. The Bankers' Association could have obtained seed of black-hulled kafir from India, but investigation of conditions under which kafir is there grown justified the conclusion that the use of such seed in Kansas would not prove successful. That section of India from which the seed could have been obtained is one of heavy rainfall and of moderate temperatures, and the kafir grown there is not subjected to the adversities to which it would be in this state. The association, however, will not abandon its kafir plans, but has already begun to set its stakes for the importation of the right sort of seed produced under the necessary conditions and which plans it is expected will be successful and the seed will be had in ample time for distribution in 1915.

Having begun our talk in this column this week on the subject of kafir, we see no reason why that subject should not be continued through the space allotted. We are sure that there is no subject which the farmers of Kansas can better afford to give attention than that of determining the extent to which they can profitably grow kafir. The Eastern Kansas farmer can, in our judgment, afford to depend on it for his principal grain and forage feed. The experiences of the past twenty years are that kafir is much more certain of the production of feed than is corn. This is especially true of those years not especially favorable to corn. The grain of kafir is in practical usage the equal of corn as a feed, and the forage is not only equal in quality, but a larger tonnage per acre is produced almost without regard as to the kind of season. It is well known that in the most favorable corn years kafir in the production of grain is near the equal of corn, and in such years the forage tonnage far exceeds that of corn. In the less favorable corn year the bushel yield of grain

and of forage alike exceeds corn. If it is more live stock that will make farming more profitable, then it is certain that we must have the most sure feed supply. Kafir for the uplands of Kansas, which in the year 1912 failed to produce more than 25 bushels of corn per acre, will be found all around more profitable than corn. The belief held years ago, and which is still held by an occasional farmer, that kafir and cane are hard on the land, is not well founded. It has been determined that it requires no more plant food to produce a pound of dry matter in the grain and forage of kafir than it does in the case of corn. The sorghums are economical users of moisture. They possess the qualities of dry weather resistance and their early maturity, in the case of pure strains, enables them to evade the dry weather of the latter part of our usual growing season. The sorghums grow longer than does corn. The sorghums remain green until frost. In so doing they draw from the soil more moisture than does corn, which when ripened does not remain green. The extra draft of moisture made on the soils by the kafir leaves the soil drier than does corn, and this is a condition which is responsible for the ground following the sorghums plowing up dry and lumpy and is the reason that wheat drilled into kafir stubble in the fall does not start off well unless the fall rains have been abundant. The fall plowing of fields after the sorghums have been removed, giving the ground a chance to take up the winter's precipitation and the elements to exercise their functions thereupon, places the ground, growing sorghums in fine condition for spring crops, provided, of course, the winter has been normally wet. There is no valid excuse for failing to grow sufficient sorghums to supply the necessary and most certain feed for the live stock. Land is made to use. It is farmed for a crop. Unless it is made to produce those crops which are most useful to the man who farms it, there is little object in owning land and much less in farming it.

The feeding practice of the last few years has thoroughly established kafir and cane as good crops for the silo. This, because they are most certain of production and because the tonnage of forage per acre is large. They should be planted in rows in order to facilitate harvesting for the silo. Such planting permits the use of a corn binder, and this implement is the most handy and economical in getting the plant in condition for the silo. Such acreage as is planted for silage should not be planted as thin as if a grain crop were desired. The heavy seeding of kafir for silage does not appear advantageous. It is believed that the stalk of kafir is more valuable for silage than an equal weight of corn stalk, and this difference in the stalk offsets some of the difference on account of the grain. Planting in rows will permit cultivation which will force the crop along and so make it all the more certain of a satisfactory forage tonnage. However, it is doubtful if in a favorable year the row planting would yield as many tons of forage as drilling or broadcasting, and with the use of more seed per acre, but row planting in an unfavorable season will produce the more certain crop and the larger tonnage. A great number of farmers are planting cowpeas with kafir for silage, and this a practice to be encouraged. The cowpeas add protein to the silage and accomplish the same results as the feeding of alfalfa hay with the silage. It has been believed for years that the cowpeas should be planted a month or six weeks following the kafir. Several readers have written KANSAS FARMER, and whose letters have been printed, stating that they plant the cowpeas at the same time the kafir is planted. The experience of such readers is reported by them as being satisfactory. The sorghums for silage or for dry feed, or kafir and milo for grain, should be as well planted as corn. That is, the crop should be given equal chance from the standpoint of ground preparation and cultivation as is given corn. General farm practice, however, throughout Kansas has not in the past given the sorghums this opportunity. In Western Kansas sorghum yields are most cer-

tain as a result of fall listing and the working of the lister rows down with cultivator or disk in the early spring. The crop is then listed, splitting the ridges. We have reports of good yields of forage and even of grain, of both cane and milo, in the western third of the state last year as a result of such methods. While moisture is not a limiting factor farther east to the same extent that it is west, nevertheless the more moisture the ground can be made to absorb and the better it is conserved, the more there will be for the growing crop even in regions of liberal precipitation.

We have the past few weeks had much to say regarding the desirability of suitable seed for corn planting. The same remarks apply to the securing of good seed for kafir as well as cane and milo. The home-grown seed of these is generally showing low germination and the planter should know what proportion of the seed he is planting will grow and govern the rate of planting accordingly. The late maturity of these seeds generally in Kansas last season and barely escaping frost, is responsible, largely, for the low germination. Seed of the 1912 crop is likely to have been binned and heated, thus affecting the germination, so it is necessary if satisfactory stands are to be had this spring, that careful attention be given to the growing ability of the seed. Get the seed from the earliest maturing fields you know and from those which gave the best yields, and if suitable seed cannot be had in your neighborhood, then obtain that seed from the North. Such seed will be of earlier maturity than seed which has been grown in the South. It is well to remember that the growing season in Southeast Kansas is 190 days, whereas in Northwest Kansas it is 140 days. South of Kansas the growing season is longer and seeds which have taken the whole of the growing season farther south, in which to mature, are not likely to mature in the shorter season north.

**Ambitious But Confident.**

An attempt will be made this spring to induce land owned by the Branch Normal School at Hays, Kansas, to yield a gross revenue of \$500 per acre. Professor Lewis, head of the school, backed by the State Board of Administration, will arrange to try this on 300 acres of land. The school has several engines and pumps which can irrigate this land. It is proposed to offer the young men now in school the use of small tracts of land for intensive farming. They will pay a reasonable rental for the land and water rights and the state will guarantee sufficient water for the land. The work will be done under the supervision of the Hays Experiment Station force and nothing grown on the land will be sold in a raw state. It will be manufactured into the finished material. The girls of the domestic science department of the branch normal will be given opportunity to take the products of the farm and can and preserve such fruits and vegetables as the boys can grow. This information is taken from a Hays paper and is assumed to be correct.

**The Smokehouse.**

The smokehouse should be eight or ten feet high and of a size suited to the amount of meat likely to be smoked. Ample ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air, in order to prevent over-heating the meat. Small openings under the eaves, or a chimney in the roof, will be sufficient, if so arranged as to be easily controlled.

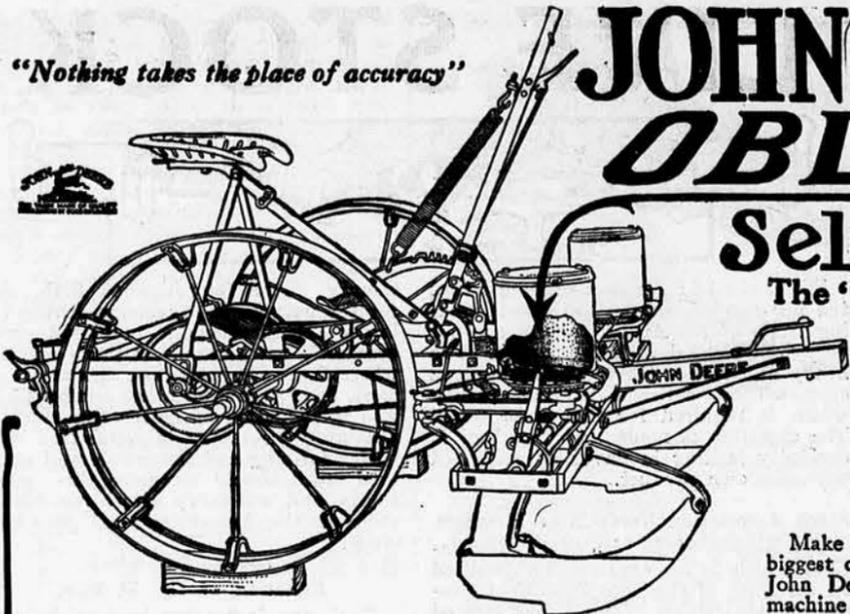
A fire pot outside of the house proper, with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber, gives the best conditions for smoking. When this cannot well be arranged, a fire may be built on the floor of the house. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house.

Brick or stone houses are best, though the first cost is greater than if they are built of lumber. Large dry goods boxes, and even barrels, may be made to serve as smokehouses where only small amounts of meat are to be smoked. The care of the meat in such substitutes is so much more difficult, and the results so much less satisfactory, that a permanent place should be provided if possible.—ANDREW BOSS, Minnesota.

**Rules for Planting Windbreaks.**

No farm can be complete without trees. Windbreaks are absolutely essential simply from the standpoint of protection. The Forestry Service of the United States prepared recently a sort of decalogue for the use of farmers in the plains regions. These ten rules for

*"Nothing takes the place of accuracy"*



# JOHN DEERE OBLIQUE

## Selection

The "Natural" drop

This machine maintains high accuracy even with ordinary seed. With well selected seed its dropping accuracy is practically perfect.

Make your spring planting the start of your biggest corn crop by accurate dropping. The John Deere "Oblique Selection" will do it. The machine is a splendid investment.

**MAKE** your corn ground pay you with the largest possible yield, by making sure that the required number of kernels is in each hill.

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

For years the John Deere Company has concentrated on accuracy in planting devices. The "Oblique Selection" solves the problem.

The results of its use are so profitable that many corn growers have discarded the best of previous machines. It is as far ahead of the old Edge Drop as it was ahead of the round hole plate.

**Free Book Gives Valuable Corn Facts**

Write us today for free booklet "More and Better Corn". It tells you why the average yield for the United States is only 25 bushels an acre, whereas better methods have produced 125, 175 and even 255 bushels per acre in places. It also describes and illustrates the John Deere "Oblique Selection" Corn Planter. The book to ask for is No. D13

**John Deere, Moline, Illinois**

the planting of windbreaks are as follows:

1. Place the windbreak at right angles to the direction of injurious prevailing winds.
2. Devote from one-eighth to one-fifth of the farm to timber. Its protective value more than pays for the ground it occupies, to say nothing of the timber yield.
3. Plant only species suited to windbreak use, to the region and to the locality.
4. Plant rapid growers for quick results; but under-plant with slower growing species, which are usually longer lived and more valuable.
5. Supplement a deciduous windbreak with evergreens to afford protection in winter.
6. Separate trees by the spacing proper to the species used. The trees should be close enough to produce a dense windbreak and to yield good poles, but should not be so crowded as to produce spindling growth.
7. Make the windbreak thick from the bottom up, especially on the side toward the wind. This may be done by using species which branch near the ground, by planting outside rows of low growing trees, by encouraging natural reproduction, and by underplanting.
8. Cultivate the plantation thoroughly while it is young.
9. Do not allow excessive grazing where reproduction is desired.
10. Do not thin your wood-lot too heavily or take out the best trees for minor uses. Remember that a timber tract should be improved by use and that each clearing should leave it in better condition than before.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the value of last season's alfalfa seed crop. Nearly every country paper printed in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas contains a notice of important purchases of alfalfa seed in its locality by outside buyers. A Smith Center paper reports \$22,000 having been expended within a ten-day period for alfalfa seed in that county. The prevailing price was \$5.50 per bushel. We are hopeful that Kansas farmers will hold enough of last year's seed to sow an additional two or three hundred thousand acres in this state this spring and fall.

Along with our numerous other advantages we have a healthful country. Kansas had a lower death rate last year than any state, according to figures of the United States census bureau. These show the death rate to have been 13.8 per thousand persons. The Kansas death rate for last year, according to figures from J. W. V. Deacon, state registrar of vital statistics, was 10.14 per thousand, lower in fact than any of the eighteen states in the registration area.

**DISHONESTY IN ADVERTISING**

**M**ANY of the states have enacted laws against dishonest advertising, to protect the public. It seems strange to us that it has been found necessary to prevent by law some publishers from publishing advertisements known to be dishonest.

If every publisher had followed the practice of KANSAS FARMER in never admitting the advertising of anyone whom we did not investigate and find reason to believe to be absolutely reliable, there would have been no necessity for such a law. No man may use the columns of this paper and not do just as he agrees to.

If you restrict your dealings to the advertisers in this paper, you need not worry about dishonesty in advertising.

**MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE**



**Blow Out Those Stumps It's Easy, Quick, Cheap**

"Farm Powder is the easiest, quickest and cheapest means of removing stumps," repeated tests have proved. The Minnesota Experiment Station found explosives "blew stumps entirely out, broke them into pieces easily handled, and made clearing easy." Clean up the stump lot in your spare time with

**Atlas Farm Powder**  
THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

—Made especially for farm use and sold by dealers near you. Convenient—costs little—no experience needed—no money tied up in expensive tools. Use Atlas Farm Powder to blast stumps and boulders, making idle land pay.

Blast holes for tree planting—the quicker, cheaper way—and watch the trees outstrip those planted with a spade. Use it for subsoiling. Dig ditches with Farm Powder—a row of charges, a spark, and the work is done!

**Send Coupon for Farm Book—FREE**

Our book, "Better Farming," will be helpful to every land owner. Shows how to improve soil, raise bigger crops, blast stumps and boulders, and do all kinds of work with Atlas Farm Powder. Worth money to any farmer. Fill out coupon and get it FREE.

**ATLAS POWDER COMPANY** General Offices **WILMINGTON, DEL.**  
Sales Offices: Birmingham, Boston, Joplin, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis

Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. KF-M14  
Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name \_\_\_\_\_  
I may use Atlas Farm Powder for \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_



### Lame Horses Put Back To Work Quick

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of

### KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It is the old reliable remedy for splint, spavin, curb, ringbone, thoropin, bony growths, swellings, sprains and lameness from many different causes.

Its cost is so small a matter, compared to the value of a horse that you cannot afford to be without it.

Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's, or write

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Eneeburg Falls, 3 Vermont

### The Hinge-Door Silo

The Silo That Gives Satisfaction

Has the famous doors that swing on hinges—convenient to operate—keeps silage perfectly, winter and summer.

Write for our offer and Silo Book—Mailed Free

Also get offer on the Lansing Silo and the light running Silberzahn Silage Cutter.

Address Dept. 21.

**Beatrice Creamery Co.**  
Topeka, Kan.

### Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way

**The Jayhawk**

STACKER AND HAY TOOLS

Save time, men and money. Lightest in weight—easiest to operate—delivers hay anywhere—no ropes or pulleys—cannot tip—fully guaranteed—wood or galvanized steel. Sold direct at manufacturer's prices.

Write today for free catalog and Big Jayhawk "Bargain Book" of Farm Implements sold direct at money saving prices.

F. WYATT MFG. CO., 802 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

### Pump Farm Cushman with a 4-H. P. All-Purpose 4-Cycle Engine

Does everything any 4-H. P. engine will do and some work no other engine can do. An ALL-PURPOSE, all-season engine AND will run any kind. Weighs 180 lbs. Throttle governor. Guaranteed 10 years. Also 2-cylinder 4 H. P. up to 20 H. P. Get catalog and trial offer.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2048 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

### THE COLUMBIAN METAL SILO

At last a perfect silo! All metal, air tight, indestructible, only silo reinforced with five thicknesses of metal at joint. Will not shrink, crack, warp nor sag. Absolutely tight metal hinge doors, lever clamp. Sold under guarantee. Perfect silage from wall to center. Non-porous, unaffected by weather conditions. Will last life time.

Mall us this ad at once and receive our free illustrated catalog describing the Columbian Silo together with valuable pointers on feeding ensilage.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY  
1601 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NAME.....  
P. O..... STATE.....

# LIVE STOCK



We noticed in a recent exchange that the big hotel men who have been making trials of the Argentine beef are not very well pleased with the results. The heavy and rather plain South American carcasses are deficient in that quality which is required for high-class trade. The objection is made that this beef is decidedly lacking in flavor as compared with our own product.

### Stock Association Needs More Members.

The Kansas State Live Stock Association, which is an organization modeled on the lines of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, has located its office permanently in Topeka. This association was organized for the protection of all live stock growers of the state. Every farmer who owns stock of any kind needs protection against injuries on the part of railroad companies, stock yards companies, packing house companies and other sources. Individually they are helpless.

This organization is already well "on its feet," but should have a greatly increased membership in order to be able to carry on its work more successfully. There is necessarily considerable expense and the stockmen and farmers of the state should by all means become members, paying their \$2 membership fee.

J. H. Mercer, who was elected permanent secretary of the organization, will be glad to send out copies of the constitution and by-laws of the association to anyone who may wish to receive them.

### Community Breeders' Associations.

Community effort in improvement of live stock has thoroughly demonstrated its worth in the state of Wisconsin. Kansas may well learn some valuable lessons from the methods practiced in this state along the line of promoting pure-bred interests. The first association of this kind organized in Wisconsin was the Holstein Friesian Association of Waukesha County, which started in 1906 under the guidance of Prof. George C. Humphrey of the College of Agriculture. Since that time 83 similar organizations have been formed. The fact that these organizations have continued to increase in numbers is evidence of their worth.

The most progressive breeders in Kansas are beginning to realize the possibilities of organizations in promoting the live stock interests. Just recently the breeders of pure-bred stock of Harvey County, who are members of the Harvey

County Farm Improvement Club, met for the purpose of organizing within the larger organizations a pure-bred stock breeders' association. Other counties where farm demonstration agents are at work have organized along similar lines. The introduction of better live stock is absolutely necessary in connection with better farming and the breeders of pure-bred stock should recognize this opportunity and use every effort possible to promote the introduction of pure-bred stock.

### Selection of the Stallion.

With the increasing interest in good horses over Kansas the demand for better stallions for breeding purposes will undoubtedly continue. Really good draft horses are extremely scarce in our markets. The better class of drafters at the present time are being quoted as high as \$275 in Kansas City. Hardly one horse in 300 received in that market comes up to the requirements.

The production of the horses that will bring high prices can only be brought about by the use of better sires than are being used over the state at the present time.

L. R. Wiley of Emporia, Kansas, who presented a paper at the meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, had the following good advice to give to the prospective stallion buyer, in this paper:

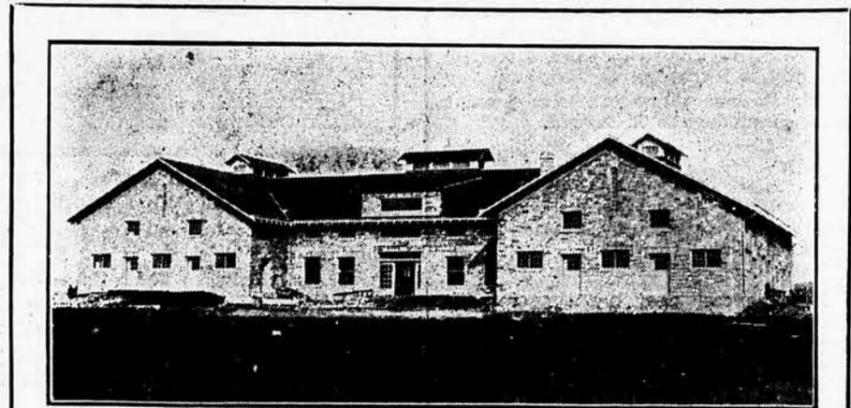
What the prospective stallion buyer should look for when selecting his horse is quality and quantity of bone. By this we mean a good, heavy, clean flat bone, good feet—in fact it is of prime importance that we get good feet and know how to keep them.

Coming on up to the knee and hock, be sure that the bone just below the joints is large in proportion to the other bone. A clean-cut prominent knee is essential as is also a clean-cut bony hock that is not inclined to fill.

Further we should find a short, thick gaskin, large stifle that come out even with broad, square hips. In front we should find a good forearm, long, sloping shoulders, a good neck of proportionate length with a well-developed crest and clean-cut throat.

The head should be large and bony, the eye clear and prominent, ears of medium length and contrary to some contentions the face should not be dishd, as there are plenty of good ones without this unsightly conformation.

A short back, well-coupled above well sprung ribs, a long underline running



MANY improvements have been made by the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College during the past year. The barn shown above which has just been completed has long been needed. This new barn is of stone, and is designed to harmonize in appearance with the other college buildings. It has plenty of windows, is well ventilated, and is large enough to accommodate 50 horses and as many cattle. The two wings are each 49½ by 80 feet, the central part being 49½ by 60 feet. The extreme dimensions are therefore 80 by 160 feet.

A commodious loft equipped with track and carrier gives storage space for hay and straw. The east wing has a grade entrance to the loft which permits of its convenient use in storing machinery of various kinds. The office room is located in the central portion. Space in this portion will also be available for the storage of vehicles.

"We do not consider that this is a model barn for the farmer's use," said W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry. "It is designed to be a model barn for college purposes. We will keep the breeding and work horses here, the show herd of steers, cattle for instruction purposes, and we will also make it the central distributing point for all feed. It takes the place of several old barns, one of which was partly demolished by a windstorm last spring."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

## The PERFECTION METAL SILO

Chosen by Men of Experience

Eight years in use. Proved and Perfect. Makes best Silage—(Wisconsin Experiment Station Test). Permanently Proof Against Cracking, Shrinking and Blowing Down.

**FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**

And Paid-Up Insurance Against Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes.

Air Tight and Water Tight. Weather, Wind, Fire, Lightning and Vermin Proof. No Guys or Cables; No Hoops to Tighten. No Worry, Care or Annoyance of Any Kind.

**BIG NEW BOOK, "Turning Cornstalks Into Cash," FREE.** Written by Farmers. Full of Dollars and Cents Information. Send for it today. Address

**PERFECTION METAL SILO CO.**  
2035 Jefferson, Topeka, Kas.

## 35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

On many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 35 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 6 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## CEMENT SILO BUILDERS

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

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

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF Concrete Silos

FOR KANSAS IN 1914 is less than 500.

Of these we offer 150.

HOPPER & SONS, of Manhattan, Kan.

low at the flank, make an almost ideal body. The average stallion possessing a well-developed crest will appear low in the back when the fact is he is not, nevertheless, we should guard against the low back.

A vast majority of the men who buy stallions are our best farmers and stockmen, but unfortunately they are not always the best judge of a horse, in fact, they are inclined to follow the decisions of the sale ring. It therefore becomes the duty of the various fair associations to employ judges with a practical knowledge of the business of judging, and always more than one.

Any one man is liable to overlook things that should not pass unnoticed, and few men not practically engaged in the business of importing horses know what it means to the horse to transfer

him from the pastures of France and Belgium to the entirely different environment in America, and fewer still are capable of placing a ribbon where it belongs when one of these colts, comparatively thin in flesh is competing for honor with a horse that has been fitted for this very show and is loaded with fat. We have seen stallions going through the ring weighing 1,750 to 1,800 pounds that if placed in the conditions that they are to be kept for breeding purposes, would not weigh more than 1,500 to 1,550 pounds.

Surely this is not the kind of stallions we need in our efforts to grade up our horses. What we actually need is the stallion that will weigh 1,800 to 2,000 pounds in breeding condition, and that possess the intensified breeding to go out and sire the real draft geldings and brood mares.

## Beef Production Experiments

Station Tests May Cut Out a Year in Development of Breeding Cows

**E**VEN though but a small amount of feed was produced in 1913, the Hays Experiment Station had a sufficient reserve of silage carried over from the 1912 crop to carry additional stock through the present winter. A bunch of well bred beef heifers which were purchased during the fall to use up this extra feed are being used in making some experimental studies as to the best methods of growing out such heifers for breeding purposes. The main purpose of three experiments with the heifer calves is to see whether or not a year may be gained in the breeding of beef cattle by crowding heifers rather heavily during the first and second winters and have them produce calves at two years old instead of waiting until they are three.

This experiment has now been going on for over 30 days. Lots one and two contain 30 heifers. They were the average of a calf crop which was left after cutting out the very late calves. Lot one is being fed in such a manner that they will make a maximum gain in growth and put on some fat in addition. Lot two is being fed somewhat more sparingly; the intention being to feed them in such a way that they will make a reasonable amount of growth and in the meantime be in fairly good condition.

According to Professor Cochel's plans for this experiment the heifers in each of these lots will be divided into two groups about the first of June. One group in each lot will be bred so as to produce calves as two-year-olds. The other groups from each lot will be grown out in normal manner. It is the intention that the bred heifers in lot one be grown rapidly and be so handled as to carry a considerable amount of flesh until the date of calving. The bred heifers in both lots will be grown out as ordinary range heifers are grown. It will be seen that in concluding this experiment in this way it may be determined how much injury occurs to heifers producing calves as two-year-olds when they have not been given any special advantages in order to enable them to be in condition to do so.

The third lot of calves in this test contains 24 head, composed of the late calves that were really not quite old enough to wean at the time it was necessary to take the calves from the cow. They were worth at the time \$6 per head less than the other two lots. This group of calves is being handled in such a manner as to see whether or not it will be possible to take such late calves and by giving them a sufficient amount of feed insure such gains during the winter as will cause them to develop into equally as good animals as yearlings, or two-year-olds, as those having a better start but not having been given the extra treatment during this first winter.

A complete record of feeds, gains, and costs of feed, will be kept until all these animals are four years old. Observation will be made as to the percentage of the calf crop, the date of calving, and the development of the calves from these heifers that have been developed under these different plans of nutrition.

The feeds that are being used in all lots are such as can be grown anywhere in Western Kansas and consist of kafir silage, a limited amount of alfalfa hay in unfavorable weather and some dry roughage which was carried over in the stack from the previous year. Linseed oil meal is being used as the concentrate with all these calves instead of cotton

seed meal which is more commonly used as a protein supplement.

Last winter a most interesting and valuable experiment in determining the most economical and satisfactory methods of wintering beef cattle was conducted at the Hays Station. This winter these same beef cows are under experimentation again. This season the relative efficiency of linseed oil meal and cotton seed meal is being studied as a source of protein when fed with western feeds. Ordinarily linseed meal is much higher in price than cotton seed meal. During the past season there have been times when it could be purchased at even less prices than good cotton seed meal. The advisability of giving breeding cows access to the range during the winter is likewise a point to be considered in this season's work. Heretofore the breeding cows have been rather closely confined in the feed lots.

This experimental work which is being carried on at the Hays Station this winter is a part of the broad program mapped out by Professor Cochel and his assistants in securing all the information possible bearing upon the problem of beef production under present day Kansas conditions. Cattlemen and farmers of the state should watch closely the progress of these experiments since the introduction of new methods in handling beef producing animals will be essential if we make a success of beef production under the changed conditions.

The consumer is paying more and more for his eatables. Retail prices advanced in varying degrees from 1 to 42 per cent on thirteen staple articles of food in 1913, and declined in but two instances, according to a report made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently. The percentage of advance was: Potatoes, 42.3; eggs, 14.2; round steak, 12.9; ham, 10.6; rib roast, 8.8; sirloin, 8.3; bacon, 8.2; hens, 7.5; pork chops, 6.3; butter, 3.7; milk, 2.7; corn meal, 1.7; lard, 1. Sugar declined 8.8 per cent and flour declined 2.6 per cent. Retail prices last year were 70.9 per cent above the average for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899. They were 7.9 per cent above the 1912 average and 16.9 per cent above the 1911 average.



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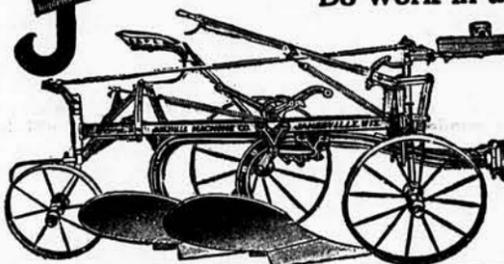
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Utah is buying thousands of dairy-bred cattle. The dairy industry in that state is developing wonderfully. Farmers in the valleys of that state have for years been engaged in dairying, but they have been milking cows of beef foundation. This class of cattle they have found unprofitable, according to a correspondent, and since their feed is grown on irrigated and generally high-priced land, and since this feed must be consumed on the farm to realize the best market therefor, cow-milking farmers have discovered that the dairy-bred cow is the only kind they can afford to milk.

It will be interesting to know that a company has been organized in Chicago for the manufacture of plant milk or milk from plants. According to a newspaper item, the industry is well known in Europe, but is new in this country. The products of the new company will include milk cereals, plant milk and cream, and a plant butter. We do not know what plant or varieties of plants will be used in this undertaking. We had not before heard of these products. It is certain, however, that such products will not to any considerable extent affect the man who milks the cow or who manufactures products from the cow's milk.

A writer in the Chicago Dairy Produce says: "I see there are a number of men who are discussing the cause of the present slump in the butter market and are attributing it to the present tariff law. I would like to have those parties tell me what caused the market to drop from 40 cents per pound in January, 1912, to 27½ cents per pound in February, 1912." The writer asks a pertinent question. It has been our observation that in most similar instances decline in prices has been attributed to political reasons when there was a change in political administration on which the blame could be placed. The real trouble with the present butter situation is that the fall and winter has been unusually favorable to butter production and there has been an unusual supply of fresh butter. This is always purchased by the consumer in preference to storage butter, no difference how good the latter may be. The owners of butter in storage have been without profit and in many instances at a loss, and this has had its effect on fresh prices. These, in general, are the facts, and this item is not intended as an excuse for the new tariff law or to reveal the politics of the writer.

Some time since a statement appeared in these columns to the effect that the condenseries were able to undersell distributors of domestic whole milk with their condensed product. The statement was erroneous. Every person who buys condensed milk pays more money for what he gets than the same food value would cost in the whole natural milk at generally prevailing prices. There is, in fact, an apparent saving to the consumer of condensed milk through the fact that he will use it in the place of cream, believing that the condensed milk is cream or its equivalent. Such use, however, results in the consumer fooling himself. Nevertheless, the sale of condensed milk has greatly increased the last few years, and there are reasons why it should, but there is no reason, as we view it, why condensed milk should be bought when clean, wholesome, natural milk can be obtained at eight to ten cents a quart. It is said that Borden's Condensed Milk Company in Illinois has a surplus of milk for condensing purposes and is making butter, which is an unusual condition for that company and which indicates the excess of the milk supply this winter as compared with several preceding winters.

Economy of production must from this time on be the watchword of every man who is milking cows for the money there is in the business. There is no money in selling butter fat at 25 cents per pound which costs that much or more to produce. However, if that same pound of butter fat can be produced, as it can be, at 15 cents a pound or less, then there is money in milking cows. The same situation prevails, exactly, in the growing of wheat. For instance, ten bushels of wheat to the acre would not be looked upon as profitable, whereas twenty bushels from the same land would be profitable. The difference between the ten and twenty bushels would be the result of intelligent management, and the difference between fifteen and twenty-five cents per pound for butter fat is attributable to the same cause. If the prices of dairy products are to rule somewhat lower than in the past, this difference can be more than offset by the application of increased intelligence in the selection and breeding and feeding of the cow and in other matters pertaining to the management of the dairy herd.

A subscriber writes asking what we think about the organization of a county dairy association. We think such association could accomplish much good if there were sufficient interest taken in it to make it a really vital force in the upbuilding of dairying in the community. The subscriber, however, writes as if his county already maintained a live, wide-awake farmers' institute. If it does, we would not be favorable to the dairy association idea. One live association among the farmers of a county is all that the interest will usually support. If the farmers' institute is neglecting dairying, we believe that energy could best be expended in inducing the officers of the institute to provide for a proper presentation of dairy matters at each meeting of the institute. One good dairy paper followed by a discussion, at each institute meeting, would be ample, and in our judgment would accomplish in the ordinary county more than would an exclusive association for cow-milking farmers. We believe this policy relative to the county institute is sound. Such institute should maintain an interest in all of the present important or important-to-be industries in the county, and one good, rousing farmers' meeting a month is manifestly better than two poorly attended.

Do not overlook the necessity for the planning for and planting of sufficient of the right kind of crops to properly maintain the dairy herd next fall and winter. The first essential element in successful dairying is that of sufficient feed of the right kind. No cow can demonstrate to her owner what she is capable of doing unless she has plenty of feed from which milk can be made. We have many times said that our cows in Kansas are not as poor as our feeding methods, and this is true—absolutely. There is a big difference in individual cows in their profitableness, but no man is in position to determine whether or not a cow is profitable until she has a chance to demonstrate the amount of work she can do. This cannot be demonstrated unless she has the tools with which to work, and in this case they are plenty of feed of a character from which she can extract the constituents necessary to make milk. Keep in mind that a cow cannot make milk from the grain and forage of corn, kafir, cane, prairie hay, millet and timothy alone. With these she must have alfalfa, red clover, cowpea hay, Spanish peanut hay, soy bean hay, or the meal of cowpeas, soy beans or peanuts. These latter two combinations are protein feeds and of which the cow must have the proper proportions. If you do not care to grow on your farm these protein feeds, then you can buy linseed or cottonseed meal. Take your choice between growing and buying or having a small milk flow. While feeding your dairy cows from the above combinations your young stock will better thrive and more rapidly grow if they have some of the same combinations.

In years past in Kansas there has been much talk relative to the grading of cream and the agitation thereabout



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induced the Kansas Dairy Commissioner at one time to work out a plan which was given a trial and which, so far as we were able to observe, was deserving of adoption by those throughout the state buying cream. There were, however, conditions which in a measure made the plan unworkable, and these conditions were centered principally in the fact that much of Kansas' cream is bought by companies whose headquarters are not within the state and whose co-operation could not be had. This pertained principally to those buying cream by direct shipment to points outside the state. The cream producer was none too anxious, either, to have his cream graded by a system evolved by Kansas dairy commissioner when he could ship the cream outside the state without taking a chance on grading. It seems to us, however, that the purchase of cream on grade is not far in the future. The possible importation of the best grades of butter from other countries will have a tendency toward a desire to produce more high-class butter in this country than heretofore. The farmers and consuming public of foreign countries have a habit of consuming at home the poorest of their butter and shipping and selling the best. The reverse is the condition in this country, and it is possible that the importation of high-class butter from other countries will act as a stimulus to the production of generally better butter than is made in this country. Since the quality of the butter is largely dependent upon the quality of the raw material, it would seem logical to believe that an improvement in raw material quality would be sought. The farmer, however, need have no fear as a result of selling cream on grade, because with very little additional labor and care he can deliver a quality of cream superior in flavor to that which is now generally delivered. The factories of this country, generally speaking, are making a first-class quality of commercial butter, and the factory methods are far ahead of those of foreign countries, but our factories do not have the same good quality of raw material on which to work as do those of other countries.

**January Butter Fat Report.**

The Dickinson County Cow Testing Association had a long list of cows making 30 pounds or more of butter fat during January. It will be recalled that the association in that month entered upon its second year, with a larger membership and a greater enthusiasm. J. W. Joy is tester and A. B. Wilcox secretary. The names of cow owners, the pounds of milk and butter per cow and the per cent of fat contained in each cow's milk is here given:

Owner	Lbs. Milk	Pct. Fat	Lbs. Butter
George Lenhart, H.....	1,278	3.4	43.4
George Lenhart, H.....	1,350	3.1	41.8
George Lenhart, H.....	915	3.5	32.0
George Lenhart, H.....	1,263	3.4	42.9
George Lenhart, H.....	891	3.6	32.0
George Lenhart, H.....	1,071	3.0	32.1
George Lenhart, H.....	951	3.4	32.3
J. S. Reed, J.....	594	5.0	30.3
J. S. Reed, J.....	681	4.7	32.6
J. S. Reed, H.....	810	5.2	42.1
J. S. Reed, H.....	540	5.9	31.8
J. S. Reed, H.....	960	4.7	45.1
J. S. Reed, H.....	750	4.9	36.7
John Leshar, S.....	1,137	3.6	41.9
John Leshar, S.....	1,104	4.0	44.2
O. L. Thisler, G.....	747	4.2	31.4
O. L. Thisler, R. P.....	918	4.0	36.7
O. L. Thisler, R. P.....	1,347	3.0	40.4
O. L. Thisler, J.....	705	4.3	30.3
O. S. Thisler, S.....	1,278	3.3	42.2
A. H. Diehl, P. & S.....	1,230	3.8	46.7
L. L. Engle, H.....	1,020	3.4	34.7
L. L. Engle, H.....	1,002	3.9	39.1
L. L. Engle, H.....	1,158	3.5	40.5
A. Engle, H.....	951	3.5	33.3
A. Engle, H.....	975	3.6	35.2
A. Engle, S.....	951	3.7	35.2
S. Goldsmith, J.....	681	5.6	38.1
S. Goldsmith, J.....	863	5.2	34.5
S. Goldsmith, J.....	768	5.7	39.2
Dave Sheets, S.....	1,167	3.7	43.2
Dave Sheets, S.....	1,305	3.0	39.2
Dave Sheets, S.....	1,035	3.6	37.3
Dave Sheets, S.....	1,143	4.8	54.8
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	2,553	3.3	84.2
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	933	6.2	57.8
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,278	3.7	47.3
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,128	3.6	40.5
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	939	4.4	40.9
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	1,038	3.9	39.3
A. B. Wilcox, H.....	780	3.9	30.4
R. E. Hershey, H.....	1,341	4.6	61.7
R. E. Hershey, H.....	828	4.2	34.8
R. E. Hershey, H.....	984	5.6	55.1
R. E. Hershey, H.....	750	4.8	35.9
R. E. Hershey, H.....	705	5.0	35.2
L. L. Engle, S.....	795	3.8	30.3
L. L. Engle, S.....	831	4.0	33.2
L. L. Engle, S.....	747	4.3	32.1
L. L. Engle, S.....	923	3.4	32.7
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	885	4.2	37.2
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	810	3.8	30.8
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	1,011	3.6	36.4
Acme Stock Farm, H.....	795	3.8	30.2
Dave Engle, H.....	798	4.2	33.5
Dave Engle, H.....	906	3.8	34.4
Dave Engle, H.....	960	3.6	34.6
Dave Engle, H.....	900	4.3	38.7
Dave Engle, H.....	876	4.1	35.9
Dave Engle, H.....	1,179	3.8	44.8
E. Engle & Son, H.....	853	4.1	35.1
E. Engle & Son, H.....	843	4.6	38.8
E. Engle & Son, H.....	949	4.0	37.9
E. Engle & Son, H.....	1,323	3.6	47.6
John Leshar, S.....	699	5.9	34.9
John Leshar, S.....	1,125	3.8	42.7
John Leshar, S.....	897	5.5	49.3
John Leshar, S.....	1,038	4.6	47.7
John Leshar, S.....	984	4.6	45.2
J. R. Sterling, J.....	687	6.6	45.3
J. R. Sterling, J.....	825	4.9	40.9
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J. R. Sterling, J.....	685	6.2	36.3
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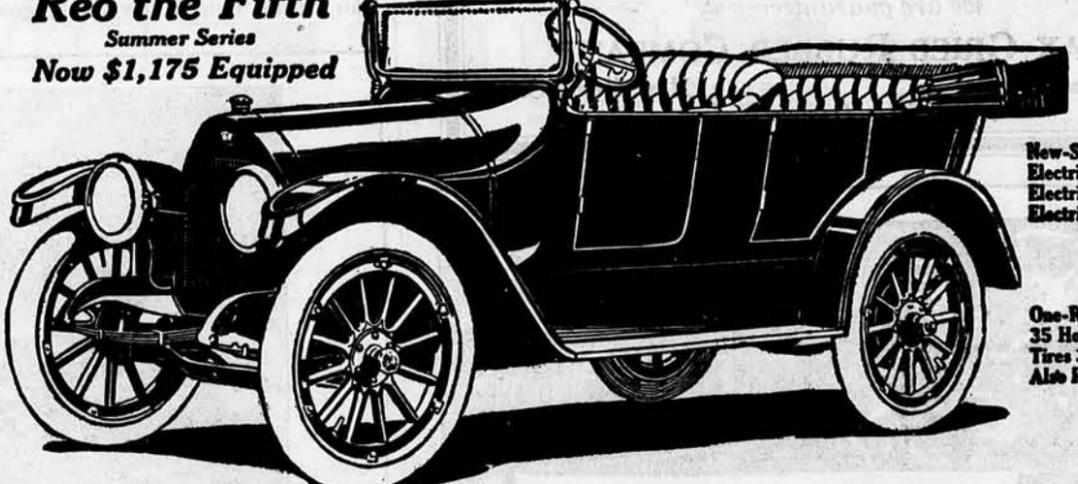
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 Note.—H. stands for Holstein; J. for Jersey; S. for Shorthorn; G. for Guernsey; R. P. for Red Poll.

**The Irrigation Farmer's Troubles.**  
 There are a lot of dry land sailors who think if they could only have an irrigated tract they would be just as near the pearly gates as they would want to be unless, of course, they were inside. But, it seems that the irrigator has a few troubles even though he has plenty of water. But, this is a day of measuring and testing and the farmer, by irrigating, comes in for his share of these new fangled notions. An irrigation engineer says: It is just as important to measure water as it is to cultivate the land. The problem is not only one of economy in the use of water but one of increasing the revenue from the farm. The conditions which affect the duty of water are: variations in soil and climate; method of application; amount of water used; preparation of land and the need of intensive farming. It has ever been true that where water is plentiful the duty of water is low and where water is scarce the duty of water is high.

It is not the general practice, among those who are learning the first principles of irrigation, to conduct any experiments or investigations which would tend toward economy in the use of water. The general impression has been that the soil must be kept nearly soaked in order to make the greatest growth, and that the increase in yield will be in proportion to the increase in amount of water applied.

The pioneer work of getting the water to the land has been accomplished in many sections and the problem now in hand is to extend the use of water, already in the ditches or available through pumping, in such a manner as to secure the highest efficiency or, as we term it, the highest duty of water. This can be accomplished only by a careful study of irrigation methods as to when and how to apply water. Irrigation is but the supplementing of the natural rainfall and should be considered as such in the use of water.

It may be some years before the New Mexico farmer is made to realize the importance of the measurement of

equipped. That saving is mainly due to this: All the costly machinery for building this chassis has been charged against previous output. That cost is all wiped out. From this time on, so long as we build this chassis, this big item is omitted from our cost.

No other factory in America could offer you a price of \$1,175 on a car built like Reo the Fifth.

**A Costly Car**

Reo the Fifth is built in a most unusual way. The steel is made to formula, and each lot is analyzed twice. All driving parts are given 50 per cent over-capacity. Gears are tested for 75,000 pounds per tooth. Engines are given five long, radical tests.

There are 15 roller bearings, 190

drop forgings. Each car is built slowly and carefully. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over. Tests and inspections are carried to extremes.

We could save at least \$200 in the hidden parts if we built you a shorter-lived car. But you get here low cost of upkeep. You get freedom from trouble. You get a car built to run for years as well as it runs when new.

Reo the Fifth is built for men who want the utmost in an honest car. For men who buy cars to keep. For men who want safety and staunchness. It is the car of super-strength.

A thousand dealers sell Reo the Fifth. Ask for our catalog and we'll direct you to the nearest showroom.

water. It is certain, however, that the sooner we begin to measure water the sooner will the returns be increased and the quality of crops improved.

Too much water will produce a smaller crop just as quickly and with much more harmful results to the soil as will too little water. The point then is not to use all the water one can get on his crops but to measure the water used and make it serve as large an area as possible and produce the largest returns.

- Kansas Fairs in 1914.**  
 Here is a list of Kansas fairs to be held in 1914 and the dates, so far as determined:  
 Allen County Agricultural Society. Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary. Iola, Sept. 1-4.  
 Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association. E. N. McCormack, secretary. Moran, Sept. 16-17.  
 Barton County Fair Association. W. L. Bowersox, acting secretary. Great Bend.  
 Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association. J. D. Weltmer, secretary. Hiawatha.  
 Butler County—Douglas Agricultural Society. J. A. Clay, secretary. Douglas.  
 Clay County Fair Association. W. F. Meller, secretary. Clay Center, Oct. 7-9.  
 Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association. Eugene Elkins, secretary. Wakefield, Oct. 9-10.  
 Cloud County Fair Association. W. L. McCarty, secretary. Concordia, Sept. 1-4.  
 Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association. S. D. Weaver, secretary. Burlington.  
 Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Association. W. A. Bowden, secretary. Burden, Sept.  
 Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association. Frank W. Sidel, secretary. Winfield, Sept. 8-11.  
 Decatur County Fair Association. J. R. Correll, secretary. Oberlin.  
 Dickinson County Fair Association. C. W. Taylor, secretary. Abilene, Sept. 22-25.  
 Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society. Vanroy M. Miller, secretary. Lawrence.  
 Elk County Agricultural Fair Association. Fred R. Lanter, secretary. Grenola, Sept. 1-3.  
 Franklin County Agricultural Society. J. R. Finley, secretary. Ottawa, Sept. 22-25.  
 Gray County Agricultural Society. R. W. McFarland, secretary. Cimarron.  
 Greenwood County Fair Association. J. C. Talbot, secretary. Eureka, Aug. 24-29.  
 Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association. L. G. Jennings, secretary. Anthony, Aug. 4-7.  
 Leavenworth County Fair Association. Lucien Rutherford, secretary. Leavenworth.  
 Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association. R. W. Wohler, secretary. Sylvan Grove, Sept. 23-25.  
 Linn County Fair Association. C. A. McMullen, secretary. Mound City.  
 Logan County—Inter-County Fair Association. F. W. Irwin, secretary. Oakley, Sept. 1-4.  
 McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association. Milton Hawkinson, secretary. McPherson, Aug. 18-21.  
 Mitchell County Fair Association. E. C. Logen, secretary. Solomon Rapids.  
 Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Chas. Kerr, secretary. Independence.

- Montgomery County Fair Association. Elliott Irvin, secretary. Coffeyville, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.  
 Morris County Fair Association. A. M. Warner, secretary. Council Grove, July 20-25.  
 Nemaha Fair Association. M. R. Connet, secretary. Seneca, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.  
 Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society. Geo. K. Bideau, secretary. Chanute, Oct. 5-9.  
 Ness County Agricultural Association. J. A. Cason, secretary. Ness City, Sept. 1.  
 Norton County Agricultural Association. Fred Strohwig, secretary. Norton, Aug. 25-28.  
 Ottawa County Fair Association. J. E. Johnston, secretary. Minneapolis, Sept. 8-11.  
 Pawnee County Agricultural Association. Harry K. Walcott, secretary. Larned, Sept. 29-Oct. 2.  
 Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society. J. A. Lister, secretary. Wamego, Sept. 14-19.  
 Pratt County Fair Association. Jas. A. Lucas, secretary. Pratt, Aug. 11-14.  
 Reno County—Kansas State Fair. A. L. Sponsler, secretary. Hutchinson, Sept. 12-19.  
 Republic County Agricultural Association. H. L. Pierce, secretary. Belleville, Aug. 25-28.  
 Riley County Agricultural Society. Edd Beard, secretary. Riley.  
 Rooks County Fair Association. J. C. Foster, secretary. Stockton.  
 Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association. T. C. Rudicek, secretary. Rush Center, Sept. 2-4.  
 Russell County Fair Association. J. B. Funk, secretary. Russell, Oct. 6-9.  
 Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association. T. A. Borman, president. Topeka, Sept. 14-19.  
 Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association. Wade Warner, secretary. Goodland, Aug. 17-22.  
 Smith County Fair Association. H. C. Smith, secretary. Smith Center.  
 Stafford County Fair Association. R. B. McKay, secretary. St. John.

Following the publication in several newspapers of the merits of a new dry land grain known as "commelina," several KANSAS FARMER subscribers ask what we know about it. At this time we know nothing. We will, however, endeavor to find out something for early publication. The new plant is touted as of greater feeding value than alfalfa, cowpeas or bran, and that after three years it will cut about four tons of hay or forage per acre annually. The news item comes from Jetmore in Hodgeman County, and says that numerous farmers of that county have determined to give it a trial.

**Two Squibs From the Industrialist.**  
 It takes a mighty good cow to hold her own with twenty-five average hens. Four tons of alfalfa is equal to a 120-bushel corn crop—let's grow alfalfa

## Why Take Less Mileage?

Ajax tires are guaranteed in writing for 5,000 miles. The soft-spoken implied life of other standard make tires is 3,500 miles. Why buy other tires? Why lose 1,500 miles, or 43%?

The Ajax written guarantee, born in good faith, is nine years old. It's a definite written agreement between you, the purchaser, and us, the makers. Decide now on Ajax tires for *all four wheels* of your car. You'll keep \$16.00 to \$80.00 in your pocket (according to the size).

The Ajax written guarantee assures quality. Ajax tires have to be better, and they are. The quality is in-built. The Ajax business has grown as one Ajax user tells his satisfaction to his neighbors!

There's an Ajax dealer nearby. See him today. Ask him or write us for Ajax Booklets.

Guaranteed  
In Writing  
for  
5000  
MILES



Guaranteed  
In Writing  
for  
5000  
MILES

"While others are claiming Quality we are guaranteeing it"

**AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER COMPANY**  
1796 Broadway New York City  
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# FARM POWER

Devoted to Gasoline Engines, Tractors  
Trucks, Autos, Motorcycles and Roads

### Motor Car Values and Preservation.

Consider the investment in your motor car. It is not much less than a thousand dollars. It may be several times a thousand. The heart of your car is the motor. The car is only as good as the motor. No matter how much you pay for a car, if the motor deteriorates, if it gives constant trouble, the greatest part of the value of your car has depreciated. Lubrication is the big thing in motor car maintenance. Correct lubrication to a motor is like proper food to the body. Lack of lubrication is responsible for millions of dollars worth of motor car depreciation every year. Good oil insures low cost of maintenance. It insures your car's maximum re-sale value.

the tires at all times well inflated; second, by using your brakes with caution; and third, by not overloading the car. More than three-fourths of all tire trouble is caused by underinflation, that is by running the car on tires that are too soft. A soft tire, by having its sides bent at a sharp angle, will soon have its fabric loosened from the rubber with consequent liability of an early rupture. Besides, a hard tire presents less surface to the road and is therefore less likely to suffer cuts and punctures.

The rear tires support more weight than the front ones; they also have to bear the strain of pushing the car forward, and for these reasons they are subject to more wear than the front tires. Many motorists follow the practice of using repaired tires on the front wheels and new ones on the rear wheels.

Before "stabling" your car at night examine your tires and remove small pieces of glass, little nails, etc., that may have become lodged in the rubber. Next day they are apt to work their way through into the casing and cause a puncture of the inner tube.

Keep all oil and gasoline away from your tires; they are solvents of rubber. When making a stop, select wherever

### General Purpose Farm Tractor.

The tractor shown in this cut is known as the Rumely-Toehold Orchard and Cultivating tractor. It gets its name from the special type of drive wheels, which as you will observe from the cut, have the same effect on the soil as that of horses' hoofs, which enables it to get a better foothold and does not have a serious packing effect upon the ground. This tractor is built low to the ground,



TRACTOR ORCHARD CULTIVATION—RUMLEY TOE-HOLD TRACTOR.

## Polarine

FRICION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

### The Standard Oil for Motors

POLARINE is the oil for all types and makes of motor cars, motor trucks and motor boats, for winter and summer driving—maintaining the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature and flowing freely at zero.

It is the "cream of motor oils"—the result of fifty years' experience in the manufacture of perfect lubricants. For sale everywhere.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)  
Makers of Lubricating Oils for Leading Engineering and Industrial Works of the World (183)

## 200 Bushels of Corn to the Acre

has become an old story in the Golden Central Southland. The season is long, and there is plenty of rain. Replanting is unheard of. There is never a total loss, and because more cotton is raised than corn, the price is always around a dollar a bushel.

## NORTHERN FARMERS ARE SUCCESSFUL

and many of them have written me and sent pictures of their crops, which look fine. Write for illustrated booklets and magazines telling of successes Northern men have made in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, West Florida and South Mississippi. YOU can do as well on these cheap lands, and live in an almost perfect climate.

G. A. PARK, Gen'l Imm. and Ind'l Agent, Box 104 Louisville & Nashville R.R., Louisville, Ky.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

the extreme height being a little over four feet, not including the limb shields. This enables it to work close to the trees and will readily pass under the limbs. It operates on the lower grade petroleum distillates. It is rated at 14 horsepower at the drawbar and 28 at the brake.

Aside from being especially adapted for orchard work, it is also a general purpose farm tractor and meets the need of the small farmer. It is light and flexible in operation and can be turned in a circle of 10-foot radius.

### Transmission Lubrication.

Whether a car is grinding up a steep hill or speeding along a level road, the entire power of the engine is transmitted from a single tooth on one gear to a single tooth on another. The pressure exerted on the small surface is enormous, and the lubricant used must be capable of maintaining a film between them; it must prevent one tooth from coming into actual contact with the other. At the same time, it must be sufficiently fluid to permit the other parts of the gears to cut through it without effort.

Too light a lubricant will be squeezed out from between the teeth, and permit one tooth to come into actual contact with the other—metal against metal—then there will be noisy operation and rapid wear. Too heavy a lubricant will cling to the gears and will revolve with them, or will cause a waste of power in the difficulty with which the gears will cut through it.

### How to Save on Tire Bills.

The Overland instruction book gives these cautions on the care of casings. Experience has shown that casings given reasonably good care will easily give two times as much mileage as those given poor care. Casings given extra good care will give three times as much mileage as casings given poor care.

There are three ways in which you can save on tire bills; first, by keeping

possible a dry place for your car to stand upon.

Spare tires should be kept in a place where they are not subjected to light, heat, or rapid changes in temperature.

Nothing will wear a tire faster than sudden locking of the rear wheels and turning corners at considerable speed. Use your brakes with judgment and turn corners slowly.

When a tire is worn at the tread, or when it develops sand blisters or mud boils, it is best to change it in time and have it re-treaded. This operation will make it available for considerable more service, whereas when allowed to run down too much the carcass of the tire will become so weakened that a re-treading of the casing will prove poor economy.

Never allow a tire to wear until the canvas fabric becomes injured, because the wall of the tire is apt to become too thin to prevent the pressure of the inner tube from bursting through the weak portion. Remember that the strength of the tire is in the fabric. The rubber is merely a binder which unites the various layers of fabric and forms a covering over the whole.

Carry an extra casing. It is so much simpler to change a tire than to repair an old one. Extra casings should be carried in a tire covering, securely fastened to the car.

Don't pump your tires merely by guesswork. Use a tire gauge and make it a point never to carry less than 70 pounds pressure.

Never run on a flat tire. Rather take it off and run on the rim until you reach a place where repairs can be made.

Always sprinkle some French talc or soapstone into the casing when changing a tube.

Carry a few spare valves and valve caps.

Don't neglect feeding green food to the hens at this time, for it helps to make the eggs fertile.

# Farm Credit In Congress

The legislative committee of the National Grange, Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill.; T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va., and H. J. Patterson, College Park, Md., have been studying closely the various "farm credit" bills which have been prepared, and as a result of their investigations have just sent out the following report to the various State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges:

Just at this time the most important and urgent subject before Congress, so far as the farmers are concerned, is that of "farm credit." Recognizing its paramount and immediate importance the National Grange at its last session, and many State Granges, meeting since that time, have given it careful consideration. Many bills have been introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives and many more are likely to be.

Your Legislative committee, after careful consideration of the "farm credit" bills pending in Congress, find that the bill which most nearly conforms to the resolutions adopted by the National Grange, is the Bathrick bill (H. R. 11897) and have unanimously agreed to support that bill.

The bill provides that the Government shall borrow at a rate of interest not in excess of 3 1/2 per cent and lend on farm first mortgages at a rate not in excess of 4 1/2 per cent.

The mortgage contracts are payable in small annual installments. The debtor, however, can pay all or any part of the mortgage at any interest paying period.

Loans can be made direct to farmers or to farmers through farmers' farm credit associations. The rapid organization of these self-help associations will be encouraged by employing and paying them to attend to the work of appraising and inspecting mortgage loans, leaving their capital free to care for local short time loans. This program is in conformity with the best European experience, where self-help and government aid go hand in hand.

Limitations and restrictions on loans will encourage the ownership of farm homes, but discourage unwholesome land speculation and tenantry. The cost of investigation, appraisal, and inspection in making a loan will be confined to actual expenses. The bonds issued to secure the loan fund will be in small, as well as large, denominations and their total will at no time exceed the amount of mortgages held to secure them. The money borrowed must be used for the discharge of obligations, purchase price, or the improvement of the property offered as security. The applicant must be thrifty and of good character and no loans shall exceed 60 per cent of the value of the farm. All applications must be sworn to and a heavy penalty is provided for misrepresentation.

Postmasters and other government officials will be employed to assist in administering its provisions. Without detailing the administrative features, it can be said that they seem well designed to carry out the provisions of the bill. Profits, if any, are to be expended in building and maintenance of good roads.

This bill comprehends the best plan of bettering the conditions of both long time mortgage and short time loans and is devoid of any taint of private profit. By it, those now struggling with a hopeless mortgage would be shown a way out. Those out of debt would be awakened to the advantage of a safe credit and those who wish to own a home on the farm would be given substantial opportunities. All this can be done expeditiously by government loans, but by private banks or by any unaided self-help plan the benefits will drag slowly through a generation.

All the leading nations of the earth are doing as much as is intended by this bill. England and Germany lead in government and state aid. The bill does not express a new proposition. It is not even new to the United States. Loans to banks, gifts and guarantees to railroads, loans to Philippine farmers, irrigation appropriation and many laws give color of practice to it.

There is no chance of loss to the government but, rather, a sure chance of gain for all the people. This seems preferable to a new system of private mortgage banks gathering profit for a few.

If this bill is class legislation, so is it class legislation to lend money to the banks. The success of agriculture is as important to the whole people as the banks.

Government bonds issued for this purpose could not invade the public purse or the taxing power. Hence could not

affect the government credit, or cost the people a penny. Nine of our states now lend their school funds to farmers and lose nothing.

The Bathrick bill at once removes the obstacle of taxation on mortgages and the debentures; a vitally necessary thing to do before interest rates on farms can be reduced. This is done in the interest of food producers and consumers and therefore is for all the people. It is for all and not for a few.

Some bills attempt to cover this phase by exempting private profit seeking banks from taxation. These are distinctly class measures without the slightest warrant of government beneficence for their special privileges.

Of this class are the Moss bill in the House and the Fletcher bill in the Senate. These are distinctly private profit sharing measures which, in our opinion, will do little to aid farm credit, but will build up a new class of national banks, interfering with the operation of the new Banking and Currency bill and strengthen the hold of the money power upon the people. These bills are in utter opposition to the resolutions passed at the last National Grange meeting.

They leave the important question of

interest rates uncertain and delegate the great national policy of conservation of agriculture to individuals, who can be actuated only by a desire to make as much money as possible out of the operation.

If it is constitutional to give exemption from taxation to the stock, surplus profits, bonds, notes and other securities of these individuals and thereby add to their profits, who will raise a question of the right of the people's government to lend money on farm securities, free from taxation?

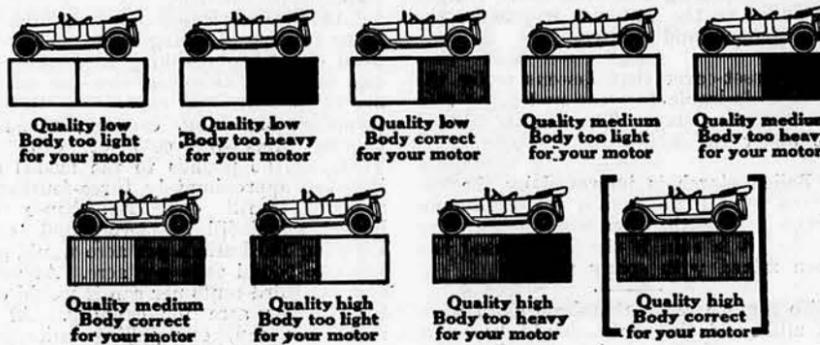
Copies of the Bathrick bill may be secured by writing Hon. E. R. Bathrick, Washington, D. C.

Every Subordinate Grange officer is urgently requested to take this matter to the next meeting of his Grange and have it fully discussed—and then forward to members of Congress and Senate from your state, carefully prepared resolutions endorsing direct government loans, as set forth in the Bathrick bill. In the meantime, and immediately upon receipt of this circular, send an individual letter or telegram to your congressmen and senators endorsing the proposition as set forth in this circular and follow it up with petitions to the same effect signed by your farmer neighbors.

Prompt action is imperatively demanded if any substantial benefit is to be secured to the farmers by the pending farm credit legislation.

### Community Planning.

Community planning can do much to increase the profits in farming. The community that produces a good deal of one kind of product, and that of good quality, can market to much better advantage than can the community that produces a little of everything and not much of anything. The unit of marketing is the carload—and a train load of one product can be marketed better than the carload. The locality that can market a trainload of hogs at a time will secure better prices than can be secured where it is difficult to scare up a train load. The former place will have a market at all times as there will be no trouble in making up a car load. In the latter place it will not be possible to market whenever one wants to, even though the market be the best. The market comes to the place that has much of one thing to sell. By a community working together the quality can be improved and this brings a better market, a more discriminating market. In time this community that has worked together in producing a lot of one thing and that of good quality will build up a reputation. This will result in a premium being paid for the products. This means that reputation is worth money. It will bring dollars and cents.—North Dakota Agricultural College.



## Only 1 oil in 9 is correct for your car

That is conservative.

There are two vital factors in automobile motor lubrication. One is the oil's *quality*. The other is the fitness of the oil's *body* for your type of motor.

There are many variations in the *body* of oils.

Only *one* is correct for your motor.

There are also many variations in *quality*. But, under the heat of service in your motor, only one *quality* will show maximum lubricating efficiency.

What if your oil is below the highest *quality* or incorrect in *body*? Loss of power or undue friction, or both are bound to result. Repair bills follow. Consumption of gasoline and oil mounts up.

You may "want" correct lubrication. But you will seldom get it by chance. *It is now generally known that oil of correct body for your car can be determined only by detailed motor analysis—backed by scientific lubricating experience.*

As a fundamental step in producing Gargoyle Mobiloils we analyzed the motors of every make of automobile. Keeping before us the special requirements of gasoline engine lubrication we manufactured the several grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils from selected crude stocks.

In our Lubricating Chart, printed in part on the right, we specify the correct grade for each make of car.

Make a note of the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car. Make sure that you secure it—buying preferably in the original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five-gallon and one-gallon cans, marked with the red Gargoyle.

On request we will mail a pamphlet on the Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

**Stationary Gas Engines**—For all types of small gas and oil engines use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year 'round. During very warm weather Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" is most economical on engines from 9 H.P. up.

**Tractors**—Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" meets every requirement of tractors.

**Mobilubricant**—The Grease in the Handy Package—Mobilubricant is a highly efficient all-'round grease, for the power-transmitting parts of an automobile. Its tin of patented design enables you to feed-in the grease without muss or bother. Sold in 1 and 3-pound tins.



# Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

BRANCHES: DETROIT (Ford Bldg.), BOSTON (49 Federal St.), NEW YORK (29 Broadway), CHICAGO (Fisher Building), PHILADELPHIA (4th & Chestnut Sts.), INDIANAPOLIS (Indiana Pythian Bldg.), MINNEAPOLIS (Plymouth Bldg.), PITTSBURGH (Farmer's Bank Bldg.)



### Correct Lubrication

**Explanation:** In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc." means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

CAR	1910					1911					1912					1913					1914				
	A	B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	B	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Alco	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
American	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Apperson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Autocar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Avory	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Bent (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Bent (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Chrysler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Com.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
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### This Little Girl Had A Spinal Deformity

Little Miss Taylor had Potts Disease, a progressive, destructive disease of the spinal column, usually tubercular, and often accompanied by paralysis. The trouble in this case had been in existence three years when her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind., brought the child to this Sanitarium, Feb. 22, 1910. At that time, because of the disease and deformity of the spine, the child's head was forced forward—her chin in contact with her chest.

This picture, recently taken, shows her condition and appearance at this time. Write Mrs. Taylor. In treatment of this case plaster paris was not used. The



### L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

is a private institution, devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed conditions, especially of children and young adults.

Write us freely regarding Club Feet, Spinal Diseases or Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, etc. We will send you descriptive literature and advise you fully. Ex-patients as references every where.

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Kansas Grown

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"Sunflower Brand"

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Headquarters for Small Fruit Plants of all kinds—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. We Pay the Freight on all orders amounting to \$10 or over. Free Catalog.

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Fruit Trees, Shades, Seedlings, Ornamental Roses, Etc.

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and save agent's commission of 40%. A post card brings our new illustrated catalog 412.

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

OTTAWA Business College OTTAWA, KANS.

### Seed Potatoes

Red River Valley Grown; \$1.45 per bush. up. Our 150 page Catalogue free on request.

Vaughan's Seed Store 31-33 W. Randolph St., Chicago

# HOME CIRCLE



Kettles may be kept cleaned by boiling potato peelings in them.

To remove paint from window glass rub it well with hot, sharp vinegar.

To remove tea stains from chinaware use salt and vinegar.

It is said a coconut can be opened more easily if it is placed in the oven for a few minutes.

To cut fresh bread, heat the blade of the knife in hot water; it prevents breaking and crumbling.

Turpentine is said to be good for cleaning copper articles, as it will prevent their turning black.

To clean bamboo furniture use a brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents the bamboo turning color.

When cooking fish if a little vinegar is added to the water it will make the fish firmer and whiter.

A corset-cover that fastens under the arm is desirable to wear under the thin blouses of today. The closing should be under the left arm, of course.

Boiled starch is improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved gum arabic. Also the iron will stick to the clothes it is said if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water.

To remove tea stains from cloth soak in milk. If the stain should be on a carpet or other material that does not wash, allow the milk to dry in. The grease stain can be easier removed with benzine or naphtha.

After baking a cake stand the tin, as soon as you take it out of the oven, on a cloth which has been wrung out of hot water. Let it stand for a few minutes and then turn out. The cake will come out without any trouble.

A little pressing works wonders when one is doing any dressmaking. The pressing should be done before the seams are stitched. The finished garment will look better and the work is more easily accomplished.

Prof. W. A. McKeever, of the Child Welfare department of Kansas University, has added another excellent book to his popular list of publications. "Training the Boy," "Farm Boys and Girls," and others have already established themselves in popularity, and this latest book, "Training the Girl," is well worthy of a place with its predecessors. It is a book for all parents and others interested in girl problems. McMillan & Co., New York, are the publishers. The book sells for \$1.50, plus 12 cents for postage.

### To Steam Out Splinters.

When a splinter has been driven into the hand it can be extracted by steaming. Fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The action thus produced will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter, also the inflammation.

### Giving an Elephant a Bath.

The elephant enjoys a bath in the streams and pools of his native habitat, but his lordly brother in captivity finds no such comfort in the bath that from time to time is given him. A trainer thus describes the expensive operation. "It takes a week to carry out the process in every detail. It requires the services of three men and costs \$300. This treatment is necessary for a show elephant, and, if the animal is a valuable one, the proprietor of the show does not consider the money wasted.

"The first step consists of going over the immense body with the best soap procurable; 150 pounds of soap is used, and the elephant's ears are especially attended to. When the soaping and drying are completed, the elephant is well sandpapered, and after that is rubbed all over with the purest Indian oil until the mouse-gray skin is supple and glistening.

"This last finishing touch is the most

expensive part of the whole bath, as it means the application of about \$150 worth of olive oil."—The American Woman.

### Latest Fashion Book, 2 Cents.

We publish four times a year a Quarterly Fashion Book, illustrating 200 styles for ladies, misses and children, and containing many valuable dressmaking lessons. The regular price is 10 cents a copy, but if you will order the book at the same time you order a pattern we will send the Spring Fashion Number, now ready, for only 2 cents to cover mailing.

### Home Canning of Vegetables.

These are days when home canning is being urged upon the farmer. The girls are being educated to it through canning clubs. The first figures we have seen as to the cost of home canning, when the work is done on a commercial basis, are these put out by the Idaho Experiment Station:

"As an illustration we will take the home canning of string beans. The overhead charge for canning a number two can of beans this year was seven and one-third cents per can. This includes shipping, blanching, canning, soldering, tipping, processing, cost of can, etc. There are 56 pounds to the bushel and it takes approximately three-fourths of a pound to fill one can, hence one bushel would fill 74 two-pound cans. Figuring 100 bushels per acre would give 740 two-pound cans per acre. At seven and one-third cents per can it would cost \$532.70 per acre for canning. At 10 cents per can, our selling price, the amount would be \$740, or in other words, by running beans through a home cannery, the profit per acre would be \$207.30.

### Disciplining Baby.

That sounds very harsh and stern. But what is more essential to every one all through life than that very thing? And if we wait until we are grown and our habits formed the lesson is much harder to learn.

A child is not apt to cry for things unless he is taught to do so. This is one of the easiest lessons that can be taught a child, and is generally the first one. If a child frets a little the mother rushes to him, takes him up and begins a number of experiments with him. The first impulse often is to offer him food and generally he has already had more than he needs. Probably all he needed was to be turned a little or have his clothing smoothed out under him or perhaps he was smothered under a load of coverings and wanted a chance to breathe a little better. So look to these things instead of taking him up at the first sound. For, by taking him up, holding him, feeding and such, you have disturbed the calm of his little nature and taught him to demand more attention. The normal child does not need to be taken up very often, and is far better off if kept quiet, than if held, walked with, talked to, and otherwise entertained. If he is tended the moment he stirs, in a few days he demands it. You have begun to give him things because he cries for them, consequently he cries. At first his demands are few, but as he grows he learns to want more and more, so he cries more and more often and if he gets what he cries for you are really paying him a premium for crying. Not to give a child what it cries for is not unmotherly in the least, but wise and kind. Look to its comfort but try to do so without taking it up the moment it wakes or cries a little. It is a splendid thing for a child to be allowed to lie still after he has awakened, also the mother is relieved of an ever-increasing burden which she makes for herself if she takes up her child the moment it is awake. It takes very very little to teach a child what he cannot have if the lesson is begun early enough and held to steadfastly day in and day out. Make it a rule not to give him what he cries for and he will learn not to cry. Keep him clean, well clothed, well fed, and comfortable. Keep him disciplined for his own good, and your child will be not only a joy and a blessing in your own home, but wherever he may be. And all the years of his life he will thank you for the start you gave him.

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Easy Payments

### We Will Sell You a Guaranteed Piano on Easy Terms

No Piano house in this section of the country has sold as many good Pianos as we have. No other house carries a bought-and-paid-for stock as large as ours. We have twelve great stores in this great southwest territory. We have customers near you to whom we can refer. It pays to deal with a big, reliable house, near home, rather than send far away to a concern whom you or your friends never see or never know anything about. Right near where you live we have customers who will tell you about us. The probability is you yourself know of several pianos that were bought from us. Before you buy any piano anywhere at any price, get our offers.

### As low as \$40 buys a used Piano

Remember, we handle great pianos like the Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann, Elburn and others. We can suit you in price, for we have new pianos from \$125.00 up, and we have a few sample and used pianos from \$40.00 upward. Also we have a wonderful line of genuine player pianos—new and used.

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50 Concord Grapes, \$1. 20 Apple, \$1. 20 Peach, \$1. Hardy, vigorous, thrifty. All guaranteed. Only best stock shipped. Catalog and 25c Due Bill sent FREE. FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Fairbury, Neb.

### SEED CORN--CROP OF 1912

Boone County White and Hildreth's Yellow Dent carefully selected, tipped and graded. Money back if not satisfactory. M. T. KELSEY, NORTHWOOD FARM, 106 Arter Avenue Topeka, Kansas.

### OLD SEED CORN

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The Big Money Maker. Best seed. Also Feterita, the wonder forage plant; Cane, Kafir, Millet, Clover, Timothy, Seed Oats, etc. Big catalog free. Write today. Archias Seed Store, Box 161, Sedalia, Mo.

### SEED CORN - Reid's Yellow Dent SEED OATS - Kherson Seed Oats

Also Alsike, Timothy and Clover Seed. All seed guaranteed to please. Samples and prices named free. F. M. RIEBEL & SON, ARBELA, MO.

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Be safe. Buy from reliable Mt. Hope Nurseries, oldest established nurseries in state. Every kind highest grade fruit tree, berry or shrub. Free book of important information for fruit growers. Write today. MT. HOPE NURSERIES, (Founded by A. C. Griess) 408 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS. Will make your barns warmer, protect your stock and increase your profits. A full line of nursery stock. Catalog free. Our fiftieth year. EVERGREEN NURSERY CO., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

# Boys Learn Art of Cooking

**T**HINK of a boys' class in cooking! Do the boys see the time when their wives will be attending to the politics and the business of the country and they will remain at home to get the meals? Not so bad as that, probably, but it is well enough that the boys know something about preparing a meal. Such knowledge will "come in handy" many times.

Fourteen young men are enrolled in a cooking class at the Kansas Agricultural College and are learning the "how" and "why" of simple meals. The course as outlined is practical. The first work is on beverages. The boys are taught the making of good tea, coffee and lemonade. With everything studied during the term, a short lecture is given upon the nutritive value of the food in question and upon the simplest and best methods of preparation. The boys learn that cereals need plenty of cooking in order to bring out their full nutritive value and make them easily digestible. Vegetables come next and they learn to avoid duplications, such as rice and potatoes at the same meal, since both are starchy foods. After the lectures they get the actual work of cooking the different vegetables and meats. Under the

study of meats they prepare pan-broiled steaks, roasts, brown stews, minced meat on toast, creamed dried beef, chops and veal cutlets.

When the average man prepares a meal for himself, he usually cooks eggs. But how many men really know how to make an omelet or can even boil an egg so that it will be tender and easily digested? That is the kind of work given in this class and the boys are taught that there is a right and wrong way for cooking everything and that the right way is the easiest and best. They learn to make custards and puddings in the study of milk, and then find out that cheese can be used as a substitute for meat.

The boys are taught how to make a fireless cooker without expensive materials. Practice is given in the preparation of cereals and vegetables in the fireless cooker. At one period they clean, dress, and bake chickens and then at the next meeting of the class a lesson in carving is given.

Pan cakes, corn bread, baking powder biscuits and ginger bread are made in the lesson on quick-breads and then several periods are devoted to the making of yeast breads.

## FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for KANSAS FARMER. We can supply our readers with high grade, perfect fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our Fashion Book, EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 6381—Ladies' Dress: A charming model, closed in front, with drop shoulders and a square front yoke. The neck is trimmed with a small ornamental collar. The sleeves are gathered into a deep cuff at the wrist, but may be shortened if preferred. The skirt can be made with or without a seam in the center of the back. The pattern, No. 6381, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. No. 6409—Children's Dress: Serge, gingham or linen can be used to make this dress, with the trimming of contrasting material. The dress closes at the right side of the front and can be made with either long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6409, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 8 years requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch plain goods, 1 yard of 36-inch plaid goods, and 2 1/4 yards of ribbon. No. 4847—Boys' Russian Blouse Suit: Any of the woolen materials can be used for this suit. The blouse closes at the right side of the front and is made with a high neck and long sleeves. The trousers are made without a fly and can be finished with either leg-bands or elastics. The pattern, No. 4847, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. No. 6330—Girls' Dress: Serge, linen or gingham can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the front and is made with a low neck and short sleeves. This dress is very simple to make. The pattern, No. 6330, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material and 2 3/4 yards of ribbon for the belt. No. 6288—Ladies' Dress: Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in four gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waist line. The pattern, No. 6288, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting material.

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Every particle of dirt disappears at once—hard-to-clean cracks and crevices are easily reached—the original brightness of the paint is restored with

## Old Dutch Cleanser

Don't Be Without It

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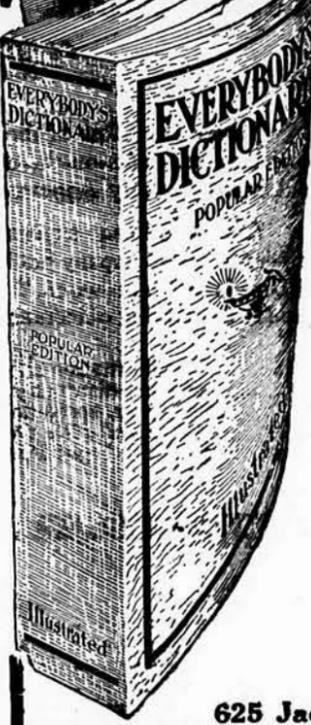
Grows on my famous Sunkist Farm—backed by ten years of scientific corn-breeding—best selected in early fall—perfectly dried—1 YEAR IT'S THE BEST SEED TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR—AND I'LL LET YOU BE THE JUDGE! Test it any way you wish for ten days; if it doesn't more than please, send it back at my expense! MAKE YOUR 1914 CORN CROP THE BIGGEST YOU EVER GREW My "Bred-for-Field" strains assure an average increase of 16 bushels per acre—The vigorous root and stem in this tested seed insures against poor stands—and the per cent still shows this seed in your garden because of the fact that it is the best seed you can buy. Write for the "Corn Book No. 11." It tells how to grow more corn; make every acre produce greater profits. Write today! "The Man Who Does Things With Corn" C. RAY MOORE, Box 106, Kellerton, Iowa

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# EARLY SPRING DIETARY

*Exhaustion of Stored Supply of Fruits and Vegetables Is Often a Serious Handicap to the Farm Housewife*

THE selection of the foods to be eaten in any home and their preparation for the table requires thought and time on the part of the housewife during the whole year, but the task is more difficult in most cases through the last six weeks of the winter and early spring. This is especially true when a balanced ration is served. The need of a balanced ration is just as great during this time of year as in those seasons where a greater variety of food is at hand and supplied without so much effort on the part of the provider or cook.

The needs of the body are known, as well as the composition of foods. Every food contains one or more of the five food principles, which are water, mineral matter, protein, carbohydrate and fat. These food principles occur in every well balanced meal, although all of them are not found in every food, so it devolves upon the housewife to make the proper choice of foods in each meal in order that there may be a balanced ration. By this is meant that the meal must contain the amount needed of tissue building foods as well as energy foods and roughage. The tissue builders are rich in protein, the nitrogenous substance which builds tissue and includes such foods as milk, eggs, meat, cheese, beans and oatmeal. Energy foods are made up to quite an extent of starch, sugar or fat. Foods classed as roughage give bulk to the diet, although they are not rich in solid food nutrients. The other food elements, water and mineral matter, must be supplied principally through vegetables and fruits. These two classes of foods also furnish vegetable oils as well as the vegetable fiber called cellulose, which is essential for the well being of the digestive tract, although it cannot be classed as a food element.

During the early part of the winter there are stored up in many cellars vegetables and fruits, either fresh, canned or dried, or in each form, which diminish in quantity as winter continues and perhaps are gone entirely by the time early spring arrives. It is then that the housewife must use her ingenuity in order to provide these fruits and vegetables which must not be left out of the diet even if the cellar is bare.

The woman living in a city has access to the grocery store and fruit stand and is very apt to find these foods in the fresh form in limited amounts at least until the home-grown vegetables and fruits are produced in the spring. Then, too, she can resort so readily to the commercially canned article, while the woman in the country home is more apt to deny her family these needed foods after the home supply has given out. In the fall and early winter there is apt to be cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, pears and apples to supply the table. Then will follow her canned vegetables and fruits, but after these are gone she will have to resort to the grocery store for her supply.

It is an easy matter for the farmer's table to be supplied with the necessary amount of protein or tissue-building food in the form of beef, pork, chicken, eggs and milk, and energy food in the form of potatoes, bread, rice, sugar and butter, but the diet is too concentrated with only such foods as those named. The fibrous matter of fruits and fresh vegetables is valuable not alone in preventing the packing of food, which causes an excessive amount of fermentation to take place in the digestive tract, but it also causes greater peristaltic movement of the intestinal tract, which helps in the digestive and eliminative processes.

In buying canned fruits and vegetables the purchaser buys very little of the solid food nutrients, although in some cases there is a considerable amount of sugar or starch. This fact, however, does not mean that there is not good reason for buying these foods if there is a lack of them in the home, for they are essential in the diet. A value must be placed upon the vegetable oils and fruit acids as well as upon the cellulose material. By means of these the other foods eaten are made more available to the body, and this is important, for it is not the amount of food consumed upon which the nutrition of the body depends, but upon the amount digested.

Dried fruits may be used and to quite an extent take the place of fresh vegetables. These should be soaked to replace the water taken out in evaporation, then cooked slowly until tender.

Add sugar just before removing from the heat.

There is enough choice in dried fruits to give a chance for variety, and if well prepared these can be made very appetizing. In the list are found dried apples, peaches, apricots, prunes (blue and white), pears, raisins and dates.

Although the dried fruits cannot be used in the form of fruit salads to the extent that fresh fruits can, yet there are various ways of using them, such as in the form of sauces, pies and puddings, which appeal to the majority of appetites.

Many prefer to use less meat as spring approaches, and in such cases meat substitutes may be used, such as eggs, beans, peas and lentils, cheese and nuts, with plenty of butter and cream, and such breads as graham and corn bread. These will help to keep up the food values when meat is partly or entirely eliminated from the diet.

As later spring comes there is the natural desire for rhubarb, spinach, radishes, and all the fresh vegetables and fruits, which fact lessens the effort the housewife must put forth to satisfy the appetite as well as serve a balanced meal.

Below are given a few suggested menus for late winter and early spring, available to the farm home:

Breakfast.—Stewed prunes, oatmeal,

potatoes, ham, muffins, butter, coffee.  
Dinner.—Cream of tomato soup, bean soup, chicken, cream gravy, potatoes, buttered parsnips, pickles, graham pudding, hard sauce.

Supper.—Fried eggs, escalloped potatoes, cranberry sauce, bread, butter, oatmeal hermits, tea.

Breakfast.—Boiled rice with raisins, poached eggs on toast, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Tomato soup, roast beef, gravy, baked potatoes, canned peas with carrots, cranberry sauce, dried apple pie.

Supper.—Cheese souffle, potatoes, cold sliced meat, apple sauce, sponge cake, cocoa.

Breakfast.—Oranges, scrambled eggs, griddle cakes, bacon, baked hominy, syrup, coffee.

Dinner.—Pot roast of beef, gravy, potatoes, canned corn, noodles, bread, butter, spiced peaches, rice pudding.

Supper.—Baked beans, fried potatoes, cottage cheese, wafers, ginger bread, butter, stewed dried apricots, tea.

Breakfast.—Sausage, potatoes, hot biscuit, butter, honey, cranberry sauce, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked beans, macaroni, cheese, stewed tomatoes, potatoes, pickles, bread, butter, fruit batter pudding, sauce.

Supper.—Corn meal mush, fried potatoes, canned peas, cheese, crackers, stewed peaches, cake, bread, butter, tea.

### Baking Qualities of Flour.

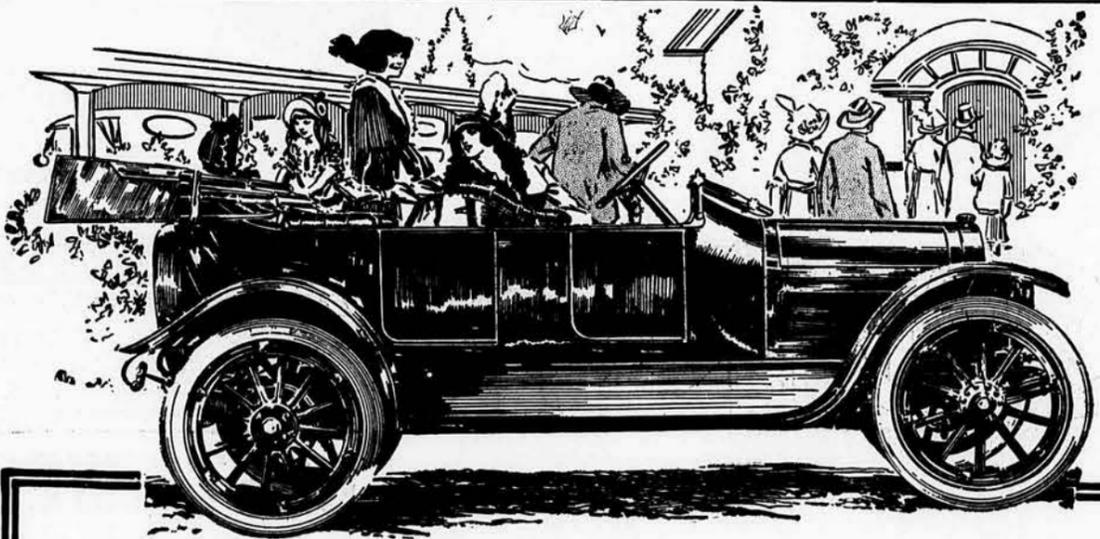
A housewife often attributes poor bread to the flour used. The quality and composition of flour doubtless has much to do with the results obtained.

Often times poor bread is produced under circumstances that do not disclose the exact cause. In the past, studies in the character of the flour have been directed chiefly toward those constituents which were found in the largest quantities.

The relative amount of these constituents which are present are doubtless of importance but in Bulletin No. 190 of the Kansas Experiment Station, the results of a series of tests are presented that bring out strongly the great influence of small amounts of substances that are liable to be present in flour or that may be produced in the bread making process. The bran of the wheat may contain some of these substances or the scourings of the grain which should be removed in preparing it for milling. The germination of the grain where conditions have been such as to bring this about develops materials having an influence upon the character of the flour. There are other changes which take place in the proteins of the flour, producing various products having influence upon the bread. Some most remarkable results have been obtained in studying flour made from sprouted grains, very small quantities damaging the product to a high degree. This bulletin should be of great interest to every bread maker and miller and likewise the farmer. The bulletin is now ready for distribution and can be secured by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

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# Raising the Goose for Profit

Not the Joke Which it is Generally Considered To be—By J. N. Bagley, Burr Oak, Kansas

IT is surprising to find the large number of people over the country who have the idea that raising geese for profit is a sort of a joke, and this expression may be true in a sense if one does not make a study of it from a standpoint of dollars and cents. In the first place, if a success is to be attained in any occupation a certain amount of time and study must be given. The secret of success in raising depends on the kind of bird as well as the care given it, and these two points must be taken into consideration and studied very carefully. I think that the Toulouse geese are the most profitable, while, of course, the Embden and the African, as well as many others, do well if cared for carefully. It seems that over the country in general the Toulouse goose is in greatest favor.

### GETTING THE START.

The Toulouse or land goose is a very good layer, while, like all geese, he is exceedingly fond of water, yet he seems to get along as well on land. One should not depend on eggs to get the start of this goose, as it will be much better to get a pair of birds before laying time and save the fertile eggs for setting. The goose in question usually begins laying early in March, and sometimes as early as February, depending somewhat on the season. One should be very careful that the early eggs do not get chilled. The eggs should be set as soon as possible after laying. If the eggs are set under the ordinary hen, from five to eight will be all she can manage well. Hens are to be preferred because of the fact that they will be much easier managed and will not be likely to break so many of the eggs. The last week before the eggs begin to hatch they should be sprinkled with warm water each day, as many times it will be necessary to help the little goslings out of the shell. The little goslings should be taken from the nest as soon as hatched and placed in a warm, dry place. As soon as hatched they should be placed in a dry coop, well protected from rats, as rats like goslings, and so arranged that they can be given light and sun.

As to their feed, they eat most anything; in fact they will begin to pick blades of grass as soon as they can wobble about. It is not a bad idea to feed a little corn meal, salted a trifle.

They should be kept from the water until they begin to feather out, for once they get wet from rain, they are in most every case "gone goslings." A very suitable food, and a food that they like, is onion tops, cut into small bits. These should be fed during wet weather, as it prevents the so-called "gapes," to which small goslings are more or less subject. The small gosling grows faster in spring than in summer, and should be kept in a shady place, where grass abounds. The little goslings care very little for the hen, and in a very short time will go about to suit themselves, regardless

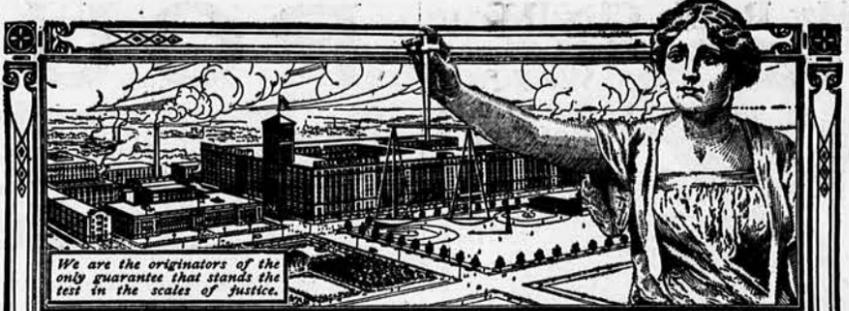
of the "cluck" of mother hen. One striking feature found in the Toulouse goose is that she will not scatter her eggs about, as does the duck, but instead goes regularly to her nest and lays. The goose has quite a memory, much more than one would imagine, as she will go back to the nest in the spring that she used the previous year.

### PROFITS OF THE GOOSE.

We will consider the profits of the goose as compared to other fowls that are raised about the farm for profit. In the first place the goose in question will lay in the neighborhood of two dozen eggs during the laying season, which at a low figure—20 cents each—would be \$4.80. Now we will suppose we set the eggs and raise one-half the number of geese from them. We have them worth from \$3 to \$4 per pair—say \$3. We now have \$18 for the geese. "Yes, but they eat as much as a hog," says the farmer. They eat quite a little, it is true, if they are allowed to run to the grain, but the goose should be made to rustle for herself all through the summer months. About 20 or 30 of these geese will eat as much tender grass as one cow. Goose feathers have a value ranging from 40 to 70 cents per pound, and one may pick the gander every six weeks all summer, while the goose should be picked only after laying season is over. If they are picked until late in the fall they will begin laying early in the spring. It takes very little grain to winter a goose, as they should not be overfed, as it effects good breeding. A few oats or a little cut silage, oyster shell and plenty of water is about what they require. Corn is not advisable, unless preparing the goose for market. For best results not more than three geese should be mated to a gander. To secure best results, ganders related to females should not be used. The female goose will breed for a number of years, but the ganders should not be kept for more than five years, while three or four years is better.

The goose in her wild state covers her eggs with hay and sticks, and she will do the same in her nest, therefore one should not overlook the egg, thinking, of course, that she has not laid. The average weight of a mature bird is from 15 to 25 pounds, under ordinary conditions. Geese live to a great age and do not reach maturity until about two years old. One of the points greatly in favor of the Toulouse goose, which we have in question, is the fact that she is not a noisy goose, as compared to other geese.

It is said that a good substitute for the whites of eggs for use when making a cake is as follows: For a cake which calls for the whites of three eggs use a tablespoonful of dry gelatine. Dissolve the gelatine in cold water and add enough boiling water to make a cupful. Beat with an egg beater and add to the cake.



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No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.  
To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means. The booklet, **Profitable Poultry Selling**, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.  
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Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 646 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-rearing 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.  
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W. E. NEAL, COUNTY CLERK, NEOSHO County. Taken Up—One bay mare, 16 or 18 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, stiff neck caused from poll evil and valued at ten dollars. Same was taken up on February 14, 1914.

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# POULTRY



There is no green food that compares with sprouted oats. They can easily be sprouted in a box close to the stove or in a sunny window.

If the eggs are infertile, try and find out the cause. The hens may be too fat, or the male bird may be too old or too sluggish.

Duck raising is very profitable. Ducks require less care than chickens; are not so susceptible to disease, and are never troubled with lice. Every farmer should keep some ducks.

When buying stock or eggs for hatching, remember that the best is cheapest in the end. It costs a little more to get a start in first-class stock, but here the expense stops, as it costs no more to raise and keep a flock of top-notchers than a flock of mongrels, and the actual profits are ten-fold greater.

Close observation is most valuable in the poultry yard. The eye should be kept on every bird and the drones promptly weeded out. If you find any egg-eaters among the flock, either kill them or arrange the nest boxes so that they cannot eat the eggs. If there are feather-eaters, the sooner they are disposed of the better.

Why is it that exercise for the fowls is so persistently dinned into the ears of poultry raisers by poultry writers? Well, in the first place, exercise is necessary for a hen so as to keep her busy and out of mischief. When hens are confined to close quarters, and have nothing to do, they soon get uneasy and acquire bad habits, such as feather-pulling, egg-eating and picking of the combs of their mates. Whereas if they are kept busy picking out small grains among the litter, they have no time to acquire these bad habits. Then again exercise creates a healthy appetite and promotes digestion, saves food, prevents gorging and the resultant evils, such as crop-bound, indigestion and diarrhea. Exercise prevents birds from becoming over-fat, makes eggs more fertile, and tends to prevent rheumatism and cramps in old fowls and leg-weakness in chicks. In short, exercise keeps the fowls in a good healthy condition. It will pay any poultry breeder to buy millet seed or other small seed, just so as to have something for his fowls to exercise themselves with.

Only by careful selection and proper mating of the best fowls in a flock can permanent improvement be produced. If you go on breeding from a promiscuous lot of fowls, some good and some bad, in a haphazard way, you cannot expect good results. The best hens to breed from are the active, bright-eyed and good-laying birds. The over-fat hen will not give eggs with strong fertility. The poor, emaciated hen will produce weaklings. The hen deformed from birth will be likely to produce deformed chicks. You should have your breeding pen composed of the best of your flock. If you have quite a number of birds from which to make a selection, choose carefully and do not breed from all the birds. Keep a pen by themselves for your breeding stock and the hens that you keep for commercial eggs can have free range. Some breeders do not make a careful selection in this way, but will use the eggs from all the birds, when they know that some of them are very inferior specimens. Careful selection means better birds and fewer culls next year.

Incubators are not hard to manage, especially if one follows the directions sent with each machine. But better hatches and less accidents would occur if a little common sense is used while operating them. Usually once a day is all that is necessary to attend to the lamp. Let this be done in the morning rather than in the evening, for this reason: When a lamp is newly filled with oil, and the wick retrimmed, the flame generally increases in volume after it is lighted and necessitates the turning down of the wick several times to reduce the flame and prevent smoking of the chimney. If this is done in the morning one can easily notice that the

flame is getting too high and turn it down, but if done late at night, and the operator goes to bed immediately thereafter, the flame may flare up, with no one around to notice it, and it might smoke and create soot in the chimney, which again might catch fire and cause much damage. All this can be avoided by being cautious and using a little common sense in addition to the directions given for running the incubator. Some incubator manufacturers advise turning the eggs once a day, others twice a day. Generally we think the eggs are not turned often enough, and we would turn them three times a day in preference to once. Don't turn the eggs at all the first two days, and stop turning the morning of the nineteenth day. Have the temperature fully up to 103 degrees the first few days, so as to give the embryo a good start. After that if the temperature varies a degree or two it will not matter so much, though to keep it as even as possible is the best way.

### National Egg-Laying Contest.

T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri Experiment Station, writes: The pen which won the prize and made the best record in the contest two years ago did not begin to lay until about this time. Then they went to work in earnest and won out over many pens which had gotten a good lead over them. This same breeder has a pen in this contest and they have started to lay again just about as they did in the first contest. These, or some other pen which is just now beginning to lay with a vengeance, may win out again.  
The English pen of S. C. White Leghorns has gotten a lead of 104 eggs over its nearest competitor, and it looks as if they mean to set a lively pace for others to follow. They won the silver cup for January by laying 221 eggs. They have averaged 43 eggs per hen for December and January. Most all of the other foreign pens have been out of condition and suffered greatly because of the change in climate.

The total eggs for January was 10,520, and this makes the grand total 17,312. The average for the first two months is 16.63 eggs per hen. S. C. Reds, from Sedalia, Mo., won second place for the month with a record of 205 eggs.

One thing is certain, White Wyandottes have proven themselves to be consistent layers. Each year for three years they have been among the leaders. The worst objection we have found with them is that their eggs run low in fertility and their eggs are not of a uniform size and color. This condition is due, however, more to carelessness on the part of the breeder than it is to a fault of the variety. We have some strains of White Wyandottes which lay a large egg of uniform size and color, and which are up to the average in fertility, but White Wyandotte breeders, as a rule, have not given as much attention to the selection of eggs for hatching as they should. Orpingtons have also been among the leaders each winter. They seem to be good winter layers, but they lose out in summer during the broody season. If the Orpington breeders wish to build up a good strain of layers, they had better eliminate from their flocks the hens which are continually broody. That is, if you have two hens of equal quality and one lays a few eggs and becomes broody, and then lays a few more and becomes broody again, and the second hen does not show such a tendency to broodiness, I would prefer the eggs from the second hen for hatching purposes rather than from the first. I would also much prefer to breed from a male from the second hen than from the first.

Rhode Island Reds look as if they were going to do much better this year than in any previous year. The pen of S. C. Buff Leghorns, which are among the leaders, are full sisters. Three years ago the pen from which they were bred averaged about 100 eggs. By careful selection and breeding for three years they were bred up until the mother of these pullets, and the entire pen from which she came, averaged nearly 200 eggs per hen last year.

How can such results be obtained? How can Tom Barron and other such noted experts in England and America

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When I ordered the remedy, I had 125 chicks in the brooder and they were dying fast from white diarrhea. After the sixth dose they stopped dying and I haven't lost any since.  
I have another lot of 125 chicks just hatched. I am giving your remedy and have not lost any so far. I am nearly out of Abbott's Remedy now. I want you to send me two large boxes.—Mrs. **TILLIE ADLER, La Salle, Mich.**  
This remedy for white diarrhea, chicken cholera and other bowel ailments in poultry, may be secured from The Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Ravenswood, Chicago, Illinois. Fifty cents and \$1.00 boxes with booklet on poultry diseases by parcels post. Money back if not satisfied.—(Adv.)

breed up strains of fowls of different varieties which will for three years in succession outstrip their competitors at the Storrs contest, the North American contest, and at the Missouri National contest, where they are submitted to the trap-nest test and all are put on an equal footing as far as housing, feed, care and management are concerned? How can the Australian and New Zealand breeders make such marvelous records year after year? There are things which every breeder of poultry ought to consider. It is a noticeable fact that pens from the same breeders in each contest maintain about the same average egg production, whether the pen is in Storrs, Philadelphia, or Mountain Grove, and all these methods of housing and feeding are entirely different. The breeding back of the birds make them maintain about the same rate of production, no matter where they are being tried out. This holds true with both good and bad pens. When I mentioned "strain" and "breeding" and "selection" as the foundation of a flock of high egg producers in my reports two years ago, some "authorities" made light of such "nonsense." They claimed that you could take most any old fowl and by giving it the right feed and care you could get equally as good results as the breeders who were leading in the egg-laying contests. That is, they said there was nothing to "strain" and that "breeding" was not the secret of egg production. Of course, we know that without the proper feed and care a hen will not lay many eggs, no matter what strain she is from or how good her breeding may be. But when a breeder can make a consistent record in laying contests year after year and lead all competitors, we will have to admit that he has a superior laying strain. If Mr. A— has a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks which leads all other Plymouth Rocks year after year, and Mr. B— has a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks which is at

the foot each year for three years, we will have to admit that Mr. A— has a laying strain and Mr. B— has a strain which are not good egg producers.

What can we do to improve our flocks and build up an egg-laying strain? The hatching season is on and I would advise you to bear these things in mind:

1—It must be remembered that a chick with a strong constitution is better equipped for fighting diseases than a weak chicken with all the medicines and condiments known to the medical science. Then breed for constitutional vigor.

2—Many disease germs are transmitted from parent to offspring, so all diseased birds, or birds which have ever been diseased, should be removed from the flock. This past month we had a striking example of high vitality and low vitality. Two pens were housed in the same house, drank from the same pan, ate the same kind of food and slept under the same roof. One pen went all to pieces and every one of them was sent to the hospital. The pen on the opposite side withstood the severe weather, kept in splendid health, and is one among the very highest pens in egg production.

3—Breed only from a male which has been hatched from an egg laid by a high-laying hen.

4—Select your best laying hens to mate with the above male.

5—Breed from early-maturing pullets.

6—Don't breed from hens which are continually going broody.

7—Breed from your hens and pullets which lay in November, December and January.

'Tis true the hen which has been laying through the winter will go to setting first, but by this time the loafing hen has begun laying, so the good hen is set on the poor hen's eggs, which practice has a tendency to produce a flock of loafers.

## Getting Winter Eggs

By L. S. WELLER, Salina, Kansas

FEW farmers or city dwellers realize the great importance of poultry. Those who do keep chickens do not appreciate their great earning power.

I want those who do not get eggs in winter, who can not make their hens pay their board bill, to read this article carefully.

I have been at this egg hatching in zero weather game for a good many years and have never failed to make good by observing a few simple principles.

Just three essentials enter into the problem—a healthy well-matured pullet, correctly fed and correctly housed.

I will tell you how to grow the pullet as I discuss the other questions. But remember this point now, you must have an egg-laying strain and get the chicks out of the shell early.

What is a correctly housed hen? Any old shed or outbuilding having three solid walls can be converted into a comfortable house. Take out the entire south end to within three feet of the floor. See that the roof is tight. Provide a place to roost, another to lay, and eight inches or two feet of clean litter to dig grain out of. Give each hen three square feet of floor space and confine her here from the first of October until spring, if you want the greatest egg yield throughout the worst weather.

Now the feeding proposition is as simple as the housing. Forget all this stuff you have read about feeding the hen a perfectly balanced ration, varying with the season. You can not balance her meals—that is her job. What you can and must do is to give her the chance. If limited in time, get several automatic grain feeders and let the hen work them. Fill one with corn, one with wheat, oats, kafir, or any sound grain you have. Here lies the secret—make her dig for it. Give her plenty of green feed, such as sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips, beets, alfalfa, or whatever you have will be appreciated. Do not think you can omit this and get as many eggs.

Provide protein in the form of either skim milk of beef scraps. I prefer the former. Use your pleasure about the mash question—feed it wet in troughs or dry in hoppers. It should contain several ground grains of which bran and middlings form the foundation.

Taking up the big question of a big healthy pullet—first, last and always—feed her all she wants to eat. Do this from the shell to the hatchet—for that seems to be the ultimate end of all good hens. The hen never overeats, if she is correctly fed and never starved.

Before you place the baby chicks in their intended coop, bury ten pounds or more of commercial chick feed in the chaff and let them dig holes deep enough to bury themselves in their effort to get their meal. You can not get big husky frames that will stand up under the strain of heavy laying any other way.

Make this your schedule—plenty of feed always ready for them but lots of hard digging to get at it. It makes happy rapid-growing birds that will work for you.

Having grown your layers, how can you keep them healthy and force them to lay such quantities of eggs? Fresh air, sunshine and exercise is your answer. As an aid, color the drinking water with permanganate of potash. This immediately checks all colds and kills all disease germs. Also feed a liberal supply of ground mustard. Nothing is so good as a tonic, not a stimulant.

As a proof of the practicability of this method of earning for your hens, I offer this record. It was made by 35 Buff Orpingtons selected at random from my flock on the farm in Ohio and shipped to Salina, Kan., the last of October. During the month of December they laid 50 dozen eggs which sold for 35 cents a dozen, bringing in clear profit of \$13. For the entire period from the time they laid their first egg—November 9 to February 9, three months—they have laid 161 dozen eggs.

This is truly a wonderful egg record, and you may not think it possible. Get a good strain of egg layers and follow this method and you will be convinced. You can not make such a record with an ordinary bunch of hens. The birds that made the above record have been bred to lay winter eggs for seven years past.

Nor have we lost out on color to attain this record. These birds have a great show record in the East. I mention this to disprove the prevailing idea that you cannot successfully breed for two things.

The farmer has the greatest opportunity to clear up a neat sum from poultry. If he does not keep 500 to 1,000 thoroughbred hens he is failing to get the most from his work. The city dweller with a small back yard will find the work a recreation as well as a source of profit.

Begin now to hatch your next winter layers and care for them in such a way that they grow every minute. By September you will begin to gather the harvest in eggs and will continue all through the high price period.

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Know about the Saginaw Silo before you build. Get the facts from silo owners. The Saginaw Silo will pay for itself the first year in feeding your stock fine, clean, succulent silage. See Saginaw Agent in your county. He is silo-wise. He will give you expert silo information. Write for Silo Book No. 121. Tell us how many head of stock you have.

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**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.—EGGS** for hatching, \$4 per 100, \$2.50 for 50. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

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

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING—**Birds won Missouri State Special. Thirteen years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Flower Crest Poultry Farm, Mrs. J. W. Porter, Holt, Mo.

**BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUMS, TO-**peka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Cockerels, \$3 up; eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 15, \$1.25; 60, \$4; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. M. Gillispie, Clay Center, Kan.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-**sively. Pens headed by prize winners at Kansas City, Missouri State and local shows. Strong birds bred for quality, clear, narrow, distinct barring, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—BUY PRIZE-**winning stock. Our birds won eight firsts at Hutchinson and Wichita. Pen eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15; utility, \$4 per 100. Descriptive circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

## ANCONAS.

**MOTTLED ANCONAS, THE GREAT EGG** producers. Mrs. M. J. Gallatin, Wahoo, Neb.

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

## LEGHORNS

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

**CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHOEN EGGS,** \$1.25 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mary Helm, Solomon, Kan.

**S. C. W. LEGHOEN EGGS AND CHICKS.** Look up our winnings. Circular free. W. F. Wallace, Box K. F., Diagonal, Iowa.

**S. C. W. LEGHOEN EGGS—THE BEST** laying strains, \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. F. H. Mohler, Scott City, Kan.

**BUFF LEGHORNS 12 YEARS. EGGS** from pens and range stock. Also chicks. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS** for hatching. Price, \$5.00 per 100 eggs. F. J. Nesetrl, Munden, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—EXTRA QUAL-**ity S. C. Brown Leghorns. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHOEN EGGS** 15, \$1; 100, \$4. Show winners. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedarvale, Kan.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHOEN STOCK** and eggs. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn eggs, \$3.75 per 100; 75 cents per 15. Mrs. Frank Odel, Wamego, Kan.

**EGGS \$4 PER 100. SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns. Fine layers. Will Tonn, Haven, Kansas.

**SUPERIOR WINNING, LAYING SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, eggs, chicks. Armstrong Farm, Arthur, Mo.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT** Kansas State Show, 1914. First cock, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet. W. J. Roof, Malze, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE** Comb Brown Leghorns. Outside flock, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; pens, \$4.00 per 15. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$1.00** per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Won every first save one where shown past season. Uel Fox, Thompsonville, Ill.

**HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE—SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Frantz-Yesterliad-Harris strains. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Eggs \$5 per 100. Chicks \$15 per 100. Choice pullets \$1.50 each. Mrs. Anna Wible, Chanute, Kan.

**LARGE WINTER LAYING (SINGLE)** White Leghorns; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 12 White Runner eggs, \$2.50. Satisfaction always. Clyde Rees, Emporia, Kan.

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS—EGGS, PER 100,** \$5.00; infertile eggs replaced. Baby chicks, \$10 per 100. J. H. Troyer, Garden City, Kan.

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**horns—Pure-bred eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5. Let me book your order. Palaview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.** Eggs from state show winners, \$3, \$2, \$1 per 15 eggs; \$5 per 100. Order now. C. B. Brown, Fairmont, Neb.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHOEN EGGS—**\$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Fenned, \$3.00 per 15. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

**S. AND E. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—**Heavy laying strain. State Show prize winners. Prices right. A. L. Buchanan, Lincoln, Kan.

**EGG BUSINESS FINE FROM SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, few dates open. Agent for Perfection Medicated Roosts and Insecticides. Thole Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—**Range eggs, \$3 per 100. Two pens Buff Orpington ducks, white eggers. Limited number of eggs. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

**BUSINESS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns. We breed for egg production. Eggs and chicks very reasonable. Satisfaction or your money back. R. W. Gage, Mont Ida, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—**National Western Poultry Show, Denver, 1914, won \$50 cup, also national western sweepstakes trophy. Big free catalog. Baby chicks, eggs. W. H. Sanders, Box E-275, Edgewater, Colo.

**MORDY'S FAMOUS ENGLISH STRAIN** of Single Comb Crystal White Leghorns, snow-white with beautiful plumage, low broad tails, red eyes, combs as finely textured as velvet; high-scoring birds, large vigorous fellows. Eggs from first pen, \$3 per setting; from second pen, \$1.50 per setting. S. B. Mordy, Wakefield, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.** Mrs. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kansas.

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

**ROSE COMB REDS — BLUE RIBBONS.** Stock and eggs. L. Shamleffer, Douglas, Kan.

**S. C. REDS, WINNERS. CHICKS 12½** cents prepaid. Mrs. P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kansas.

**R. C. REDS; EXCELLENT LAYING AND** show stock. Eggs \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per 15; \$5 to \$10 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kansas.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—**Eggs, \$1.50 up. Free illustrated catalog and list of winnings. F. A. Rehkopf, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**Meyers & Stover Poultry Farms** Fredonia, Kan.

**Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.** Fifty-two premiums at recent shows. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15. Farm range, \$4.50 per 100.

### Indian Runner Ducks

Pure White. Thirty-two first premiums, including Missouri State and all (8) at Kansas State Show. Eggs \$2.50 per 12; \$14 per 100. Fawn White. Show winners for years. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100.

### Bourbon Red Turkeys

Often shown, never defeated. Eggs \$3 per 11. Free Catalog.

**R. C. R. I. REDS—HIGH SCORING GOOD** laying strain, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Orlando Fitzsimmons, Belgrade, Neb.

**ROSE COMB REDS—WHITE RUNNERS.** Eggs for setting. Reds, \$1.50; Runners, \$2. Cherry Croft, Junction City, Kan.

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS — INCU-**bator lots. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weidon, Iowa.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—**Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Ed Brockus, Alva, Okla.

**SINGLE COMB REDS — RICKSECKER** strain, 100 eggs, \$5.00; 14, \$1.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

**SPLENDID DARK R. C. REDS—EGGS,** \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—FROM** good farm flock, setting, 60 cents; 100, \$3.25. Herman Tonn, Haven, 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.

**ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FROM** good farm flock, \$1.00 for 15, \$4.50 per 100. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. Andy Shirack, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

**ROSE COMBS—EGGS, \$5.00 TO .75 SET-**ting. Chicks. Winners American Royal, Kansas State Fair, State Show, Oklahoma State Fair. Raymon Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

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

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs for hatching, from selected range flock. Price, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Mrs. A. C. Foley, Norton, Kan.

**R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM** five mated pens, from large prize-winning stock. Prices right. Mating list on application. Write at once. E. H. Hartenberger, R. F. D. 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

**BRED TO LAY. THOROUGHbred S.** C. Reds, \$1. setting, \$4 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Finest birds I ever raised. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

**WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C.** Reds. Eggs from as fine matings as in Missouri at \$1.50 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Lots of fine pullets, all fine birds, \$1.00 each. Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS.** Eleventh year of sending our guaranteed fertility and safe arrival. Low priced eggs considering quality of stock. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs—Five grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$10 to \$35 each, that have shape, size and color. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.00, and 50 eggs, \$6.00. Good range flock, 30 eggs, \$2.00; 50 eggs, \$3.00; 100 eggs, \$5.00, and 200 eggs, \$9.50. Send for free catalog. W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.

**EGGS FROM R. C. R. I. RED HENS** and pullets that scored 90% to 94%. Headed by cockerels that scored 93% to 93%. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. White and Fawn Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs \$1.25 per 12; \$4 per 50. Express prepaid. One R. C. R. I. Red cockerel that scored 93 and weighs 9 pounds, \$5. S. J. Markham, Council Grove, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-**ing. Gustaf Nelson, Falun, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS THAT LAY ALL** winter and win. \$1.50 per 15. Lewis Welser, Salina, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, BILLIKEN STRAIN**—Eggs, \$3 setting. Mrs. John M. Rader, Richmond, Mo.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE.** Eggs \$5 per hundred and \$1 per setting. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kansas.

**UTILITY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—**Fine stock, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. J. W. Wright, Route 6, Newton, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50** per 15. Hillside Poultry Farm, Box 443, Okeene, Okla.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-**ing, utility, \$8 per 100; exhibition, \$5 per 15. P. H. Anderson, Box F-53, Lindsborg, Kan. Booklet free.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE** \$1.50 per setting. Four 1st, two 2nd and two 3rd at December show. Geo. A. Howe, Kingman, Kansas.

**STEWART'S STAY-WHITE STRAIN** White Orpingtons. Cross between best strains in America. Write for prices on stock. Eggs \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 per 15. W. C. Stewart, Liberal, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

**FOUR GOOD S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON** cockerels, only \$1.50 each if taken soon. Eggs, 15 for \$1.25, 30 for \$2.25, 50 for \$3.00. Address M. R. Holt, Morrill, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, BINGER** strain, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. Baby chicks, 10 cents. Mrs. Wilson Hough, Route 4, Holton, Kan.

**KELLERSTRASS C. WHITE ORPINGTON** eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. Vigorous trap-nested stock. Ralph Fuller, Glasco, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON** eggs—Kellerstrass and Cook strains; fine layers. \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Geo. W. Selfridge, Box 614, Sterling, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Big winners. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. T. W. Hubbard, Liberal, Kan.

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** by the hundred, from winners at Great Bend, Hutchinson and Wichita this year. Mating list free. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FINE** stock, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. No better breed. Try them and be convinced. Send today. C. A. Taylor, Ames, Iowa.

**WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS.** Four pure Kellerstrass strain. Good birds. One dollar each for quick sale. A. W. Houts, Dunavant, Kansas.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP-**ingtons. Pen headed by sons of Wm. Cook's (1812) First Madison Square Garden and Allentown, Pa., cockerels. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS** strain; eggs from pen of select layers, headed by cockerel direct from Kellerstrass. \$2.50 per 15; utility, \$5 per 100. Charles Pfeffer, Riley, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—**Pure-bred. Fine flock on bluegrass range. Eggs, 80c per 15, three settings for \$2.00, by parcel post, prepaid; \$3.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

**KELLERSTRASS SINGLE COMB WHITE** Orpingtons for sale. Pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.50. These birds are hatched direct from Kellerstrass \$30 eggs. Farm raised. Ship Mondays and Thursdays. J. K. Searles, 111 North 10th St., Atchison, Kan.

**WATERS' WHITE ORPINGTONS—PEN** eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; range, 75c per 15, \$4.50 per 100. White Indian Runner Ducks, 11 eggs for \$2.00; \$7.00 per 50. Silver Wyandotte eggs, \$1.00 per 15, \$4.00 per 100. Waters Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

**S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, SILVER** Campines. Some extra good Orpington hens and pullets for sale. Splendid layer and fine size. I need room and will take \$3 each for them. In my pen of Campines are seven prize winners. They are from the best blood in the world. Eggs from each variety, \$5 for 15. Rev. S. M. Neal, 3820 Harrison Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

## TURKEYS

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS — FINE IN** size and color. Eggs for sale, 11 for \$3.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

**BOURBON REDS, FINE STOCK.—EGGS,** \$3 for eleven. Julia Haynes, Balleyville, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PRIZE WIN-**ners. Eleven eggs for \$3.00, with directions for raising. Palmer's Poultry Farm, Uniontown, Kan.

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

## SEVERAL BREEDS.

**SICILIAN BUTTERCUP EGGS.—DOCTOR** Stevens, Caney, Kan.

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

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—**White Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs in season. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

**BRAHMAS, ORPINGTONS, REDS, LEG-**horns, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, stock and eggs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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

**SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS—NO FINER** stock in existence. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15; \$4 per 30. Frank Miller, Route 7, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**EGGS—WINNING S. C. BLUE ANDALU-**sians, Buff Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys. Circular. Clean sweep. Enid, Okla. John A. Huber, LaCrosse, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-**bred Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons. Write for prices. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

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

**THE SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM,** Kansas City, Kan. Office, 546 S. 11th St. Breeder of Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Settings from prize winning stock, \$2.00; second pens, \$1.00.

## CORNISH FOWLS.

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

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—GOOD COCK- erels, pullets, hens. J. K. Hammond, Wake- field, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — EGGS from selected matings, \$1.50 setting. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS— Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Alex Thomason, Ha- vana, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, THE KIND that lay. Birds that can win in the show room. Send in your order. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PATRIDGE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FROM prize winning hens scoring to 94, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kansas.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES— Pen of Fishel strain, \$2 setting; utility flock, \$1 setting, \$4.50 100. Effie Acheson, Palco, Kan.

FARM RAISED SILVER WYANDOTTES, carefully selected. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Baby chicks, 100, \$10.00. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES. EXTRA egg makers. Let me book your orders now for eggs. Mrs. C. C. Brubaker, McPherson, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TWO PENS OF high-class birds. Utility flock of 60 select hens. Dodd's W. Wyandotte Farm, Girard, Kan.

PETERS' WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE winners both in the show room and egg basket. Eggs that will hatch for sale at \$2 for 15. Richard Peters, Gresham, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. CAREFULLY bred to meet standard requirements. Eggs for hatching, \$5 per 100; \$1.80 per 30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Crested Black Polish. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Pairs, trios and pens properly mated. Wm. Neiers, Cascade, Iowa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — YOUNG hens and cocks; vigorous birds of size, shape and color. Guaranteed layers. Five years' careful breeding. Frank Wells, 6902 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—BOOKING OR- ders now for eggs and baby chicks. A utility pen and two choice breeding pens mated. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; utility eggs, \$5.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$1.75 per dozen. Write for circular. Wheeler & Wylie, Man- hattan, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.— Eggs. Rosie Tull, Walker, Mo.

BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS—NO better bred. Stock and eggs ready. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

BUFF BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Annie Pearce, Kildare, Okla.

CHOICE BLACK LANGSHAN COCK AND three hens, \$6.00. Bees for sale. Myrtle George, Anthony, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY.— Cockerels from high scoring stock. Pen and free range eggs. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—FIRST PRIZE Federation winners. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; range, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS — EGGS FROM two pens and farm flock. First pen headed by cockerel scoring 96. All prize winning stock. Write for prices. Geo. M. Klumwre, Holton, Kan.

EGGS—WHITE LANGSHANS, \$5.00, 100; Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00, 11; Toulouse Geese, \$1.50, 7; African Geese, \$2.00, 7; Rouen Ducks, \$1.50, 11; White Guineas, \$2.00, 17. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "PROFITABLE Poultry Selling," issued by Kansas Farmer. Free for the asking to anyone interested in poultry. A post card request will bring the booklet by return mail. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE.

FAWN-WHITE RUNNER EGGS, \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. E. Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES, of heavy laying white egg strain. Ray Rhodes, Maize, Kan.

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

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2 for 12; fawn and white, \$1 for 12. Bert Outhier, Hamilton, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND white. Representatives of the best. Eggs, \$1.50, 15. F. B. Bursch, Buffalo, Kan.

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

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS, PRIZE winners. Fifteen eggs, \$3.00; fawn and white, \$1.50. High scoring Single Comb Reds. Chas. Jobe, Sedan, Kan.

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

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

MY WHITE RUNNER DUCKS BEGAN laying October 1 and they are still at it. Barred Rock pullets have laid all winter. Both matings bred to win. Write for rec- ords. Duck eggs, \$5.00 for 12; \$5.00 for 25. Barred Rock eggs, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30. R. H. Graham, Salina, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

DUCKS

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF Black Orpington chickens, fancy breeding. Free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, To- peka, Kan.

LIGHT FAWN AND PURE WHITE IN- dian Runner duck eggs. Harshbarger Blue Ribbon strain. 280 egg record. Circular free. All about this "Peerless Strain." Or- ders filled without delay. Mrs. Wm. Harsh- barger, Waveland, Ind.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SQUARE DEAL. Sarah Bennett, Milford, Neb.

STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE LIGHT BRAH- mas—Stock and eggs for sale. Mrs. E. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—BEST stock. Prices right. Write us your wants. Schreiber Farm, Sibley, Iowa.

WARD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, STILL UN- defeated. Eleven firsts, 8 seconds, 6 thirds, 3 fourths, 1 fifth, in the largest shows in Kansas. Thirteen yards of fine birds, Buff and Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$3.00 straight. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

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

CURE SICK CHICKENS WITH ANTI- Germ. Sample and catalog free. Address Mrs. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS SOLD OUT FOR MARCH delivery. Order now for April and May. Ten varieties. Get our circular. Six thou- sand eggs hatching all the time. Kansas Poultry Company, Norton, Kan.

Kansas Farmer Sells Poultry

YOU have absolutely sold me out and I have had inquiries for as many more. Remember this was for the first insertion only. I am getting tired of answering letters telling patrons I am sold out. KANSAS FARMER surely has proven itself equal to the occasion. Very truly yours —LOYD BLAINE, Haven, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

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

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

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

Jersey Cattle. May 11—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

Poland Chinas. March 24—Herman Groninger & Son, Ben- dens, Kan. Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan. Sale at Downs, Kan. Oct. 28—George S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys. March 18—R. F. Wells, Formoso, Kan. March 25—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

W. L. DeClow's Stallions and Jacks. Attention is called to the advertisement of W. L. DeClow, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. DeClow is one of the leading importers and his offering this year is made up of the largest number of big, heavy-boned, high-class stallions weighing from 2,000 to 2,400 pounds that will be found in one group this year. The offering of Jacks is also one of the best that will be sold this season. The DeClow stallion and jack im- porting farm has been headquarters for high-class stallions and Jacks for the past twenty years, and this year is no exception to the rule. You will always find what you want at the DeClow farm, and always find the stock offered at prices well worth the money. Write for catalog, mentioning Kan- sas Farmer.

Fifteen High-Class Jacks. With this issue L. M. Monsees & Sons are offering for sale 15 head of high-class Jacks. They are not making an auction sale this spring, for the reason that they are select- ing a show herd for the San Francisco ex- position. They now have 125 head of Jacks and Jennets on Limestone Valley Farm. They are the tops of several years' selection. They are now offering 15 head ready to use, high-class, large, heavy-bone Jacks at bargain prices. In order to make room for their show herd. Please read ad in this issue and if you want a high-class Jack with a guarantee backed up by a man whose word is as good as a government bond, buy from L. M. Monsees & Son, at Smithton, Mo.

Blue Valley Jack Farm Shorthorns. Edgar A. Shoebottom, of Blue Valley Stock Farm, Fairbury, Neb., is consigning eight bulls to the Shorthorn sale to be held in Kansas City, March 25 and 26. This will be one of the choice consignments to this sale. Five of these bulls are straight Scotch. They are a strong, rugged lot, ranging in age from 14 months to two years. Among the lot will be White Sultan 394828, an extra fine yearling, and a show bull sired by Baron Sultan 300788 and out of Spicy by Barondale 20th, she by imported Baulenchin 206758. White Sultan is an outstanding herd header and show bull prospect. Another extra good one will be Gold Dust Sultan 394823, a January year-

ling. He was sired by Baron Sultan, and is out of Daisy Saunders, 69884, she by Gold Dust 268019. This bull is also a great herd header and show prospect. Send for cat- alog and don't fail to look up the Blue Val- ley Stock Farm offering.

Duroc Boars for Sale. Howell Bros., Duroc Jersey advertisers living at Herkimer, Marshall County, Kan- sas, offers some choice summer and fall boars sired by their herd boars, Joe's Pride and Monarch Model. They also have some bred gilts sired by Joe's Pride and bred to the American Royal Prize winner, Royal Climax. They also offer for sale the young herd boar, Monarch's Model, or they would trade him for a good sow or bred gilt. Write at once.

Sands' Consignment. T. J. Sands, the well known Shorthorn breeder living a Robinson, Kan., is consign- ing some very choice animals to the com- bination sale to be held at Kansas City on March 25 and 26. Included will be four Scotch bulls sired by Snowstorm, half brother to Ringmaster, three roans and one white, and all good individuals; also three extra choice three-year-old heifers sired by good Scotch bulls. They have lots of qual- ity and breeding.

H. H. Holmes' Shorthorns. Shorthorn breeders wanting strictly high- class show stock and representatives of the best families of the breed will be interested in the consignment of H. H. Holmes, of Great Bend, Kan., to the Shorthorn sale to be held at Kansas City, March 25 and 26. Among Mr. Holmes' offering will be Orange Clipper 380244 by Cleely's King 359265, an elegantly bred Cruickshank Clipper bull sired by Lavender Viceroy 223936. Breeders will find Orange Clipper one of the splen- did individuals of the entire offering. Mr. Holmes will also have several cows in this sale that will attract the attention of breed- ers wanting the show kind. Some of the cows are winners. They are daughters of the best sires of the breed and are the kind that improve a herd. Look up the ad and send for catalog. When it reaches you don't fail to look up Mr. Holmes' offering and note the breeding. You will find that they are not only a fine lot of individuals, but a very richly-bred lot of Shorthorns.

Jerseys Sell Well. The Everett Hays Jersey cattle sale held at Hiawatha, Kan., last Thursday, was well attended, as Mr. Hays' sales always are. Buyers were present from different sections

of the country, but local buyers were among the best bidders. The 31 head of registered animals, including little calves of both sexes, averaged \$100, lacking a few dollars, and the high-grades averaged \$90.71. The entire offering, including a good many calves and young heifers, brought \$5,639.50, which shows clearly the big demand for milk stock in Kansas. This was a disper- sion sale, as Mr. Hays is changing locations, moving to Riley County, where he has bought a large tract of land and will con- tinue in the stock business. Following is a partial list of parties who bought regis- tered animals: 1—C. T. Mann, Hiawatha.....\$ 95 2—G. W. Mellenbruch, Washington... 75 3—John Benchoiter, Falls City, Neb... 155 4—R. J. Linscott, Holton..... 75 5—D. E. Reber, Morrill..... 105 6—R. W. Elden, Ellis, Kan..... 55 7—W. H. Maxwell, Topeka..... 125 8—R. J. Linscott..... 130 10—B. E. Gould, Hiawatha..... 135 11—B. K. Ham, Muscotah..... 70 12—R. W. Roberts, Morrill..... 95 14—C. A. Crandall, Hiawatha..... 135 16—W. H. Maxwell..... 130 18—George McClauley, Leona..... 110 19—J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo..... 165 20—G. W. Mellenbruch..... 115 21—W. H. Dusing, Fairview..... 115 33—G. W. Mellenbruch..... 90 31—Frank Honnell, Everest..... 135

M. W. Savage has done a great deal for the improvement of harness horse breeding, and is considered one of the foremost in his line. In order to improve this great breed of horses he has spent a great many dollars for world's champion stallions. He pur- chased Ivan Patch, Minor Heir, Cresceus, Direction, Jerry Gano, Outline, Roy Wilkes, and Arlon. These were all world's cham- pion stallions. Mr. Savage took them to his international 1:55 breeding farm for experi- mental and breeding purposes. He claims to have some brood mares which give him an opportunity to cross blood lines and de- velop conformation and speed. This farm has been established about eight years, yet it is said that his colts are looming up as performers of the very highest grade.

Association Shorthorn Sale. In calling attention to the public sale an- nouncement by the Central Shorthorn Breed- ers' Association, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., March 25 and 26, on page 31, we wish to impress upon you the fact that the 25 breeders who contribute to this sale are men who not only have their money in- vested, but are giving time, energy and suc- cessful effort to the breeding and improve- ment of Shorthorns, and also that the cattle consigned to this offering are representa- tives of their herds. This carries with it sufficient guarantee that this sale offers prospective buyers an unusual opportunity to make selections in either bulls or fe- males, in numbers from one to a carload, in which the best blood lines known to Shorthorn breeding are represented. Four head are consigned by C. H. White, of Bur- lington, Kan.; one a bull by Brawith Heir by Gallant Knight's Heir and out of the show cow, Patch's Novlette. The cows are Gratitude Yin, from Gratitude Wilkes, the same cow as Brawith Heir; White Heir, a Pringle-bred cow by a son of White Goods and with such sires as Galbraith, Prince Minister, Sir Knight, Viscount Richmond, Goldsmith and Baron Victor close up in her pedigree and Rich Lavender 3d, a good red daughter of Richlieu. The cows are bred to Richlieu and Prince Mayor. A choice consignment from the well known herds of Tomson Eros, of Dover, and Carbondale is entered in this sale. Address W. A. For- sythe, Sales Manager, Greenwood, Mo., for catalog and other information.

INCE TREES Economical to buy—profitable to raise. Grown under ideal conditions of soil and climate—backed by the reputation and guarantee of the "Ince Boys." Ince Trees make paying orchards. Write for Free Catalog. High grade representatives wanted. INCE NURSERY COMPANY 1100 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN CO., KAN.—160 imp. to ex- change for grass land. 40 a. imp. for sale, \$2,650, good terms. Box 200, Richmond, Kan.

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

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

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

TWO RANCH SNAPS, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS. Finest bluestem, abundance water, im- proved and fenced. 1,600 acres, 5 miles El Dorado, level, \$25. 1,800 acres, 8 miles Rosalia, \$22.50. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

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

FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW YORK STATE. For information concerning the great agri- cultural advantages of New York State, and description of 1,250 cheap dairy, fruit and general farms address CALVIN J. HUD- SON, Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, New York.

LAND BARGAIN. 70 a., 2 1/2 miles McAlester, city of 15,000; 30 a. cult., 15 a. bearing orchard, 5 a. alfalfa, 6-room house; other improvements. \$33 per a.; terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

FORCED SALE—160 acres, 6 miles to German Catholic town, Marenthal, Wichita Co., Kan. All smooth plow land, 2-room house, well, fine water, good barn, fencing, 100 a. in cult., plenty of out range. Fine for stock. Must be sold quick. Only \$8 per acre. No trades. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 14 miles from Sa- lina, 2 miles from Brookville; 80 acres bot- tom, 105 acres broken, 40 acres wheat goes with place, 45 acres pasture, some meadow; 9-room house, new; barn 28x38, 2 good granaries, windmill and good soft water, chicken house, blacksmith shop and buggy shed, some timber. Only \$12,500. The R. P. CRAVENS AGENCY, Salina, Kan.

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

WISCONSIN Official publications concerning the soils, rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol 555.

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

To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and surrounding Terri- tory with a Heart-to-Heart Busi- ness Talk, use our Classified Col- umns. Ready buyers at a low cost.

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 advan- tages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advan- cing, where living expenses are reason- able, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY KANSAS LAND ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS LAND. If you want to buy a well improved farm in this county, priced so you can afford to own it, write me. I have what you want; from 80 to 40 acres in size. Also have some unimproved pasture land for sale. Liberal terms. W. L. WARE, Garnett, Kansas.

# Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 800,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 40 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

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

**AMBITIOUS PERSON MAY EARN \$15 TO \$25 weekly** during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. 33 Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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

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

**AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW—FASTEST sellers** and quickest repeaters on earth. Permanent, profitable business. Good for \$50 to \$75 a week. Address American Products Co., 6741 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

**WANTED—FARMER AGENTS FOR FAMOUS Swedish cream separator, Primus.** Wonderful one-piece skimmer. Easiest running, easiest cleaned, closest skimming machine in the world. Fully guaranteed. Big commission. Dept. "S," The Buckeye Churn Co., Sidney, Ohio.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF** about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet 8-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs.** \$65 to \$150 month. Vacancies, steady work. Parcels post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 82, Rochester, N. Y.

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

## REAL ESTATE.

**FARM FOR SALE BY OWNER** in South Georgia, on railroad. Good soil. C. W. Waughtel, Uptonville, Ga.

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

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

**FOR SALE—FARM 2 1/2 MILES WEST,** 7 miles north of Inman; southwest quarter of Section 1, Hay Township. Fine improvements. Klass Kroeker, Inman, Kan.

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

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

**WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR sale.** We have direct buyers. Send description. Magazine, particulars free. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**COLORADO STOCK, GRAIN AND ALFALFA ranch,** 640 acres, improved, irrigated, abundance of water, close to railroad. Must raise money. Will sacrifice. Time on half. J. W. Ehlers, Wakeeney, Kan.

**IDEAL HOMES IN DELAWARE.** LIVE stock, poultry, fruit, general farming. For illustrated booklet write State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

**FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—CHOICE wheat, alfalfa, stock and dairy farms.** New tariff law lets down bars to Alberta's grain and live stock. Over \$100 per acre growing Grimm alfalfa seed. Address S. Y. Evans, Lethbridge, Alta.

**WASHINGTON NEEDS FARMERS TO feed her rapidly growing cities.** Climate ideal, water abundant, land a plenty, specially suitable for dairying, poultry, stock raising, etc. Write State Bureau of Statistics and Immigration for official bulletin. Bureau has no land for sale. Address I. M. Howell, Commissioner, Dept. H, Olympia, Wash.

**WESTERN KANSAS WITH ITS CHEAP lands,** its wonderfully healthy and invigorating climate, its inexhaustible supply of sheet water, giving the best and cheapest means of practical irrigation known, the modern pumping plant. The best live stock, poultry and dairy country in the world. You can support a family on five acres, or make a competence on forty acres of irrigated land. It offers you the best opportunity for a home or an investment obtainable anywhere. Land all the way from \$10 to \$100 per acre, and all cheap. Easy terms. Write today. Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE.

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

**\$1,250 FOR SALE, 5 YEARS, 7% ON NEW fully modern house and 50 feet** in this city worth \$3,000; on car line, paved street. We remit direct to you. No losses for 25 years. Best references. Hartford Western Land Co., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

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

**A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, 160-ACRE ranch** near the town of Grand Valley, Colo. Has two new frame houses, one 5, one 6 rooms, and all other necessary improvements. Good water right, bearing orchard. 1/2 mile of Battlement Forest Reserve range. Price, \$70 per acre. This includes about 100 tons of hay and hay tools. Address A. Isch, Owner, Grand Valley, Colo.

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

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## HORSES AND MULES

**SHETLAND PONY COLT, 1420-BUCHANAN** St., Topeka, Kan.

**SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE CHARLES Clemmons,** Coffeyville, Kan.

**JACK WANTED—ALFRED MOYER** 35406, race record 2:21 1/4, and some money for good jack. Lewis Cox, Concordia, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE—TWO GOOD JACKS AT A bargain.** Address Lock Box No. 158, Savannah, Mo.

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

**FOR SALE—SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BLACK Percheron mare** heavy with foal; weighs about 1,400 pounds. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—STANDARD AND REGISTERED mare** to foal April 11. Six years old. Work any place. Colt can be registered. Price, \$225. Colt worth that at 5 months old. W. A. Dunmire, Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE—GRATTEN KEITH 59791;** chestnut horse foaled January 30, 1913. Large for his age, well made. Has been driven 15 or 20 times. Will make fine track or buggy horse. Price, \$200. Half his value. W. A. Dunmire, Lawrence, Kan.

**HAMBLETONIAN STALLION FOR SALE** or trade. 9 years old, bay, 16 hands high, good bone, coits to show, sound, weighs 1400. Fillets in way. Easy handled, works any place. Percheron preferred; not particular about pedigree just so he is all right every way and not too old. Wm. Rhodes, O'Fallon, Mo.

## DOGS.

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

**TWO BEAUTIFUL COLLIE DOGS—** Male, \$10; female, \$7.50. Send for description. James T. Garner, Crossville, Ill.

**BLOOD HOUNDS, FOX HOUNDS, NORWEGIAN Bear Hounds, Irish Wolf Hounds, Deer Hounds.** Illustrated 40-page catalog, 5 cents, stamps. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

## WANTED—TO BUY.

**PAYING 18C FOR TURKEYS; HENS, 14c;** stags, 11c; capons, guineas, pigeons wanted. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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**PETERITA SEED, GUARANTEED PURE.** In head, 5c lb., \$3.00 bushel. C. Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

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

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

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

**SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE,** tipped, shelled, test 98, \$2 per bushel. Geo. L. Wright, Route 3, St. John, Kan.

**PEYTON'S WHOLE-ROOT TREES AT 40 per cent discount.** Catalog free. Agents wanted. Peyton Nurseries, Boonville, Mo.

**FOR SALE—SMALL AMOUNT WHITE bloom sweet clover seed.** Chas. I. Zirkle, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

**GOOD SEED CORN—REID'S IMPROVED Early Dent and Iowa Silver Mine.** Tipped and butted ear or shelled, f. o. b. Weeping Water, Neb. J. W. Sperry, Grower.

**LARGE YELLOW DENT SEED CORN.** Big yielding. Tested for germination. At farmers' prices. Samples free. C. A. Taylor, Ames, Iowa.

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

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

**I GUARANTEE 95 PER CENT GERMINATION.** Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine seed corn. This corn is of a splendid type. Paul Rohrer, Waterloo, Neb.

**SEED CORN—HENRY FIELD'S WHITE Elephant,** \$3 per bushel, shelled or in ear, f. o. b. Crossville. Sixty bushels per acre yield. No extra charge for sacks or crates. James T. Garner, Crossville, Ill.

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

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

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

**KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE,** germination test 99 per cent. This kafir has been given special attention. Threshed and graded. \$3.25 per hundred, bags free. Reference, Bank of Gage. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okla.

**ALFALFA, BY HARSH, THE BUSY farmer's** guide to proper soils, seeding, clipping, harvesting, curing, feeding and easy street. Pamphlet 25 cents. Also, seed that will grow. \$7 per bushel. J. A. Harsh, Kingfisher, Okla.

**FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO SEED.** Varieties: Yellow Jerseys \$1.25 to 5 bu., over 5 bu. \$1; Southern Queen, \$1.50; Red Jerseys, \$1.50; Browns, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$2. Plants of all kinds in season. D. Chiles, Oakland, Kan.

**TWO CARLOADS RECLEANED GRADED alfalfa seed,** \$5, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7 per bu. Peterita, re-cleaned, \$5.50 per cwt. Field and grass seeds of all kinds. Write today for seed card and prices. Ottawa Hardware & Seed Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT,** Boone County White and Shenandoah Yellow. All 1912 crop. Reid's at \$2.50 per bushel; Boone County White and Shenandoah Yellow at \$2 per bushel. All corn carefully selected, tipped and graded. A. C. Hansen, Willis, Kan.

**ALFALFA SEED. OUR OWN RAISING** 1913 crop in the famous Cottonwood Valley, non-irrigated, high germination and purity tests by KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, free from dodder and other weeds. \$6 per bushel, f. o. b. here, sacks 25 cents each, cash with order. Sample on request. References: R. G. Dunn & Co., or Chase County National Bank, here. Keep our address for future use. Gregory Bros., Alfalfa Growers, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**SEED CORN.—WE HAVE A FEW HUNDRED bushels** of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.85 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre, and was grown on W. E. Brooks' homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

## TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**EARLY OHIOS (RED RIVERS), \$1.10 bushel.** The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

**KANSAS ALFALFA SEED—PURE, RE-cleaned,** \$4.50 bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

**1912 WHITE SEED CORN, \$1.25 PER bushel.** P. A. Finnegan, Havelock, Neb., Route 3, Box 40.

**RED KAFIR SEED, \$1.65 BUSHEL,** sacked. Ferdinand Meyer, Route 3, Garnett, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE—** Also a few females. Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

**SEED CORN—EARLY WHITE FLINT,** Reid's Yellow Dent, Early White Dent, shelled and graded, \$2.00 per bushel. Haz Read, Jr., Coffeyville, Kan.

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

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

**CHOICE WHITE CORN, GROWN ON sub-irrigated bottom land,** matured naturally, \$2 bushel, \$1.75 for 5 bushels or more. Thos. Cotter, Route 1, Ft. Cobb, Okla.

**FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE YELLOW Dent seed corn** \$1.25 per bushel, shelled, graded and sacked. Shipping expense prepaid when cash is with order. F. J. Miller, Howells, Neb.

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

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

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

**FOR SALE—SEED CORN: REID'S YELLOW Dent, 1912, and 1913 crop** Golden Beauty and Early Yellow Dent. Manhattan test, 95 to 97 per cent. Sweepstakes at Hutchinson fair and state champion single ear prize at Dallas, Texas. Hand-picked, nubbed at both ends, shelled and graded. Can be returned if not satisfied on receipt of corn and money will be refunded. Price, \$2.00, f. o. b. Atchison, Kan. Bags free. John Brox, Atchison, Kan.

## HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

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

## CATTLE.

**GUERNSEY REGISTERED BULL calves.** R. C. Kruger, Burlington, Kan.

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

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

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR Julian DeLaag DeKol 71901,** 4 years old. Ralph Galloway, Jamestown, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—5 YOUNG JERSEY COWS** fresh and in good order. U. F. Denlinger, Baldwin, Kan.

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

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

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

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF,** dropped November 19, 1913. G. H. Randall, Emporia, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE NICELY-marked Holstein calves,** either sex, three to four weeks old. Crated, f. o. b. \$18 apiece. Ernest Dutcher, Whitewater, Wis.

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

**FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL ONE YEAR old.** His dam tested 1 1/4 pounds butter per day at two years old. W. E. King, Washington, Kan.

**SIXTY HEAD OF STEER CALVES, 1ST April delivery** cross of Hereford and Durhams; good big bone, weight about 600 pounds. Price, \$40. B. Studer, Canadian, Texas.

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

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull,** Victor Knight 333557. A large thick four year old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Barmpton Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderlawn Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kansas.

### LAFAYETTE COUNTY JACK FARM

Twenty-five head good serviceable jacks, 3 to 7 years old, 15 to 15½ hands standard; all registered; broke to serve and guaranteed right. Priced to sell quick. Also a few Percheron stallions and jennets for sale. Farm adjoins town on C. & A. and Missouri Pacific Railways, 55 miles east of Kansas City. Come and see me.  
**W. J. FINLEY, Higginsville, Mo.**

We are not making an auction sale this spring for the reason that we are selecting a show herd for the San Francisco Exposition. We now have on the Limestone Valley Farm 125 head of our several years select tops and are now offering 15 head of ready-to-use high-class jacks for sale at bargain prices in order to make room for our show herd.

**L. M. Monsees & Sons**  
Smithton, Mo.

### HIDES AND FURS

We will pay you highest prices on your hides and furs. We build our business by giving every man a square deal. Charge no commission, send check same day shipment is received. We treat you right. Try us and see. For No. 1 and 2 Salt Cured Hides, 15c per pound, flat. Horse Hides, No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50. Write for full list and tags.

**JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., 121, Topeka, Kansas.**  
St. Joseph, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Grand Island, Neb.; Joplin, Mo.



#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

**FOR SALE—SPLIT SEASONED OAK** fence posts. Write for prices on car lots. The Buell Ranch, Route 3, Ft. Smith, Ark.

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

**HAVE A GEARHART KNITTING MA-**chine, complete, good as new. For particulars address P. L. Davis, Kemp, Ark.

**SEND 25c FOR RECIPE TO KEEP GO-**phers and cutworms from taking corn. F. J. Miller, Howells, Neb.

#### HONEY.

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

#### HOGS.

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

**BIG-TYPE GILTS BRED TO SON OF** Big Hadley, \$30.00. E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JER-**sey fall boars and my herd boar; also seven-eighth Percheron 2-year-old stallion, weight 1200 pounds. C. E. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

**WANTED—PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER** on farm by middle-aged lady. Address Housekeeper, Box 324, Clay Center, Kan.

**WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY** strong young man; earnest, willing worker. Address Miller Loudon, 17 East Fifth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**WANTED—POSITION AS COMPANION** and helper to elderly couple on farm. Reference given and required. Address, Miss Grace Latta, Eskridge, Kan.

#### FIELD NOTES

**Bert Harriman's Sale Good.** On Saturday, March 7, Bert Harriman, at Pilot Grove, Mo., pulled off a very successful sale of Poland China hogs. The offering was presented in good condition and the 40 head catalogued sold for an average of \$42.80. A larger part of the offering was spring gilts. The top of the sale was \$32.50, paid for No. 14, which went to W. B. Wallace's herd at Bunceton, Mo. A number of local breeders attended the sale and a number of mail bids was in evidence. One of the best spring gilts came to E. M. Wayde's herd at Burlington, Kan.

#### Least Expensive Cattle Foods.

Beef can be produced in Nebraska at a lower cost and with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of foods available in the state. According to experiments carried on at the University Farm of Nebraska corn silage is worth 60 per cent more a ton than shredded corn stover (stalks) when each is fed with corn meal and alfalfa. Corn stover, however, has a value of 80 per cent as great as prairie hay, and the portion consumed is fully as valuable. Prairie hay at its usual market price is not profitable for fattening cattle.

In growing calves to be fattened for

the market, the cheapest gains were found to be made on a liberal ration of corn silage and alfalfa without grain, the cost of gains increasing in proportion to the amount of corn meal fed.

#### The Silo in Western Kansas.

This is the fourth year that I have fed silage to milk cows, stock cattle and sheep. The winter of 1912-1913 was so mild and we had such an abundance of feed that I fed but very little silage during the entire winter, hence the lower half of my stave silo was filled with the milo and kafir crop of 1912 kept over and the upper half with the corn crop of 1913. This winter I began feeding on December 24, and have been feeding 1,500 pounds per day to 54 head of young cattle since that date.

When I filled my silo in 1913 I ran a stream of water on the bundles as they were going into the cutter, and after the silo was filled I poured about 20 barrels on top, hoisting it up with rope and pulley. I am now feeding the old silage. It spoiled some around the doors and is not as moist as this year's silage.

In 1913 I built and filled two pit silos, each 14 feet wide and 25 feet deep, their capacity being about 75 tons each. These two silos cost me about \$200. The concrete collar which extends 15 inches above the ground and five feet below the surface is seven inches thick. Below that line the cement is plastered to the dirt wall and washed with pure cement.

I have fed out almost all of the silage from one pit silo and find it fine. I believe it is better silage than that from the stave silo. In filling these silos I kept a ¾-inch stream of water running into them all the time. Next year I will run more water in.

The stave silo, which I have now used four years, is all right but requires care and attention and will spoil some around the doors. The pit silo is some cheaper, is easier to fill and more convenient to get water into. The capacity can be gauged according to the farmer's pocketbook and herd.

There is no danger in this country from seepage, caving in of wall or freezing, if silo is built right. If left open to the Kansas and Colorado breezes there will be little or no danger from gas.

The pit silo is the silo for the Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado farmer and stockman. The silo will cut down the big bills for oil cake and insure succulent feed throughout the winter. It holds the feed where the wind can not blow it away, where the sand can not cover it up, and where it is always convenient to feed.—**JOHN L. BOLES, Seward County.**

#### An Inside View.

"My gracious, boy," said the uncle, "you do certainly eat an awful lot for a little boy."  
"Well, sir," replied the boy, "maybe I'm not so little as I look from the outside."

## 35 HEAD OF IMMUNE DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

### At Formoso, Kansas Wednesday, March 18

**5 TRIED SOWS**—Some of my best sows sired by Prince Wonder 2nd; Tat's Chief, Etc.

**30 SPRING GILTS**—Daughters of Tat's Chief, Buddy O. K., and other boars of note.

The offering is a select one and immune; all bred for spring farrow, mostly by my great young boar, Crimson Defender, a son of the great I Am, a Crimson Wonder dam by the noted Defender. Write early for catalog and either attend or send bids to fieldman.

Sale on farm. Breeders stop as my guests at Formoso Hotel.

## R. P. WELLS Formoso, Kansas

**John Brennen—AUCTIONEERS—Jesse Howell**

**FIELDMAN: Jesse R. Johnson**

## THE GRONNIGERS' ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

**Bendena, Kansas, Tuesday, March 24, 1914**

### 55 Of Big as They Grow Poland 55 China Bred Sows and Gilts 55

### 6 Tried Sows—12 Fall Yearlings—40 Spring Gilts

**SIRED BY** Defensive, Big Look, Expansive Chief, Chief Wonder, Moore's Hadley, Gold Standard, Wise's Hadley, Sampson Ex., Long's Mastadon.

**BRED TO** Defensive, Tec. Ex., Big Look, Exalter's Rival, Melbourne Chief.

This is one of the growthiest and best offerings of bred sows that will be sold this winter. The spring gilts are the tops from one hundred head. Note the big variety of strictly big type breeding. Write for catalog.

## HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS Bendena, Kansas

**Chas. Scott—AUCTIONEERS—Chas. Foster**  
Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids in our care.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Capital, Topeka, Kansas, June 16, said: "When Maid Henry, the famous 13-year-old Holstein owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, was working so hard for the record of 19,600 pounds of milk and 835 pounds of butter in a year's time, dairymen prophesied that the Maid would be ruined. But Maid Henry returns to show that she is some cow even after breaking a record. She has a 114-pound male calf, born just the other day, to prove it.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. Holstein-Friesian Asso., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A choice lot of high-grade heifers and cows. Also high-class registered bulls. IRA ROMIG Station B. Topeka, Kansas

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

SUNFLOWER HERD

15—BULLS—15 All registered, all ages. Best of breeding. Well grown, nice condition. I can meet your requirements. F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

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

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEIN COWS

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

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD.

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

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

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and heifers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service. F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

HIGGINBOTHAM HOLSTEINS. Several registered bull calves for sale. Call or write. C. W. HIGGINBOTHAM & SONS, Rossville, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Registered bulls, cows and heifers; five carloads of grade cows and heifers, tuberculin tested. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited. D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

TEN HERD BULLS sired by Roan Hero, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

Polled Durham Bulls for Sale

Including Scottish Baron. Must change herd bulls. Also three young bulls sired by him, old enough for service. Good individuals and priced right. JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Cows

The breed that has established a reputation for economical production. Write for facts. GUERNSEY CLUB, Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

ANGUS CATTLE

CHERRYVALE ANGUS FARM

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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



SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

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

C. W. TAYLOR Abilene, Kansas

UPLAND SHORTHORN HERD

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

GEO. W. BEMIS Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls

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

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Five young bulls, the oldest 14 months, the youngest 7 months old. Sired by Royal Gloster 232581 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

LOUISVILLE SHORTHORN HERD

Choice young bulls of serviceable age, reds and nice roans, sired by the 2,200 pound bull, Gloster Conqueror 2d, a son of The Conqueror by Choice Goods. The dams are rich in the blood of Red Knight and Waterloo Regent. Attractive price for quick sale. DR. E. L. SIMONTON, Wamego, Kan.

Cedar Heights Shorthorns

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

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One herd bull, New Goods, by Good News, by Choice Goods. Twenty-months-old bull by New Goods out of a Victoria cow, a full sister to Gallant Knight's Heir. Three younger bulls for sale, 10 and 12 months old. A few good heifers. Prices reasonable. JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

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

GIFFORD'S SHORTHORNS

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

T. J. Blake's Shorthorns

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

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS.

Clipper Model 386430 by Orange Model 317228, out of Crestmead Cicely 2d, at head of herd. Herd cows representing the best Scotch families, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies and others. H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kansas.

FOR SALE—MARCH BULL CALF.

Nice red, growthy, strong boned, good doer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100. JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas.

SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SCOTCH BRED YEARLING BULLS Red and roans. Low down beefy type, by Victor Archer (2,500 pounds). Breeding and photo furnished. M. V. STANLEY, Anthony, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY HERD FOR SALE QUICK

Four choice registered cows, giving milk and bred, 6 choice registered heifers, 2 of them bred, 2 young bulls nearly old enough for service, 2 herd bulls good enough to head any herd in America. This entire herd is of very rich breeding and the foundation came from noted herds. I have sold stock to the State Agricultural College. Low price will be made on this offering. Write at once. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

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

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

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

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE.

Choice young bulls by Golden Fern's Lorne out of 45-pound dams. Also eight choice cows and heifers in milk and springers. D. A. KRAMEER, Washington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A nice Jersey cow in milk; four year old, fine family cow. Price very reasonable. Write today. This ad will not appear again. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

Also two bulls of his get. Stoke-Pogis breeding. Can't use him in my herd any longer. Prices right. L. F. CLARKE, Russell, Kansas.

BENEFER JERSEY CATTLE.

Bull calves all sold except some very young ones. Offering three-year-old herd bull and yearling from imported cow; also few non-related cows. Leona, Kansas. E. L. M. BENEFER, Leona, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD

Headed by Cleoro's Rochette Noble, mated with cows of equal merit and breeding. Young bulls for sale. JOHNSON & WYLIE, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S Brookside Herefords

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

Polled and Horned Herefords

50 registered yearling bulls; 1 D. S. Polled herd bull; 20 cows, calves at side. JOHN M. LEWIS, Larned, Kansas.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

Choice young registered Hereford bulls, sired by Dan Shadeland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Missouri.

O. I. C. PIGS, PAIRS OR TRIOS.

H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

Twenty Yearling Duroc Gilts.

In this issue Charles Stith of Eureka, Kansas, is offering for sale 20 fall yearling Duroc Jersey gilts. They will weigh 260 to 280 pounds, sired by Model Duroc and out of some of his best herd sows. They are bred to a son of Graduate Col. for April 1 farrow; priced at \$35. First check or money order will get the choice. Please look up ad and send your order at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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



COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

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

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.

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

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.

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

POLAND CHINAS

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring gilts for sale, bred for early spring litters. A few dandy boars left, also fall pigs. These are the old original big-boned spotted kind. The Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

TWO GOOD POLAND CHINA SPRING BOARS

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

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

No fall sale. Twenty choice spring boars, tops of 35, best of breeding, \$20 each. Also five fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothing but the best shipped. J. H. 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 Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

THE JUMBO HERD.

Immunitized Poland China brood sows and open gilts sired by Clay Jumbo, the half-ton hog, bred to Joe Wonder, a son of the noted boar, Big Joe, for which \$1,000 in cash was refused. Write me your wants. JAMES W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

CLOSING OUT BIG POLANDS.

Herd boar Melbourne Jumbo, two tried sows daughters of Gold Metal, two July gilts by herd boar, and 20 choice fall pigs. Low prices for quick sale. R. B. DAVIS, Hiawatha, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS

For sale, bred to a good son of Big Ben. The sows are granddaughters of Gold Metal and other big boars. Also select fall boars. AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.

TWENTY IMMUNE BRED GILTS.

Big-type Poland, bred to a Big Orange Again. Extra good individuals, \$25 and \$30 each. Twenty choice fall pigs by same boar. Reasonable prices. HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

FOLEY'S BIG POLAND GILTS

FOR SALE, bred to my great young boar, The Giant. Also one extra choice spring boar and fall boars ready to ship. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

Sired by First Quality and bred to our great new boar, Longfellow Again. Fine individuals. Also fall pigs, either sex. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kansas.

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas

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

Faulkner's Famous SPOTTED POLANDS.

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

FIFTY IMMUNE POLAND FALL PIGS

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

PECKHAM'S IMMUNE BIG POLANDS.

Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows; fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take your choice. All tried sows bred to the great "Blue Valley Gold Dust," gilts sired by him. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD

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

CLARK'S EXTRA BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

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

Wedd & Son's Sale.

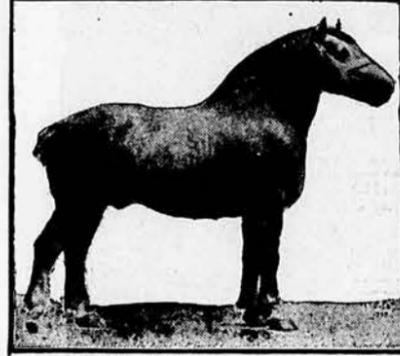
The Poland China sale of George Wedd & Son at Spring Hill, Kansas, March 3, was a bit disappointing. The 51 head cataloged sold for an average of \$41.15. Every hog cataloged sold. The top price was paid for No. 6, going to Ed. Frasier of Drexell, Mo., for \$75. A number of breeders from half dozen states attended the sale, but the local support was poor. The offering and should have brought a little more money. Col. Harvey Duncan did the selling, assisted by J. E. Jameson.

HORSES AND MULES

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



IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS



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

W. H. RICHARDS Emporia, Kansas

DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

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

IMP. PERCHERON STALLION

Choice individual, black, weight 2,000 in ordinary condition. Three crops of colts by him reason for selling. Over 100 mares bred past season. Traces to Brilliant and is one of the best sires in western half of the state. Also three-year-old stallion, nice bay, weight 1,850, home-bred and fine individual. No trades. One or both cheap for cash. ARTHUR SAUM, Norton, Kansas. Address

17 Registered Jacks For Sale

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

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

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

JACKS AND JENNETS

Six 3 and 4-year-old jacks and 17 mammoth black jennets for sale. Will sell worth the money. JNO. A. EDWARDS, Englewood, Kansas.

20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to a ton, well broken. Black registered mammoth jacks and jennets, 15 to 16 hands, 1 to 5 years old; jacks old enough, well broken. Farm 30 miles northwest of Hutchinson. Meet trains at Raymond or Chase, Santa Fe Railroad. J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kansas.

SEVEN SHIRE AND PERCHERON STALLIONS

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

JACKS

Five and six years old, 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 hands, weigh up to 1,200. \$1,000 each, no trades. Also Durocs. Owner of grand champion sow, Model Queen. Stock for sale. LOUIS KOENIG, Solomon, Kan.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

THREE Percheron Stallions for Sale. American bred and good individuals. Big jacks, serviceable age, good individuals. Will sell or trade any of the above stock. W. H. GRANER, Lancaster, 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-Immunized) Big and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS

Graff's Mule Foot Hogs

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

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

AUCTIONEERS.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Monday, April 6, 1914. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 1400-1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

COL. FLOYD CONDRA Stockdale, Kansas Guarantees his work.

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

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

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRE. Have a few choice bred gilts, extra fine, also some June and July boars of good quality and best of breeding. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, Lyons, Kan., R. F. D. 5, Box 18.

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

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

Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable. E. S. TALIFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan. Shipping point, Waldco, Kan.

Market Observations

(Continued from page 2.)

The Northwest are contributing the bulk of the corn coming to Kansas City. Even South Dakota has been a shipper of corn to Kansas. Of course, there will be no repetition of such shipments after next fall unless the Southwest suffers from another season of deficient rainfall.

LESS LIVE STOCK AT KANSAS CITY. As expected, Kansas City now shows a decrease in receipts of every class of live stock compared with 1913. Its cattle receipts to date aggregate 283,000, compared with 333,000 the same time in 1913, 312,000 in 1912 and 372,275 in 1911. Its calf receipts since January 1 are 15,400 against 19,557 in 1913 and 30,629 in 1911. This certainly reflects a holding tendency so far as calves are concerned. Veal calves have been selling at the highest prices in history.

Hog receipts show the greatest falling off, amounting to 465,000 against 543,508 in 1913, 702,470 in 1912 and 547,000 in 1911. Sheep receipts aggregate 366,000, against 375,000 in 1913, 449,000 in 1912 and 429,600 in 1911.

Receipts of horses and mules at Kansas City from January 1 to March 14 aggregate 23,500 head, against 26,700 in the same time in 1913, 24,100 in 1912, and 30,100 in 1911.

The decrease in the live stock movement to Kansas City would have been greater but for the fact that some distant Iowa and Nebraska points which usually ship north or east have been coming there with supplies. The lighter movement means reduced revenues for railroads, commission dealers and for the Kansas City stock yards company, as well as for feeders in Kansas City's territory.

FIELD NOTES

Jersey Herd for Sale. This week we start advertising for O. E. Nichols of Abilene, Kansas. Mr. Nichols offers for sale at a very reasonable figure, his entire herd of Jersey cattle. The offering includes a couple of choice herd bulls, one of them Quincettas Emanon, being a very richly bred Eminent bull and has lots of the blood of the famous Cowslip strain in his veins. The other bull is a line-bred Sultana's Lad bred bull. Both are good individuals and have made good in the herd. Mr. Nichols includes some very choice cows and heifers, part of them cows in milk and all that are old enough have been bred to one of the bulls mentioned. One of the good cows now making a fine record at the Kansas Agricultural College was formerly in this herd. She is bred just like the Sultana's Jersey Lad bull. This fine bunch of Jerseys will be offered at private treaty and affords a splendid opportunity for someone wanting to engage in the Jersey business.



The cut here shown is from a photo of S. G. Trent's big seed corn house at Hiawatha, Kan. This building is located one block from the Grand Island and Missouri Pacific depot and is one of the largest and best buildings in the West used for the purpose of drying, grading and preparing seed corn shipment. It has 15,000 feet of floor space, four floors, is fitted with elevators, carriers, etc., and all kinds of modern machinery for doing the work in the most economical manner. Mr. Trent began breeding and selling pure seed corn about eight years ago and has met with sufficient success to make a plant like this absolutely necessary.

Kemmerer Drew Good Crowd.

John Kemmerer's annual sale of Poland China bred sows, held at the farm near Jewell, Kansas, brought out a good crowd of breeders and farmers, but the offering of tried sows and fall yearlings, especially the fall yearlings, were not appreciated as they should have been. These were all sired by the great boar, Jumbo Ex, and were about the most uniform and showy bunch that has been sold this winter. The spring gilts were young and all bred late. Prices ranged from less than \$30 on late gilts up to \$51. Following is a list of representative sales:

- 1-W. B. Brewer, Jewell .....\$41.00
- 2-Geo. Semans, Jewell ..... 38.00
- 3-W. B. Brewer, Jewell ..... 50.00
- 4-L. A. Breed, Jewell ..... 41.00
- 5-C. R. Asper, Downs, Kan. .... 39.50
- 6-Fred Falger, Cawker City, Kan. 51.00
- 7-Chas. Hutchinson, Randall, Kan. 45.00
- 11-A. C. Pfander, Lebanon, Kan. .... 40.00
- 16-Ira Headley, Downs, Kan. .... 37.50
- 19-A. R. Revstead, Mankato, Kan. ... 38.00
- 20-W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan. ... 40.00
- 21-Chas. Hutchinson, Randall, Kan. 42.00
- 22-Quincy Norris, Jewell, Kan. .... 35.00
- 23-John Divil, Jewell, Kan. .... 32.50
- 24-Quincy Norris, Jewell, Kan. .... 41.00
- 25-H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. .... 48.00
- 28-Quincy Norris, Jewell, Kan. .... 44.00
- 29-H. B. Westbrook, Jewell, Kan. ... 38.00
- 30-Chas. Tillquist, Osborne, Kan. ... 29.00
- 31-C. J. Lienburger, Jewell, Kan. ... 40.00
- 32-Seaman Bros., Jewell, Kan. .... 35.00
- Extra-Geo. W. Nowles, Glasco, Kan. 49.00

Lafayette County Jack Farm. With this issue we start an ad for the Lafayette County Jack Farm at Higginsville, Mo. Mr. Finley has a number of very high-class jacks on hand for sale at private treaty. He is not making a public sale this year and is prepared to offer some real bargains in high-class jacks ranging in age

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD D U R O C S

Some choice gilts by Tatarax and G. M.'s Tat Col., bred for late April and early May litters, at reasonable prices. HAMMOND & BUSKIRK, Newton, Kansas.

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

PRAIRIE GEM STOCK FARM D U R O C S. Herd boar at a bargain. Senior yearling by Crimson Wonder Again. Excellent breeder, no bad habits. Price, \$50.00. Buddy IV sows bred to him. Summer pigs, both sexes, cheap. J. L. TENANT, MEMPHIS, MO.

50-SUMMER D U R O C S-50 Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description. M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Nebraska.

Summer and Fall Boars

Durocs, best breeding. Bred sow sale March 18. E. F. WELLS, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Bred Sow and Gilt Sale of FIFTY D U R O C S

Winfield, Kansas, March 11. One of the very greatest offerings East or West. Send for catalog. W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

DUROCS Summer and Fall Boars, sired by Joe's Pride 118467 and Monarch's Model 139777. Also a few bred gilts by Joe's Pride and bred to Royal Climax. Will sell or trade Monarch's Model for good sow or gilt. Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY. Immune summer and fall boars and gilts sired by E. C.'s Masterpiece, a choice boar by E. C.'s Col. and out of Tatarax and Ohio Chief dams. These are very choice individuals. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

QUIVERA HERD DUROC JERSEYS

Now receiving orders for spring pigs. A fine offering of bred gilts by about March 15. Everything immune and priced to sell. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

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

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD.

For Sale-Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed. J. R. JACKSON, Kanopolis, Kan.

SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED D U R O C S.

Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale. DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

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

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

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

IMMUNE D U R O C S-Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited. F. I. NELSON, Assaria, Sallina Co., Kan.

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

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Several good coming yearling bulls and a number of heifers of various ages, from the Cresthead herd, which numbers 100 head, all Scotch of popular families. W. A. BETTERIDGE, Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri.

L. V. O'Keefe Sale Good.

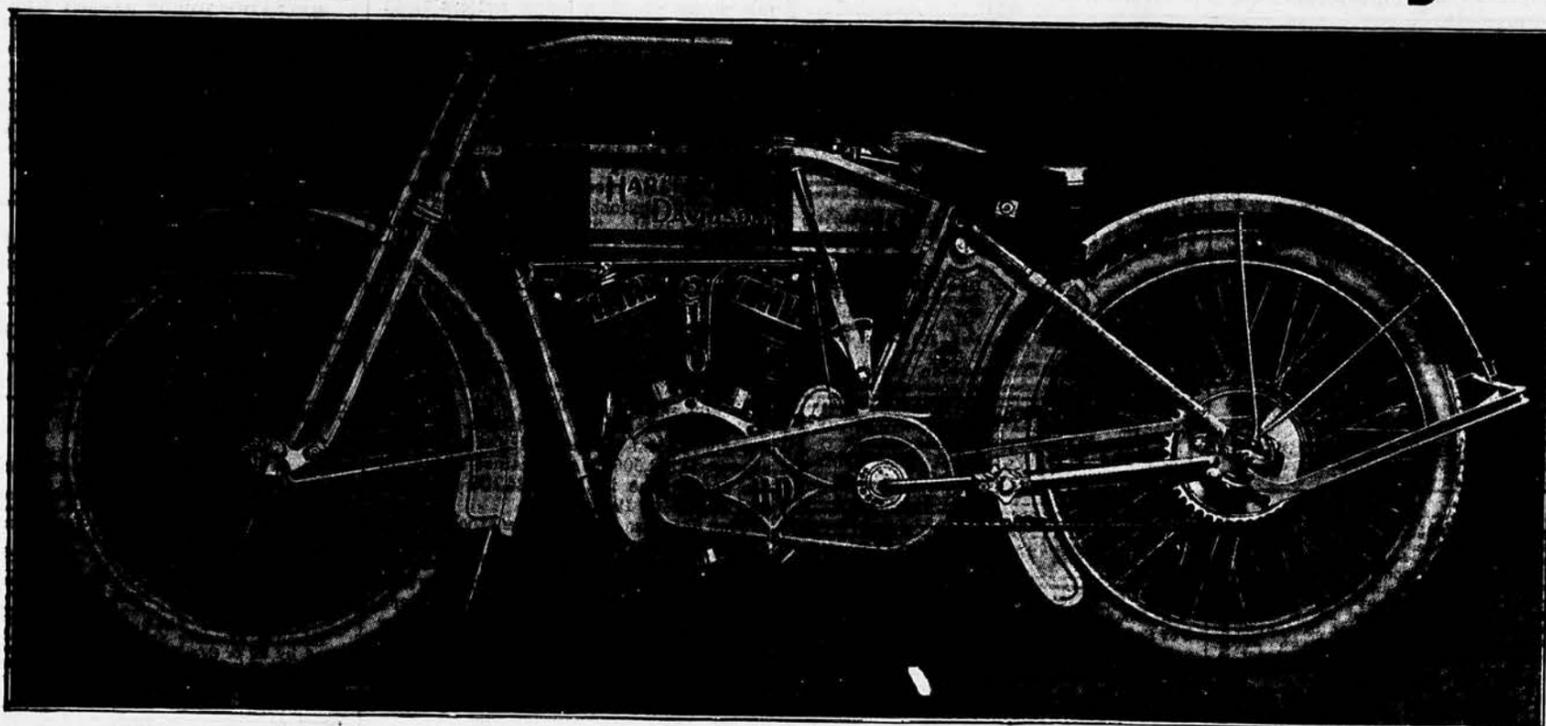
The Poland China sale held by L. V. O'Keefe on his farm on March 4 was the best sale of the season. Forty-three sows and gilts catalogued sold for an average of \$48.65. The offering was thin in flesh, but was a well-bred lot and was all showing safe for early litters. The top price of \$140 was paid for No. 1, which went to Ed Frasier, Drexel, Mo. The next highest, \$92, was paid for No. 19, which went to George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. The sale was attended by a number of Missouri and Kansas breeders and was a quick, snappy sale. Col. H. D. Duncan did the selling, assisted by Col. Callahan in the ring. We omit report in full.

Attention is called to the card of L. P. Clark of Russell, Kansas. Mr. Clark is offering some good Jersey bulls, among them his 5-year-old Stoke-Pogis bred herd bull and some young bulls sired by him. He can not use the herd bull in his herd any longer and is pricing all of these bulls to sell.

Stock for Trade.

W. H. Graner starts a card in this issue offering for sale or trade the following stock: Three registered American-bred stallions and three big jacks, all good individuals and good workers. The jacks were bred in Missouri and have lots of size and are straight and all right. The stallions, also the jacks, have been used on the farm for several seasons, and it becomes necessary to make some changes. Mr. Graner is offering this stock, or almost any part of it, cheap for cash, or will trade for other like stock, or almost any other kind of live stock. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

# IT'S FREE, BOYS! Send in Your Names. Make Money and Win This \$285 Motorcycle



## This Fine Machine and Six Other Big Prizes TO BE GIVEN AWAY in Another Prize Motorcycle Subscription Contest Just Started by KANSAS FARMER

We Pay You Liberally in Cash for the Work You Do and the Best Worker Wins the Motorcycle. Write us Today About it.



Chas. Erbert, Ellis, Kansas, winner of the Motorcycle in the second contest.

**LETTER FROM C. F. ERBERT.**  
 KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Dear Friends:—I received your letter asking what I thought of the contest that you had about a month ago. I will say that the Motorcycle I won was just as represented and the contest was managed in a way that suited every one as they all were treated alike. I certainly like my machine. The more I ride, the more I want to ride it. Again thanking you for the kind treatment I received from you people. I remain your friend, C. F. ERBERT, Ellis, Kansas. December 29, 1913.

**Letter From E. B. Preedy, Winner of Motorcycle in Contest Which Closed February 28, 1914.**  
 KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—I received the Motorcycle and it sure is a dandy. It is easy to handle; I have not found a place it won't pull. I would advise every boy in Kansas to get busy on the next contest, for it is easy to win and every thing is straight.—E. B. PREEDY, Richland, Kansas. March 3, 1914.

**LETTER FROM JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, JR.**  
 KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—The Motorcycle which I won in the first Kansas Farmer contest is surely a dandy. It will climb any hill around here with two on the machine. It is the machine that has the power and it is very simple to operate. It is built for hard road work. The contest in which I won this machine was conducted in the best way possible. About twice a week I got a letter which told me how the contest was and how I was standing in the race. If any of you boys want to get in a contest, try and get in the next one. Kansas Farmer knows how to conduct them and will treat everybody alike, so boys if you want to win some prizes, better make up your mind and get in on the next contest.—JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, Jr., Paxico, Kansas.



Jos. Muckenthaler, Jr., Paxico, Kansas, winner of Motorcycle in first contest.

## Fourth Contest Starts Right Away---Closes May 16, 1914

KANSAS FARMER, the paper you are reading now, is going to give away another fine Motorcycle boys, so send in your names and addresses right away for the **FOURTH CONTEST JUST STARTING.**

Joseph Muckenthaler, Jr., of Paxico, Kansas, won the first Motorcycle given away last June, and Charles Erbert of Ellis, Kansas, won the second machine given away in November. We are going to give away a dandy new 1914 MODEL, TWO-SPEED, \$285 HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE, Saturday, May 16, 1914, in the Fourth Prize Contest just starting. **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED.** It doesn't cost you a cent to enter the contest and **WE PAY YOU LIBERALLY IN CASH** for each subscription you secure while in the contest for the machine, and help you to earn from \$40 to \$60 per month. **YOU CAN'T LOSE** in this contest, and you have everything to gain. We turn over to you in **CASH AND PRIZES** what we would pay others for doing this work for us. It is a fine opportunity to turn spare time into cash and a valuable prize easily earned.

One contestant has just as good an opportunity to win as another and you will never know how easily you can win one of these Motorcycles until you send in your names and addresses and **START.** The three other Motorcycles were won by sons of Kansas farmers who had never asked people to subscribe for a paper or done any work of this kind before; neither had the other boys who entered the contest, but they did fine and each was paid for his work and the one who secured the most subscriptions in each contest won a Motorcycle besides. This is a good time of year to enter one of these contests. The time is short so no one contestant can get very many subscriptions. It isn't like the contest that runs a long time. E. B. Preedy of Richland, Kansas, won the Motorcycle we gave away February 28, by securing only 110 subscriptions.

The best thing to do is to write at once and we will send you a complete description of the \$285 Motorcycle and the six other big prizes to be given away, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and **MAKE FROM \$40 to \$60 PER MONTH** during spare time. **THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING** and you will be under no obligation to us whatever if, after reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to go ahead. If you really would like to own a fine, powerful 1914 Motorcycle with the two speeds, just like an automobile, eight horsepower, and make money while working for it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below. It will entitle you to a **FREE PREMIUM.**

### YOU GET PAID EVERY WEEK

You don't have to wait until the contest is over to be paid for the subscriptions you secure—you get paid every week. Only those residing in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma are eligible to be contestants.

## You Won't Know How Easy It Is Until You Start

Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. **HE HAS NOT.** You will never know how easy it is to win in our Motorcycle Contests,

or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—**IT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE, FREIGHT CHARGES PREPAID TO YOUR HOME.** Sign and send the blank at once to

The Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

## THIS IS THE BIGGEST PRIZE LIST WE HAVE OFFERED AND WE PAY YOU CASH BESIDES

**THE CONTEST WILL START RIGHT AWAY.** A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to KANSAS FARMER for which you will be paid and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest, Saturday, May 16, 1914, at 6 P. M., will be awarded this \$285 HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE. The second highest will receive a \$75 PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDS. The third highest will receive a \$30 PHONOGRAPH OUTFIT, CASE AND RECORDS. The fourth highest will receive a FINE \$30 GOLD WATCH. The fifth and sixth highest will each receive a \$15 GOLD WATCH. A business or shorthand course may be selected. The Motorcycle is guaranteed to be eight horsepower, new, and in absolutely first-class condition, by KANSAS FARMER.

## Free Offer Extra to All Who Enter at Once

Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days a **FREE PREMIUM** will be sent with the free outfit, and **FULL INFORMATION** about the contest and description of all the prizes. Also names and addresses of prize winners in our other contests and a letter telling you just how to proceed. **SO ACT AT ONCE.**

### Fill Out This Free Entry Coupon and Mail Today.

Contest Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest,  
 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.  
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## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Bruce Saunders  
President



Devere Rafter  
Secretary

### SHORTHORNS.

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

### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

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

### POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 4 leading fairs last year; winning 9 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. **Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan.**

### HERFORDS.

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

### HOLSTEINS.

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

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

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

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

### PERCHERONS.

**BANNER STOCK FARM**—Home of "Inclius," champion American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Two 8-months-old stallions, one 2-year-old fillet for sale. **BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.**

**PERCHERONS FOR SALE.** A few nice farms for sale. Write **JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.**

### JACKS AND JENNETS.

**M. H. ROLLER & SON** Circleville, Kan. Fourteen big jacks and 25 jennets for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgian stallion.

### JERSEY CATTLE.

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

**Fairview Farm Jerseys**—Herd header, Cretesia's Interested Owl 114512, sire, Interested Prince (imported); sire of 23 R. of M. cows; dam, Owl's Interested Cretesia, R. of M. test 514 lbs. in Class AA. Females for sale. **R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kansas.**

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

**SPRING HILL DAIRY FARM** offers bull nearly ready for service. Deep milking dams; will furnish records. Also a few choice heifers, bred. Write for price and pedigree. **J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.**

"Fontain's Valentine" Heads our Jerseys. Unregistered cows bred to this bull for sale. Also bull calf. **W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kansas.**

### DUROC JERSEYS.

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

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**ORANGE CHIEF 68739** heads my herd of the big smooth kind. Fall boars and gilts sired by Sunny Colossus and Blue Valley Giant 2d, out of sows with both size and quality. **WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.**

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

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

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**SIXTY PERCHERON AND BELGIAN** Stallions and Mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds. All registered, approved, stamped and inspected by Governments of France and U. S., and Certificates "Stamped O. K." All sound, "Bell Ringers," "Iams Kind" need no State Law to make "them sound." Iams sells "winners."

**IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400** (Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at 8%. One year's time and security at 6%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Iams pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives 60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Half Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 Insurance. Iams' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Iams backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented and at less price for "Toppers" than elsewhere. Never were such "big show horses" offered at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. References: First Natl., Omaha Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

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## CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

At Kansas City Stock Yards Pavilion Wednesday and Thursday, March 25, and 26

Members of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will sell at the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City Stock Yards, one hundred head of high-class Shorthorns—about 60 head of bulls and 40 females, selected from twenty representative herds in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, with the purpose in view of presenting such cattle as will supply the respective needs of the breeder, farmer and ranchman.

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FOALED and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.**

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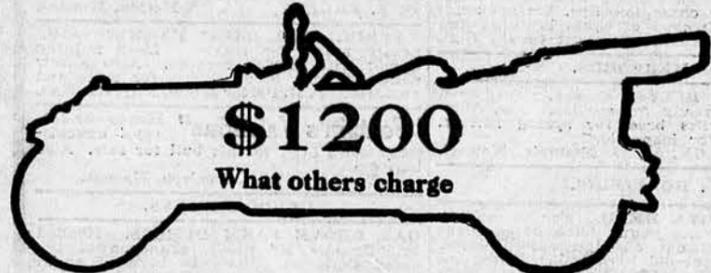
Largest Importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**

## FIELD NOTES

**Crystal Herd O. I. C.'s** Attention is called to the change in the card of Dan Wilcox of Cameron, Mo., owner of the noted Crystal herd of O. I. C. hogs. Mr. Wilcox reports bred sows practically sold out and is now offering some choice August boars ready for light service. These boars were sired by Frost's Buster, the head of Crystal herd and a noted sire of prize

winners. He is one of the best sires of the breed living today and also one of the best individuals. The boars offered are out of the best sows of Crystal herd and they are strictly high class in every respect. Mr. Wilcox is also booking orders for February pigs sired by his great young boar, illustration, and out of Frost's Buster dams. Get your order in early and get a prize winner. Mr. Wilcox will interest you in prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

# Overland



## You Think They Are Different— But Are They?

**T**OO many people are fooled or misled by taking bare automobile prices as a positive indication of the intrinsic value of a car. This is exactly the wrong way to go about it. Because one article is priced higher than another it does not follow that that article has a greater value.

The picture above illustrates this point. Here are two cars practically identical. The one on the left is the \$950 Overland. The one on the right is the average similar car—priced at \$1200—which offers no greater value.

As a matter of fact there are any number of \$1200 cars which are not, in value, the equal of the \$950 Overland.

But how are we to know this?—you ask.

That's simple. Ask some real questions; find out some actual facts; make some specification comparisons—and then it is the easiest

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For instance:

The \$950 Overland has a wheel base of 114 inches.

The wheel base of the average \$1200 car is no longer than this—often shorter. So in this respect you get more for \$950 than you do for \$1200.

The \$950 Overland has a powerful 35 horsepower motor.

No \$1200 car has a larger motor than this. Here is equal value and, in most cases, more value for less money.

The \$950 Overland tires are 33 inches x 4 inches—all around.

No \$1200 car has larger tires. Again—equal value—our price \$250 less.

The \$950 Overland has a complete set of electric lights—throughout—the same as on most \$1200 cars. Some out-of-date cars still cling to the obsolete gas lamps. In

the first instance the \$950 electrically lighted Overland is the value equal of the \$1200 car, and in the second instance has more value than the \$1200 (gas lamp) car. In either case our price is \$250 less.

Next comes the matter of equipment. The \$950 Overland is complete—a jeweled speedometer, top, curtains, boot, windshield, electric horn—everything complete. No \$1200 car made has more complete or better equipment.

And so on throughout the car. Point for point—specification for specification, the \$950 Overland is, in every essential respect, the equal of any \$1200 car on the market.

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See the Overland dealer in your town today. Then see any competing car. Make the comparisons we suggest. Then you will better realize how hard a comparison of this kind is, on any other car costing in the neighborhood of \$1200.

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33 x 4 Q. D. tires

Three-quarter floating rear axle  
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Deep upholstery  
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nickel and aluminum trimmings  
Mohair top, curtains and boot  
Clear-vision, rain-vision windshield

Stewart speedometer  
Cowl dash  
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