

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 12.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 21,

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What Will Pork Be Worth?

Shortage of Brood Sows Over Country—Present Pig Crop Likely to be Matured Late

WITH the approach of the farrowing season, farmers naturally begin to peer into the future of the hog market. What are the little pigs, which will soon receive so much attention over the corn belt, to bring during the course of the next year after they are matured into finished porkers? No farmer, whether he has a normal or low supply of sows, is uninterested in this question. While no one can predict prospective prices with absolute accuracy, it is well for the hog breeder to have an understanding of conditions which will affect future market fluctuations in planning to finish his next crop of pigs.

As producers in Kansas and neighboring states are now receiving \$8 and over for finished hogs on farms and as there is a likelihood, in the opinion of many traders, of still better prices after the rush of marketing preparatory to the spring planting season, it is to be expected that producers will exert themselves in an effort to save as many pigs as possible during the approaching farrowing season. This, of course, is a bearish influence so far as the future is concerned—for it means that a larger proportion of the 1914 crop will be saved.

In Kansas, to judge from reports gleaned in questioning shippers and farmers on the Kansas City market, the supply of sows is below normal. It is not as much lighter than the average of the last few years in that state as some farmers believe, many producers who liquidated hogs during and after the drouth having held sows back to a rather surprising extent. This is undoubtedly due to the lessons learned from liquidations in other seasons of crop failures, which have been followed almost invariably by a scramble for breeding hogs.

Kansas supplies alone, it should be remembered, do not determine the course of prices at Kansas City or the other markets. It is the supply in the United States as a whole that is the determining factor. Kansas ranks about eighth as a producer of hogs, Iowa and Illinois being first and second respectively. Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio are among the other states usually classed as more important hog producers than Kansas. In these states, it is probable that the greatest deficiency in brood sows will be found in Iowa. It is estimated that the Hawkeye state lost over 2,300,000 hogs from cholera devastations the past year. According to statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the number of hogs in the United States at the opening of this year was 58,933,000 head, compared with 61,178,000 a year ago, 65,410,000 on January 1, 1912, and 65,620,000 on January 1, 1911, when the country had more hogs than at any other time in its history. These figures are given here because they are of some value in forming an idea of the farrowing possibilities this year. It is reasonable to assume that the proportion of sows in the hog supply of the United States is the same now as a year or two or three years ago. It may be said, then, that there are fewer sows in this country now than in four years, anyway.

One thing is certain in connection with the 1914 spring crop. It will not be matured as early as in the last few years. In Kansas and other corn belt states farrowing will be several weeks, if not a month, later than in the last year or two. Farmers have suffered heavy pig losses from cold, wet weather in March the last few years, and have bred their sows to farrow later this season in consequence. And when the late pigs come, they will be put on grass as early as possible and pastured by thousands of farmers until a new corn crop is available. There will be less grain feeding of the new porkers because of the scarcity of corn and its high prices. All of this means that the heavy marketing of the next hog crop may not commence until December or later, instead of October. Therefore, the annual slump in prices that comes with the opening of the heavy marketing season may not come until the close of 1914. KANSAS FARMER readers should not overlook this point in planning their feeding operations.

If bright mild weather attends the farrowing season this year, the number of pigs saved per sow may show an increase over last year and thereby offset part of the decrease in the number of sows now on farms. On the other hand, if the weather is unfavorable, the pig crop will suffer. And after the pigs are

on the road to maturity, much will depend on their state of health. It is probable that the death rate from disease among hogs the past year amounted to 10 per cent. In 1912 the death rate was reported officially by the Department of Agriculture at 110 head per 1,000; in 1911, the deaths from disease were 89 hogs out of every 1,000, in 1910, 44.8 out of every thousand. Disease ravages from time to time must be watched closely by feeders who are desirous of forming an idea of prospective supply and prices of hogs.

Production of corn and other feeds must also be taken into consideration. A lean corn year like 1913 induces farmers to market hogs prematurely and cuts down the average weight of receipts sharply. The lighter the hogs, of course, the less meat they carry. Kansas City would now be getting many shipments of 225 to 300-pound hogs if its territory had harvested a normal corn crop last year. Instead, the average weight of Kansas City hog receipts is between 190 and 195 pounds now, or 17 to 25 pounds per head lighter than a year ago and 30 to 38 pounds lighter than two years ago.

If 1914 proves to be a fat year in corn production, if average success attends the farrowing season, and if disease losses are no heavier than the average of the last two years, hog trade students predict a break in prices to a level under \$7 per hundredweight, at least, if not to under \$6. In this connection, a bit of history is interesting. After the memorable drouth of 1901, hogs sold up to \$8.17½ per hundredweight at Kansas City in July, 1902, the second highest price up to that time. In the following December the market declined to \$6.10. Such a break hinges on many probabilities. Nevertheless, hog growers should not forget that a year of high prices is usually followed by a period of low prices, especially when the industry has advanced to a point where it is maturing porkers at a younger age than ever before. Nine, ten and eleven months are now the average ages of hogs marketed at Kansas City.

In April, 1913, hogs advanced to a top of \$9.25, the highest price paid last year at Kansas City. Many traders on the Kansas City market expect to see an advance to that level, anyway, on the old crop of hogs. Last fall, it will be remembered, it was pointed out in this column that hog handlers expected an advance to \$9 or \$10 this year, and while there are a few pessimistic forecasters, sentiment is still mostly bullish. It is asserted that receipts recently have been quite liberal on account of marketing by farmers who had been holding for \$8 per hundredweight in the country. This price is general now. After the rush incident to the advance and to the desire of many farmers to get hogs out of the way preparatory to spring planting work, scarcity is predicted.

At the opening of the current month the stocks of hog products at Kansas City amounted to 32,286,200 pounds, against 48,949,000 pounds the corresponding time a year ago. At Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Joseph and Milwaukee, stocks of provisions were 243,604,000 pounds, against 252,204,818 a year ago, 337,408,079 pounds two years ago, and 203,636,051 pounds on March 1, 1911. This is a rather bullish showing. The record price for hogs on the Kansas City market was paid in March, 1910, when packers paid up to \$10.95 per hundredweight. The following table shows the highest and lowest top hog prices at Kansas City, with the months in which they were paid, since 1900:

Year	Month	High Top	Low Top
1913	April	\$9.25	\$7.25
1912	October	9.05	6.15
1911	January	8.10	6.02½
1910	March	10.95	7.05
1909	December	8.60	5.95
1908	September	7.20	4.27½
1907	February	7.15	4.00
1906	July	6.87½	5.20
1905	August	6.25	4.55
1904	September	6.07½	4.47½
1903	March	7.60	4.35
1902	July	8.17½	6.10
1901	September	7.12½	5.05
1900	April	6.67½	4.40

Receipts of hogs at Kansas City show a greater decrease than at any other important western market. At the present rate, this year's Kansas City receipts are likely to fall below 2,000,000 head, which would be the lightest receipts at that market since 1903, when the receipts amounted to 1,969,381 head. In 1913 receipts of hogs at Kansas City were 2,567,785; in 1912, 2,523,331; in 1911, 3,167,816; in 1910, 2,085,566; in 1909, 3,092,835, and in 1908, 3,715,109. The record for a year's receipts of hogs at Kansas City was established in 1901, when the arrivals were 3,716,404 head.

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**EARLY WORK FOR CORN PAYS.**

There is no better established principle in agriculture than that tillage is a most important factor in crop production. Early cultivation of the ground to be planted to corn, kafir or cane, whether the disk, plow or lister be used, is found to be helpful all over Kansas. In our issue of February 7 under the heading, "Suggestions for Corn Growing," C. C. Cunningham, of the Kansas Experiment Station, stated that this early preparation of the seed bed will pay four years out of five. This is not a mere idle statement, but the actual result of careful experiment work covering a number of years. We wonder how many of those who read and studied this useful article have been putting into practice the valuable information it contained. Everyone who tills the soil has observed that tillage in some way makes it possible for the plant to secure more available food. Those who first studied the soil chemically were at first amazed to find such immense quantities of potential plant food in soils which in actual results were found to be unproductive. In order to secure the largest returns there must be a thorough understanding of the principles involved in rendering stored-up plant food actually available for plant growth.

The exact kind of early preparation to make for the corn crop depends largely upon the condition of the soil and other local conditions. The results at the Experiment Station for several years have failed to establish any one particular method of early preparation as the best for all conditions. In Eastern Kansas good, deep fall plowing is becoming a well established practice. The writer, in traveling over Jackson County during the winter, observed that fully one-half the corn land was fall plowed. The result of this early work is to place the soil in better physical condition and aid in the changing of soil fertility to available plant food. With the opening up of spring many of these fall-plowed fields will be found to have established a hard surface crust. This calls for immediate attention. The disk, the spring-tooth harrow, the alfalfa renovator or some other tool adapted to the breaking up of this crust should be applied at the earliest opportunity. Too often we are inclined to defer this surface treatment until almost the time for planting. This is a short-sighted policy.

Cornstalk ground which has not been touched should be double-disked, plowed or blank listed, as soon as the ground is in condition to work. The forehanded farmer is already at work in his field preparing the seed bed for corn. The cornstalks still remaining on the surface should by all means be worked into the soil. If the stalks were broken down when the ground was frozen, the use of a good, sharp disk run across the field at an angle to the direction in which the stalks lie will be found a most satisfactory method for cutting those stalks. There are farmers within a few miles of Topeka who have raked up and burned the accumulated cornstalks this spring instead of working them back into the soil, thus sending up into smoke the valuable humus material without which the soil can never be kept in thoroughly good physical condition.

This early preparation work not only serves as a means of developing available plant food in the soil and making it a better home for the roots of the crop which is to be planted, but numerous weeds may be destroyed in advance of the planting of the crop. Every weed seed which can be germinated early in the season and destroyed immediately, means that much less fight will have to be made to keep down the weeds later in the season.

We would suggest that those interested in securing the very best possible results in their corn fields the coming year turn back to our issue of February 7 and carefully reread the article on page 10 of that issue.

CATTLE FEEDERS' DAY.

The "Cattle Feeders' Day" at the Agricultural College, which will be Friday,

April 10 this year, will furnish an opportunity for the live stock men of the state to see the actual conditions in which a beef-breeding herd can be kept on a winter feed ration consisting almost entirely of straw and silage. Those who visit the feeding plant at the experiment station will also find it interesting to investigate the relative merits of the different types of silos in use. A free lunch will be served at noon. Printed matter will be prepared and distributed, giving in detail the results of the experiments with the calves which have been fed in the test during the past winter.

At the first annual "Cattle Feeders' Day" held last spring, 600 were in attendance and even greater interest should be taken this year. Every live stock man in the state will find it well worth his while to take the time off and study the work of the experiment station at close range.

MILK COW RECORDS.

The most important piece of dairy literature which has emanated from Kansas for the benefit of Kansans is that report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association which is printed in this issue of KANSAS FARMER. Every cow-milking farmer in Kansas can well afford to devote the necessary time in thoroughly digesting this report. He will then be justified in clipping the report and filing it so that he may at some time again go over it until he has firmly established in his mind these points:

That there is a great variation in the individual capacity of Kansas cows; that it costs proportionately less to feed a cow producing 300 pounds of butter fat than it does one producing 150 pounds; that a cow producing 300 pounds of butter fat per year is the most profitable farm animal, and that cows producing 150 pounds of butter fat are not profitable, provided, of course, they are fed for milk production and are maintained on the farm for the milk produced; that the Babcock test and the scales are the only known means of arriving at individual cow profit; that profitable dairying depends upon determining the individual production of the cow so that the herd can be graded up with profitable producers; that the cow testing association supplies the cheapest and most convenient means of arriving at the merits of the individual cow and the profit of the dairy herd; that a considerable percentage of the common milkers of a community are profitable producers if they are properly fed.

KANSAS FARMER has long urged upon its cow-milking readers the necessity of testing the individual cow. To support our claim, it has been necessary for us to use the figures of cow testing associa-

tions in other states, and while the figures of such associations in Iowa or Illinois apply to Kansas cows as well as to the cows of those states from which the figures were obtained, nevertheless, Kansas figures cannot help but drive the facts closer home. These are the first figures of this kind emanating from Kansas, and it is for this reason that they are so important. Professor Reed is to be congratulated upon the brief and comprehensive report he has prepared and it should prove of much interest and lead to activity in cow testing in Kansas.

CULTIVATE ALFALFA.

Old established fields of alfalfa may be greatly benefited by giving them some sort of cultivation, at least once a year. The surface soil is bound to become more or less compacted and the results of stirring this soil a few inches deep will increase the production to a considerable extent. The use of the disk was once advocated very extensively. It was even claimed that a severe disking by splitting the crowns of the alfalfa would actually thicken the stand. This was found, however, to be a serious mistake. Harm is bound to follow the splitting of an alfalfa crown. Decay will start in the root and eventually cause the death of the plant. If the disk is the only tool available it should be used carefully.

On some kinds of soils a spring-tooth harrow gives admirable results in giving the alfalfa its annual spring cultivation. The writer recalls visiting on the farm of a live, up-to-date farmer in Harvey County last spring and observing the most admirable results to come from the use of the spring-tooth harrow. It had been followed by the ordinary drag harrow. The alfalfa renovator or spike-tooth disk is a tool especially designed for the cultivation of the alfalfa plant and has been found to be useful for a number of other purposes on the farm. Oftentimes it gives much better results than the use of the regulation disk, which sometimes tends to work the surface soil into a too mellow and loose condition. There are other tools now on the market especially designed to thoroughly cultivate well established stands of alfalfa.

The practice is undoubtedly a valuable means of increasing the returns from this great forage crop, and we shall probably find these special tools coming more and more into general use where alfalfa is grown. Almost any kind of a surface cultivation for breaking up the soil without injuring the plant will be found of value. It should be done just as early in the spring as the field is in fit condition for cultivation. It is questionable whether later diskings or cultivations through the season are desirable.

The "Commelina" Bubble

AND now comes commelina, a new drought resistant crop for semi-arid regions." The big headlines and extravagant stories of the press are again appealing to the over-credulous farmer with the reports of this new crop of marvelous qualities.

The wise farmer is an ardent "stand-patter" on accepting with open arms new plants introduced in this manner. He remembers "Egyptian wheat," "schrubar corn," "ironclad wheat," "Johnson grass" and others of the class.

These marvels of the plant world furnish splendid material for the story writer. The farmer who swallows the story, hook and all, usually finds himself the loser.

"History repeats itself." Commelina, "said to contain greater food value than alfalfa, cowpeas or bran," will probably join the discard along with "Egyptian wheat" and others of its kind.

Even feterita, sudan grass and others of apparent merit are first measured alongside the old tried plants of known value by those having genuine interest in the welfare of the farmer. His real friends investigate the merits of these new wonders and give him the facts.

KANSAS FARMER, ever on the alert to secure the facts and ward off possible loss, has looked up the true status of commelina. On another page of this issue will be found authoritative statements concerning its possible value. The conservative farmer may well look with suspicion upon a new plant introduced to the public as this and others of its kind have been.

EARLY FEED CROPS.

A large number of Kansas farmers will this year need early horse feed and pig feed. Some corn of early varieties is needed on almost every farm, and which, in the case of a normal season, should supply matured grain early in August. The acreage of early corn to be planted will depend, of course, upon the amount of feed needed early in the fall. Ordinarily a large acreage is not required, because early in September the varieties used in the general field planting will be ready for feeding. It is not advisable to plant large acreages to early maturing corn. These varieties do not make large yields. There are conditions, of course, under which they might out-yield varieties commonly grown, but this would be so only in the case of extremely adverse mid-summer seasonal conditions.

There are farmers who can use feterita for early feed. This sorghum probably would supply the earliest feed of which the farmer can avail himself. It will make horse feed and hog feed. If feterita can be planted in a lot into which the hogs can be turned so soon as the grain begins to ripen, the hogs will harvest the crop. Those Central and Eastern Oklahoma farmers who in the past two or three years have most profitably grown feterita, report that it should be hogged down.

We think it would prove a mistake for farmers throughout the corn growing sections of Kansas to plant their total acreage to early maturing and small varieties of corn. Much of this corn has been shipped into the state and nearly every country paper carries an advertisement extolling the virtues of Minnesota No. 13, Pride of the North, etc. This seed has been grown in North Central Nebraska or South Dakota. It is early maturing small corn, but would prove a disappointment to the Kansas farmer in a normal season. However, for early feed we are doubtful if there is any better chance than to plant this corn.

There are sections of the state, particularly the western third, which can use these or other early varieties for general field planting and which seed would result in an improvement upon the varieties generally grown, provided that the farmer may be able to obtain seed of some variety which has given a good account of itself in his locality.

A season of such adverse growing conditions as we had last year, emphasizes in the mind of the farmer the advantages of early maturing corn. Following such a season as last, the farmer is inclined to go to the extreme opposite of his former practices. Such inclination has cost the farmers of Kansas much money in past years. There is no reason why the farmer should confine his general planting this season to early maturing and comparatively light yielding crops. The farmer who would be most certain of his feed supply is the man who will each year diversify his feed crops so as to have some early maturing grains and some of later maturity. A few acres of early maturing corn is not out of place on any Kansas farm.

Some few months ago KANSAS FARMER had occasion to regretfully announce the resignation of Clyde McKee, district farm assistant for territory extending twelve or fifteen miles on each side of the Rock Island from Kanorado to Norton, and through which resignation the farmers of the territory described were without the assistance and co-operation so much appreciated by them. It is with satisfaction that we are now able to announce that H. T. Nielsen has been appointed to this territory and began his work on February 20. Mr. Nielsen should make a most excellent man for this section of the state. If he be the Nielsen we have in mind, he has had much experience in farm demonstration work, and having grown to manhood in the west central part of Kansas he has full knowledge of the climatic and seasonal conditions with which he will have to deal, and because of which he cannot help but be more successful than one unfamiliar with western farming.

FIFTY FIVE DOLLARS PROFIT

The 1913 Record of One Hundred and Fifty Dickinson County Cows

THE average net profit of 150 cows in the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association was \$54.89. The average value of butter fat and skim milk per cow was \$90.48, and the average cost of feed was \$35.59. The calf and manure were a liberal offset to labor and risk. These cows averaged 6,019 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butter fat. The average Kansas cow produces 100 pounds of butter fat a year. These figures show that the cows belonging to the members of this association are very much better than the average cow of the state.

The 150 cows above do not include all the cows enrolled in the association's test at the beginning. A number of the original cows were sold or otherwise disposed of before the twelve months' test was completed. The records of the 150 cows place them in these classes:

One cow produced 546.3 pounds of butter fat during the year. One cow produced 448.5 pounds of butter fat during the year. Fourteen cows produced between 350 and 400 pounds of butter fat. Twenty-five cows produced between 300 and 350 pounds of butter fat. Thirty-seven cows produced between 250 and 300 pounds of butter fat.

BEST AND POOREST IN EACH HERD.

The following table giving the record of the best and poorest cow in each herd shows conclusively that all of the good cows were not owned in one herd, but there were some poor ones in the same stables with the best ones.

The best and poorest cows having a full twelve months' record in each of the various herds:

Months Milked	Pounds Milk	Pounds Butter Fat	Cost of Feed
Herd No. 1:			
Best	7,926	372.87	\$37.17
Poorest	2,784	124.91	35.47
Herd No. 2:			
Best	6,990	273.74	35.03
Poorest	1,418	59.36	33.23
Herd No. 3:			
Best	6,750	353.24	37.59
Poorest	4,530	212.90	34.59
Herd No. 4—Nine months' record:			
Best	7,132	281.81	31.70
Poorest	4,530	212.90	34.59
Herd No. 5:			
Best	8,556	317.08	34.23
Poorest	3,405	121.41	30.15
Herd No. 6:			
Best	6,510	258.12	27.13
Poorest	1,260	66.36	25.11
Herd No. 7:			
Best	8,191	377.42	26.16
Poorest	3,801	138.20	22.14
Herd No. 8:			
Best	6,087	265.27	21.55
Poorest	3,534	148.43	22.32
Herd No. 9—Eight months' record:			
Best	3,432	137.36	8.70
Poorest	609	22.65	10.45
Herd No. 10:			
Best	5,808	261.69	33.10
Poorest	4,167	164.00	28.58
Herd No. 11:			
Best	6,821	283.62	28.80
Poorest	4,416	194.48	27.49
Herd No. 12—Six months' record:			
Best	3,579	118.56	8.56
Poorest	1,302	69.50	8.56
Herd No. 13:			
Best	11,460	361.80	44.74
Poorest	6,852	255.17	41.03
Herd No. 14:			
Best	13,698	546.30	55.91
Poorest	4,827	174.78	43.40
Herd No. 15:			
Best	7,839	347.13	31.10
Poorest	4,058	154.48	31.46
Herd No. 16:			
Best	7,290	376.24	49.89
Poorest	6,465	203.44	38.70
Herd No. 17:			
Best	8,094	448.51	49.00
Poorest	6,318	322.69	45.93
Herd No. 18:			
Best	3,863	237.65	43.42
Poorest	2,409	158.72	42.38
Herd No. 19:			
Best	7,794	286.41	42.82
Poorest	6,399	208.67	42.82

The best cow was found in Herd No. 14. A grade Holstein produced 546 pounds of butter fat in 11 months. The poorest cow in this herd produced only 174.78 pounds of butter fat. It is interesting to note the production of the best and poorest in each herd and compare the cost of production.

The best cow in the association produced 546 pounds of fat at a cost of \$55.91, while the poorest cow produced 59.36 pounds of butter fat at a cost of \$33.23. Which is the more profitable?

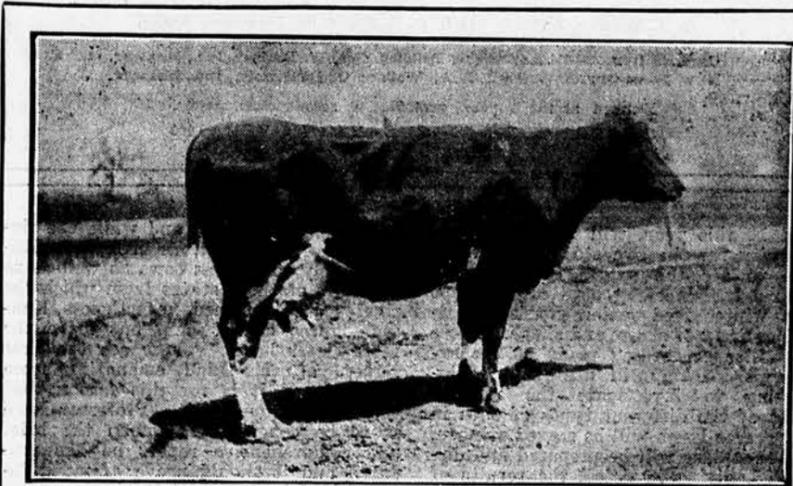
Three of the herds in the association had been graded up for a number of years before the association was organized, therefore the variation between the poorest and best is not so great as in some of the herds where no attempt had been made to weed out the poorest cows.

In Herd No. 9 the best cow was giving milk only while on pasture, the poor cow was fed extra during the first month she was milked but later had same pasture as best one received. The same condition exists in Herd No. 12.

BEST AND POOREST COWS COMPARED.

Records of the ten best cows having complete records for twelve months:

Months Milked	Milk	Fat	Value of Products	Cost of Feed	Profit
11	13,698	546.30	\$201.12	\$55.91	\$145.21
12	8,094	448.51	152.58	49.00	103.58
11	10,258	385.83	144.44	50.35	94.09
11	7,229	384.27	131.90	48.49	83.41



COW NO. 1, DICKINSON COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.—YEARLY RECORD: MILK, 13,698 POUNDS; BUTTER FAT, 546 POUNDS; COST OF FEED, \$55.91; TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, \$201.12; NET PROFIT, \$145.21.—THIS GRADE HOLSTEIN MADE BEST RECORD OF THE YEAR.—SHE SHOWS DAIRY TYPE AND IS PERSISTENT MILKER.

By O. E. REED, Kansas Agricultural College

10	8,191	377.42	133.92	26.16	107.76
11	7,290	376.24	130.00	49.89	80.11
9	8,042	374.62	131.77	37.42	94.35
11	7,926	372.87	131.50	37.17	94.33
10	6,573	367.76	124.86	41.30	83.56
10	6,973	364.88	125.70	47.77	77.93

Average 8,427.6 393.42 \$140.77 \$43.35 \$ 96.43

In figuring the value of products above butter fat is valued at 28 cents per pound and skim milk at 40 cents per hundred.

Records of the ten poorest cows having complete records for twelve months:

Months Milked	Milk	Fat	Value of Products	Cost of Feed	Profit
6	1,418	59.36	\$21.58	\$33.23	-\$11.65
7	1,260	66.36	22.83	25.11	-2.28
7	1,796	116.80	42.49	27.35	15.14
10	3,405	121.41	46.16	30.15	16.01
9	3,102	124.89	45.89	26.63	19.26
7	2,784	124.91	44.52	35.47	9.15
7	3,801	138.20	52.55	22.14	30.11
8	3,222	142.04	50.95	27.25	23.70
8	4,102	147.84	56.04	34.73	21.31
12	3,534	148.43	58.92	22.32	31.60

Average 2,042.4 119.03 \$43.67 \$28.43 \$15.24
— Means loss.

COMPARATIVE PROFITS POOREST AND BEST.

The ten best cows made an average profit of \$96.43, which is more than six times the average profit made by the ten poorest. With one exception the ten best cows were dairy-bred animals, while there is only one of the ten poorest that shows any trace of dairy blood. They were red cows containing more Shorthorn blood than anything else. Out of 41 cows that made over 300 pounds of butter fat there were only three scrub cows or cows that did not show dairy blood.

The table shows that the ten poorest cows made a yearly profit of \$15.24 each, with only 119 pounds of butter fat. However, it should be borne in mind that the prices used in calculating the cost of feeds were farm values and the majority of the poor cows calved in the spring and produced milk only while on grass, thus greatly cheapening their ration.

The calf and the manure made usually pay for labor, but if the labor of milking were charged up to all the cows the

ten poorest would show a loss, while the ten best ones would show a nice profit.

A number of cows showing low records of production are really good cows and were retained in the herds. Their records this year were low because they were allowed to remain dry several months. It is generally true that many good cows were allowed to go dry longer than necessary. The cow that gives milk throughout the greater part of the year usually returns the greater profit.

To show the value of a record of a cow and how it is appreciated, this incident is given. The best cow, a grade Holstein, dropped a bull calf at the beginning of the year. It was sold to a neighbor for \$5. The cow made an excellent record for the first few months and the bull changed hands at \$18. When the yearly record was completed and the cow showed a production of over 540 pounds of butter fat, the bull again changed hands at \$50. A good price for a grade Holstein bull under a year old.

CONCLUSIONS.

While Dickinson County is one of the oldest dairy sections in Kansas, it has been demonstrated that there are many cows that are being kept at small profit, or even at a loss. The effects of the work of the association will extend over a long period of time. The members who were most interested in building up a herd were the ones who were enthusiastic about continuing the association. Only a few dropped out, and they represented the ones not particularly interested in dairying.

The results of this year's work prove that one cannot always pick out the most profitable cows by looking at them, and that the only sure way to select cows and build up a herd is by keeping records on them.

While some members have attempted to keep private records, they all agree that where it is possible the cow test-

ing association affords the cheapest and most satisfactory method of getting accurate records on the cows. However, it pays to keep private records where it is not possible to be a member of an association.

The results obtained in this first association suggest that there should be an organization of this kind in every dairy community. The Agricultural College stands ready to assist any community in establishing cow testing associations.

A study of the herd books shows that in too many instances the owners allowed cows to go dry several months during the year. Some of the poorer cows naturally go dry soon after freshening, but many good cows also dry up because of carelessness and poor management.

In November, 1912, the writer and F. H. Scribner, representing the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, assisted by a number of local business men at Abilene, Kan., succeeded in organizing the first cow testing association in Kansas. The Dickinson County, Kansas, Pioneer Cow Testing Association for 1913 started with 22 members, representing or paying for 379 cows. Some of the members dropped out during the first two or three months on account of selling their herds. Others took their places from time to time. This will account for some herds showing records for only a few months.

Each man was assessed a dollar a cow per year, payable quarterly. No member paid for less than twelve cows. Some herds contained only four to eight cows, but a minimum charge for twelve was necessary in order to secure enough cows and funds in filling up the 26 testing days for each month. Two members used more than one day. One man required three days to test cows for the Holstein Advanced Registry. A Jersey breeder used two days in order to have his cows tested for the Register of Merit. These members were charged at the regular rate for the extra days.

The herd books for the association were furnished free of charge by the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The testing outfit and acid were furnished by the business men of Abilene and the Belle Springs Creamery Company.

ADVANTAGES OF AN ASSOCIATION.

The principal advantage of a cow testing association is in obtaining an exact record for each cow in the herd. A very conservative estimate is that about one-third of the cows in Kansas do not pay for the feed they eat. If a cow does not produce a dollar's worth of milk and butter fat for each dollar's worth of food consumed, she is a poor investment. Cows of this sort are worse than boarders, for they eat up the profit made by the good cows. With these facts at hand it can easily be seen that there is a great opportunity to increase the net profits from an average herd by spotting the poor cows and discarding them from the herd.

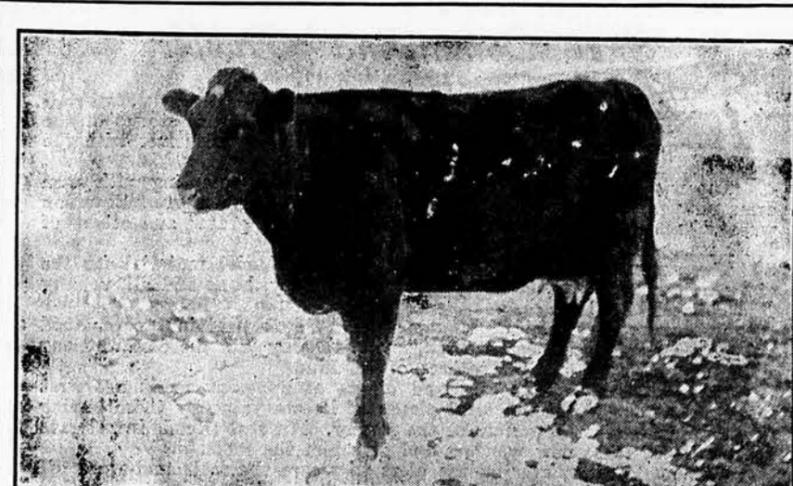
Moreover, knowing the record of production of the cows in a herd enables one to feed them more intelligently. It is a common practice to feed all the cows in the herd alike. Under these conditions the poor cow will be fed too much and the good cow will not get enough. The proper way is to feed each cow in proportion to the amount of milk she produces. When this practice is adopted it usually results in a greater production of milk on less feed.

Another advantage the members have is the suggestions and advice from the tester. Very often he can give information in regard to feeding the cows that will prove beneficial.

A record made by a man regularly employed for the purpose has a greater value than a private record when one wants to sell an animal or the offspring of one of the animals in the herd.

If desirable the members will be able to co-operate along other lines, such as buying feed in carload lots, and thereby effect a great saving.

An organization of this kind often leads to community breeding, which means that a part or all of the members decide to handle only one breed of cattle. They can co-operate in buying or selling breeding stock, trade herd sires, and thereby reduce the cost of keeping up a herd. Continuous breeding of a definite breed in a community soon establishes a center for the breed. Buyers will be attracted to this community and all surplus stock can be readily sold.



COW NO. 2, DICKINSON COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.—YEARLY RECORD: MILK, 1,418 POUNDS; BUTTER FAT, 59 POUNDS; COST OF FEED, \$33.23; TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, \$21.58; LOSS, \$11.65.—THIS IS A COMMON COW WITH AN UNCOMMONLY POOR RECORD OF PRODUCTION.—WAS DRY SEVEN MONTHS OF YEAR.

COWS DOUBLE OUTPUT

Marked Example of Results From Intelligent Handling of College Herd

BETTER feed, better care and more careful selection has nearly doubled the production of the Kansas Agricultural College dairy herd in the last three years. Credit for this remarkable increase must be given O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, and J. B. Fitch, instructor in dairying.

When these two men took charge of the college herd three years ago, the average production was only 253 pounds of butter fat a year, now it is 494 pounds. This is three and four-fifths times what the average Kansas cow gives. It must be remembered that this is not the record of only the best cows in the herd, but includes all the cows that have yearly records. There are other cows in the herd that are not mentioned, because they have not completed their yearly record. From present indications they will help to increase the average of the herd. All but eight of the 28 cows were in the herd three years ago, when their average was only 253 pounds.

YIELDS OF THE SEVERAL BREEDS.

The herd consists of pure-bred Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, and a few grade cows. Here is the average record for last year:

	POUNDS MILK	POUNDS BUTTER FAT
Three Holsteins.....	15,688.8	659.99
Five Jerseys.....	8,321.6	500.92
Ten Ayrshires.....	9,666.2	439.77
Six Guernseys.....	7,012.4	405.01
Four Grades.....	7,236.7	365.52

The means by which this increase was made is normal in every respect. Large sums of money were not invested, nor extravagant methods used, to bring



ELIZABETH OF JUNEAU, WORLD'S CHAMPION THREE-YEAR-OLD AYRSHIRE, OWNED AND DEVELOPED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By V. F. STUEWE

producing cow. The calves are left with the mother for a few days, after which they are placed in a stall and fed whole milk for two weeks. The feed then is changed gradually to skim milk. Besides this, they receive a little hay and grain. The calf is fed skim milk until it is six months old and is then placed in the barn with the cows and is fed about four pounds of grain and all the alfalfa and silage it wants.

WORLD AND STATE RECORDS.

All the high records of the college herd have been made since O. E. Reed has been in charge. One world's champion cow has been developed—Elizabeth of Juneau, world's champion three-year-old Ayrshire, with a record of 15,122 pounds of milk and 536.15 pounds of butter fat in a year. Maid Henry, Holstein, last year made the remarkable record of 19,600.4 pounds milk and 716.27 pounds butter fat. She is 13 years old. This record makes her the milk and butter champion of Kansas over all breeds of cattle.

Other aristocrats of the college herd are: Owl's Design, Jersey, with a record of 14,606 pounds of milk and 650 pounds butter fat; Bernice Countess II, Guernsey, two years old, 9,992 pounds milk and 521 pounds butter fat; and Blossom Mechtild, Holstein, 17,660 pounds milk and 640 pounds butter fat.

The use of better methods has brought these results. Why can't the same results be obtained on any Kansas farm? They can, and recent results show that even better results have been obtained.

FARMER BEATS COLLEGE.

Some time ago a Kansas farmer came to the college to buy grade cows. After Professor Reed had told him the milk and butter records of the cows, he said: "I can't make these cows produce as much as they did for you. I haven't the feed nor the money to do it." "The cows will produce more for you than they did for us," replied Reed.

"We cannot give them the care and individual attention that you can."

Twelve grade cows were sold to the man and under his care they are averaging five pounds more butter fat a month than they did when the college owned them.

This man is not as well equipped as the college is, but uses about the same method of feeding and caring for his stock. In spite of lack of equipment he made his cows more profitable than they had been with the college. This goes to show that the methods used in handling the college herd can be duplicated by the dairymen of Kansas. Further evidence of the practicability of these methods is that the grain ration fed the college herd is used by many farmers of the state. Silos and dairy barns are being built according to plans of the dairy department.

WHY RECORDS ARE NECESSARY.

Keeping milk and butter records is a very important factor in dairying. Without it the college herd could not have been developed to its present state of efficiency. Because of this fact the dairy department is encouraging Kansas dairymen to test and keep records.

It helped organize the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association. Although this association is only a year old, it has brought excellent results. Its members have placed their dairies on a business basis by doing away with guess work. They know the value of each cow because they have kept records of the milk and butter produced and the feed consumed by each cow.

Cow testing has not only been very profitable, but has created greater interest and enjoyment in dairying in Dickinson County. By weeding out the poor cows and feeding every animal in proportion to the amount of milk and butter she produces the profits have been increased. Since their cows have been tested these farmers have found that

the value of their stock has increased. One member of the association who sold several heifers before their mothers had been tested, bought them back for \$30 more a head than he received for them. An animal with a record always sells well because the buyer knows that is the most reliable method of selection of dairy stock.

HIRED MAN INTERESTED IN RECORD.

Keeping records has shown that it pays to give cows good care and kind treatment. Greater interest has been taken in the work and good results make it a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Even the hired men take more interest in the work because by watching the record sheets they can't help but realize the effect of good or poor care. It is the ambition of every member of the Dickinson County Association to have the highest producing animal in the association.

There are more than 150 Kansas farmers that are keeping records of their cows. The dairy department is sending them record sheets and instructions free of charge to encourage this work.

The methods used in handling the college herd are a standard for Kansas dairymen. They are gradually beginning to realize the value of testing, of pure-bred sires, and of proper care for the stock. The college herd was built up from ordinary stock by using these methods, and any herd in Kansas can be made to bring equally good results.

VALUABLE LESSONS FOR STUDENTS.

The farmers of Kansas are not the only ones that are reaping benefit from the good work that is being done by



O. E. REED, HEAD OF DAIRY DEPARTMENT, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WHO DEVELOPED GREAT DAIRY HERD.

about the results. The means used to improve this herd can be put into practice by many farmers.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

The grain fed the college herd consists of four parts corn, two parts bran and one part oilmeal, at the rate of one pound for every three pounds of milk produced in a day. Besides this a 1,000-pound cow gets about 30 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of alfalfa daily. A larger or smaller cow is fed proportionately.

As a rule the cows producing 40 or more pounds of milk a day are milked three times. By this extra milking of the heavy producers, their flow is increased, and they are made more persistent.

If the weather is so cold that it takes much body heat to keep the cows warm, they are allowed to remain in the barn most of the day, otherwise they are turned into a lot. In the summer months they run on a small pasture, but since it furnishes very little grass, they are fed about the same ration of grain and roughage the year around.

Milk and butter fat records are kept of each cow, her feed is weighed and she is watched carefully during the entire milking period. If a cow gets off feed or sick at any time, the milk record will show it. A cow whose record shows that she is unprofitable is soon sold.

Careful rearing of calves is considered an important factor in developing a large

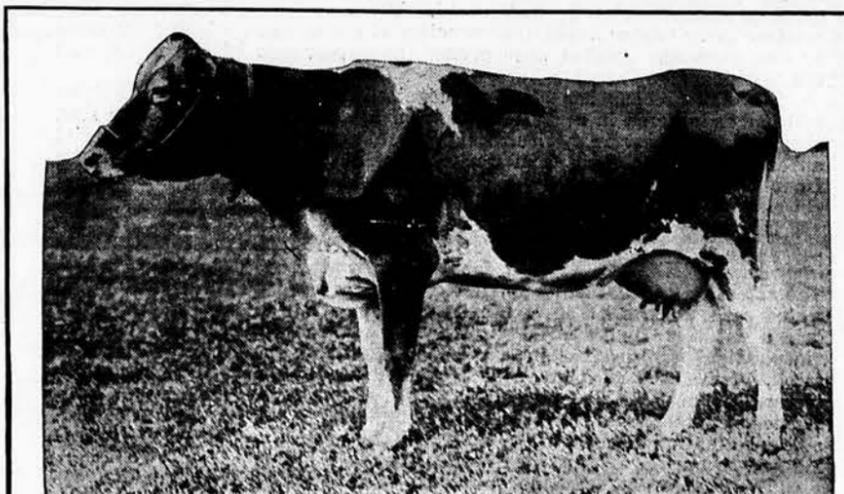


J. B. FITCH, ASSISTANT IN DAIRYING, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WHO HELPED PROFESSOR REED

Reed and Fitch in developing the college dairy herd. The students of the college study the records of the cows, and are constantly kept in touch with the herd. The animals are used in the judging classes to teach the students the things to look for in selecting good dairy stock. Every spring a judging contest is held to promote interest in judging. In the fall a dairy stock judging team is chosen to represent Kansas at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. This team makes an extended trip through Iowa and Wisconsin, visiting dairy farms to judge stock in preparation for the judging contest at the show. Kansas has been represented at the National Dairy Show three times and has won two scholarships amounting to \$800.

President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College says: "The great need of the rural districts is leaders. They are the first real step in rural progress. They must be found among the rural people. There has been a notable lack of leaders in the country, not because men and women capable of leadership have not been produced there, but because they have not found their opportunity for leadership there."

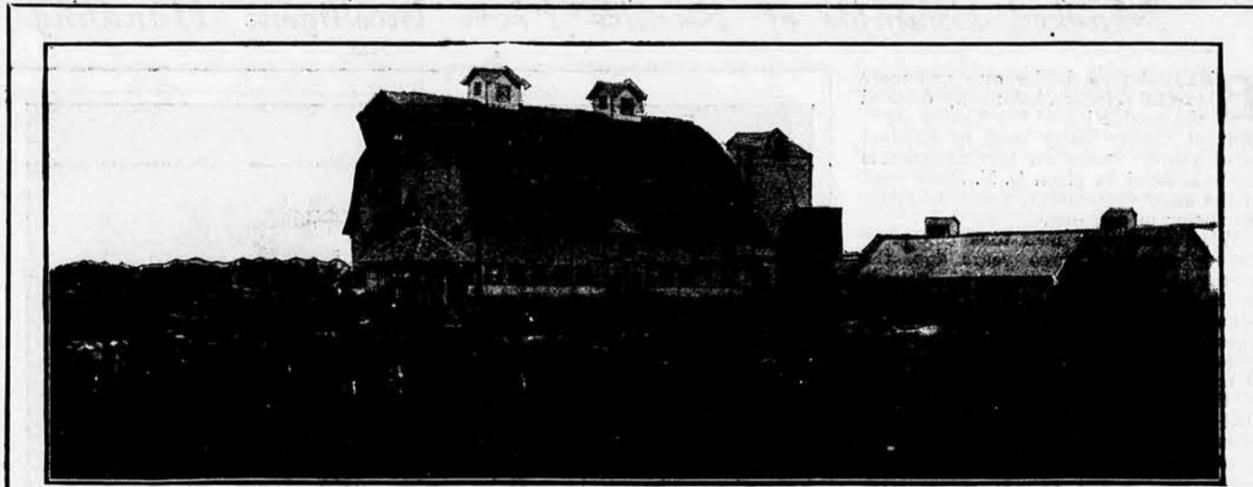
When one desires to make official tests on the cows in his herd it can be done at less expense through the cow testing association.



BERNICE COUNTESS 2d, GUERNSEY COW OWNED AND DEVELOPED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—AT TWO YEARS OLD SHE PRODUCED 9,992 POUNDS OF MILK CONTAINING 521 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING

*Well Bred Dairy
Cows Given Proper
Feed and Treatment
Paying Good Profit
on the Golden Rule
Dairy Farm*



THIS SPLENDID DAIRY AND HAY BARN HAS STEEL STANCHIONS FOR 54 COWS.—IT IS SO PLANNED AS TO REDUCE LABOR OF HANDLING COWS AND FEED TO A MINIMUM.—ONE MAN WITH HELP OF TWO BOYS AFTER SCHOOL DOES ALL WORK ABOUT BARN EASILY.

By E. S. RULE, Sharon, Kan.

THE writer was asked by KANSAS FARMER to tell how he happened to go into dairy farming, and something about the management of the Golden Rule Dairy, as we call our farm, which is located near Sharon, in Barber County, Kansas. About three years ago some fellow sent me KANSAS FARMER for a year. At first I only glanced at the old farmer's whiskers on the front page and read a verse or two that usually accompanied the picture there, and quit at that. These front pages were always interesting—perhaps I had better say "inspiring"—for it was not long until I was all wrapped up in the subject of better and more intensive farming and better stock raising.

BUYING THE FARM.

I will say here that I grew up on a farm in the back woods of Missouri, among the rocks and stumps, but for the last seventeen years I have sold goods for a living at Sharon. The recollections of farming among the stumps and rocks, with the scrub horses, cows and razorback hogs which we had, was not much of an inspiration to return to the farm, but the reading of better farming, and the pictures in your paper of the nice farmhouses, barns, silos, fine horses and cows, gave me the germs which led me in less than one year to buy a farm, mostly on credit. This farm of 110 acres was adjoining Sharon and had no improvements except a fence. It had all been cultivated about 30 years. I found before buying that I could rent the land for a great deal less than the interest on the investment would amount to, but in that way could not improve it as I would like. The only way I could try out the thing was to buy the farm and improve it. It had been my observation that a great deal of \$75 and \$100 an acre land was not paying the owners 5 per cent interest on their money, but still I wanted to try the game.

BUILDING SILOS AND BARN.

I first built a concrete block silo 18 feet in diameter by 36 feet in height. This was the first silo in Eastern Barber County. I soon found that corn or kafir put into this silo was good feed and a paying crop. My kafir in 1912 made eight tons per acre, which, given a valuation of \$5 a ton, was worth \$40 per acre. I think \$4 per ton is nearer the correct valuation. I think silage is great feed, but do not rate it as high as do some people. I think 2½ tons of silage are worth one ton of good alfalfa, but eight tons per acre at \$4 per ton still leaves the grower a good profit, even when grown on land worth \$150 per acre.

I found it would not do to plant all of the land to kafir for silage. On my land it is 12 to 15 feet to water, and the soil is sandy loam. In some places it is more sand than anything else and will blow if not handled properly. I now have 60 acres in alfalfa covering the worst sand. Some of it I sowed five times before I got a stand, but finally I got it. So far the alfalfa has made about three tons of hay per acre in each season. In 1913 I cut two hay crops amounting to about 1½ tons per acre, and one seed crop that made four bushels of seed per acre. Figuring this hay at \$10 per ton and the seed at \$6 per bushel you will still have a good margin of profit for land worth \$150; besides, 1913 was the dry year. My kafir in 1913 made 2½ tons per acre, but made fine silage.

I later built a second silo 12 x 36 feet,

which comes handy to feed out of when one is not feeding much; but I would not build another less than 14 feet in diameter. I first built a cow barn 18 x 80 feet, 12 feet high, with 25 stanchions. I soon found that I needed this for the young stock, and then built a dairy and hay barn 44 x 80 feet, 44 feet to the comb. This barn has a three-rafter arched self-supporting gambrel roof, without a purline or post to obstruct in the hay mow. It has a double hay track and we can put in 160 tons of hay with the hay carrier 20 feet off. One end below is partitioned off for feed bins; the front 60 feet is equipped with cement floors and is provided with steel stanchions for 54 cows. While we seldom milk over 40 cows at one time, we can use all of the stanchions in times of bad weather.

The milking is done principally by a milking machine, which has now been used 11 months very successfully. Lon G. White and his two small boys, Orville and Jack, who help before and after school hours, do all the work about the barn very easily, and get it done on time and done well. When I say all the work I mean feeding, milking, grooming the cows, feeding the calves, separating the milk, feeding the skim milk to the hogs,

cleaning the barn and scrubbing the milk room each day. Mr. White and the boys, with the aid of the milking machine, milk 30 cows an hour, and he says they could take care of 50 cows a day.

KIND OF COWS USED.

I have shipped in seven carloads of dairy cows and heifers from Vermont during the last two years, and sell a great many cows and heifers, and the demand seems to be growing. I find that there is as much room for a retail cow farm as there is for a retail hardware store. It is a wonder to me that the catalog houses do not sell cows. I find that the best results are secured by shipping in heifers to freshen soon with first calf. I go to a good dairy district and buy these heifers out of good dairies where breeding has been for type and production for many years. In this way I very often get grade heifers or cows by sires that are worth lots of money. In buying cows back east, unless one is very careful and a very good judge of a cow and of human nature as well, one is apt to get defective cows. I find most of the people in New England are good people, but some of them don't always tell you the whole truth when telling you about their cows. I

have received two cars since November and have two more cars on the road from there now.

We are milking 35 head now, and have about 35 head of young ones here. There are 75 in the two cars coming, most of them due to freshen in 60 days or less. When the two cars get in I will have about an equal number of Jerseys and Holsteins. The cows and heifers are mostly grades, but the bulls are registered.

DOES IT PAY?

Most every one who comes to the barn asks if it pays. Some will ask a few questions in an indirect way, such as, "How many cows do you milk?" "How much does it cost you to feed them?" and "How much to take care of them?" When they get their answers many decide it is a losing game and walk away. I know, however, what the farm, the improvements, the machinery, the cows, horses and hogs have all cost. I have everything down, and keep a very correct account of all the items of expense. In one account I charge the business with all of the expense and credit it with the receipts. In 1912 it made a profit of 17½ per cent on the investment; in 1913, a profit of 8 per cent, and this was a short crop year. This figures the land and improvements at actual cost, and allows nothing for improvement of soil fertility. I have put on about 500 loads of barnyard manure that I do not take into account, and I already hear that it is a better producing farm than the community generally had supposed.

I am going to try irrigating 20 acres of alfalfa this year by pumping water, and if I get the water easily I hope to get two tons of hay where I am getting one now.

There is quite a boom now in the dairy business, and I am often asked if it will soon be overdone. I am not worrying about that. Not every man who tries it will succeed. One good crop year and a great many will drop out, because they don't like to do the dairy work. We will no doubt see lower prices at times, but it is my guess that it will always pay the man who likes the job.

Fall Is Time to Build Pond.

There is considerable interest in pond building in Kansas this spring. It is pretty well understood that the farmer does the greater part of his extra work between the time the ground opens in the spring and the time that spring planting and spring cultivation begin. For this reason numerous farmers contemplate—and some have already begun—building ponds during this period. H. B. Walker, State Drainage Engineer, says that ponds should not be built in winter or spring, but should be made in the summer or fall. The ground is loose in the spring and embankments that have not had time to settle will be in great danger of being washed out by the spring freshets. If embankments are made while there is frost in the ground there is a chance for the water to find a way through when the frost melts out of the embankment. A dam built in the summer or fall usually has a much better chance than the one made in the spring or winter. The rains that come at that time of the year are not likely to be so dashing as the spring rains, and the soil being firmer the dam is more likely to withstand the strain.

TWO KINDS OF FARMERS

FARMERS might be divided into two general classes: those who read good agricultural papers and keep posted on every new idea which might be useful to them in making their business more profitable; and those who have no time to read farm papers, books or bulletins.

The latter class are often exceedingly industrious and work from early morning until late at night and still fail to make any marked success in farming. The man who labors with his hands twelve to sixteen hours a day has neither time nor energy for mental effort. His intellect is dulled by the long, hard hours of labor and he thus fails to realize on the most valuable portion of his personal equipment. The story goes of a hard working farmer of this class who was accidentally crippled for life. His mind immediately became exceedingly active in planning his farming operations and from that time on he became a far more successful farmer financially than he had been before, and without the ability to perform a single stroke of muscular labor. He was simply realizing on his mental equipment and many a hard working farmer of this class would find it a source of real profit to use his mind more, even at the expense of reducing the number of hours of physical labor.

The common laborer, so-called, has nothing to sell but muscular effort and receives a low wage. The successful farmer must lift himself from the ranks of the common laborer. To do this he must be trained mentally as the professional man is trained. Every underlying principle of his great profession must be understood. His mind must ever be open to receive, assimilate and put into practice the new ideas which may come to him from the printed page giving the experiences of the many who are working along similar lines.

KANSAS FARMER has always recognized the truth of these principles and has endeavored in every way possible to stimulate its readers to seek that which is best in agricultural thought and practice. The material appearing in its columns from week to week, and even the picture on the front page, are always prepared with the idea of arousing the mental powers of its readers along some useful line.

The story of the proprietor of Golden Rule Dairy, which appears on this page, is a striking example of the operation of the methods followed in preparing KANSAS FARMER for those whom it is designed to serve. The attention of this man was first gripped by the front page illustration which each week, with its accompanying epigrammatic lines, so strikingly brings out some important agricultural practice or principle. With this "inspiration" the reading in KANSAS FARMER of the use of better live stock, of better and more intensive farming methods, and seeing the pictures of comfortable and attractive farm houses, good barns and silos illustrating its pages, was but a short step to take. Seizing on the valuable information furnished and making it his own, resulted in the founding and successful operation of the Golden Rule Dairy.

The farmer who finds time to read a good agricultural paper and keeps thoroughly in touch with all the reliable up to date practices of the times, will always be found in the front ranks of agricultural progress.

The One High Grade Standard Separator sold at a Reasonable Price

Kansas Dealers Selling Beatrice Cream Separators.

A
H. R. Kugler, Abilene
C. C. Harrison, Admire
Shoemaker Merc. Co., Adams
Henry Rohrs, Agra
W. C. Stout, Arkalon
Arlington Merc. Co., Arlington
W. A. Weiss, Alvin
R. G. Haas, Arrington
L. S. Drake, Ada
F. D. Freeman, Alma
J. W. Grigsby, Attica
Robe Merc. Co., Amlot
R. A. Chapman, Ashton
C. A. Monroe, Americus
S. J. Hibbs, Alton
Hayes & Commons, Altoona
Reichert & Ledbetter, Augusta
Guy D. Gould, Argonia
Iselt & Sons, Athol
H. Wieland, Angelus
H. R. Vandoren, Atwood

B
E. G. Hain, Bellefont
L. G. Denny, Burlingame
Brown Hardware Co., Bennington
J. J. Livers, Burr Oak
W. I. Nash, Brown Spur
B. B. Evans, Bluff City
P. J. Conroy, Beloit
W. F. Havekott, Berryton
Belvue Merc. Co., Belvue
J. J. Schenkel, Bazine
Humburg Lumber Co., Bison
Edwards & Woodworth, Brownell
Simon Hayes, Beeler
G. H. Warkentin, Buhler
F. H. Bayer, Batesville
E. V. Fritts, Beverly
J. D. Freed, Buckeye
A. F. Sword, Benton
Sherwood & Lane, Burlington
S. C. Foraker & Son, Bronson
L. E. Webb, Bloom
Smith & Spencer, Blue Mound
Burns Supply Co., Bartlett
Farmers Store, Barnard
Frank Miller, Bucyrus
F. Horney, Brewster
P. H. Jorgenson, Belleville
Prell Merc. Co., Bremen
Ed Brien, Bern

C
Robertson & Co., Coyville
Cherokee Hdw. Co., Cherokee
V. Kesi & Sons, Cuba
Sloane Hdw. Co., Cedar Vale
Colony Implement Co., Colony
Clark Merc. Co., Cheney
Codell Lumber Co., Codell
J. S. Fryer, Clyde
Farmers Exchange, Caldwell
C. W. Sisson, Critzer
R. M. Hess, Caldwell
Madison & Co., Corbin
Gibson & Glybor, Council Grove
J. W. Miller & Co., Claflin
Sunflower Creamery Co., Concordia
P. H. Jorgenson, Colby
Collyer Lumber Co., Collyer

D
S. W. Miller, Dearing
F. H. Dahl, Denmark
Farmers Union, Delphos
Farmers Union, Downs
F. M. Sowers & Co., Deerfield
E. J. Hufford, Duquoin
R. H. Funk, Durham
W. A. Bowles, Dover
C. C. Gunther, Detroit
George Steper, Denmore
W. S. Barton, Dinas
John Karls, Dresden
Ira E. Jenkins, Devizes

E
W. T. Hines, Easton
S. Street, Elda, New Mexico
Scott Hargrove, Eva, Okla.
Roy Woodward, Edmond
Lackey & Swope, Edna
T. Jensen & Bro., Eureka
Davis & Ball, Emmett
W. A. Waugh, Eskridge
R. C. Osborne, Ensign
Alderson Bros., Erie
John Gaughan, Earlton
Elgin Kansas Supply Co., Elgin
V. A. Stucky, Elyria
T. Sumner, Elk
W. H. Chambers, Edson
Ed Coughran, Everest

F
O. W. Halsey, Fowler
C. A. Ellerts, Furley
W. A. Coldwater, Forgan, Okla.
Metz Packing Co., Formoso
Matt Bigham, Frankfort

G
Hofmann & Nelson Merc. Co., Green
J. C. Brady, Goodwell, Okla.
C. H. McBratney, Guymon, Okla.
Carl Sick, Gaylord
Grenola Packing Co., Grenola
Henry Young, Hdw., Gardner
H. G. Ward, Glasco
Denton Implement Co., Garland
Chas. E. Phillips, Greensburg
H. C. Garlington, Garlington, Okla.
Devore & Carlson, Greenwich
Frank Stine, Grinnell
J. G. Hamilton, Goodland
H. B. Reynolds, Grainfield
Louis Schriner, Greenleaf
A. B. Cooley, Goff
N. R. Miller, Goode

H
L. L. Bliss, Harveyville
F. G. Replogle, Holton
Brown & Brown, Haverhill
P. S. Rose, Hackney
Harry Stubbs, Hartford
D. W. Classen, Hillsboro
R. V. Diepenbrock, Herington
E. W. Sterling, Heizer
John Meull, Jr., Hope
W. K. Pfautz, Hesston
Star Grain & Lumber Co., Hall's Summit
J. L. Fender, Holden, Mo.
The System Co., Hooker, Okla.
C. W. Bell, Holland
C. C. Frevort, Holyrood
R. H. Howard, Halford
R. C. Cassell, Hollenberg
G. Amann & Son, Hiawatha
B. E. Stires, Herndon



"The Women-Folks Praise the
BEATRICE
CREAM SEPARATOR
For Its Easy Cleaning"
SAYS FARMER ONSWON—

The great bugaboo with most separators is cleaning the bowl. The Centrifugal Washing Device does the trick for the Beatrice—washes, rinses, dries and aerates in two minutes. One of the many good reasons for preferring the Beatrice is that it's a remarkably simple machine—very few parts—all of them easy to get at. The makers have wisely constructed the Beatrice so it does not give trouble. When you take home the Beatrice you are not taking home a machine to work over. It is ready for duty, night and morning, for years to come. But dependability is just one

thing. Don't overlook the other requisites. The Beatrice gets all the cream whether milk is warm or cold. It turns as easy as any separator. And it's no job at all to wash up and clean up when you are through. Buy your separator with your eyes open. Don't buy any machine till you know the Beatrice. My word for it, it will save you money and worry. Note the Money-Saving Prices:
600 lbs. capacity, \$65
800 lbs. capacity, 75
1000 lbs. capacity, 85
The best at any price. Call on dealer nearest you and see for yourself.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY
Topeka, Kan. Lincoln, Neb. Beatrice, Neb. Denver, Colo.

Kansas Dealers Selling Beatrice Cream Separators.

L. Sommers, Lydia
Cheatum Bros., Lerado
B. E. Cole, Langdon
H. W. Shaake, Lawrence
Farmers Shipping Ass'n, Lyndon
Sam Cloon, Le Loup
Badger Lumber Co., Latimer
H. A. Bonnell, Leon
C. H. Avery, Lyons
J. W. Falkenburg, Lebanon
A. D. Weed, Long Island

M
Louis Deines, Milberger
G. W. Gay, Meriden
H. M. Corder, Midland
Geo. Block, Moundridge
Geo. D. Scott, Marlon
Ratzlaff Bros., Murdock
Griffin & Blanton Hdw. Co., Montezuma
Peter Kreutzer, Marienthal
Hansen & Johnson, Morganville
George Nodurft, Mitchell
J. A. Hunter, Mayetta
C. R. Pritchard, Madison
J. C. Fowler, Miltonvale
C. E. Gants, Melvern
Scott Bros., Morland
Bull Bros., Marietta
U. G. Emrick, Mahaska
G. W. Harris, Muscotah

N
F. J. Mindrup, New Almelo
J. G. Collins, Ness City
Stewart & Larabee, Nashville
Neodesha Hdw. — Imp. Co., Neodesha
Ira Kauffman, Navarre
J. E. Shewell, Neosho Falls
J. E. Ramey, Natoma
R. Maresch, Nekoma
Fred Pratt, New Albany
B. Hindsell, Norton
Cerny Bros., Narka
C. C. Andrews, Norcatour

O
Buck & McMillen, Oak Hill
F. T. Stewart, Overbrook
E. Barrett & Co., Olivet
Jensen Hdw. Co., Optima, Okla.
J. M. O'Brien & Son, Olpe
Root Bros. & Co., Ozawie
Levi Johnson, Osage City
H. L. Conoway, Oakley
N. H. Hendricks, Ogallah
C. A. Blood, Oronogue
T. W. Moody, Onida

P
Bosworth & Highley, Paola
F. H. Wilt, Paxico
P. B. Kopper, Pretty Prairie
Pratt Hdw. Co., Pratt
Deruy Hdw. Co., Pittsburg
Palco Lumber Co., Palco
Parsons Creamery Co., Parsons
C. A. Richolson, Plainville
Field Mercantile Co., Protection
Phil Townsley, Phillipsburg
J. K. Schemper, Prairie View
Aug. Jansenius, Palmer
Wm. Corder, Powhattan

Q
C. T. Meadows, Quincy
Jacob Streck, Russell
Rest Merc. Co., Rest
John Conzelman, Republic
W. H. Lipper, Rago
Chas. E. Cless, Roseville
Mart Masterson, Riley
N. C. Howard, Richland
J. C. Graves, Reece
Strickler & Beckner, Ramona
George J. Hedding, Rhine
J. C. Gernhart, Ruleton
Chas. Reitz, Reserve

R
W. W. Marshall, Stockton
D. G. Smith, Stark
Brubaker & McReynolds, Sawyer
E. A. Elliott, Speed
Stratford Merc. Co., Stratford, Tex.
W. A. Tillotson, Shields
P. A. Woodburn, Syracuse
Scott City Creamery Co., Scott City
J. C. Higdon, South Haven
W. L. Fisher, Soldier
J. M. Starkweather & Co., Spring Creek

S
L. L. Herrington, Swayne
Dowd Bros., St. Paul
R. J. Miller, Selden
S. C. Walker & Son, Smith Center
Theo. Hempler, Stuttgart
N. E. Edders, Sharon Springs
Webster & Young, Summerfield
Phil Brien, Sabetha
Jno. Meyers, St. Francis

T
Arnoldy Bros., Tipton
P. H. Kraus, Tampa
Chris Christenson, Tescott
G. W. Moore, Towanda
Sample & Thompson, Toronto
Ervin Getz, Tascoc

V
Wm. Stout, Vine Creek

W
D. F. Garnard, Wellington
Farmers Union, Webster
L. H. Henderson, Wichita
Young & Cayot, Westphalia
B. W. Crowe & Co., Weir City
J. M. Stewart, Wamego
Waldo Lumber Co., Waldo
W. E. Leak, Wakefield
Ptacek & Jarus, Wilson
Schrock Lumber Co., Wilmore
Farmers Union, White City
B. F. Missimer, Woodbine
Kufahl Hdw. Co., Wheaton
Arthur Vilven, Wamego
A. Citti, Walnut
S. W. Hauck, Walton
C. Roy Kiger, Washington
A. W. Hoskinson, Wetmore
Nelson & Plook, Waterville
H. E. Brundage, Whiting
J. E. Lowe, Winona
J. H. Heckman, Wakeeney
Chas. H. Price, Weskan
M. L. Archer, Wheeler

X, Y, Z
A. Wick, Yorktown
Hagler & Son, Zenda
John Casey, Zurich

I
John W. Evans, Idana
J. E. Burns, Ingalls
A. Kiekel, Industry
J. H. Riley & Son, Iola

J
W. E. Wilkinson, Jetmore
A. W. Sandine, Jamestown
E. M. Collins & Son, Jaqua

K
Gray-Stagg Merc. Co., Kirwin
F. L. Schroeder, Kiowa
Sturgis Bros., Kanopolis
W. E. Winn, Kanorado
W. J. Steele, Kensington
L. J. Hoover, Kimeo

L
Laton Merc. Co., Laton
M. L. Morford, Logan
Lenora Hdw. Co., Lenora

Kohler Hdw. Co., La Harpe
Rogers & Ewan, Lebo
Ray Malcolm, Longford
A. N. Smith, Lafontaine
J. B. Mack & Co., Luray
R. L. Lutz, Leoti
Geo. H. Tate, Lakin
I. M. Liston, Lane
R. R. Weaver, Leon
C. P. Schaffer, Liebenthal

There Are Thousands of Dealers in Other States Who Sell Beatrice Cream Separators. If You Don't Live in Kansas, Write Us for Name of Dealer Near You.

Stop Feeding Butter Fat to the Hogs

—You Can Feed Them BETTER on Food That Costs a Lot Less

RUNNING your cream separator at the wrong speed leaves one-fifth to one-half of the cream in the skim milk which you feed to your hogs. Yet nobody on earth can turn the handle of a separator at the right speed by "guess."

The Stewart Speed Indicator stops all the waste and pays you 20% to 50% more butter-money because it keeps you turning exactly the proper number of revolutions per minute. The "Kansas Farmer" says—"It is easy to lose the butter-fat (cream) of 2 or 3 cows in a 10 or 12 cow herd by incorrect cream separator turning." Dairymen have lost thousands of dollars just that way. But NOW hundreds of long-headed dairymen are saving the cream they used to waste—saving it by using a Stewart Speed Indicator on their separators. The

Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators

goes on the crankshaft and shows how fast you are turning the crank-handle. The maker of your separator has already told you just how fast to turn it. If he says "55 revolutions" he means just that many—not even one more or one less per minute.

Just Watch the Stewart

Keep your eye on it as you turn the crank-handle. If it says "55," then you are cranking at the rate of 55 revolutions per minute. If it goes above or below that mark you must slow down or speed up, as the case may be. Keep it right there. No counting or timing is ever necessary—the Stewart tells at a glance.

"A Great Saving of Cream"

Walter L. Griffith of Wisconsin writes us: I find that the Stewart Indicator is a great help in many ways. I have found heretofore when separated milk stood, that cream would rise on it, but since using your Indicator there has been absolutely none, which in the cost of a year's time will amount to a great saving of cream. Also the cream gives a higher test and seems to be more even and of a better quality."

One dairyman with 20 cows lost \$524.10 in a year by guessing at the speed he was turning the crank handle. Another dairyman writes that he has 8 cows and that guesswork lost him \$18.50 in one month.

How about YOU? Are you willing to throw cream to the hogs? Put a Stewart Speed Indicator on your separator and watch results. If it does not increase your cream production, then take it back within 30 days and get your money.

Price \$10—Easy To Put On

All you have to do is to tell us the name and number of your separator, and the year it was made. We furnish the Stewart complete on a new crankshaft that you can easily install—all for \$10. (If yours is a De Laval, then no extra crankshaft is necessary.) Order from your dealer or direct from us.

Cream Literature And Butter Book—Free

You ought to have this information right now—and you can get it free by filling out and mailing the coupon below to us. Be sure to send us the coupon today.



For sale by Agricultural Implement and Hardware dealers all over the world.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation,
109 Diversey Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me, free, all your literature on Cream Production and the books about the Stewart Speed Indicator for Cream Separators.

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Tariff and Butter Outlook

Views of G. L. McKay, Formerly Professor of Dairying, Iowa Agricultural College

THE lowering of the tariff has resulted in the importation of some foreign butter, as would naturally be expected. This, at first, caused some uneasiness among dealers in butter who could not foresee the extent to which foreign butter would be imported in the future. This feeling is responsible for the recent fluctuations in the prices of butter.

Farmers and everybody else should remember that there is still a tax of 2½ cents per pound on butter. Adding to this the railroad and steamship charges for transportation we find that the American producer has a protection of about 3½ cents a pound. This should be sufficient to offset the difference in the cost of labor in foreign countries. In Europe, women and children perform a great deal of the outside labor, which reduces the cost of production considerably in these countries.

EUROPEAN FARMER ECONOMICAL PRODUCER.

The greatest advantage, however, that the European farmer has over the American farmer lies in the fact that he receives more butter fat per cow than the American farmer does. This is only natural when we consider that the European farmer gives more thought and care to the feeding and breeding and general welfare of his live stock. In other words, he is making dairying a business instead of a mere side issue. I think I am safe in saying that he gets from one-third to one-half more butter fat per cow than the average American farmer does. My firm conviction is, nevertheless, that when the American farmer turns his attention to dairying seriously and once realizes what the problems are he will devise some means which will enable him to produce more cheaply. He will never put his women and children to work in the fields. He will meet this kind of competition by more humanitarian methods, and by the application of skill and science to agricultural and dairy problems.

Even should another political party come into power soon, it is doubtful if we will ever again have a much higher tariff on dairy products. We certainly cannot expect to have a tariff of 6 cents a pound on butter, as we have had up to the present time.

COMPETITION IS STIMULATING.

A certain amount of competition is a good thing. It stimulates. The dairyman is much like the man on a bicycle. He can't stand still. He has either got to go forward or fall over. I believe he will go forward.

The quality of the European butter, taken as a whole, is superior to American butter. This is because the European farmer not only gives more attention to feeding and breeding cattle, but he also takes greater care of the milk and cream that he sends to the manufacturer. And the manufacturer of butter is like the manufacturer of any other article. His finished product depends for its quality on the kind of raw material used.

The countries from which we may expect competition are New Zealand, Australia, Argentine Republic and Siberia. While some butter has been imported from Denmark, I do not look for much butter from that country. The Danish people already have established a trade with Great Britain. The Englishmen are very fond of good things to eat and they are one of the greatest consumers of butter in the world. They demand a very fine grade of butter and are willing to pay for it. This Denmark is at present supplying to them. There seems to be no reason to expect the Danish will give up this profitable market to send all their butter to this country.

WILL NOT EFFECT BEST GRADES.

It may be safely stated that the importation of foreign butter into this country will not affect our best grade of butter, as this will be superior to the butter sent from the other countries I have mentioned. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the little competition we will get will stimulate our people so that we will produce more butter and better butter in the future than we have ever done in the past. We need not expect to be swamped by any great invasion of foreign butter. Only a certain amount of butter is produced in the world, and a certain amount of this is required for home consumption. If all the butter made should be sent to the United States, there would be a butter famine in every country, which would have serious results. Hence, I cannot see anything alarming in the

dairy situation at the present time.

Up to date there have arrived in New York 1,481,522 pounds of butter; 4,170 casks came from London, 52 casks from Liverpool, 150 casks from Hull, 12 casks from Havre, 2,090 from Copenhagen, 410 from Hamburg, 5 from Rotterdam, 13 from Trieste, and 10 from Palermo; also 8,967 boxes from London, 6 boxes from Liverpool, and 2,014 boxes from Buenos Aires, making a total importation of 6,930 casks and 10,980 boxes. The casks average 125 pounds and the boxes 56 pounds, which makes the total 1,481,522 pounds. It is also interesting to note that of the imports thus far 5,837 casks were Siberian butter, mostly last summer's make and of low grade; 7,956 boxes were cold storage Australian butter bought on the London market, 1,004 fresh New Zealand, 1,085 casks of fresh Danish, 2,014 boxes fresh Argentine and 23 packages from Southern Europe.

The Danish butter costs 31½ cents delivered in New York. So, there is no money in the importation of butter of this quality.

IMPORTERS LOSE MONEY.

Last June 336 pounds of butter were brought into this country through San Francisco, 229 pounds in July and 506 pounds in August. These, of course, were sample lots of butter. In October 104,200 pounds were imported, in November 345,840, in December 281,084, and in January 749,454 pounds. This butter costs from 29 to 30½ cents per pound. The great bulk of this butter came from New Zealand when our market broke. Everyone who imported this butter has lost money on it, not only because of the drop in the prices, but because some of the New Zealand butter which was stored when the prices went down turned fishy. As a result, dealers who had contracted for further shipments sent them on to England, preferring to take their losses over there rather than keep it in this country.

Our experience so far with foreign butter suggests that the lowering of the tariff may have the same effect as opening up gates that have shut out water from a low place. The water rushes in with a tremendous velocity that looks for a while as if it would sweep everything before it; but soon the turmoil subsides and the water falls back and finds its own level.

Most of the foreign countries were very anxious to test our markets. They have tested them and so far without much success. I expect to see conditions readjust themselves very soon.

NEED STUDY OF BETTER METHODS.

Our greatest need in America today is more co-operation among the agricultural interests with greater study and attention to general agricultural problems. We are blessed in this country with excellent soil and climatic conditions. Our soil in the Central West is adapted to the growth of all forage plants. We do not have to use fertilizers as they do in Europe. Hence, we can produce food of all kinds more cheaply than they can, if we apply the same amount of skill and attention. The European farmer has to give strict attention to farming in order to make a livelihood, as their soil is not as productive as ours. He must make the very best use of his materials, and he does.

In closing I repeat that I do not see anything alarming in the dairy situation. The little competition which we will have will prove a healthy stimulus to our farmers; it may seem hard for a while, but I believe it will be all right in the end.

Cows Must Return \$75 Each.

No well regulated farm can get along without cows. Since it is necessary to milk at least one cow to obtain milk and butter for the family, we find it does not interfere with the general farm work to milk ten cows.

We are milking the year around an average of ten head of Jerseys. Each cow must show an individual gross income of at least \$75 a year for butter fat alone, or go to the butcher.

We feed 40 pounds of silage per head per day, which, with corn chop, has made a very satisfactory ration.

This is our third year feeding silage and we consider it the most economical feed we can get. Mine was the first silo in Edwards County. At this time there are ten within nine square miles in this township.—A. C. SMITH, Edwards County.

TWO HORSES with this 4 cycle 4 h. p. Farm Engine

Cushman Engine

on your binder are better than 4 horses without the engine.

Saves a Team

Horses merely draw machine. Engine does all operating. Runs reel and sickle, elevates, binds and delivers grain. Sickle continues to run when wheel skids or in turning. Does away with loose sheaves. Cuts heaviest grain—tangled grain. Binder won't choke. Easily attached to any binder. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Throttling governor with Schebler carburetor prevents jerk on engine or binder. No waste fuel.

Original Binder Engine For all grains in any section. Weighs only 167 lbs. Tested and proved by 7,000 farmers on soft, sandy, hard and rough ground.

This Same Engine is also an All-Purpose Engine

Best for running the grindstone, pump, corn sheller, wood saw, feed grinder, washer, separator, etc. Runs at any speed. Change speed at any time without stopping. We also build 2-cylinder engines, 6 to 20 h. p., for silo filling, operating large balers, etc. See your dealer. Tell us your needs. Start the binder engine matter today. Catalog free.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS 2048 N Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

NORTHWESTERN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,000. ASSETS \$175,000
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT WITH
THE IOWA INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
GOOD PRODUCING AGENTS WANTED
ADDRESS HOME OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA

Silos In Reno County

WE are in receipt of the following letter from Nick McAtee, proprietor of Silver Lake Stock Farm, in which he relates some of his experiences in the use of silage:

"To give you some idea of the merits and popularity of the silo in my immediate neighborhood, I would mention the fact that L. C. Tibbets, one of our stockmen, erected a large silo last summer and his silage kept so perfect in every way that orders for 10 silos have already been placed by his neighbors, to be put up next season. I purchased my silo the same time that Tibbets did and will give the results of the feeding of some 125 tons of silage:

"I fed 51 yearling steers 60 days which netted me \$12.75 per head. They were marketed January 1, and I bought 50 head of calves and have been feeding them nothing but silage since. I was offered \$30 apiece for them February 20, which would net me \$9 per head for these calves. I consider that I have more than gained the price of my silo on the yearlings.

"Many have asked what kind of silo is the best. Naturally a great many types of silos have been introduced throughout the country. What the people need is a strong, rigid, permanent silo constructed of non-porous, moisture-proof material and which is absolutely air-tight—one that will preserve the silage around the walls as well as in the center, and one that will withstand all weather conditions.

"Farmers who are thinking of putting up silos should consider carefully the kind they choose, as there are always 'fakers' after the farmers."

Imported Corn Dangerous.

Mention already has been made in these columns of the fact that foot and mouth disease has gained a foothold in Argentina. This fact has been cited as one of the handicaps under which this country must labor in the development of its cattle industry.

With the announcement that corn is being shipped in to this country in large quantities from the South American Republics, has arisen a fear among the live stock men of this country that the United States may have this disease im-

ported has been used in the factories. The present shipments will undoubtedly be distributed for feeding purposes.

If this danger of introducing this disease is present as it seems to be the authorities in Washington should certainly give the most careful consideration to the matter. The introduction of foot and mouth disease among our cattle herds would result in tremendous losses to the live stock business. In Europe the disease is so thoroughly distributed that its complete eradication has practically been given up.

Prevent Soil Blowing.

The past week the uncropped fields of Central and Western Kansas have been blowing. No serious damage has

already in the soil, and to prevent damage from blowing. The listing should be done at right angles to the prevailing winds. In the western third of Kansas listing will accomplish better results than any other method. In Central Kansas the use of the ordinary corn cultivator will do much good and probably accomplish satisfactory results. In those sections not subject to extreme damage by blowing, the use of a disk will accomplish good results.

The spreading of a thin mulch of straw on wheat will prove beneficial. The straw will adhere to the ground much better than believed. Following the spreading of straw, the use of a sub-surface packer in forcing the straw into the ground will be a great help. Do not use a roller on the wheat field. It crushes the surface to a dust mulch and makes it subject to great damage should wind follow. While the harrowing of wheat is a good thing, we think, in localities not troubled by soil blowing, it is nevertheless a practice which should not be pursued in localities where there is danger of blowing. The working of the top soil into a fine mulch should be avoided. Have the surface mulch in small clods.

Fall plowing and fallow land should be rigid in the late fall with a lister or cultivator, and the operation should be repeated in the early spring.

A Pie Hint.

When making pies, if the pans are greased with a little butter, it will make the bottom crust brown and flaky and thus prevent the crust from becoming soft, which is so often the case with custard or pumpkin pies. It also makes the pie easier to remove from the tin if the tin is first treated in this way with butter.



THIS CUT REPRESENTS WINTER SCENE ON THE SILVER LAKE STOCK FARM OF NICK M'ATEE, RENO COUNTY.—NET PROFIT ON BUNCH OF YEARLING STEERS SOLD JANUARY 1 PAID COST OF SILO.

roduced as a result of these shipments. It is a disease most insidious in its nature. Great Britain, Ireland and other European countries have it to contend with continually. Less than ten years ago the United States spent \$5,000,000 in suppressing an outbreak in this country. Practically the whole energy of the Bureau of Animal Industry was directed to this one problem for a considerable period of time. This outbreak was traced directly to a consignment of hides from South America.

Heretofore what corn has been im-

as yet been reported, but the Kansan well knows that to just what extent the spring winds may damage his fields and even those on which wheat is growing, cannot be foretold. It is well, therefore, to consider those methods of soil handling which will aid in controverting such damage.

It will pay, not alone to prevent wind erosion, but to conserve moisture as well, to at once blank list those fields which are to be planted to spring crops. This will enable the fields to better take up the spring rains, to conserve moisture

The Hinge-Door Silo The Silo that Gives Satisfaction

The advantage of having silo doors that cannot bind, sag, stick or freeze in—and that you cannot lose—is too great to be overlooked.

The time saved, the work avoided, make this feature alone the LEADER OF ALL SILOS.

The Hinge-Door Silo has many winning features. For instance, the big, safe ladder, easy to climb—the closed roof—the firm foundation—perfect anchoring system—the heavy steel hoops that are close together. The staves are made from the best lumber milled. In all particulars this silo is one of quality.

Write for Our Silo Book FREE
and Get the Facts on the Real Silo—the HINGE-DOOR SILO

The famous doors—the sturdy construction—and the time and work saved make Hinge-Door Silos the first choice of all stock feeders.

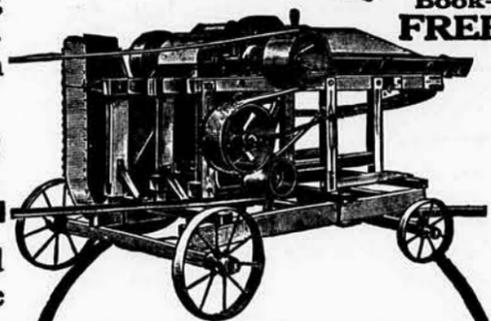
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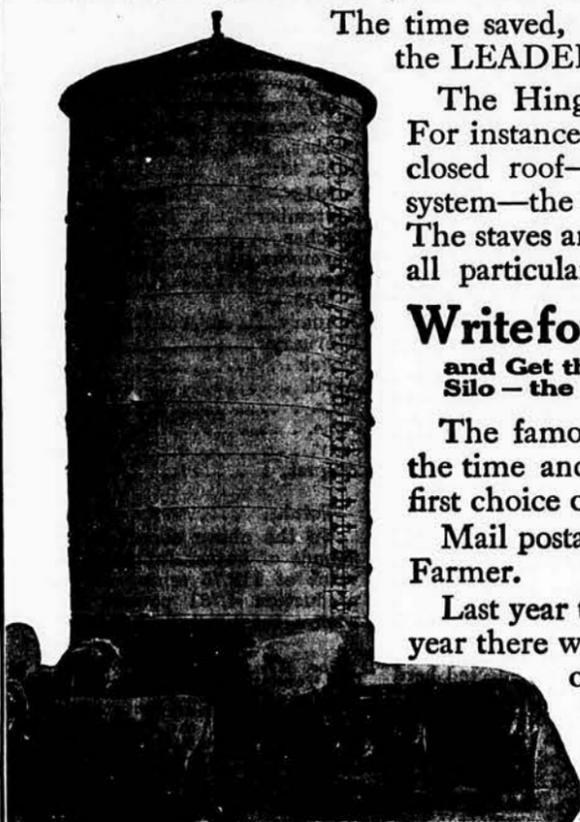
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Moline, Illinois



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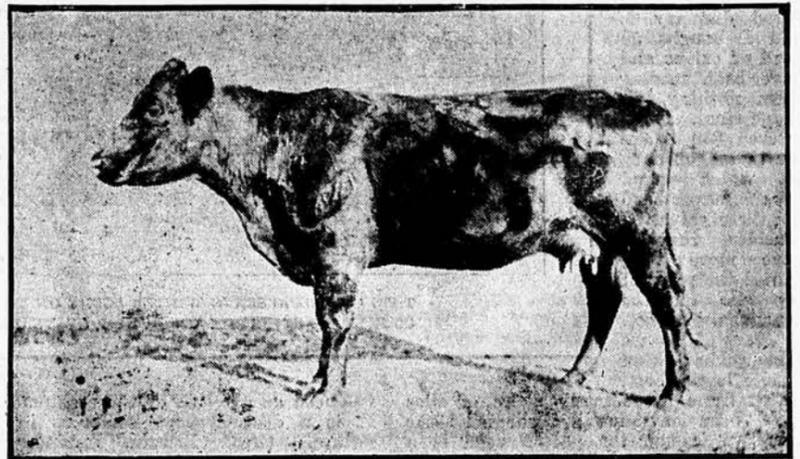
George Lenhart, Dickinson County, Found
Dairying With Good Cows Profitable

EIGHTEEN years ago I started to farm grain and raise stock on a small scale. It was difficult to get help during harvesting and I learned, too, that grain sold from the farm impoverishes the farm, as does also the selling of live stock, so concluded to convert my grain and seed into something that would sell less fertility and bring in more money. I started milking, thinking that I could do that without hiring much help, and soon found that I had a steady job.

I started with common cows, such as I could buy over the country, and had the fortune to get some really good ones. I remember I bought one cow for \$25 and owned her for three years before I found out she was more than an ordi-

Last year I milked an average of about thirteen cows. That year I sold some of the older cows and milked several heifers. My income last year from fat alone was about \$66 per cow, after using all the butter and cream that a large family needed, and not counting the value of the skim milk, which amounted to about seven or eight thousand pounds and on which I place a value of about 40 cents per hundred pounds. My experience is that the skim milk usually pays for the grain the cows eat.

I had a pasture of 115 acres but sold some of it and built a 12-foot concrete silo 50 feet high, which I expect to fill for summer feeding, believing that silage is cheaper than pasture. I do not see



COW NO. 3, DICKINSON COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.—YEARLY RECORD: MILK, 7,290 POUNDS; BUTTER FAT, 376 POUNDS; TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, \$130; COST OF FEED, \$48.89; NET PROFIT, \$80.11.—A COMMON COW WITH A GOOD RECORD. THERE ARE MANY KANSAS COWS WHICH CAN DO AS WELL IF GIVEN OPPORTUNITY.

nary cow. When she freshened that time she had what I considered a wonderful udder, and gave over 1,200 pounds of milk per month. I soon learned that she had to be fed to keep up this record. I tried to get some more of that kind, but found it slow work with scrub cows.

I visited a few herds in our locality with the idea of buying a pure-bred sire. I bought a pure-bred Holstein. I prefer this breed on account of the large quantity of milk. Usually rough feed is plentiful and cheap and an abundance of milk is good for the hogs. The Holsteins have large, vigorous calves that are easily raised by hand.

how anyone can afford to use land that costs \$50 an acre or more for pasture, and pay interest and taxes from the income. With silage I feed alfalfa hay and wheat straw. For grain I have been feeding "Kopresko" cake and corn chop, but expect to start feeding a mixture of four parts corn chop, two parts wheat bran and one part oil meal. I expect to continue to have some pasture and feed silage and alfalfa hay in connection with it, believing it to be cheaper. In fact, I believe my income will be as much from 240 acres with a silo as it was from 320 acres without one, and there will also be quite a saving in interest and taxes.

SCRUBS LED TO PURE BREDS

L. E. Cory, Republic County, Couldn't Get
Away From Dairying—His Results

MY reason for milking cows is that they give the largest and surest returns for labor and feed. You will remember that 1891-1893 we had an almost total crop failure. At that time I had a debt of \$4,800 to meet, with interest at 10 per cent, and a family of six to keep. I had ten head of "scrub" cows. I managed to get feed and we milked those ten cows and my wife made butter at 15 cents a pound delivered at the county seat. We paid interest and kept the family and saved our home.

After the hard times I thought there was an easier way to make money than by milking cows, so tried raising horses and mules and farming on a large scale, but found my income was not so sure.

It was then that I made up my mind that I would try milking a herd of selected dairy-bred cows. My herd is now composed of 24 registered Holsteins, and my income for 1912 from 18 cows was \$1,553.82 for butter fat alone. In addition I had all the skim milk for feeding to pigs and calves, and which was no small item.

After I had obtained my selected herd I lacked succulent feed, so decided to put up a silo. I find that it absolutely fills the need with dry alfalfa to balance it. I feed silage both night and morning, with alfalfa at noon and a grain ration of two parts corn chop, one part bran and one part cold process cottonseed cake, according to the amount of milk

each cow gives, and my income is sure.

My statement by months, taken from the creamery books for the period September, 1912, to and including August, 1913, is:

1912—	BUTTER FAT	AMOUNT
September	153.4	\$ 41.03
October	295.	83.37
November	411.2	131.39
December	383.2	130.73
1913—		
January	358.6	113.42
February	337.7	107.94
March	437.7	141.49
April	492.6	169.76
May	480.8	159.33
June	428.4	140.26
July	376.4	129.90
August	261.	87.88

Total 4,416 \$1,436.50
To the above should be added 365 pounds of butter fat used at home at a value of 118.75 cents, making my total production 4,781 pounds of butter fat with a total value of \$1,555.25.

Poe, Kan., Dec. 1, 1913. Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen: On November 5 last, I sent you an emergency order for an 8-foot windmill. I note it was shipped on the 7th, the day the order reached you. Thanks for prompt shipment. I think it is due you to state the mill is up and running so quiet and smooth as to be admired by all who see it. This is the third mill I have ordered from you and have running at this date all in good running order and giving perfect satisfaction. Yours truly, A. E. Glanville.

Butter Making Not Profitable

G. H. Randolph, Lyon County, Thinks Selling Price Too Low

AS I view the situation, the farmer will have to keep stock to maintain the fertility of his soil, but he can hope for little net profit on the production of milk under existing conditions. It will be necessary to increase the production per cow as the high-producing cows produce milk at a much less cost than do the low-producing ones. The so-called "scrub" giving a large quantity of good milk is as good as the pure-breeds; the very fact that she gives a large quantity removes her from the "scrub" class so far as milk production goes. The man who handles pure-breeds has no advantage over the one who has grades, so far as milk production goes, but if he had pure-breeds he would no doubt receive more for his stock for breeding purposes.

I handle registered Jerseys because they give better milk at less cost of production than any other breed. There is a demand for such cattle at more than it costs to raise them, even if it is necessary to lose the bull calves which are not considered good enough for breeding purposes. However, I concede that no particular breed has all the requisites of a perfect dairy cow, for I have seen so-called "scrubs" come as near this standard as any.

The man who milks cows should receive some instructions as to how to obtain for his products prices above the cost of production, this being as necessary as the keeping of cows that will more than pay for their feed. There is little inducement for anyone to handle cows for the milk they produce unless it can be disposed of for more than it costs to produce it. I contend that even in years when feed is not so high-priced there is no profit in milk, butter or butter fat at the prices usually paid. The man having something to sell on which the price is made by the "other fellow" stands very little chance of getting a profit out of his product.

I know men and women who are making butter and selling it at 32 to 35 cents per pound, and this same butter is costing them 47 cents per pound. True, there are a great many reasons why butter cannot be produced for less, but even with cows that give as much milk as

should be expected—say 6,000 pounds a year—and the man who has a herd of 20 or even 10 cows that average 6,000 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent butter fat has "some cows"—butter could not be produced and marketed this year for less than 37 cents per pound.

With the higher producing cows comes additional expense if they are given proper care. To make a first-class grade of butter costs more than it does to produce an inferior grade. It costs 20 cents per gallon to produce milk, and the man who is selling for less is losing money. I do not mean to say that the farmers selling butter, butter fat or milk are actually paying out more than they are receiving for these products, but they have received little or no allowance for upkeep, wear and tear, depreciation in value of cows and equipment; they have accepted little or no wages for themselves and their families and have disposed of their feed at prices below market.

Here are reports of butter makers in this locality which reports show that it is costing them more money to produce butter than they get for it.

Cost statement of O. B. Hart, on the basis of 14 cows milked one week:
 Cost of feed \$ 25.93
 Labor 15.90
 Total cost \$ 41.83

Depreciation, interest on investment, taxes, insurance
 Credit skim milk and buttermilk for feed 2.80
 Cost of 84 pounds butter \$ 39.03
 Cost of one pound of butter, 46.5 cents.

Here is cost statement of E. A. Bugbee on 18 head of milkers and their product for one week:
 Feed, labor, repairs, depreciation, taxes, interest \$ 44.70
 Credit skim milk and buttermilk 8.00
 Cost of 109 pounds butter \$ 36.70
 Cost of one pound of butter, 33.7 cents.

Here is the one year's cost statement of A. A. Bugbee on ten cows milked:
 Feed, labor, interest, insurance, depreciation \$998.38
 Credit calves, skim milk, butter milk 239.20
 Cost 2,400 pounds butter \$759.18
 Cost of one pound butter, 31.62 cents.

Dickinson County Cow Testing Association Report.

The following is the February report of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, supplied by A. B. Wilcox, secretary. This report shows the name of the owner, the breeding of the cow, the pounds of milk, the per cent of butter fat, and the pounds of butter fat produced, by such cows as yielded 30 pounds of butter fat or more during the month.

Owner—	Lbs. Milk	Pct. Fat	Lbs. Butter
L. L. Engle, S. H.	1,035	3.4	35.2
L. L. Engle, S. H.	1,245	3.8	37.3
L. L. Engle, S. H.	827	3.8	31.2
L. L. Engle, S. H.	822	3.8	31.2
Dave Sheets, S. H.	1,443	3.2	46.2
Dave Sheets, S. H.	1,008	3.4	34.3
Dave Sheets, S. H.	1,170	3.1	35.1
Dave Sheets, S. H.	1,293	4.1	51.7
Dave Sheets, S. H.	1,134	4.1	45.4
O. L. Thistler, S. H.	1,167	3.8	44.3
O. L. Thistler, S. H.	1,008	3.8	38.3
O. L. Thistler, S. H.	1,137	3.6	40.9
O. L. Thistler, S. H.	885	5.1	44.4
Avery Engle, S. H.	751	4.1	30.8
Avery Engle, S. H.	918	4.6	42.2
S. Goldsmith, J.	615	5.6	34.4
Dave Engle, H.	1,047	3.9	40.8
Dave Engle, H.	1,002	3.4	31.1
J. S. Reed, H.	1,047	3.1	31.4
J. S. Reed, H.	996	3.4	33.9
J. S. Reed, H.	921	3.5	32.2
John T. Leshner, S. H.	810	4.6	37.3
John T. Leshner, S. H.	876	4.2	36.8
John T. Leshner, S. H.	926	4.3	34.8
John T. Leshner, S. H.	801	4.4	35.2
John T. Leshner, S. H.	1,341	3.7	49.6
J. R. Sterling, J.	664	5.84	33.1
J. R. Sterling, J.	708	6.14	43.5
J. R. Sterling, J.	741	5.33	39.5
J. R. Sterling, J.	663	5.1	33.1
J. R. Sterling, J.	924	4.8	44.3
J. R. Sterling, J.	855	5.1	42.7
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,062	3.2	34.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	834	3.6	30.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	900	3.9	35.1
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,314	3.6	47.3
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	867	3.7	32.1
R. E. Hershey, H.	975	5.1	48.9
R. E. Hershey, H.	828	4.1	33.1
R. E. Hershey, H.	684	4.6	31.5
R. E. Hershey, H.	720	4.2	30.2
R. E. Hershey, H.	1,305	4.4	52.2
A. H. Diehl, S. H.	810	3.8	31.1
A. H. Diehl, S. H.	789	4.1	32.1
George Lenhart, H.	900	3.4	35.1
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,191	3.9	46.4
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,293	3.6	46.5
A. B. Wilcox, H.	2,316	3.3	76.4
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,632	3.2	52.2
A. B. Wilcox, H.	1,860	3.4	63.3
A. B. Wilcox, J.	687	4.9	33.7
A. B. Wilcox, J.	828	4.5	37.3
A. B. Wilcox, H.	942	3.8	35.8
George Lenhart, H.	1,236	2.7	33.4
George Lenhart, H.	894	3.4	30.3
George Lenhart, H.	1,224	3.3	40.4
George Lenhart, H.	1,194	3.1	35.8
George Lenhart, H.	948	3.4	32.2
George Lenhart, H.	996	3.3	31.9
George Lenhart, H.	1,326	3.2	42.4

Note.—H. stands for Holstein; J. for Jersey; S. H. for Shorthorn.

Year-Around Income the Thing.

I have two reasons for keeping a few cows. The first is because of the steady income received through the sale of butter fat, and the second is for the advan-

tages through keeping up the fertility of the soil. I consider the latter reason as important as the first.

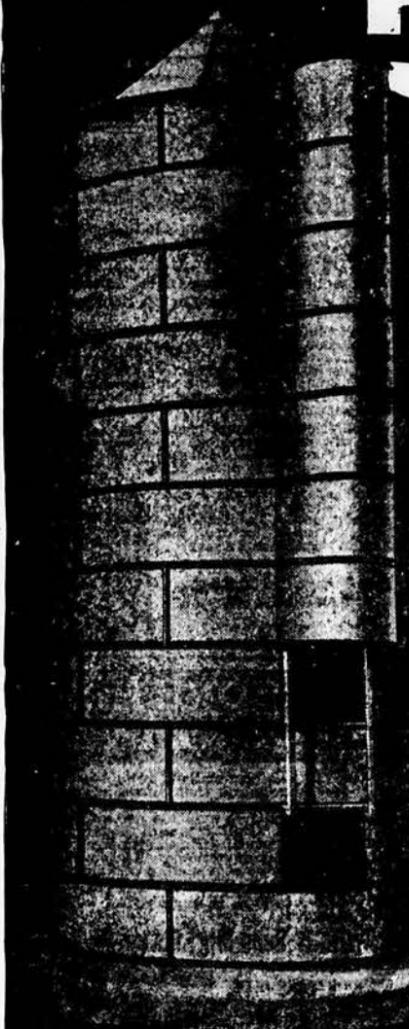
Most of my cows are Jerseys. I have two or three Shorthorn cows. I cannot tell much about the annual income per cow, as I do not keep a record. I had no pasture after July 25 last year. I think, however, the annual income per cow, from the sale of butter fat alone, is \$35 to \$40.

I have fed silage the last two years. In 1912 I fed a bushel basket of silage morning and night, and about five pounds of alfalfa hay at night, to each cow. I consider it the most economical and best feed I have ever tried. This winter I am feeding one-half gallon of mixed corn chop, bran and oil meal. I am feeding this mixture because I am out of alfalfa hay, but the mixture is no better and is more expensive than the alfalfa. Before using silage I fed hay and corn fodder for roughage and ground corn and whole oats mixed for the grain ration. I fed one gallon twice a day and this method of feeding gave good results.—H. J. LONDON, Douglas County.

Seeding Poorly Drained Land.

An inquiry comes from S. C. Y., Coffey County, regarding what kind of grass to sow to secure quick results for pasture this season. The pasture referred to has not been broken up and is a flat, wet piece of land with no outlet for drainage. The native grass is now dead. There is probably no domestic grass that could be sowed this spring which would furnish very quick results from the standpoint of furnishing feed this season. The establishment of a pasture of domestic grasses is rather a slow process. Red top is about the only domestic grass that will thrive on wet, poorly drained land. Of the clovers, the alsike will thrive on fairly wet land. This clover is probably better adapted for pasture purposes than the other clovers since it is very nearly a perennial plant. In the northern and eastern part of the country it is generally considered as a perennial plant but farther south it is shorter lived. Until this land has been satisfactorily drained it is likely considerable difficulty will be experienced in getting good pasture started, and with the seeding of any of the domestic grasses very little feed could be expected from them the first year of seeding.

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Lays Money Aside from Dairying.

We milk cows because it is the only sure source of income we in this part of the state have. No need for my telling you how uncertain wheat and corn farming is here, and while dairying—especially on as large a scale as we operate—has its drawbacks, we do at least have some cash laid aside, while those who depend on grain do not have.

We have nothing but high-class registered Jerseys and use a son of Viola's Golden Jolly as herd header to further improve the herd. We sold \$1,232 worth of cream and used at least \$150 worth of butter last year. We milked on an average 18 cows, some of which are 15 years old and some heifers not yet two years old.

We have no silo, but will put down a pit silo in a short time in order to be ready for next year. We feed alfalfa and kafir and have used cottonseed cake, bran and ground milo.—F. A. LONNER, Lane County, Kan.

Can't Supply Dairy Stock Demand.

I think Kansas an ideal place for dairying. In most parts of the state alfalfa can be grown with very little trouble, and good alfalfa hay and silage is a very good feed for cows.

Ten years ago I had a small herd of beef cows—mixed breeds. I traded for one pure-bred Jersey cow and calf and obtained a pure-bred bull. I selected the Jerseys because I have always admired that breed. I now have 15 head of cows and heifers, mostly pure-breeds.

I do not think there is a dual-purpose cow. A cow cannot successfully make milk and meat at the same time.

One reason for my thinking dairying will always pay is the fact that so many people will not milk.

Since I have had Jerseys I have been unable to supply the demand for cows and heifers at good prices.—J. W. PAGE, Greenwood County.

Planting Maple, Persimmon and Sassafras Seed.

Subscriber Mrs. W. J. L., Morris County, asks how and when to plant either soft or hard maple, persimmon and sassafras seed.

The following reply is by Albert Dickens, horticulturist, Kansas Agricultural College: "The soft maple is propagated by planting the seeds as soon as they are ripe, which is usually in late spring or early summer. The seed bed should be well prepared in carefully prepared soil. It should not be covered very deeply and if the weather is trying a sufficient mulch should be placed over the rows in order to insure sufficient moisture for germination. The hard maple matures its seeds much later in the season, and the seeds are either sown in the fall when it is best to protect with a light mulch to prevent excessive drying, or stratified in sand and planted in early spring.

"Persimmon seeds may be planted in the fall or stratified in sand and planted early in the spring. Sassafras seed should be planted as soon as ripe. The sassafras trees in the locality of Manhattan have been only fairly satisfactory, as the ground is rather high and exposed. I think they may be expected to succeed satisfactorily in moist bottom soils in the eastern half of the state. I have noted persimmons as succeeding nicely in many parts of the state and even in quite trying locations. The tree seems hardy and easily grown. The soil for any of these seedlings should be well prepared good garden soil, and during the growth of the first season or two they should be carefully protected from weeds, and given as good cultivation as would ordinarily be given any plants of any species."

Sudan Grass.

We have an inquiry from M. E. W., of Sheridan County, regarding the proper methods of culture to apply to the growing of Sudan grass. This correspondent has secured a small amount of the seed of this new drought-resistant plant and is planning to make an experimental test of it this season. According to Circular No. 125, issued last summer by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, this grass

may be either sown broadcast, drilled or planted in cultivated rows. Where the rainfall is light it is probably best sown in cultivated rows. Four pounds of seed would be sufficient to seed an acre, placing the rows 36 inches apart. This amount of seed would allow for a very thick seeding, which is preferable where the crop is grown for a forage. If grown for seed production, a thinner seeding would give better results.

The Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with this grass the past four years, the earlier test being made at the Chillicothe station in Texas. It is considered by the department as a very promising drought-resistant forage. The report from Hays was to the effect that it was not very successful in 1913. It was grown at the Tribune station in Greeley County more successfully, and exhibits from that station were made at the Dry Land Congress in Tulsa. From Garden City the superintendent reports that it did not give promise of being any more valuable than the ordinary sorghums. It has been found that chinch bugs are especially partial to it, and for that reason it probably will not be a success where the chinch bugs are present in large numbers. The farmers of Western Oklahoma and Texas are very enthusiastic over this new forage plant. It is perhaps better adapted to the southern portion of the Great Plains region than to the more northern parts. It undoubtedly has sufficient merit to warrant giving it further experimental trials. We suggest that our correspondent plant the small amount of seed available in cultivated rows and give it as good an opportunity as possible. The circular referred to can be secured by addressing the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Bermuda Inquiry Answered.

Our subscriber, J. W., Yates Center, Kan., asks: "What is the proper time to set Bermuda and what is the method for setting same? Can Bermuda be pastured the first season? Should it be planted as a nurse crop? Will any other grasses grow with it? How many Bermuda roots should be set per acre. Is Bermuda good grazing for horses?"

In Kansas Bermuda should be set from the middle of April to the last of May. It is quite apt to be too cold for successfully setting Bermuda before the first date given above and later than June it might be too dry before the plants had become established.

In nearly every letter the question of methods of setting is raised. We think best to defer answering this question until early in April, when the directions will be remembered. Yes, Bermuda can be pastured during the fall of the season of setting. Our experience is that it will afford as much pasture the season of setting as the native grass does at its best. Its growth, like that of other plants, however, depends much upon the climatic conditions. We would not recommend its being pastured too heavily the first season in Kansas. It would be better to leave the grass as a mulch protection for the roots during the first winter, as at that time it will not be fully established. The root system forming from the runners later than September will be very apt to winter-kill, but will come again and much earlier from the parent root. The second year the roots should be thoroughly established and will make a permanent pasture. Then all kinds of stock can be pastured thereon and there will be no evil effects. The grass is good for horses, but just as good for chickens. For our country lawn we use chickens as a lawn mower and their bountiful supply of eggs as an expense reducer.

Bermuda should not be planted with a nurse crop, as it needs all the sunshine and moisture. It will pay you well, so give it your best attention in starting. At one time we had the nurse crop idea so planted cane wide apart with Bermuda between. The Bermuda, seeking sunshine, grew straight up instead of running out and establishing itself upon the land. We do recommend sowing sweet clover upon Bermuda sod the second year. Early in April disk the Bermuda thoroughly. Sow ten pounds of sweet clover seed per acre. Keep it

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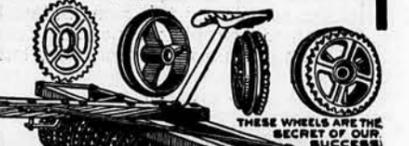
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grazed closely so that the clover will not shade the Bermuda, and both will grow and afford more pasture than either alone. The clover will act as a sub-soiler and will be a benefit to the Bermuda as well as to the stock. When once established, other grasses will not grow with it, as the Bermuda will fully occupy the land, not even allowing the weeds to grow.

In our cultivated fields we have Bermuda. By cultivation we control it as we would any other plant. After the corn crop is matured, the Bermuda comes forth to furnish good fall pasture. It also keeps the soil from blowing and prevents washing.

It requires about six sacks of Bermuda roots to set an acre in field culture. For lawns, more is used, as the town man desires a sod as soon as possible.—F. A. MITCHELL, Chandler, Okla.

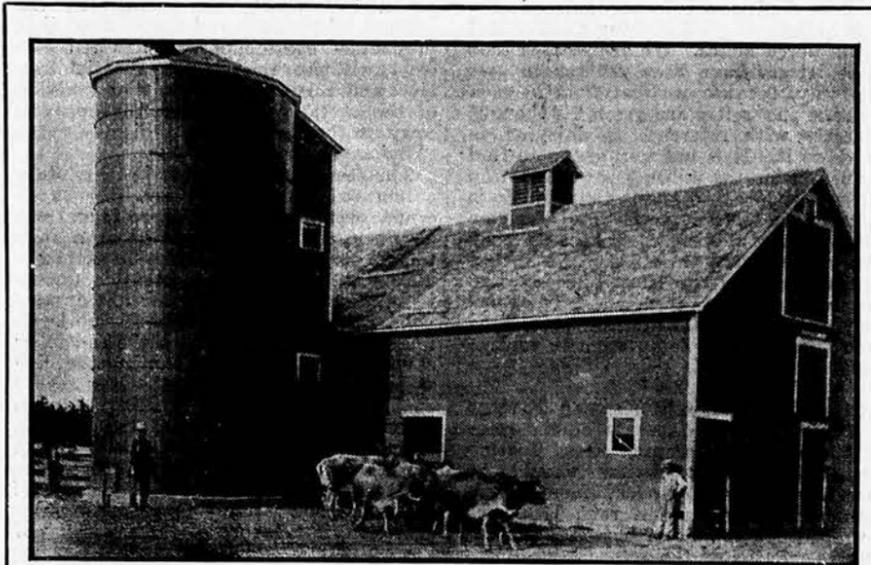
Cows Pay Farm Expenses.

We milk a small herd of cows in connection with my general farm operations and in fact as a side line, because we know it is highly profitable so to do. We farm for business and milk cows to pay the expenses. Last year the returns from the dairy herd contributed toward the payment for an automobile. We

It has generally been recognized that alfalfa hay is a most excellent milk-producing ration. The dairyman who is attempting to produce milk without alfalfa is greatly handicapped. When considering the farming operations as a whole it will generally be found necessary to find a market for some of the lower grade roughages of the farm. The man with the silo finds that silage and alfalfa make a wonderful combination for milk production when fed together. The use of a properly balanced grain ration in connection with the alfalfa will without doubt increase the flow of milk. It would be difficult to say whether this increased flow would be at a profit or not without knowing more as to the character of the cows being milked in this herd.

Alfalfa must be considered as a roughage and therefore cannot produce as large an amount of net energy as a concentrated feed.

It is always a desirable practice to use roughage as a source of nutrient material up to the capacity of the cow, but the cow having a capacity for producing a large flow of milk cannot eat enough of such bulky feed as alfalfa to produce this large flow. For example, it would require on an average 40



DAIRY BARN, SILO AND JERSEYS OF A. G. STAUFFER, SEDGWICK COUNTY.—INCOME PER COW, \$80 TO \$100.—COWS PAY FARM EXPENSES AND SOME BESIDES FOR PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE IN 1913.

find it convenient to have the cash coming in each week the year around. Dairying brings in the actual money every time the product is marketed. As a rule we do not allow the cows to interfere with farm work. We stop the field work in time to do the chores as a part of the day's work, except, of course, when harvesting and the actual saving of a crop is on.

We have a herd of nine pure-bred Jersey cows and keep a good registered sire at the head of the herd. We can see a marked increase in production with each generation of heifers. We make fancy butter which is delivered to customers the year around at 35 cents a pound. Our annual income per cow runs from \$80 to \$100. We think this is not so bad, considering a good per cent of the herd is made up of heifers in their first milking period.

Sure, we feed silage. With this is a view of our silo and barn. The part of barn used for cows is back of the silo. We erected our silo four years ago and it was the first in Sedgwick County. There are several hundred in the county now, and we believe the present number will be doubled this year. It is our experience that silage is the best and most economical feed for cows. It is the feed with the condition powder mixed with it. Of course, it must be supplemented with a protein feed such as alfalfa hay, for the best results in milk production. Another thing in favor of feeding silage is its convenient form. It is always at hand, rain or shine.—A. G. STAUFFER, Sedgwick County.

Alfalfa Alone for Milk Production.

E. A. H., one of our readers in Rock, Kan., writes to us concerning the most economical method of feeding milk cows. This correspondent is feeding at the present time nothing but alfalfa hay of the last cutting, this hay being worth from \$10 to \$12 a ton at his place. What he wishes to know is whether this feeding of alfalfa hay as the sole ration could be improved upon in the economical production of milk with milk selling at the rate of 5 cents per quart.

This brings up a question that often presents itself to the farm dairyman.

pounds or more of alfalfa daily to supply a sufficient amount of net energy to produce 35 or 40 pounds of milk. This amount of alfalfa is undoubtedly beyond the capacity of the average cow to handle. The big producing cow had better be supplied a roughage ration of about 20 pounds daily of alfalfa and receive a more concentrated ration to supply the remainder of the nutrients necessary for this large flow of milk. A grain ration made up of 100 pounds of corn chop, 20 pounds of bran and 10 pounds of cottonseed meal would make a very suitable grain ration to go with alfalfa as a roughage. Eight or ten pounds of this mixture daily fed in connection with 20 pounds of alfalfa hay will supply a sufficient amount of material to produce a field of from 30 to 35 pounds daily.

The question as to whether it will pay financially cannot be answered positively. The ration suggested will cost at the present time at least 25 cents a day. Our correspondent did not give prices on any of the concentrated feeds except bran, which was quoted at \$1.25 per hundred. The dairyman is always compelled to do a little experimental feeding in order to tell whether the supplying of extra grain is paying or not. Where the milk from the different cows is weighed the results following the addition of a grain ration can be fairly well estimated. If the increased flow of milk is secured at too great cost, it might be the better policy from a financial standpoint to be satisfied with a somewhat smaller flow of milk.

The dairyman who is developing young heifers is sometimes justified in feeding for somewhat larger production than might be directly profitable, from the fact that he is developing the milking capacity of the young cow. The value of the young cow as a producer can undoubtedly be increased by feeding during the first lactation period a ration which will develop the capacity of the heifer for handling large rations. The big producing cow will always be one having capacity for handling a large amount of feed, and no great producer was ever developed without the use of some of the concentrated feeds.

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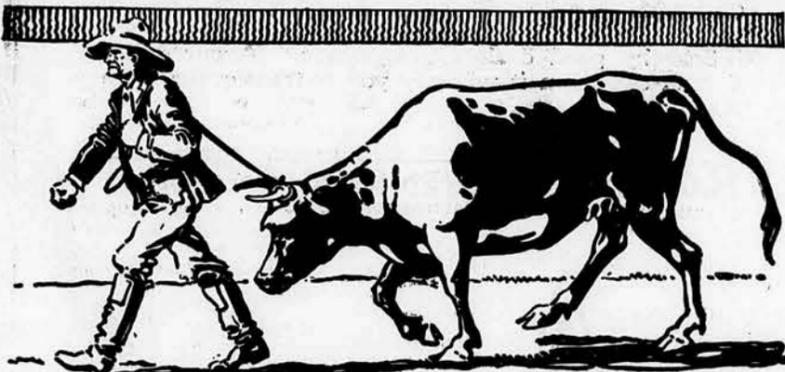
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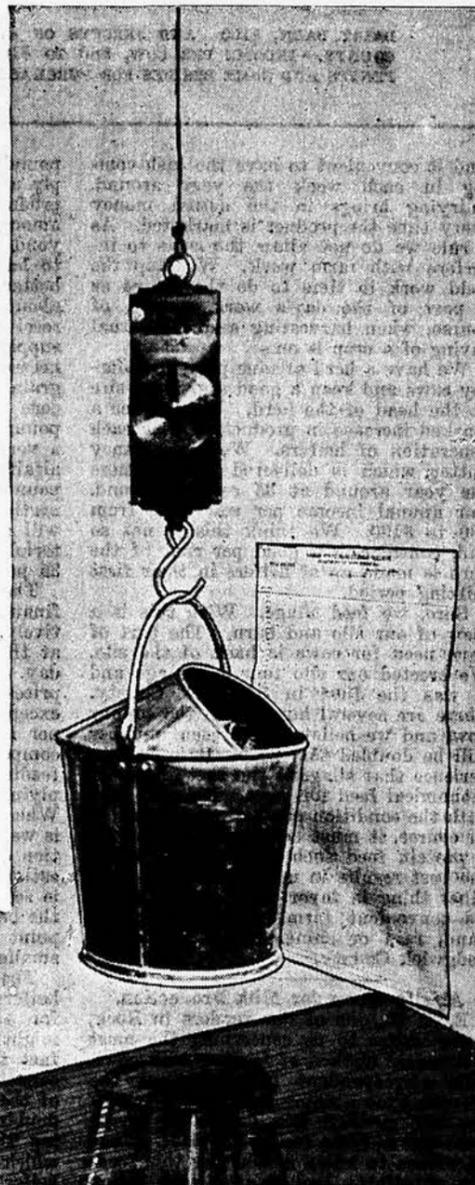


In this issue of KANSAS FARMER are articles from our good friends, G. H. Randolph, Lyon County, and C. A. Dawdy, Jewell County. The former in his article gives the cost of butter production as shown by the figures of several of his neighbors and which indicate that these neighbors are producing butter at a considerable cost in excess of the price at which the butter is sold, although these neighbors are receiving from 32 to 35 cents per pound for the product. Such situation, if true, is indeed so discouraging as to justify either a discontinuance of making butter or a radical change in the methods of dairying pursued. Mr. Dawdy can see no profit in dairying when butter fat is sold at 25 cents a pound and the cost of keeping a cow is \$75 a year. However, he does find profit in the sale of surplus heifers of good milking quality and of pure-bred males. We are pleased that these letters have been written in just this way, because we feel that in each instance the writer has given his thought honestly with reference to dairying as he views it. It is not uncommon to find farmers who are milking cows and who can see little or no profit therein. It is easy to find large numbers of farmers who are not milking cows because they have not been able to see a profit in that business. When the views of those who see no profit are given, there is opportunity and justification for presenting such argument as would seem to controvert such views.

On another page in KANSAS FARMER is a review of the records of the cows of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association. This review should be carefully studied by every farm dairyman. It will be noted that 150 cows averaged 246 pounds of butter fat in the twelve months of the record. Reducing this butter fat into butter, these cows averaged 287 pounds of butter per cow. This divided into the feed cost of \$35.59 would make the feed cost of the production of a pound of butter, 12½ cents, not counting the cost of separating the milk or of churning the butter. This is feed cost and involves none of the labor in caring for the cows or their product. It will be observed from the report that the calf and the manure are considered as an offset to the labor in milking. It will be seen that either butter fat or butter can be sold at a profit from such cows as are as good as these 150. The 150 cows are not a small percentage of the cows enrolled in the association. It is our recollection that there were 400 cows originally enrolled. The report says that a number of the cows were dropped from the test record because of being traded or sold. It is safe enough to conclude that the 150 cows yielding an average of 246 pounds of butter fat each represented at least one-third of the cows of the association, so that the cows making this record are not a selected few from a large number. In other words it would seem not a difficult task for the farm dairyman to grade up and select a herd which would give results equal to the average of these 150 cows. Were our friends in Lyon and Jewell County milking cows of such character as these, it is altogether likely that they would regard dairying in a different light.

Our Lyon County friend says it costs 20 cents per gallon to produce milk. The 150 cows above mentioned averaged 6,019 pounds of milk in twelve months. Reduced to gallons, their product during the year was 726 gallons, and this amount divided into feed cost gives a cost of 4.9 cents per gallon. This, of course, is for feed alone. Other items as to cost are offset as above stated. It would seem, therefore, that a cost in excess of this amount to any considerable extent is unnecessary in the production of a gallon of milk. It will be worth while for the reader to study the comparative results given by the ten best cows as compared with the ten poorest cows of the association. A wide range of difference in profit will be apparent. A few minutes' use of a lead pencil in striking an average in the amount of product and the cost of that product of the ten poorest and ten best cows, will prove interesting and instructive, and this should come near arriving at the average performance of the average cows of the association.

The fact is that if it costs 20 cents a gallon to produce milk and 31½ to 42 cents to produce butter, there is and can be no profit in dairying. It is a fact, too, that a cost even closely approximating these amounts represents an extravagant use of feed, labor and investment in cows for which there is no legitimate excuse and for which the consumer cannot afford to pay. Granting that the figures given are correct, the reader could not find a more striking example of the necessity for studying cost in dairy production. A comparison of the results obtained by these subscribers with those shown by the 150 cows of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association, is evidence of the necessity of



THESE ARE THE IMPLEMENTS—SCALE, BABCOCK TESTER AND MILK SHEET—WHICH WILL ENABLE THE DAIRY FARMER TO KNOW THE PRODUCING CAPACITY AND THE PROFITABLENESS OF EACH COW.

every cow milker knowing the annual production of his cows and a record of the feed cost. This involves those points which have so long been presented in these columns and which for years and years have been recognized as essential to dairy profit and dairy success.

There is no method known by which the dairy herd can be placed on a profitable basis other than through a record showing the ability of the individual cow. It is admitted and has been known to every farmer from boyhood, that there is a big difference in cows. In a general way dairymen know the best cows of their herds, but they do not know to what extent such cows are more profitable than other cows, neither do they know to what extent the poor cows are unprofitable. They do not know in what respect or to what extent two or three poor cows affect the profit of the entire herd. In many herds the elimination of two or three of the poorest cows will convert the herd from one of loss to one of profit. There is no way by which these things can be known regarding the individual cow, except by the use of the scales and Babcock test, a sheet of paper and a lead pencil. The equipment necessary to determine the facts relative to cow quality and cost of production are pictured on the preceding page. To obtain the same does not require an outlay in excess of four or five dollars, and such expenditure and even irregular use of the implements so obtained will in the course of twelve months reward the farmer many, many times in excess of their cost. Figuring, on the part of the cow-milking farmer, is worthy of commendation, even though he finds that his dairy operations are being conducted at a loss. When a man has satisfied himself that he is losing money, he will either quit that particular line of business or will revise his operations so that his business will become profitable. There is no way of arriving at the profitableness of farm dairying without the use of the scales and the tester. These may be used by the individual dairyman if necessary. If a sufficient number of dairymen in a community are interested in learning the facts relative to their cow profits, a cow testing association will then arrive at the results most conveniently and at the least cost.

Our Jewell County friend says it costs \$75 a year to feed a cow. We apprehend that he refers to the year 1913 when the feeds necessary to give the best results in milk production were scarce and consequently high in price. We have no doubt but that such cost is fair under such conditions. However, such cost, or a cost even approximating it, is far in excess of the cost of an average year even for a cow of large production. Reference again to the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association article shows that the average feed cost for the year 1913 was \$35.50, but that of the ten best cows it was \$43.35. No doubt the adversity of the season increased even this cost. It is certain, however, that the seasonal conditions reduced the product per cow and in this way increased the cost of producing a gallon of milk as well as a pound of butter fat. It is safe to conclude that the average cost of feeding a cow producing 250 pounds of butter fat per year for a ten-year period in Kansas, need not exceed \$35. There are numerous figures from numerous states not so favorably situated as Kansas, and which will establish this conclusion. It is worthy of note that it cost an average of \$28.32 to feed the ten poorest cows in the Dickinson County Test Association, and which cows produced an average of only 119 pounds of butter fat as compared with an average of 393 pounds of fat at a feed cost of \$43.35 for the ten best cows. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a producing ability in the case of the better cows which is quite out of proportion to the cost of their feed as compared with the feed cost of the poor cows.

Our Jewell County friend is not justified in setting up the feed conditions of 1913 as an average for this state or his county. No one could set up a better argument than has he on the point of carrying a reserve feed supply. This supply can be held in the form of grain and hay in bins and stacks. There are hundreds of cow-milking farmers in Kansas who are this year feeding kafir and cane carried over in ricks from 1912. There is, of course, much old alfalfa hay being fed this year, and to carry feed over in this form is not expensive except through loss in deterioration. It involves no cash outlay. In referring to the expense connected with the storing of feed, our Jewell County subscriber

has reference, no doubt, to the investment in silo and cutting machinery. Such investment may be considerable or it may be small, depending upon the kind of silo constructed and the arrangement made for filling. However, thousands of farmers in Kansas are finding the silo a money-saving and in fact a profitable investment. The findings of such farmers are the best argument in favor of the use of the silo both as a means of carrying a reserve supply of feed and also as a means of realizing the fullest feeding value from a given quantity of green forage and thereby reducing the feeding cost. Every man in every business has the off year with which to contend. The cow-milking farmer is no exception. It is necessary that he maintain his herd year after year if he is to continue to be successful in dairying. It is not a business that can be engaged in one year and dropped the next year.

Our Jewell County subscriber contends that butter fat in Kansas is selling for four cents per pound less than in Nebraska. We know nothing of any local situation which might make this statement correct. We do, however, know that there is no reason why the average of butter fat prices for Nebraska should be higher than those prevailing in Kansas, and we do not think they are. It is not possible under the principles of merchandizing for such condition to exist generally throughout the two states. Did these differences in prices exist, Nebraska creameries would fairly swarm to Kansas for the lower-priced butter fat. Nebraska creameries have been buying butter fat in Northern Kansas for some years and if butter fat could be had in this state cheaper than in that state, no doubt their operations would be more widely extended. We know nothing regarding Wisconsin prices at this particular time. We know, however, that generally the prices of that state are higher than the prices in this state, due to the fact that Wisconsin creameries buy whole milk and as a result of obtaining the cream absolutely fresh and sweet may make a quality of butter which sells at a little higher price. It must be recalled that when whole milk is sold that milk is delivered daily in summer and not less than three times weekly in winter, increasing the delivery cost materially as compared with the delivery cost of cream which in Kansas is marketed at the convenience of the producer. When whole milk is sold creamery skim milk is returned to the farm. This must be hauled back to the farm and it is not the good quality of feed that the warm, hand separator skim milk is and which the Kansas farmer has. We believe that when these and other matters are taken into consideration that the farmer of Kansas is netting as much money from the sale of his butter fat as are the farmers of other states who sell butter fat for butter making purposes.

The increased profit in dairying will come through better feeding and a better cow. The farmer should obtain at all times the best prices he can for his butter fat, but the market for such product is largely out of his control. Those things which are within his control deserve his serious attention. The man who is producing butter which costs 30 cents a pound is fooling his time away. There is no necessity for his so doing. To enable him to make a profit therefrom would necessitate a selling price which the consumer cannot afford to pay and will not pay. The same is true relative to the production of milk which costs 20 cents a gallon. To be sure, there are varying markets, and milk sold for domestic purposes always commands a higher price than that sold for butter-making purposes. There are good reasons why this is so. The dairyman who is situated near large consuming centers has a better market than the man far removed from those markets. The great mass of cow-milking farmers must sell butter fat for butter-making purposes. The price of butter fat during the twelve to fifteen years past has been remunerative to the economical producer of butter fat. The writer would be in a vastly different condition financially if he had been dairying during the past ten years instead of during the preceding ten years when summer butter fat sold as low as nine cents per pound and winter butter fat rarely reached 20 cents, but the thing that saved us in those days of lower prices was a herd of cows averaging 300 pounds of butter fat per year per cow and each cow yielding skim milk in sufficient quantities to produce a well-grown calf and to supply at least one litter of pigs with all the skim milk needed.

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Raising Beef Cattle on the low-priced land in Southwest Kansas is a source of big profit

You can buy the land for little money and have ten years in which to pay for it.

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LIVE STOCK



New Holstein Record.

Malcolm H. Gardner, superintendent of the Advanced Registry of Holstein Cattle, reports that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Lady Paul Livardy 3d No. 166035 has broken the record for fat production in the junior two-year class of the semi-official yearly division, by producing in 365 consecutive days, 737.36 pounds fat from 20,936.7 pounds milk. She freshened at the age of 2 years, 2 months, 25 days. Her sire is King Walker No. 40358; her dam is Lady Paul Livardy No. 86235. She was bred by J. V. Shugart, Marion, Ind., and she is now owned by J. W. Dimick, Rifton, N. Y. In the junior two-year class of this division she displaces Woodcrest Rifton Lassie No. 116441, whose record for 365 days is 726.66 pounds fat from 19,560.9 pounds milk. Eight different supervisors were employed in the conduct of this test.

Federal Government Fights Cholera.

A meeting was held in Chicago on March 3 at which federal and state officials from all over the United States in charge of the suppression of cholera met and adopted a national anti-hog cholera platform.

Those who attended the meeting were the leading experts in the United States who came from some twenty different states and represented many different shades of belief concerning methods of control, but they were unanimous in their agreement upon the fundamental principles that should govern the fight against cholera. There was not a single vote against the resolutions reported by the committee appointed by the presiding officer, Dr. A. D. Melvin of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, consisting of President R. A. Pearson of Iowa State College, Dr. G. R. White of Tennessee, Prof. W. M. Jardine of Kansas Agricultural College, Dr. W. B. Niles of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. Ward Giltner of Michigan.

The resolutions point out that the enormous loss of hogs by cholera is nothing short of a national calamity and that it is time for men to suppress their own individual opinions on relatively unimportant matters and join with the federal authorities in a united campaign against the disease. They declare that control and eradication depend largely upon the observance of sanitary methods by the farmer. They advocate that laymen be allowed to use the serum alone treatment, but that the simultaneous treatment be restricted to those who have had instruction in its use. Close supervision by federal and state authorities of the manufacture and distribution of serum and virus is urged. While it is stated that it is desirable for states to manufacture, yet it is pointed out that it is not desirable that the state should have a monopoly. The importance of quarantine and sanitary measures was presented, and it was declared that power over these should remain vested with live stock sanitary boards and state veterinarians.

Cattle Feeders to Meet at K. S. A. C.

The Animal Husbandry department of the Agricultural College at Manhattan has now sent out its formal invitation to the cattlemen of the state to meet at Manhattan on Friday, April 10. The earlier date was settled upon for the reason that last year many of the men interested in cattle could not be present because the meeting was held just at the beginning of the pasture season when large numbers of cattle were necessarily being moved to the pastures. Through a mistake, mention was made of this meeting in a recent number of KANSAS FARMER as being on May 10.

The principal object of this meeting will be to present to the feeders and cattlemen of the state the results secured in the wintering of 102 head of high-grade Hereford calves. Reference has already been made in KANSAS FARMER to this experiment, which has been under way the past winter. These calves have been fed in six lots of 17 head each. All lots have been given what wheat straw they would consume and one pound of ground corn per head daily. The corn found a place in the ration for the reason that the silage produced last year contained no grain whatever. As addi-

tional roughage, Lot No. 1 has been fed kafir silage; Lot No. 2, corn silage, and Lot No. 3, sorghum silage. One pound of linseed meal daily per head has been supplied in these three lots as a source of protein. The remaining three lots have received in addition to the straw a roughage of sorghum silage. The protein necessary to balance the ration has been supplied in Lot 4 by the use of prime cottonseed meal; in Lot 5 the cold pressed cake has been fed, and in Lot 6, alfalfa hay.

It will be noted that a comparative test of the different kinds of silage has been made and that the comparative value of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, cold pressed cake and alfalfa hay as a source of protein has been an object of study. This feeding work has been conducted under very practical conditions, its main object being to determine the cost of growing beef breeding stock. No attempt has been made to secure large gains or to produce a high finish. The idea has been simply to carry the cattle along in the most desired condition to develop into good animals.

Last week there were over 600 visiting cattlemen present at the spring meeting, in spite of the fact that it was at a rather unfavorable date for those with cattle on their hands. This year a much larger number should be present. The Experiment Station can be worth much more to the live stock men of the state if they will give it their hearty co-operation in every way. The only object of experimental work is to secure accurate information which can be put to practical use by the feeders and cattlemen of the state.

Look to Stallion License.

The office of the State Live Stock Registry Board is an extremely busy place at the present time. According to the revised law all the stallion licenses by this board previous to July 1, 1913, were cancelled by the Legislature and expired on that date, and must be renewed. Under the present law licenses are being issued under four heads, depending on the breeding of the stallion—pure-bred, cross-bred, grade or scrub. According to the law all advertising or posters must state at the head the class under which the stallion is licensed. In order to make it easier for the stallion men to comply with the law in the placing of their advertising material, Secretary McCampbell has arranged the licenses in such form that the words, "pure-bred," "scrub" or "grade" occur in the license itself in the large-sized letters required by law.

A color scheme has also been adopted which will indicate at a glance the breeding of the stallion licensed. The license of the pure-bred stallion is printed on a white card; the grade is printed on a yellow card, and the scrub on a blue card. The date, 1914, appears in large red numbers on all the cards. Under the present law the licenses must be renewed each year, so that it is important to know whether the license posted is up to date or not.

The certificate of soundness is furnished only on special application, but no stallion can be advertised as sound without the certificate. This certificate is based on a careful examination made by an authorized veterinary inspector. The statement is sent to the registry board on a form in which all the data resulting from this examination is carefully recorded. The inspector must not only sign this statement, but is required to certify under oath that he personally examined the stallion named and described. The certificate of soundness which is furnished the owner of the stallion follows the same color scheme as the license, so that if a scrub stallion is certified as sound the certificate showing that fact, signed by the secretary of the registry board, will be printed on blue paper.

In its practical operation the present stallion registry law should greatly stimulate interest in the breeding and character of the stallions in use over the state.

Preparing Horses for Spring Work.

The efficiency of the motive power on the farm has a very important bearing on the subject of good farming. No

Your horse has earned this humane collar

Get him one today—he can then do his heavy work without hurting himself. The Lankford Horse Collar adjusts itself to fit any shaped neck, thus distributing the load evenly. Collar and pad combined. When properly fitted, guaranteed a sure cure for galls and sore shoulders. Will stand service three years or more. Remains soft and pliable at all times.

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Guaranteed to cure galls and sore shoulders, while horse works—no valuable time lost. Every one of your horses should have one—it is cheaper to buy Lankford Horse Collars than to pay veterinary bills. Will not swell. Get one today! Sold by most dealers. If not at yours, let us know. FREE BOOK sent to those asking particulars. Write now.

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Send cash with order for one or more (56 gallon) barrels at \$10.64 a barrel, freight paid by us to points within 200 miles of Kansas City. Feed half a barrel and if not satisfied return what is left and we will refund all your money. You don't risk a cent. Order today.

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farmer can do good work with small or improperly nourished teams. Owing to the prevailing high price of feeds of all kinds it is likely that horses the past winter have been wintered on poorer rations than is the ordinary practice. The horse which has maintained itself during the winter period on low-grade roughage feeds with little or no grain is in very soft condition for the heavy spring work of the farm. In order to develop a large amount of energy the horse must be given a ration of energy-producing feeds.

This change from the cheap winter ration to the more expensive ration which is necessary to supply the energy required of the working horse should be made gradually. It will take three or four weeks to make this change and get the horse into shape for steady work. Where the horse has had a small amount of light work through the winter the change can be more quickly made. With the beginning of the heavier grain ration it is desirable to have the horse used for light work.

During this period of preparation the horse should be given careful, systematic attention. It should be watered and fed regularly and should be carefully groomed every day and every encouragement possible given to the shedding of the winter coat of hair. A handful of oil meal in the ration is of great benefit in toning the horses up and getting them started on the new ration in good shape.

On the Kansas farm corn will undoubtedly remain the basis of the grain ration. No other grain furnishes so large an amount of available energy in such concentrated form. In fact, it is better to combine with corn some concentrate of slightly more bulky nature. Oats have long been looked upon as the best single grain, but they are almost invariably a more expensive source of energy than corn. By adding a little bran and possibly a small amount of linseed meal to the ration, corn may be used as the basis of the grain ration. According to the Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin on "Feeding Work Horses," the ration made up of corn six parts, bran three parts and oil meal one part was found to be as satisfactory as a ration of oats. Kafir or milo are so similar to corn in composition that these grains may be substituted for corn where they are more easily obtained.

In the feeding of corn it is especially important that precaution be taken to guard against the feeding of any grain which might be the means of producing "blind staggers." All corn is liable to have mingled with it rotten, moldy kernels. The safest way of handling this kind of grain is to place it in a large pail or vessel of some kind and float off the rotten or moldy kernels by the use of water. These poisonous kernels will rise to the top and may be easily removed.

There has been a great deal of discussion among horsemen as to the desirability of using alfalfa hay with the ration of the work horse. Some who used alfalfa in the wintering of horses fed it to the brood mares and growing colts do not feed it to the work horses. Many, however, have found that alfalfa, properly used, can be used very successfully even as a ration for work horses. In the bulletin already referred to a careful test was made of this point and as a result it was found that when properly fed alfalfa was a thoroughly satisfactory work horse ration. The greatest mistake apparently that has been made in the past has been the over-feeding of alfalfa hay. It is extremely palatable and the horse is always sure to eat too much if it is supplied as prairie or timothy hay are ordinarily supplied in a work horse's ration.

In order to be satisfactory it should be somewhat more mature when cut than hay that is designed for feeding to cattle. It must be free from dust and mold, and as to amount, the work horse should very rarely be allowed more than 1.20 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of weight, or at the rate of 10 or 12 pounds of hay to a 1,000-pound horse. Where good, bright prairie or timothy hay is available it is found that the substitution of a small allowance of alfalfa for a part of the timothy or prairie hay will result in cheapening the ration. Less grain will be required, since a larger amount of nutritive material will be secured from the alfalfa hay than from the hays commonly fed.

With the increase in the value of the horses used for farm work it is more than ever incumbent on the farmer to study carefully the best methods for the feeding of these horses. This is not only from a standpoint of securing better service, but to guard against losses of horses from various diseases due to careless feeding.

TAKE OFF THE HORSE'S COAT ALSO

Do you go at the spring work with your overcoat on? Of course you don't—

Coats are a burden—you even roll up your shirt sleeves. Then how can you expect the horses to show proper energy under the hot sun with the same heavy coats on that they have worn all winter and which hold the wet sweat and dirt? Clip them before the work begins with a

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They will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. The Stewart Machine is not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. The only machine that can be used without change for horses, mules and cows. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. **\$7.50** Complete from your dealer at **\$7.50** If he can't supply you send \$2 and we will ship one C.O.D. for balance.

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This mornin', while my baby slept,
An' I wuz tryin' to keep them still
While we played jackstones on my step.

I said one year—'twas country week—
A woman took some girls an' me
'Way, 'way off—to the grandest place,
Where flowers an' berries all wuz free!

An' to a house with twenty rooms,
Where just one man an' woman stayed,
I had a bedroom all myself,
An' never wuz one bit afraid.

Hans said there wasn't no such thing,
'Cause in a bedroom there must be
Your father, mother, an' the kids;
An' then some boards, two or three.

An' nights, when it got orful hot,
You slept out on the roof, or walk,
Or fire-scape. B ut Hans don't know!
I scorns them vulgar children's talk!

Oo-o! Don't I wish some country folks
With twenty rooms and one to spare
For such a little girl like me,
With ol' plaid dress, an' yaller hair!
—Ella A. Fanning, in New York Times.

"Do you believe that silence gives consent, Dubbley?" asked Gosling. "Why, yes. The old saying says so. Why?" said Dubbley. "Then you may congratulate me on my engagement to Miss Moneybags. I wrote to her asking her to marry me six months ago, and I haven't heard a word from her since."
—Judge.

The immortal Mary that "had a little lamb" was a Massachusetts girl—Mary Elizabeth Sawyer. A young student named Rawlson followed Mary and her lamb to school one day. A few days later Mary received three verses of the poem from Rawlson, who died soon after. The fleece, "as white as snow" was woven into stockings by Mary's mother. Mary kept the stockings until she became an old lady. In order to raise funds towards saving the old South Church of Boston, the stockings were unraveled and pieces of the yarn gummed to cards and sold. Poor Rawlson died oblivious of the enduring qualities of his poem.

Miss Porter's Honey Taffy.

Boil extracted honey until it hardens in cold water. Pull until white. One pound requires about 20 minutes steady boiling.—The Colorado Honey Producers' Association.

Odd Little Sponge Cakes.

For sponge cake that is delicious and "different," separate the whites and yolks or four eggs, beating the whites very stiff. In another bowl mix the yolks with one cupful of sugar, half powdered and half granulated, until very creamy. Now, instead of the usual hot water, add to the whites, a tablespoonful of cream, stirring gently, and mix with the yolks and sugar. Add an even tablespoonful of baking powder to a cupful of flour and whip it lightly through the mixture. Flavor with vanilla, or other extract. Bake a half hour in a moderately hot oven. To serve, cut into odd shapes and powder with sugar.

In Queen Mary's Wardrobe.

Though Queen Mary is known to have excessively simple tastes in all matters relating to dress, nevertheless Her Majesty's wardrobes are of necessity far more elaborately filled than are those of most of her subjects.

The queen's gowns are kept in a large robe-room adjoining Her Majesty's bedroom in her personal apartment. The walls of this apartment are lined with mahogany wardrobes divided into two sections, one for the state robes worn at courts and other state ceremonials, and the other for the queen's ordinary dresses.

The state section of the royal wardrobes contains from 50 to 60 gowns, which are termed court robes; two of the wardrobes in this section contain gowns worn as a rule during a visit to the country of a foreign sovereign.

Apart from the foreign gowns, Her Majesty's state robes and dresses fill from eight to ten wardrobes. Each is "dressed" on a steel model and hung from a plated rail that runs lengthwise through the wardrobe at the top. The wardrobes are all satin-lined throughout. Her Majesty's ordinary dresses fill from five to seven wardrobes.

The wardrobes are in charge of the head robe-maid, who has three assistants. Over-night the head robe-maid re-

ceives instructions as to the gowns Her Majesty will require and the hour when each will be wanted the following day, and it is the robe-maid's business to put out each of these gowns at the time mentioned.—The American Woman.

The Boy and His Money.

It makes some difference where a young man keeps the money that he earns—we are talking now about the young man who earns the clothes on his back and earns the meals he eats, and is not an object of charity depending solely on his father. The dollar in that young man's pocket is always crying to be let out and be spent for something or other, whether necessary or not. But the dollar he deposits in the savings bank is crying for company and urging him to bring along other dollars to join it. Dollars are very peculiar in that respect. They hate like sin to be in contact with a person and are always trying their best to get away from the touch. So there are few who can manage to keep them about their persons for any length of time. But the dollar which is carefully put away, even in an old tin can, buried in the ground, will never kick; on the contrary, it will soon have company. The difference between having the one habit or the other is what makes boys grow up into tramps or men of means. By the way, friend, have you started that savings account for your boy? Do it now, and then notice the difference in him.—Lyons News-Democrat.

Making Ready for Summer Flowers.

April is a busy month in the gardener's calendar. The trees and grass are beginning to show signs of life and color and the bulbs are pushing their green stalks through the moist earth, and the crocuses and such early flowers that fill the gardens in early spring are braving the frosts and filling the landscape with their color and fragrance. There is much to be done both outdoors and indoors, for even though the ground is yet too soft and too wet to spade into beds, all the litter must be removed from the hardy borders and beds of bulbs; trees and shrubs affected with scale and other pests and diseases must be sprayed, roses looked after, some spring pruning done, and a general cleaning of the garden to rid it of the winter's accumulation of debris must be begun and finished. And a little later when the ground permits the beds must be dug and prepared for the planting and sowing which are to follow soon.

Indoors, at the beginning of the month seeds of annuals should be sown in flats or boxes and set in sunny windows until the seedlings grow strong enough to bear transplanting. But be careful not to begin too early. Most of the houses nowadays are unsuitable for raising plants successfully from seed. The seed will germinate and, given the right conditions, the seedlings will thrive, but most amateurs find it difficult to secure the right conditions. It is best, therefore, not to give them too long a time in the house. So instead of attempting to gain too much time in the matter of early flowering, which so often results in utter failure and no gain at all, be content to gain two or three weeks and have your labors crowned with success.

The best plan is to follow that adopted by florists; that is, sow the seeds in flats. These flats are easily made, being nothing more than boxes of whatever shape is most convenient, but not more than three or four inches deep. Empty cigar boxes are suitable. Bore several holes in the bottoms of the boxes and cover them with bits of broken crockery concave enough in form to permit the surplus water to escape under them easily and quickly. Next, put in a layer of coarse earth, and on top of this place a finer soil. This should be sifted and made rich with old manure and with sand enough mixed in to make it porous. Press the soil down firmly, especially along the ends and sides, and in the corner dampen slightly and sow the seeds.

Sow very fine seed broadcast, scattering it over the surface and pressing it into the soil with a flat piece of wood. For larger seed sprinkle a little dirt
(Continued on page 20.)



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F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. MILWAUKEE

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M. T. KELSEY, NORTHWOOD FARM,
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FRANK J. RIST, Box 11, Humboldt, Richardson County, Nebraska.

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MT. HOPE NURSERIES, (Founded by A. C. Griess)
405 Missouri Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

[Continued from Page Eighteen.]

on top of them, just enough to cover, and for seeds large enough to handle separately supply a heavier covering of earth. If, after the seed is planted the soil appears too dry, sprinkle lightly with water, taking care not to wash the seeds out. Then cover the box or flat with a piece of glass and a sheet of white paper and put in a warm place, being careful that the heat is not too intense. Little light is needed, until the seeds germinate when, of course, they must be given more light and more air. Watch the glass closely and if drops of water form on it there is too much moisture in the soil and the glass should be raised slightly. On the other hand if the soil appears too dry, sprinkle lightly with water.

As the plants grow give them gradually more light and more air, and when the seedlings put out their second leaves put the boxes in a light warm window being careful to screen them from the sun. When the first leaves appear do away with the glass and gradually expose the plants to the sun.

After taking all this care indoors be sure that the outdoor beds to which they are to be transplanted are carefully and thoroughly prepared. Many failures are due to this lack of thoroughness. The careful gardener realizes that it is better to spend time and labor in the beginning than to exhaust patience later and suffer disappointment as well. A poorly made bed will rarely produce a good flower.

A good flower bed is possible to every one. First of all it means suitable soil, and in the second place, it means thorough treatment of this soil. Outline the size of the bed and excavate the soil to a depth of two feet. If the soil is poor cart it away and level off the bottom of the bed. Put in a layer of drainage material several inches deep. Sand or gravel are good for this. Then on top of this put your good soil which should consist of fine, rich loam, leaf mold and well-rotted cow manure. When filling the bed make the surface a few inches higher than the surrounding ground, to allow for settling, and don't plant anything until this settling has taken place.

Whatever the process of making the beds remember to provide depth and richness in the sub-soil, never turn the surface soil under, and thoroughly pulverize the surface—it can't be made too fine. Don't be impatient to plant too early, it is better to wait until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is past, than to be too early.

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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. 6608—Ladies' Shirt Waist: Quite a novelty, this blouse has front and back in one piece, joined at the under-arm seam. The closing is in front and there is a wide handsome collar at the open neck. The sleeve where it joins the low shoulder seam is plain, but forms a small puff at the wrist. The waist pattern, No. 6608, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. No. 6621—Ladies' Dress: In this smart costume we have a full guimpe or underbody attached to a two-piece skirt which is trimmed with two small ruffles, and which may have the raised or regulation waistline. The blouse is in the form of an e-ton or bolero, with open front, very loose under the arm, drop shoulder and plain sleeve and with a peplum in the back only. The dress pattern, No. 6621, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the dress and 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe, also 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting material to trim. No. 6555—Ladies' Waist: This waist is in one single piece. It is shirred at the shoulders and has a very loose arm fitting, with a sleeve that may be either long or short. The closing is in front, the neck a little open and finished with a Medici frill. The waist pattern, No. 6555, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44-inch material, or 54-inch, cut crosswise of the goods. No. 6618—Misses' Tier Skirt: Newest of all models is the tier skirt, and in this design we have a two-piece foundation with the founces arranged upon it. There is also a piecing above the girdle to give the effect of pulled-up material no so much worn. The skirt pattern, No. 6618, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires for foundation 2 1/2 yards of 36 or 44-inch material and for outer skirt 2 1/2 yards of 36 or 44-inch material. No. 6568—Ladies' Skirt: This two-piece skirt shows a model which has the tunic in front and at the sides and merely a few gathers in the back. The waistline may be high or regulation and the skirt can also be made without the tunic. The skirt pattern, No. 6568, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 or 44-inch material, with tunic, and 2 1/2 yards the same width without the tunic.



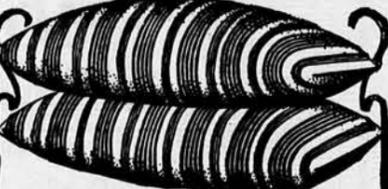
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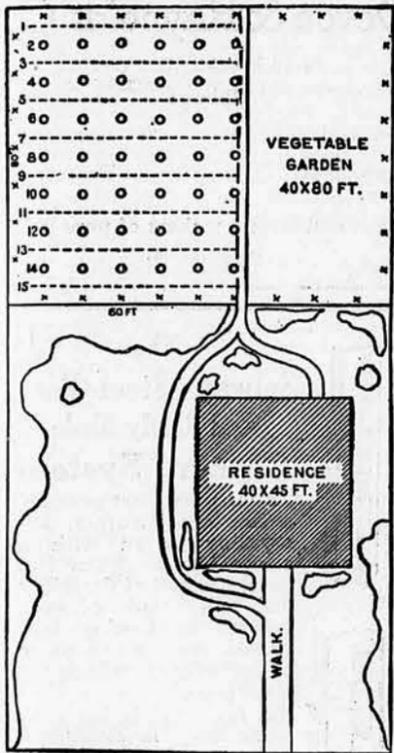
EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.,
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Fruit and Vegetable Garden

Small Tracts Well Cultivated Will Give Big Returns Throughout Year

THERE are many farmers who are without fruit and vegetable gardens because they think that near the house they do not have the land required or that it will require so much land and consequently so much more attention than they can give it that they dismiss from their mind the idea of such gardens. To demonstrate what can be done with a small tract and what can be accommodated thereupon, this plan and list of varieties by L. S. Corbett, horticulturalist for the federal bureau of plant industry, will prove instructive. This area could, if necessary, be irrigated from a well by the use of windmill or small gasoline engine and provide the family with year around fruit and vegetables.

An area of 60 by 80 feet set apart as a fruit garden will accommodate 442 fruit-bearing plants of the kinds designated, while an area of 40 by 80 feet



PLAN FOR VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GARDEN — SHOWING LOCATION WITH REFERENCE TO RESIDENCE.

will be quite sufficient for quite a variety of vegetable plants. On these areas, planned as shown in the figure, fruit and vegetable plants may be grown.

FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

- Thirty-two grapevines, dispersed at intervals of 10 feet around the entire garden.
- Three rows, each containing six trees dwarf pears, 18 specimens in all (rows Nos. 2, 10, 14).
- One row, six specimens, peaches (row No. 4).
- One row, six specimens, cherries (row No. 8).
- One row, six specimens, dwarf apples (row No. 6).
- One row, six specimens, plums (row No. 12).

- One row, 20 specimens, blackberries (row No. 1).
- Two rows, 40 specimens, blackcaps (rows Nos. 3 and 5).
- Two rows, 40 specimens, red raspberries (rows Nos. 7 and 9).
- Three rows, 300 specimens, strawberries (rows Nos. 11, 13 and 15).

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

- One row, one-half row rhubarb, one-half row asparagus (occupying 4 feet).
- One row salsify (1 1/2 feet).
- One row parsnips (1 1/2 feet).
- Two rows beets (3 feet).
- One row eggplant—plants set 18 inches apart—two dozen (3 feet).
- Two rows tomatoes—plants set two feet apart—two dozen (6 feet).
- One row summer squash, 12 hills, three feet apart (3 feet).
- Two rows cucumber, 24 hills, three feet apart (1 foot).
- Two rows early cabbage, four dozen plants, set 18 inches apart (4 feet).
- One row early celery, six dozen plants, set six inches apart (2 feet).
- Eight rows peas, plant in double rows, four inches apart; follow by six rows late celery, 36 dozen plants (16 feet).
- Two rows lima beans, four dozen hills, 18 inches apart (4 feet).
- Six rows bunch beans; in succession; sow seeds in drills, placing seeds about six inches apart in the row; follow by late cabbage, turnips, or spinach (12 feet).
- Two rows radishes, four sowings, planted in double rows six inches apart (3 feet).
- Two rows lettuce, two sorts, adapted for early and late use (3 feet).
- One row parsley and peppergrass (1 1/2 feet).

The space occupied by the last three plants may be given over to winter squashes by planting these before other crops are off the ground.

As before mentioned, the general plan will serve as a guide to planting in any portion of the United States, but the sorts chosen must be suited to that particular section of the country in which the work is to be executed.

This garden is planned to utilize the space to the best possible advantage. In order to secure large returns, the soil must be kept cultivated and well enriched; walks, if any are to be maintained as permanent features, should only exist where necessary for ease and comfort in getting about. A permanent walk should divide the fruit garden from the vegetable garden. This is best made of gravel or some other loose material, which will preserve a dry passageway without preventing the rain from penetrating the soil beneath it, as the fruit trees which stand beside it will need the moisture which it gathers. On account of the small area occupied and the close planting necessary to secure the result desired, the culture of such a garden must of necessity be done by hand. If the grapevines are trained on the high renewal system, they will serve both as a screen for the rest of the garden and as a source of fruit supply. A good wire fence should, however, be constructed on the line between adjoining properties, and the grape border planted not farther than two feet from the boundary fence.

\$35 Per Cow For Six Months

I did not begin milking cows for my health—that's pretty good—and it wasn't for exercise, for ordinarily one gets enough of that on a farm, but the weekly cream check looked mighty good when the wheat failed and the spring crop did not grow. The cows paid the grocery bill and helped a lot on other running expenses.

The milking of my little herd requires about an hour and a half a day—to milk and separate—from other work, and the returns are pretty good for the time given to the task. I have only 80 acres of pasture, and my milk cows pay a much larger amount for their pasture than I could hope to receive from an equal number of beef cows, to say nothing of the calves.

I am now milking five cows. They are native cows, having a considerable percentage of Jersey blood. Last year I only shipped cream six months, and after supplying the family with milk and butter they returned an income of \$35.38 per cow for the six months.

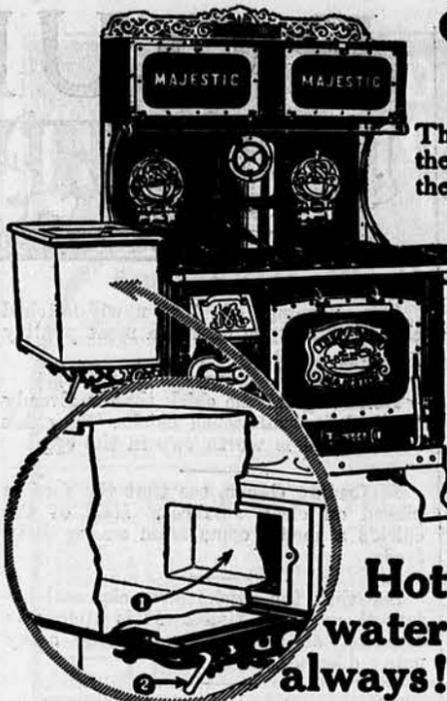
I am not feeding silage, because the

feed was too short to cut with a binder and it did not mature sufficiently. No silos in this vicinity were filled last fall. During the day my cows run on good wheat pasture. At night I feed kafir and cane hay with bran and cottonseed cake.

The local dealer tells me that this has been his record year in selling cream separators, and the names I see on the milk cans at the station tell me plainly that the cows they represent are milked for the dollars they bring.—L. L. WADE, Clark County, Kan.

French Meat Loaf.

Take one pound of round steak, half a pound of fresh, lean pork, two green mango peppers and one onion. Put all through the meat grinder and mix with one cupful of bread crumbs, one egg, and two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk. Mix well, make into a loaf, put into a pan and pour over it the juice from a pint of canned tomatoes. Lay strips of bacon across the top of the loaf and bake for 45 minutes.



Quality shows in service!

The Majestic is bought by those who see the economy of paying a little more at the start and a whole lot less in the end.

That little extra you pay for a Majestic is an investment in quality that will pay dividends in service long after the ordinary range is worn out.

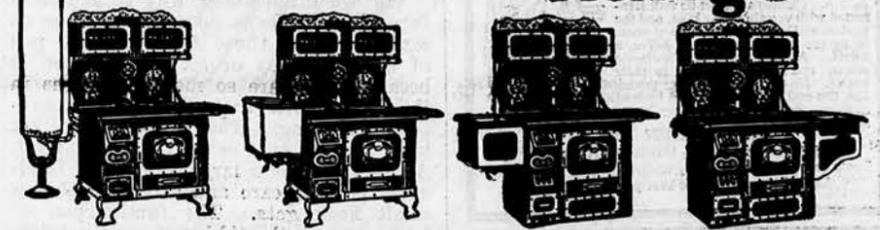
The Majestic is made of malleable and charcoal iron, a combination that resists wear and rust three times as long as any other range metal.

The Majestic saves fuel because it is cold-riveted, making oven air-tight without putty. This eliminates open joints and requires less fuel to maintain uniform heat.

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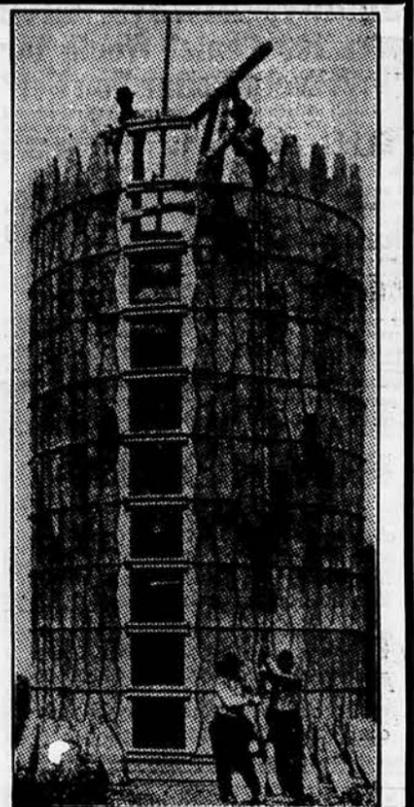
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POULTRY



The peeping of the newly-hatched chick can now be heard in most poultry yards.

Don't neglect the chick that is already hatched for unhatched chicks. A chick in the hand is worth two in the egg.

In feeding chicks, see that the feed is placed on clean surfaces. Half of the chick's ailments come from eating dirty feed.

See that the chicks have charcoal before them at all times. It is almost as essential as grit, and will keep away many diseases.

Some people seem to think that it costs an awful lot to run an incubator. Burning oil night and day seems a big expense, but it does not cost as much as the feed would cost for the hens required to hatch an equal number of chicks.

We are often asked why it is that a farm flock of hens does not average as many eggs as those from a small pen of a dozen hens or so. One reason is because there are so many idle hens in the large flock that produce comparatively nothing. The drones have not been thrown out, as in the small flock. Another is that a large number of fowls never get the care and attention that a small flock gets. The family pen of fowls gets all the tid-bits from the table, the very best kind of egg-producing food, and their wants are looked after carefully. Given the same care and attention, there is no reason why the larger flock should not equal in average the results of the smaller lot of fowls.

The price of beef seems to go higher and higher, until soon it will be prohibitive except to the rich. The packers say the cause of the higher prices is the scarcity of beef cattle. One way to counteract this tendency of beef to soar upwards is to raise more poultry and place it on the market in competition with beef. Raise all the chickens you possibly can this season, and what you cannot consume yourselves, you can readily sell at a paying price for your care and trouble. If we cannot afford to buy porterhouse steak, we can, by raising chickens, at least have a fried chicken, and that, to us, is a preferable dainty anyhow.

If you are making a specialty of some particular variety of fowl, do not go at it in a haphazard manner. Make a study of the breed, and then of the variety of that breed that you have selected as the one you wish to keep. Learn about their history, how the originated, and all about them. This will post you on that part of the business. Then study the Standard of Perfection and note what it says about them. Learn by heart what the requirements are, what the disqualifications are, and in fact everything about that variety that is given. Then when you breed them you will know the kind of birds to expect. If here and there you find a chick that is not up to standard requirements, or that has some disqualifying feature, put it aside for a broiler. By doing this, and selecting the choicest, you will soon be breeding from the best, and after a few years you will have fewer and fewer of the poorer specimens, and more of the typical birds of that variety. If you are trying a variety and then find you do not like it, change to another breed and try that. Do this till you succeed in getting the breed that you like in all particulars. When you once get it, stick to it and have no other kind of fowls around the place.

Guineas Are Profitable.

We find guineas very easy to raise. The pure white variety has become popular with people who have country homes. With their white plumage and bright red heads they are ornamental and attractive, they don't scratch, as do ordinary chickens, and so can be given the freedom of the garden at all seasons of the year. They need no special house, all that is necessary for their comfort being a roost high up in a shed. If left to themselves they take to the trees.

As a market commodity they have been growing in favor during the last five years to take the place of game, which is yearly becoming more scarce. The flesh of a prime young guinea, when properly served, is in my estimation the most appetizing of any food. An excellent way to serve is to joint a full-grown young guinea, add salt and pepper, roll in flour and place in dripping pan containing a little hot grease; pour over it boiling water to nearly cover and place in oven to bake. It is well to turn it once while baking, and a nice rich gravy can be made.

Guinea fowls commence laying during the first warm days in April. The spot usually selected is a hollow spot on the ground by the root of a tree or a fence post, well screened by brush. Be very careful not to touch the nest with your hand. They can also count up to three, for which reason you should leave that number of eggs in the nest, removing the others with a spoon. When you have 15 stolen eggs you may set them under a hen. It takes 25 to 26 days to incubate guinea eggs. You should make a grass run and exercise the greatest caution to avoid anything like cracks or crevices in or around the sides, for they are such mites that special care is necessary to keep them from straying from the hen mother. When two weeks old the hen may be turned loose with them. They may be fed stale bread, moistened with water, with pepper and sand sprinkled over it. Pepper grass and onion tops cut fine, also steel-cut oats, corn meal, ground kafir and pot cheese may be given them. Keep a small dish of sand and powdered charcoal in the run and, of course, water in a drinking fountain that will allow only the beak to get wet.—MAGGIE FLESHER, Princeton, Kan.

A New Breed for the Farmer.

It makes me tired to read all about the hens that have to wear rubbers and earmuffs through a succession of little breezy snow squalls like those of February last.

Our henhouse has no windows, a dirt floor pretty well under, generally the doors are kept shut. We have no nonsense about feeding grit and bone. Hens with grit and sinew are born, not made, likewise layers.

The third day after the storm I waded out to their quarters, expecting to be paid for the discomfort by seeing a lot of contented, singing hens. It was noon, but they still sat in sulky, crowded rows on the roosts. Not a wing was over a head, and consequently their combs were all blackened. Once in a while a rooster would squawk and do a tango twist with his neck and frozen feet. It was a plain case of stupidity. They would almost starve rather than to exercise, test the three-foot bank in the corner, or hop off into the six inches of soft snow on the floor.

I was some vexed with the breed of hens, and some with my husband, but you see my husband was not prepared. How could he know for sure it was going to snow? It sneaked on him in the night and came from the northeast—how was he to guess at that?—blowing in where a board was knocked off last summer, and he explained it all so nice to me, how he left wide, unbattered cracks between all the boards, it being nature's way of furnishing light and air to the henhouse.

He unites with me in regretting the thankless spirit of this breed. Not one egg, when for months he has poured bushels and bushels of wheat in piles on the ground for them.

Every night, too, the neighborhood has heard the squawks of hens being forcibly removed from the trees. What more could a man do?

It seems, after all, that any conscientious hen would lay on a snowbank or anywhere and try to hide her silly head and its frozen comb.

What we farmers want in hens is the eight-inch wading leg. Fanciers may want combs and tail and wattles and eggs of one color, but we want the hen with the leg and the peaked back, the hen with determination to lay or go to the pot; something more than trembling breast and hovering wing.—SUBSCRIBER.

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The Silo for Sherman County

Every upland farmer in Sherman County, or for that matter, in Western Kansas, that has six or more cows, should have a silo. A system of live stock farming under the conditions prevailing in this section can not be successfully carried out without a silo. There is now a fearful waste of stock food in the way of cornstalks and leaves. Hundreds and hundreds of tons of feed are lost every year through weathering and freezing and exposure to the elements. If this feed is put into the silo it will all be saved. The wise thing for the farmer to do is to build a silo and fill it. Silage is the premier of all cow feeds. The cow will not tire of silage as she will of other feeds. The cow will eat silage the year around. Cows that are fed silage in the winter will give as much milk as they will in the summer on green grass.

One ton of silage is worth five tons of dry fodder or three tons of alfalfa hay. It is the best roughage ever fed to cows. Corn silage is the best. Kafir is too late for Northwestern Kansas. It never ripens in this section of the state. Kafir should be ripe before it is put into the silo, else the silage will be sour and unfit for use. Cane silage is fairly good, but it is not as good for the dairy cow as corn silage. The silo is the solution of the feeding problem here in Sherman County. A man with a small farm can keep more stock on that farm if he feeds silage than he can if he dry feeds them. The storage space is also on an economic basis. Eight times more feed can be stored in a silo, ton for ton, than hay in a mow. Sherman County needs the silo to a greater extent than any other part of the state.

The farmers in this county have been trying to raise wheat for many years. They can't do it. They fail nearly every time. We don't get enough rain. We must have at least one good rain in the growing season to make wheat raising profitable. The precipitation for the past five years has been next to nothing. The real estate men try to make the people believe this is a wheat country. Just as well try to make us believe the moon is made out of green cheese. This is not a wheat country. We can't raise wheat here. We must go into the cattle business. A man raising a family on a farm here in Sherman County should by all means follow dairying. Dairying is the surest thing on the farm. The best method is to put up a silo and keep as many cows as he can. He should also keep from 150 to 200 chickens. The chickens will pay the grocery bill. The men that keep cows are the men that don't owe anybody.

The kind of a silo to build here in Sherman County is the pit silo. If the pit silo is made right it will give as good results and is more convenient than the above-ground silo. In fact the pit silo has an advantage over the above-ground silo, and that is in getting the silage out, and in filling. Another thing, the silage will not freeze in a pit silo. And last, but not least, they do not cost one-tenth as much as the above-ground silo. Two of us farmers here built pit silos. They are nine feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. We used one load of rock, two loads of sand, and five sacks of cement for each silo. They will hold something over 20 tons, and will hold enough silage to feed six cows for eight months, and they only cost us \$2.75.

Here is the way we did it: We exchanged work. We didn't hire any help. We hauled our own rock, sand and cement. We first laid off a circle nine feet across and spaded a trench eight

inches wide and 18 inches deep just outside the circle, all the way around. We then filled this trench, first, by putting a layer of rock in the bottom, then a layer of concrete, then another layer of rock, and so on until the trench was filled. We used one part cement to five parts of unsifted sand. It took three sacks of cement for the collar. We let this set for two days, then started to digging. We dug straight down inside the collar for six feet, then plastered the walls. We plastered in courses of six feet, as we dug down, to save the labor of building scaffolding. We used one part cement to four parts of fine sifted sand for the plaster for the walls. It took two sacks of cement, making five sacks in all. The actual cost of each one of these silos follows: Five sacks of cement at 55 cents, \$2.75.

We made no charge for labor and board. By not counting our own labor and board we got our silo for almost nothing. We had hard work to keep the walls straight. Great care must be exercised in digging in order that the walls be kept absolutely perpendicular and smooth so as to facilitate the packing and even settling of the silage. We used a sharp garden hoe for trimming the walls. We found that we could make the walls smoother with a hoe than we could with a spade.

A good ladder will be indispensable. The sectional ladder is the best. Here is one of my own invention. It is the neatest and best sectional ladder that ever was made. I went to the blacksmith shop and got eight pieces of strap iron, 1 1/2 inch wide by 6 inches long. I had the blacksmith punch a 3/8-inch hole in each end. Then I got eight 1/2-inch bolts, 4 inches long, and eight 3/4-inch bolts 3 inches long, with washers. I took six 2x4's 6 feet long and laid them down on the flat side and bored a 3/4-inch hole in each end 2 1/2 inches from the end. I joined the ends together with the strap irons and the 3/4-inch bolts. I used two strap irons at each joint. The 1/2-inch bolts I used in the ends of the 2x4's to keep them from splitting. I nailed on the steps and the ladder was done. I used 1x4's for the steps. This will give an 18-foot ladder in three sections. The top of the ladder must be fastened to a post or cover of the silo. This ladder is made for a 20-foot silo. If the ladder is wanted for an 18-foot silo, use 2x4's four feet long and make the ladder in four sections.—G. W. SHERRID, Sherman County, Kansas.

Why Some Runner Ducks Do Not Lay.

The usual cry among the people is that the Indian Runner ducks are not what they are cracked up to be, which is due to a poor egg-laying strain or improper care.

I have had considerable experience with my ducks. In the coldest winter weather, when the faithful hen so often fails in her duties, the Runner duck can be depended upon to produce eggs.

I have heard some say that ducks need no warm housing in winter, but I disagree with them. Ducks need warm housing in winter, and if they do not get it they can not lay, for it will take their laying energy to keep them warm.

I feed my laying ducks three times daily, one quart to eight birds, as follows: One part cracked wheat, one part shorts, one part bran, one part corn chop, and one-half part beef scrap or blood meal, and frequently add oyster shells. Finely cut green bones cannot be surpassed as a feed for laying ducks. Young ducks begin to lay when five or six months old.—SAMUEL MEGLI, Cawker City, Kan.

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THIS is the time of year that the farmer who has a silo can see its value.

Most good farmers agree that a silo is a good thing to have on the place. Many of them, however, put off considering, and then

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NAME.....
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DAIRY PROFIT DOUBTFUL

G. A. Dawdy, Jewell County, Says Sale of Dairy Bred Stock Pays

WE have been in the dairy business for ten years and confess that for several reasons we do not think much of it. First, we do not get the prices that dairymen in other states receive. The papers tell us that in Nebraska milk sells for four cents more per pound butter fat than we receive in Kansas, and that in Wisconsin they receive eight cents per pound more than they do in Nebraska. Why is this?

from \$75 to \$200 per head. And we get a good price for our males, either as breeding stock or fat for the butchers. We do not keep "scrub" stock.

I think there would be more money in selling the whole milk at from 6 to 8 cents a quart, and if we were where we could sell the milk in this way I would feel more like staying in the business. A little over two years ago we shipped a pure-bred cow to a man in Arkansas



ON GOLDEN RULE DAIRY FARM, SHARON, KANSAS, THE MILKING MACHINE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED FOR OVER A YEAR. COWS ARE STRIPPED BY HAND WHILE MACHINE WORKS ON NEXT FOUR COWS.

(See article under Dairy Department heading.—EDITOR.)

Second, we have crop failures too often. What is a man going to do when he utterly fails to grow feed? Must he sell his herd, which has required many years to establish? He cannot afford to buy feed, as it costs \$75 per year to feed a cow, and in order to make a profit on butter fat sold at 25 cents per pound he must have a very good cow. Some advise storing feed, but this, too, requires money. Storage room is expensive, and the extra teams and machinery necessary in the storing of feed and which equipment would not be used the year around, make the cost still higher.

Some time ago we read an article in the Kansas City Weekly Star stating that a dairyman in Wisconsin made \$30,000 in ten years. But he received 45 cents per pound for butter fat, and 8 cents per gallon for skim milk—almost as much for the skim milk as we Kansas fellows receive for whole milk. A cow averaging four gallons of milk per day with a test of 5 per cent will yield a daily income near 40 cents, but not one cow in ten in Kansas will do that. Of course the skim milk is left, but that does not amount to much. In the above we are figuring butter fat at 25 cents per pound.

The only thing that makes money for the dairyman is the sale of surplus heifers. We can supply only about one-fourth the demand for our females—both grades and pure-breds—and for which we receive fancy prices, ranging

City, Kan. The last time we heard from him he was selling milk at 8 1/2 cents per quart and was realizing \$15 per month from the cow, and her feed was costing him \$6 per month.

We selected the Guernsey breed for the following reasons: They are good size—not too large or too small—their color is rich, they give a large quantity of golden-colored milk which is rich in fat and which the authorities say is the best milk in the world. Last, but not least, there is a greater demand today for Guernseys than for any other breed. The Guernseys are gentle and easy to handle and respond to kindness.

A negro farmer in Alabama has become famous, not only in his native state, but through all the southern states, for his big crops of cotton and melons and corn grown on a few acres of ground, tilled after his own style. The results he obtained have at last drawn the attention of white men so generally that they have visited his homestead, full of inquisitiveness. It turns out that he has simply saved weeds. He has raked all the vegetation that would naturally make humus on 100 acres, and used it on ten. Instead of buying commercial fertilizer, of which he knows nothing, he has utilized the fertilizer which nature gives the farmer every year. In this way he has made his cotton fields immensely fertile, and the same with his corn. It is nothing but common sense put into practice by a black man.—The Independent.

Commelina of Little Value

This New Drouth Resistant Plant Pronounced of No Economic Importance by Experiment Station

SOME very enthusiastic accounts have appeared in the daily papers regarding a new dry weather plant called commelina. KANSAS FARMER has received a number of inquiries from farmers, which were suggested by seeing these enthusiastic accounts of this said-to-be-remarkable plant in the papers. Not knowing anything personally concerning the plant and finding nothing in our library about it we took the matter up with our experiment station. Through G. E. Thompson, superintendent of substations, and who has had wide experience in Southwestern Kansas, we have learned that this plant, botanically known as "commelina erecta," is a native of Western Kansas, belonging to the group of plants known as "day flowers." Under natural conditions it does not make sufficient growth to be of any economic importance. When made into hay it gives a forage very rich in pro-

tein and stock apparently eat it readily. It requires at least three years from seeding before the plant attains sufficient size to be harvested. The plant has a low, almost vining habit of growth, spreading over the ground in such a way as to make it very difficult to harvest by ordinary means.

When we consider the large amount of forage which can be produced by the various plants of the sorghum group it would seem that the Western Kansas farmer had better stay by these plants which have so thoroughly demonstrated their value as producers of feed. The farmer who is wise will go very slowly in becoming unduly enthusiastic over every new plant which he may happen to see exploited in some newspaper article. Too often their remarkable qualities exist only in the imagination of the newspaper story writers,

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The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women. 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. **KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**

STANDARD PAPERS For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog. **KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.**

Thinks Good Cows Pay

R. C. Krueger, Coffee County, Makes Dairying Business and is Pleased

It seems to me the only salvation for the small farmer in this state is the cow and the silo. Raising grain for market is not profitable, and in addition to this it takes the life out of the land. The opportunities for dairying—which practice builds up the soil—are unlimited in this state. There is always a ready market for all dairy products, and we are just awaking to the fact that better cows are needed. I cannot recall the time when there was such a great demand for good milk cows. This demand would be still greater if the scales and the Babcock tester were used more freely.

I formerly bred beef cattle, but when

flavored milk, good size, hardy cattle—four qualifications all of which are not found in any of the other dairy breeds. On account of the rich color of the Guernsey milk it usually brings from one to three cents more per quart in every market than does other milk. We receive eight cents per quart for bottled milk and seven cents for bulk milk, and sell all that we produce, while most of our competitors sell their product at five cents per quart. We have never regretted our choice and, like most breeders of the Guernsey, we have become very enthusiastic. We market our whole milk, keep all stock registered, and sell our bull calves for breeders and grow



MEMBERS OF KANSAS DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL MEETING IN MANHATTAN, JANUARY, 1914.—PHOTOGRAPHED IN FRONT OF DAIRY HALL, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

conditions changed and pastures became scarce and the demand for milk stock increased, I decided to change to the dairy animal. This not being a community of any particular breed, I did just as lots of others do who want to go into dairying—I simply bought cows. The use of the scales and tester revealed to us that this did not pay, so we decided to try one of the dairy breeds.

After thoroughly investigating the different dairy breeds by going into the dairy districts of Illinois and Wisconsin, I chose the Guernsey because I found them good producers of very rich, fine-

our heifers to be sold as cows or breeding stock. We have found this work both pleasant and profitable.

We make our milking a part of the day's work. The average farmer makes milking a chore before and after he has done a hard day's work, and I believe this is why so many men do not like cows. In addition to this being disagreeable to the man, the proper care and attention is not given the cows to obtain the best results, for the attendant is usually too tired to take the interest necessary—even though he is the owner. I mention this because so many think there is no pleasure in caring for cows.

Strong for Dairying and Brown Swiss

Kansas has a climate unexcelled by any state in the Union, but because we have a mild climate we must not think we can keep dairy cows without shelter. We need as good barns and sheds as are needed in the North.

Another thing we need—and we are making a good start in the right direction—is good feed. In this respect the silo will be the salvation of Kansas. In the silo we can store our feed in years of plenty to carry our cows through such years as last, and through it we can also have feed in the spring so we can keep the cows off the grass until it gets a good start.

As a state, Kansas produces as much alfalfa hay as any state in the Union, and according to reports, several hundred thousand acres will be seeded this spring, which will help to make Kansas a great dairy state. In the eastern part of the state we have been unable to raise alfalfa to any great extent, but we can grow good crops of cowpeas, which, with our silage and cottonseed meal added, make good feed for milking cows.

Every farm should have a good fence around it and should be divided—by good woven wire fences—into 40-acre fields. To make dairying successful we must keep hogs, and they need the run of the farm.

The best way to dispose of the dairy products depends on how one is situated with reference to help, market, etc. I believe if one can obtain help and a good market is convenient, more money can be made selling butter than by selling cream, as it leaves more milk on the farm for calves, pigs, and chickens.

Then, we must grade up our herds. The average Kansas grade cow on most farms produces only about 3,405 pounds

of milk and 121 pounds of fat, with possibly a "scrub" calf added, which barely pays for its feed. When a pure-bred dairy calf can be bought for \$50 to \$75, there is no excuse for keeping a "scrub" bull. Get a pure-bred bull and if possible, a few pure-bred heifers—selling the low grades—and it will be but a short time until a good herd of cows will be established.

As to breed, choose the one best adapted to your community. I studied the different dairy breeds thoroughly and chose the breed I thought best adapted to Kansas—the Brown Swiss, native of Switzerland, which is an exclusively grazing country. The Brown Swiss cattle are bred to live on hay and grass. A cow of this breed will give more milk on roughness alone, such as silage, etc., than will any other. The animals of this breed have a quiet disposition and nothing excites them. "Brienzi," a Brown Swiss cow, was taken from an Illinois farm into Chicago and put in the fat stock show in 1901, and notwithstanding the change and excitement she gave ten gallons of milk daily for three days, and four pounds of butter each day.

The Brown Swiss cows are large. The animals of the herd will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each, and with ordinary care will make a pound of butter for every day in the year. It is not uncommon for a Brown Swiss calf to weigh 100 pounds at birth. They grow rapidly, making them extra good as veal, but if fed on a farm where there is plenty of roughness they will make large beef cattle and sell on the market equal to the strictly beef breeds. The Brown Swiss are strictly dual-purpose animals—just what every farmer in Kansas needs.—J. W. COOL, Cherokee County.



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SINGLE COMB REDS—RICKSECKER STRAIN, 100 EGGS, \$5.00; 14, \$1.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, KELLERSTRASS STRAIN. Eight hens headed by a magnificent cockerel. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; three settings for \$2.50 by parcel post, prepaid. L. H. Cobb, Dunavant, Kan.

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S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS, SILVER CAMPINES. Some extra good Orpington hens and pullets for sale. Splendid layers 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.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES. — MY BIRDS also made a clean sweep at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City this fall. If in need of a good brooder of birds to win at your show this winter, write me. My birds are winning everything in sight wherever they go. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

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

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WARD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS, STILL undefeated. 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.

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

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

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FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 13. Merle B. Peebler, Latham, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE RUNNERS, HARSHbarger strain, good type; 280 egg record per year; guaranteed white egg strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$5 per 100. A. B. Iams, Bushton, Ill.

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EGGS—TOULOUSE GESE, \$1.75 PER 10; Pekin ducks, \$1.25 per 11; Runner ducks, \$1 per 11; Rouen ducks, \$1 per 13; White Guineas, \$1.50 per 12; Bronze and White Turkeys, \$2 per 7. Parcel post egg boxes, 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz.; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.; 50-egg size, \$2.60 per doz. Sample by mail, 40 cents. F. A. Whitted, Monroe, Iowa.

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

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

SIXTY VARIETIES — BLUE RIBBON birds at all the big shows, such as the State Fair and Kansas State Shows. Some splendid birds for winter shows or breeding. Some in all varieties for sale. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

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.

The GRANGE

Reviving Dormant Granges. It is only of the thriving Granges that we read in our National Grange Monthly. Those that are weak and faltering do not report. To such as these this account of how one Grange passed through such a stage and survived and its benefit to the community, may be some encouragement to them to revive and give the order one more trial. It is with this hope that the history of this Grange in the woods of Northern Wisconsin is written.

Our Grange at Tomahawk was organized a little over a year ago. Our place of meeting was in the city of Tomahawk, four miles from the home of the nearest member and twelve from the farthest. The members were not particular about being on time and we postponed the calling to order until every one whom we knew to be in town had arrived at the hall—often an hour or more after the appointed time. Then the meeting dragged and nothing of any importance was said or done. By the third month there was never a sufficient number to call to order. Time after time a half-dozen members met and adjourned, though many others may have been in town at the time. There were two months and a half during which that was all our lodge amounted to.

Early in November notice was sent to the members that we were to meet without fail on a given Saturday afternoon, have lunch and decide whether as a lodge we would revive or die. Most of us came, and though many were still somewhat indifferent, we decided to continue it a little longer—to give it one more trial. To reduce expenses on a cause which the majority thought was not worth the expense (I must admit that that was the general feeling), we voted to meet at the members' homes during the winter. As we are in a sparsely settled part of the state, this necessarily made long rides for some of us. We arranged to go in two loads each time, one rig starting from each end of the road (we all lived on one road) and gathering up the rest of the members as they went. Though the long rides in the bottom of the sleigh box on some of our bitterly cold northern winter nights were not always the most comfortable, yet they helped make us acquainted with one another. And the meetings, though not always well attended and at first not held in due form, further advanced the friendship. By the time the Grange had been entertained by each household the schools were closed, and then we voted to meet during vacation in the most central school house. The meetings in the school house are much more wide-awake than before. The farmers are beginning to co-operate in buying, having sent for lime rock fertilizer, paris green and prison-made binder twine. There is no thought now of disbanding. The lodge has increased during the winter and we can see other prospective members, for the people of the neighborhood are becoming interested in us.

And now what good has our Grange, small, without equipment, and not as yet well versed in the ritual forms and ceremonies, done for us? A year ago we were a scattered community, hardly acquainted with one another though we have been neighbors for from seven to

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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.

SPLENDID STOCK FARM.

440 Acres, 4 miles good town, Frisco R. R., Butler County, Kansas; 60 acres alfalfa, 140 acres best alfalfa bottom, balance bluestem pasture; abundant water, timber, highly improved, two sets. Price, \$27,000. You can't beat it. V. A. OSBURN, El Dorado, Kansas.

RANCH 1,400 a., Osborne Co.; 200 a. alfalfa. Want smaller farm east or west. \$14,000 bank stock, \$3,200 residence. Want drugs or eastern land. 160 a., imp., Colo., \$2,500, clear. Want imp. So. Mo. 80 a., 4 sections imp. Western Kan., \$12.50 a., clear. Want east Kansas land. I. E. ELDER, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

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

A BARGAIN IN TRADE

\$17,500.00 Stock of General Merchandise to exchange for Western Kansas land worth the money. Ten-room Modern House and beautiful lawn in Boise, Idaho, to trade for western land. Price, \$11,000; mortgage \$4,000. Section of Land in Hodgeman County, Kansas, with some improvements on. Price, \$8,500, clear. Will trade for horses or cattle. H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY, Commerce Bldg., Phone 2, Dodge City, Kan.

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.

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

NEW YORK LANDS.

150 Acres, \$4,000. Horses, Cows and Equipment.

Highly productive New York State farm, splendidly located, fully equipped; good income assured; house, 3 barns, other buildings; 2 horses, 8 cows, all wagons, machinery, tools, crops, etc., included if taken now. Only \$4,000, part cash. Location and full details of this and a farm of 50 acres fully equipped for \$2,500, part cash, page 5, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargain." Write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 77, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

twenty years. While we did little actual quarreling, there was a very definite spirit of distrust and aloofness. Among the members this is all gone, and in its place there is a stronger feeling of brotherliness and unity and a warm loyalty to each other. We have all found out what nice neighbors we really have and are delighted with the discovery. It is a spirit which will strengthen and increase the Grange and develop co-operation—in their turn increasing fraternal feeling. One of the results of this new unity is our acceptance of a Tomahawk pastor's offer to preach in the school house one Sunday afternoon in a month. We have no church nearer than the town, and but few attend. The community has several times before tried to have religious services, but each attempt has been a failure. We were strangers, and never associating on week days, could not work together in a common cause on Sunday. There is every evidence that this attempt will succeed, for we meet in such good fellowship.—BERTHA MORSE, in National Grange Monthly.

Classified Advertising

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

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

HELP WANTED.

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.

WANTED—FARM SPECIALTY SALESMEN. Our men last season cleared from \$50 to \$100 weekly. Bain Bros. Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1/4 SEC. WESTERN land for good gas tractor, 4-cyl. gas or White Steamer. Have income property to trade for 1/2 sec. or more of S. W. Kansas land. A. G. Woelk, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS FOR INTERURBANS; \$75 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary; qualify now. Application and details free. 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 hail insurance. A little work will give you your insurance free. Write us for particulars. "The Old Reliable," Kansas Mutual Hall, Sterling, Kan.

MEN 20 TO 40 PREPARE FOR LOCOMOTIVE firemen and brakemen, \$80 to \$140. Electric motormen and conductors, \$60 to \$100. Experience unnecessary. Small tuition. 801 Railway Ins. Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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 S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations, 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.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

FOR SALE—160 ACRES LEVEL SHAL- low water land, near Garden City, Kan. \$2,500 if sold within 30 days. Robert Hemphill, Olathe, Kan.

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

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

IDEAL FARM AND STOCK RANCH. 480 acres, fairly well improved, black sandy loam, 80 acres under cultivation, 300 acres hay land, 100 acres good pasture; near school and church. \$27.50 per acre. \$5,000 down, bal. 5 years at 6%. George Brewer, Ewing, Neb.

FOR SALE—ALLUVIAL CUT-OVER land, 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts, in Louisiana. No richer land. Soil 130 feet deep, produces two and three crops per year, all agricultural and garden products; drainage; near railroad. \$15 per acre, six equal yearly payments. Paul Jones, Fardoche, La.

BARGAIN; \$14,000 WITH CROP. MUST sell. 160 a. bottom land, 65 a. wheat and rye, alfalfa meadow, alfalfa pasture, plow land, two pastures. Best of improvements, including 6-room house, two barns, silo, granary, hog house with feeding machine, chicken houses. Write for full description. Jacob Mueller, Burrton, Kan.

\$8,500 FOR 320 ACRES WITH FINE water power, fall of 25 feet on noted stream of Rock Creek, with 50 acres of alfalfa land that can be watered from falls; balance part pasture and farm land. Water power is well worth price asked for all. Some fine made-land on creek. For further description write Box 132, Winona, Wash.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—IN WALLACE COUNTY, Kansas—the future stock county in the state—50,000 acres choice alfalfa and grazing land. For prices and reliable information write to Box 244, Peter Robidoux, Wallace, Kan.

77 ACRES, SMITH COUNTY, 2 1/2 MILES Lebanon; 70 cultivated; 18 alfalfa, 6 pasture, 15 bottom; abundant water; fair improvements; large new silo. \$5,000. Can carry \$4,000, 6%, four years. Durrett & Shook, Lebanon, Kan.

FARMS IN THE SUNNY SOUTH ON easy terms from owner at low prices, where your land is earning money every month. Good grazing, fruit and general farming land convenient to railroads in the rain belt of East Texas where crop failures are unknown. Let us tell you how to get the most for your money. Owners, Box 16, Houston, Texas.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, WANTS SETTLERS. Special inducements offered by State Government which owns lands, water, railroads and free schools. Excellent climate, resembles California; no extreme heat or cold. Small deposit and 3 1/2 years for purchase of lands, adapted to every kind of culture. Citrus fruits, apples and pears; wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying, hog raising, etc. Ample markets. Exceptional opportunities in irrigated districts. Reduced passages for approved settlers. Free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Box 34, 687 Market St., San Francisco.

HORSES AND MULES

SHEPHERD PONIES—WRITE CHARLES Clemmons, Coffeyville, 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—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 OR TRADE FOR CATTLE— Registered Percheron stallion, black gray, 22 months, 1,740 lbs. Extra good one. Fancy red headed Shetland stallion, 400 lbs, age two. Oakdale Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

FOR SALE—A BLACK JACK, LARGE body and bone, good ear, a good and sure breeder, 5 years old, guaranteed right. Colts to show. Price, \$800. R. B. Kerr, Ness Co., Kansas.

HAMBLETONIAN STALLION FOR SALE or trade, 9 years old, bay, 16 hands high, good bone, colts to show, sound, weighs 1,400. 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.

SILOS.

BONITA FARM SILO, SIXTY TONS, \$97.50, at your lumber dealers. Tested four years. Cannot fall down. Fully guaranteed. If your dealer is not our agent, write now for our price to you. Bonita Farm, Raymond, Mo.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE refunded. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOGS.

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

PURE-BRED, BIG BONED POLAND Chinas. Both sexes. Prices right. C. E. Bauer, Herington, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

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 16, 1914.

TAKEN UP BY OLIVER SCAMMEY, IN Concord township, Ford County, Kansas, on January 24, 1914, one brown horse 4 or 5 years old, branded T on left shoulder, star in forehead, valued at \$40.—H. N. Kinkead, County Clerk.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—PLACE AS HOUSEKEEPER on farm by middle-aged lady. Address Housekeeper, Box 324, Clay Center, Kan.

MARRIED MAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT. Experienced farmer and stockman with one year's experience in veterinary college. G. Gulick, Kansas City Veterinary College, Kansas City, Mo.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

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

GOOD FETERITA SEED, \$2 BU. H. A. Ritter, Kiowa, Kan.

FETERITA 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.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN ALFALFA seed, \$4.50 per bushel. A. L. Brooke, Phone 351, Grantville, Kan.

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, \$1.60 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.

SEED CORN—OUR USUAL GOOD QUAL- ity. All varieties. Also all field seeds. D. O. Coe, Seedsman, Topeka, Kan.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS, TWO BU. \$1. Howard Pendleton, Tamworth swine breeder. Yukon, Okla.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT, and White Pearl. Write for samples and prices. Edgewater Farm, Waterloo, Neb.

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.

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

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.

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

SEED CORN—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 Barneson. Leo Bohner, Barneson, Neb.

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

SEED CORN—HOME-GROWN 1912 CROP. Well selected in ears, white, and yellow. Price, \$1.50 per bushel at home; \$1.60 delivered to Bremen. John Rengstorff, Bremen, Kan.

SEED CORN—WHITE PEARL, ALSO Reid's Yellow Dent, crossed with Golden Beauty 1912 crop of my own raising, carefully selected and graded. Price, \$2.50 per bu. In lots of 10 bu. or more, \$2 per bu. Sacks free. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kan.

FANCY RECLEANED AND GRADED seeds. Iowa Gold Mine corn, per bu., \$2; Iowa Silver Mine corn, per bu., \$2; Feterita, per lb., 6c. Freight paid to your station and sacks free on orders of \$5 or more. Hinton Hardware Company, Hinton, Okla.

ALFALFA, BY HARSH, THE BUSY farmers' 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.

POTATOES—BEAUTY, CARMAN, COB- bler, Enormous Hebron, Mammoth Ohio, Prosperity, Rose, Swift, Sure Triumph, Wonder, others. Charles Ford, Fishers, New York.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED COMMERCIAL White seed corn, shelled, graded and sacked. Grown 1913, made 50 bushels per acre. \$3 per bushel. Also recleaned feterita seed, \$3 per bushel. Reference, County Farm Adviser, Iola. H. Hobart, Iola, 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.

SEED CORN.—WE HAVE A FEW HUN- dred bushels of extra good seed corn, shelled, nubbed, butted and sacked, \$2.85 per bushel, f. o. b. here. Mostly Hildreth's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. This was no doubt the best field of corn grown in Kansas in 1913. It produced 50 bushels to the acre, and was grown on W. E. Brooks' homestead a few miles north of here. It was the best corn exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan. Order now, and if over-sold, we will return your check. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

TESTED SEED CORN FROM SOUTHERN Kansas, 1912 crop, free from weevil, shelled and thoroughly graded. Bloody Butcher, 110 days, \$6.168; Speckled Beauty or Strawberry, 110 days, \$1.68; White Pearl, 100 days, \$2; Cone's Yellow Dent, 100 days, \$2.50; second grade Cone's Yellow Dent, \$2 per bu. White or red seed kafir, 2 1/2 c; red top cane seed, 3 1/2 c; orange cane seed, 3c; feterita, 5c. Fancy alfalfa seed, 11c per lb., our track. Heavy jute bags, 15c; seaming bags, 25c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

EARLY OHIOS (RED RIVERS), \$1.10 bushel. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

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.

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, \$1.10 PER bushel, in 2 1/2-bushel bags. Henry Snowbarger, Goodland, 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.

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—BLACK-HULLED WHITE kafir corn, recleaned and tested; \$2.00 per bushel, for sale by grower. Sacks, 25c extra. H. W. Hays, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kan.

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.

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. & Wells, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFIR SEED, the early-maturing cure-crop kind, direct from its original home. This was tried with such great success here last year that I am importing direct from South Africa. This matures in 75 days, while the home-grown is so late that it does not mature even in the best season. \$5.00 per bushel. Will reserve with a deposit of \$1 per bushel. Write for quantity discount quick before it is all taken. Asher Adams, Osage City, 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.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE REGIS- tered Jersey bull. R. L. Weiss, Waverly, 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.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED JER- sey bulls, 3 years old, good breeding. Wm. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE calves, both sexes. James Griffith, Spencer, Wis.

HEREFORD CLIFF, ONE GOOD HERE- ford bull for sale, my herd bull, four years old and a good bull, Beau Fowler. Leon Lalouette, Florence, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3-YEAR- old herd bull, Golden Yekra. Three young bulls ready for service, all good breeding. J. H. Duston, Cedar, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE—ONE 4-MO.-OLD REGIS- tered Ayrshire bull, \$48, crated. One 2-mo.-old registered Ayrshire bull, \$35, crated. R. Wutzke, Gurnee, Ill.

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.

FOR SALE—TEN REGISTERED ABER- deen Angus bulls, sired by Black Knight of Highland 12th 150959. They are low-down, heavy boned, growthy fellows ready for service. Also ten high grade Angus bulls. Bartlett & Coolbaugh, Stockton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—IN THE NEXT 60 DAYS I will sell 400 high grade, De Kol bred cows and heifers, as follows: 100 bred 2-year-olds, bulk springing bag to freshen soon; 50 developed, heavy milking cows. A few registered and some 15-16 bulls ready for service. H. L. Dunning, Genoa Junction, Wis.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH SHORTHORN herd bull, Victor Knight 333557. A large thick four-year-old. Good, sure breeder, good disposition. Sire, Bampton Knight, sire of grand champion female 1910 Royal; dam, 4th Elderlawn Victoria, first prize winner World's Fair 1904. Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kansas.

DOGS.

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

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

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 26th St., New York City.

SEND 25c FOR RECIPE TO KEEP GO-pheers and cutworms from taking corn. F. J. Miller, Howells, Neb.

SEND FOR CATALOG OF OUR NEW "Tango" concrete mixer for farmers and contractors. W. C. Kiernan & Co., White-water, Wis.

DON'T PAY OVER 50 CENTS FOR automatic waterers. Make the Neverfall at home for less. Guaranteed to work. Circular free. C. Niebur, Lindsay, Neb.

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

ATTENTION, FARMERS.—NU LIFE Paint for fence posts doubles life of posts, costs 3c a post to apply. Send 50c for formula how to make and apply it. Address J. J. Peterson, Box 7, Marshalltown, Iowa.

NEW EDISON WAX RECORDS, \$1.75 per dozen, delivered by parcel post, free. Write for list; satisfaction guaranteed; phonographs sold on payments; freight prepaid. Olney Music Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

WANTED—TO BUY.

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

WANTED—20,000 BABY CHICKS, MARCH and April delivery. State what you have. Write today. Shelton & Co., Baby Chick Market, Denver, Colo.

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

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

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.

50—SUMMER DUROCS—50 Both sexes, rich breeding and well grown out. \$20 for choice. Pair for \$35. Trio, \$45. Here is the opportunity for the beginner. Write for description. M. M. HENDRICKS, Falls City, Nebraska.

Summer and Fall Boars

Durocs, best breeding. Bred sow sale March 18. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Jewell Co., Kan.

Otey's Sensational Grand Champion Bred Sow and Gilt Sale of FIFTY DUROCS. Winfield, Kansas, March 11. One of the very greatest offerings East or West. Send for catalog. W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

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 B. & C.'s Masterpiece, a choice boar by B. & C.'s Col. and out of Tatarrax and Ohio Chief dams. These are very choice individuals. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

QUIVERA HERD DUROC JERSEYS. Spring pigs going fast. Not many more to come. Everything immunized before shipping. Think what you save on express. Some choice sows and gilts bred or open. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

DREAMLAND COL. HEADS OUR HERD. For Sale—Clear Creek Col., a splendid individual and sire; reasonable figure; fully guaranteed. J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

SHUCK'S RICHLY BRED DUROCS. Fifty Fall Pigs, both sexes, sired by Model Chief and other noted sires. Thrifty and richly bred. Low prices for quick sale. DANA D. SHUCK, Burr Oak, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS. Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from cholera. Inspection invited. F. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15. Bred Gilts, \$25. E. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. Some choice August boars by this great sire of prize winners. They are strictly high class and priced right. Also booking orders for February pigs by Illustration and out of Frost's Buster dams. Get in early and get a prize winner. DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Missouri.

O. I. C. PIGS, PAIRS OR TRIOS. H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is called to the advertisement of Sanders & Maggard of Hiawatha, Kan. They are offering a carload of Kentucky jacks just shipped from Flemingsburg, Ky. These jacks have been carefully selected and will be sold at private treaty. Parties wanting good jacks that can be bought worth the money should investigate this offering. This firm is reliable and any guarantee they give is good. They will be pleased to have prospective buyers inspect their offering.

Holstein breeders and farmers wanting Holstein bulls strictly A. B. C. breeding, should look up the ad of F. J. Searle, owner of the famous Sunflower Holstein herd at Oskaloosa, Kan. Just at present Mr. Searle is a little overstocked with bulls and is making prices that will move them. Every bull in his offering is fit to head a first class herd. They are the best bred lot of youngsters ever offered by Mr. Searle. They range in age from two months to one year old. Look up his ad and note the prices he is making for this strictly high class offering.

G. C. Roan Makes Sale Record. G. C. Roan of Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm, La Plata, Mo., held his annual jack and jennet sale on March 9. The sale was well attended. Buyers from a number of states were present and the sale was snappy. It was the best public sale of jacks of the season. Sixteen jacks sold for \$13,255, an average of \$830.31 per head. The 26 jennets averaged \$245.57 per head. The 42 head of jacks and jennets sold for a total of \$19,670, an average of \$468.37 for the entire lot. The top of the sale went to W. H. Williams of Greenup, Ill., for \$1,355. The top price for a jennet was \$610.

G. C. Norman's Duroc Sale Averages \$58.10. On Thursday, March 12, G. C. Norman, at Winfield, Kan., pulled off a very successful sale of his famous Royal Scion Durocs. The offering was the best ever offered by Mr. Norman in a public sale and the prices received were very satisfactory. The top of the sale was \$140, paid for No. 3, a splendid tried sow, going to C. L. Ticer of Oklahoma City, Okla. The entire 35 head cataloged made an average of \$58.10. A number of breeders from Kansas and Oklahoma attended the sale and bought the larger part of the offering. The Colonel Scion sows bred to Graduate Colonel were in demand and sold at good average prices. We omit report in full.

W. W. Otey & Son's Duroc Sale Good. On Wednesday, March 11, W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan., pulled off their Duroc sale as advertised, and the Duroc wonder and grand champion, Good Enough Again King, was the center of attraction, and sows bred to him were in great demand and brought good prices. The top of the sale was No. 1, going to Williams Bros., Oklahoma City, Okla., for \$137.50. The entire offering was presented in splendid condition and sold for an average of \$61 for the 38 head cataloged. A number of breeders from Kansas and Oklahoma were present and a number of mail bids were in evidence, most of the offering going to breeders who wanted some heavy blood. While the sale was not a record breaker and no sensational prices were obtained, the prices received were very satisfactory to Otey & Son and there is much credit due them for presenting and selling such a valuable lot of Duroc hogs to go to good herds as seed for foundation stock. We believe every sow sold will make money for the purchaser and prove a great advertisement for Otey & Son. While this was one of the good sales of the season and should be of interest to every breeder of Durocs, we omit the sale report in full, giving the top and average only.

Olivier & Son Sale Good. On Tuesday, March 10, Olivier & Son sold 55 head of Poland China sows and gilts at an average of \$41.30. The top price of \$102.50 was paid for No. 1, going to J. J. Martz, Danville, Kan. This was Valley Bell by Blue Valley Expansion and bred to the great young boar, Logan Price. A number of breeders attended the sale from Kansas and Oklahoma and a number of mail bids were in evidence. The competition seemed mostly for sows bred to the champion, Smuggler, and the two sows that sold with litters by Smuggler brought good prices. The two young hogs, Logan Surprise and Chief Price, are two very promising young boars and we predict that they will be heard from later in the show ring. A number of sows were sold bred to these two young hogs. No unsatisfactory prices were obtained or any records broken, but the prices received were very satisfactory to Olivier & Son and they are satisfied to know they have one of the greatest breeding and show boars at the head of their herd known to the Poland China breed. We omit report in full.

Special Offer on Imported Draft Stallions. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Lincoln, Neb., are making a special offer for thirty days on imported Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions, ranging from two to four years old, of extra heavy weights, and the best of quality and bone. To satisfy themselves of the weights, this company led a dozen horses from the stalls over the scales recently and all but one passed the 2,000-pound mark, and the extra one weighed 1,980 pounds. The number included several two-year-olds and all three breeds were represented. Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co. have made it a practice for many years to handle the best class of horses. They make no effort to beat the world in number but they do try to provide a drafter that will work a vast improvement wherever used. The result is that many of their present-day customers have been their patrons continuously for more than twenty years past. This fact alone is an endorsement of this company's methods and a testimonial to the merit of their horses.

Real Herd Bulls. This week we start advertising for K. G. Giststad, Shorthorn breeder of Lancaster, Kan. Mr. Giststad, it will be remembered, attracted much attention to himself as well as to his good herd last fall when he showed and won in strong competition at American Royal, four firsts on a carload of fat yearling Shorthorn steers of his own breeding. These winnings included grand championship over all breeds. The exhibit was composed of yearlings that weighed on an average 1,160 pounds, and sold on the market for \$12.85 per hundred. That Mr. Giststad has one of the best herds in the state there is no doubt, and he is offering at this time eleven of his choice young bulls as can be found. These bulls were sired by the herd bull, Goods the same bull that sired the grand champion steers, and they are out of the same cows—cows that descended from cows bought at long prices from the Duncan and Bellows herds. These young bulls are low-down blocky fellows and all splendid individuals. There is one extra choice roan and the others are all nice reds. There are also offered a few by the same bull and out of pure-bred but unrecorded sows. If you need a bull don't overlook this opportunity.

HORSES AND MULES

IMPORTED and HOME-BRED Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares. Two-year-olds weighing from 1,850 to 2,260; older horses, 1,950 to 2,260. We have good herd headers at reasonable prices. Sold with certificates of soundness under Nebraska law. Guarantee and terms right. Come and see us. Seward is 26 miles west of Lincoln and 87 miles east of Grand Island. 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.

17 Registered Jacks For Sale

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

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

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good jennets for sale. Come and see me. PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

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

20 PERCHERONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Imported black Percheron stallions, 5 to 7 years old, strong bred in the Brilliant strain, weights from 1,700 to 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 4 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.

Jeff Constant & Son of Allendale, Mo., owners of one of the extra good herds of Duroc hogs, have the best sow herd this year they have ever owned. They expect to be at the leading fairs this fall with a show herd that will interest Duroc breeders and also to be in line for the fall trade with the best lot of Duroc breeding stock they have ever offered.

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.

Kentucky Jack and Percheron Farms. Big bone Kentucky mammoth jacks; Percheron stallions, mares, saddlers. Special prices in half car or carload lots. Write for catalogs. Cook & Brown, Lexington, Ky.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. E. 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, BOBENDALE, MO.

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 experience. Clay Center, Kansas. 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. Salina, Kansas.

Col. N. E. Leonard Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Use up-to-date methods. Pawnee City, Nebraska.

COL. FLOYD CONDRA Stockdale, Kansas. Guarantees his work.

Col. Frank Regan Live Stock and General Auctioneer. 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. WITTORFF, Medora, - - - - Kansas.

Registered Hampshire Hogs

For sale, both sexes. Choice belting and type. Priced reasonable. E. S. TALIFERRO, Route 3, Russell, Kan. Shipping point, Waldo, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The successful dairyman has judgment, business ability and courage. Cutting down expenses is not enough. He must know how to invest. Apply business methods to your farm. keep a record of the net profit from each cow and you'll soon convince yourself of the economy of putting your money into efficient milkers. You'll find one good Holstein will do the work of two, perhaps three, ordinary cows. You save greatly on feed, and divide the expense of housing and labor by two or three. 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

SUNFLOWER HERD. Bulls! bulls! bulls! You never saw so many bulls; ages two months to one year. Every one bred for a herd header; every one a good one. \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150 and a few worth more. Just write and state how much you have to spare and I will describe one that will fit your pocket book. I would like to sell every one of these bulls in the next 30 days, and if low prices for high quality means anything, I will do it, too. Address, F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, 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.

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. AENOLD & 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.

SIXTY HEAD of registered and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, also a few registered bull calves. C. W. HYGGINBOTHAM & SON, Rossville, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES For sale. Also a few females. 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 Choice, 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 The Utility Cow which makes every pound of feed into dairy products. Write for facts. GUERNSEY CLUB, Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

Attention is called to the change in the card of C. W. Higginbotham & Son of Rossville, Kan. They are offering sixty head of registered and high grade Holstein cows and heifers, and also some bull calves. They have a good offering and anyone wanting dairy stock should look them up.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Eleven Registered Short Horn Bulls

FOR SALE—Sired by "Goods," a son of Good Choice and out of richly-bred cows bought from the best herds. These bulls are first-class and same breeding as grand champion car of fat steers at American Royal last fall that sold for \$12.85, weighing as yearlings 1,160 pounds.

K. G. GIGSTAD Lancaster Kansas.

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

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 2325681 and Col. Hampton 353998, from our best cows. Beefy, rugged, strong-boned and well-grown; best of breeding. Some of them fit to head good herds. A few high-class heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, will be priced right. Price on bulls, \$100 each. 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.

Dual Shorthorns, Hornless, 5415 1/2 pounds butter sold 1911. No calf tasted skim milk. Infant male calves. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE



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 bone, good doer. Also some heifers bred to a mighty thick-fleshed bull. Come and see. Price, either, \$100. JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kansas.

SCOTCH BRED YEARLING BULLS Reds and roans. Low down beefy type, by Victor Archer (2,500 pounds). Breeding and photo furnished. M. V. STANLEY, Anthony, Kan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Several good coming yearling bulls and a number of heifers of various ages, from the Crestmead herd, which numbers 100 head, all Scotch of popular families. W. A. BETTERIDGE, Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY HERD FOR SALE QUICK

Four choice registered cows, giving milk and bred, 6 choice registered heifers, 3 of them bred, 2 young bulls nearly old enough for service, 3 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 granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboe Knight. R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. Choice young bulls by Golden Fern's Lorne out of 45-pound dams. Also eight choice cows and heifers in milk and springers. All registered. D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kansas.

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. P. CLARKE, Russell, Kansas.

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

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD Headed by Cicero's Rochette Noble, mated with cows of equal merit and breeding. Young bulls for sale. JOHNSON & WYLLIE, Clay Center, Kan.

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.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

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

RESEB & 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.

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 Shadland 363260, out of Anxiety and Lord Wilton bred dams. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

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.)

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 to ship. 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. Immunized 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.

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. B. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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. E. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

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

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

Anyone on the market for strictly high class imported or home-bred Percheron or Belgian stallions and mares, should not overlook the great offering of Joseph Rousselle & Son of Seward, Neb. They are selling horses well worth the money. Write them for their guarantee and terms.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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POLAND CHINAS.

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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.



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants. Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write. **W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.**



Lamer's Percheron Stallions and Mares BUY NOW while there is the most of Variety to select from. **C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS**

125 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES.

More actual ton stallions to be seen in Wiley's barns at Emporia than any other place in the West. If you need a stallion, come and see for yourself. I am going to make special prices for the month of January in order to make room for new consignment to arrive February 7. These stallions and mares are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyer. I will save you from \$100 to \$200 on your horse. Write for prices and descriptions, or come and see me. Will meet all trains. Telephone 837. Barns close to A. T. & S. F. depot.



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We have just shipped a carload of fine Kentucky Jacks from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, to Hiawatha, Kansas. These Jacks are for sale at private treaty and are priced right. Anyone wanting good Jacks please call and see them and get our prices. **SANDERS & MAGGARD** Hiawatha, Kansas



FOALED and GROWN on the farm, offered at farmer's prices, eight coming 2-year studs, nine coming 3-year studs, eight 3 years old and over studs, registered Percheron Society of America. Of the big type with substance and from French ancestry on both sides. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joseph. **FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.**



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No Money Down

Here is the Greatest Sale ever advertised—the opportunity you have long sought for—a chance to buy staple lumber and building material—Roofing, Wire, Fencing, Furniture and Household Goods of every kind and description, in fact, Merchandise of every nature, at unheard of low prices.

We are determined that the Spring of 1914, will be the most successful in the history of this Great Company, and the Wise man will take early advantage of the great bargains shown in this advertisement.

You can order a complete carload of building material from us, including everything you need to construct and equip and we will ship it to you, without one cent cash in advance.

All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid price that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

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We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 1/2 in. Chicago; at 85c per square, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1 1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per sq. ft. o. b. cars Chicago.

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We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1 1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per sq. ft. o. b. cars Chicago.

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62c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-price "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; this price is 7 c. b. Chicago; at 85c per square, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River, provided your order is for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is set up in rolls of 108 square feet and contains 3 1/2 pieces to the roll. We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 50 per cent below regular quotations. Write today for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

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Everything arrived in good condition. I saved on the building; also heating plant and bathroom outfit about \$1,000.00 as this kind of lumber would be very dear here.
Signed LEWIS YOUNG, Pennsylvania.

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I am perfectly satisfied. Don't be backward in referring to me, for you have done more than you agreed to. I saved \$700.00 and also got better material, and a better house.
(Signed) JOHN J. DUNN, Ohio.

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The furnace I got from you is perfect in every way. I would not be without it one winter for double its price. If farmers only knew how easy it is to install it, they would not be without it.
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Some 10 or 12 years ago, I bought quite a bill of Black Corrugated Roofing from you, and only painted it twice since I laid it, and it is in just as good condition today, as the day it was laid. Please send me your catalog, as I expect to put up a barn next Spring and am looking for something for a roof as good as that bought from you last time.
(Signed) W. W. STODDARD Ohio.

WIN Order Here
Am pleased to say the roofing all here and in splendid shape. Allow me to congratulate you on prompt delivery. You will receive more orders from me.
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I have used your Premier Paint in this salt atmosphere for the past four years and find it better for this climate than any paint I can buy, no matter what the price. (Signed) W. A. WEIDE, Florida.

\$13 BUYS COMPLETE BATHTUB

This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings. Includes double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated connected waste and overflow and nickel-plated supply pipe. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any one. Lot 601-101.

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We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 5 room house, with necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for \$48.00.

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Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot \$2 1/4 inch at 4c per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send your specifications.

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5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds to get the regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-CD 33, price per keg, \$1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, \$1.85. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalogue. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

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Suitable for fences stay wires or any ordinary purpose. This wire is irregular in length, ranges from 50 to 250 ft. and 100 lbs. in lots of 100 lbs. Write for special quotations in other quantities.

15c per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio flooded factory, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 28 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-OD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs., \$1.75.

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Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 3,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 60c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

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