

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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Say, kiddies,—did you ever take a pumpkin 'bout this size,
And cut a mouth across its side, and also two big eyes,
And then you light it up inside, and honest it's a fright,
The scariest thing you ever saw around about at night





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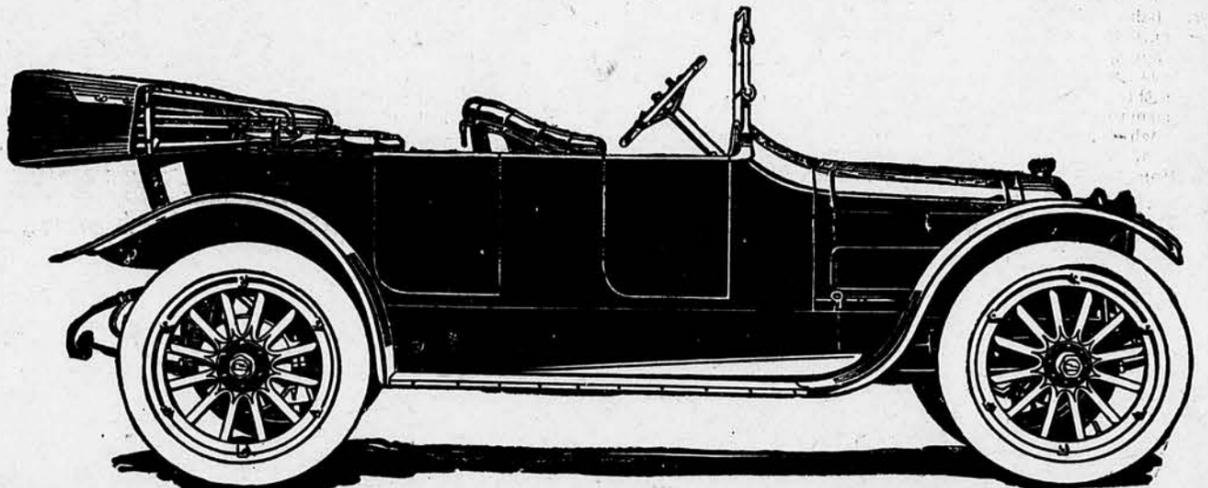
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KANSAS FARMER

The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

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FETERITA ADAPTABILITY.

Farmers in every section of Kansas have this season given feterita a trial. Figures recently published by Secretary Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture reveal 135,800 acres distributed throughout 104 counties, Doniphan and Pawnee having reported none. Butler County leads with 5,591 acres. Seventy per cent of the total acreage is in the southern half of the state.

It is well that this new sorghum was this year so generally planted as to give the farmers of each county an opportunity to observe its behavior. KANSAS FARMER recommended last spring that feterita be given a trial in a small way on every farm on which the need of dry weather-resisting and dry weather-evading forage and grain crops was felt. The interest of KANSAS FARMER in sorghum crops is well known. The editor has made it his business to carefully observe the showing of feterita in Kansas and in Oklahoma since its introduction into these states. During the present season we have traveled many miles in all sections of Kansas, have observed the growing fields and talked with growers.

It appears to us that the range of the usefulness of feterita in Kansas has been quite accurately established this season, although we feel that in every section of the state this sorghum should be given further trial. We believe that a five-year period, at least, will be necessary in which to determine its usefulness and the areas to which it is adapted. It is a fact that in localities in which a year ago it was believed that feterita was just the grain crop needed, the plant has this season lost its favor. This situation prevails most commonly in the eastern half of the state. There is much evidence that feterita does not enjoy or appear to the best advantage in those sections of Kansas having the most abundant rainfall. It is in several respects that the plant does not appeal to the grower generally in the area of thirty inches or more of precipitation.

On the other hand our observations lead to the belief that in the western section of Kansas, having twenty inches or less of rainfall, feterita is meeting the expectations of those who observed its performance in the very dry year of 1913. This is well shown by the article written by W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent in West Central Kansas, and appearing on another page in this issue. In the West under the rainfall there prevailing, the stalks do not grow so tall as farther east. The height of the stalks also is more uniform, as shown by the picture, the ripening of the grain also seems more uniform, and in the drier sections the plant branches and suckers less than under more abundant rainfall. The conditions of growth in the West are such as overcome the harvesting objection prevailing farther east. The West, too, is in need of an earlier maturing plant than the common strains of kafir and milo and it would seem from the present showing that feterita would become the principal spring-planted grain and forage crop for that section.

The editor is inclined to adhere to the belief expressed in his book, "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," published last spring, and which is as follows: "I believe that as the principal grain feed crop the usefulness of feterita will not be permanent east of the 100th meridian, and which is a line five or six miles east of the line between Decatur and Norton counties across the state. West of that meridian and extending to the Rocky Mountains, in all probability it will become an important—if not the principal—sorghum grain crop. I am inclined to think that the area between the 98th and 100th meridians will be the eastern limit of feterita as a spring-planted crop. As a secondary or catch crop it will prove valuable on farms east of this limit and the Eastern Kansas and Eastern Oklahoma farmer who can follow early harvested crops with feterita will find it an important addition to his present short list of supplemental grain feed crops. It will prove valuable, too, when planted following loss of corn or kafir from bugs or other cause. Its early maturity will also make it useful

as an early grain feed for hogs and horses."

THE BIG INSTITUTE.

The annual State Farmers' Institute has developed into a remarkably influential institution. This because of the large attendance of farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters for a week each year and every one of whom is determined to take some idea to the farm which will increase the profit and make life more worth while. It is not too early to begin thinking about attending the institute December 28 to January 1. This is during the Christmas school vacation and gives the boys and girls opportunity to attend without breaking in on school work.

The institute this year will have many special features, although the classroom work will be the big feature as heretofore. The afternoon programs will be conducted under the auspices of the various associations of the state. Tuesday afternoon the hog breeders will meet. Wednesday the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Thursday, the Kansas Poultry Federation; and Friday, the Dairy Producers' Association. The horse breeders, horticulturists and sheep breeders will also meet during the week.

Advanced courses of lectures will be offered throughout the week for county agricultural agents, alumni of the college, progressive farmers and other farmers who have in the years past attended the state institute. These lectures will give the results of the most up-to-date work in animal husbandry, dairying, crops and soils and horticulture. The regular judging courses will run throughout the week as formerly. Instruction will be given in steam and gas traction engines and in electricity. Home economics will be emphasized and there will be special evenings for women's programs.

The evenings throughout the week will be devoted to general programs and lectures by prominent men and women. Monday evening will be boys' and girls' evening; Tuesday evening a general reception; and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings devoted to general meetings as heretofore.

TO BOOST POULTRY.

The old hen has "saved the day" a good many times in Kansas, and yet a lot of people talk of the horse, cow and pig as though there were no other farm live stock. Few people realize that the total value of poultry and eggs sold in Kansas annually amounts in excess of twenty-four million dollars. This money is received in comparatively small amounts at frequent intervals on practically every farm and is important because it obviates the incurrence of debt. The fact is that the income from poultry on many farms goes a long way in paying for all the necessities of the house bought through the grocery and dry goods stores. In spite of the help which the hen gives in keeping things going, there are very few farms on which she is given any real, serious attention—such attention as is needed to increase her product and to add to its value.

Kansas has a strong poultry department at the Kansas Agricultural College with Professor Lippincott and his two assistants in charge. These men have not been able to accomplish throughout the state in extension work as much as the poultry interest deserves or demands. So, the Board of Administration has added a poultryman to the extension service. This is R. M. Sherwood, who begins his work November 1 and who has been dated for farmers' institute work beginning November 9. Sherwood is distinctly a western man and holds the right attitude toward the poultry work for this state. He is a believer in promoting poultry growing as one of the more important enterprises on the general farm rather than as a farm enterprise to be handled alone—as poultry farming, for instance. He will do regular work in farmers' institutes and movable schools during the winter and during the summer will help county agents in poultry demonstration work as well as promote poultry clubs, demonstrations and poultry meetings through-

out the state. Those desiring his services should make their requests known to E. C. Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Manhattan, Kan.

FALL PLOWING AGAIN.

Failure to rotate crops and also to do as much plowing as possible during the fall has resulted in much loss in Kansas to all crops through insects. Ground planted many years in succession to the same crop results in so infecting the ground with insects and diseases peculiar to that crop as to ultimately result in almost certain failure. The importance of fall plowing for the control of insects should not be minimized. Inasmuch as all those methods which control insects go for the production of better crops, the farmer should not hesitate to put them into operation. Regarding this work George A. Dean, entomologist, Kansas State Experiment Station, says:

"Deep fall plowing, disking, and thorough harrowing are the most effective means of destroying many of the staple crop pests. As different insects pass the winter in different stages, this method does not affect all alike. Some will be destroyed by having the cells in which they have gone to pass the winter broken up, and being unable to construct new cells will be subjected to undue freezing and thawing and excessive moisture, and will thus be killed by the weather. Cutworms, army worms, wire worms, cornstalk borers, and white grubs pass the winter in the soil as larvae. Corn ear-worms, fall army worms and garden web worms pass the winter in the soil as pupae. May beetles, click beetles and potato beetles hibernate in the soil as adult beetles. Other insects, such as grasshoppers and corn-root aphids, lay their eggs in the ground in the fall. Deep fall plowing and thorough harrowing will be effective against all of these wintering forms.

"Since the pupae of the corn ear-worm pass the winter in the soil at a depth of from three to six inches, by all means the most satisfactory and practical method of control is to plow the infested land in the late fall or during the winter, plowing deeply and harrowing. This will not only break up the pupal cells and crush the pupae, but will expose others to the rigors of winter to which they will succumb. Experiments at the Experiment Station have shown this method to be 100 per cent effective with our average winters.

"The grasshoppers lay their eggs in the fall just beneath the surface of the ground and by plowing in the late fall they may be turned under so that but few are able to emerge. Those that are not turned under are exposed to the abnormal moisture and temperature conditions and to various enemies that feed on them.

"The cornfield ants not only spread the corn-root aphid during the spring and summer, but house the eggs in their nests over winter, and any means of destroying the nest of the ants will be of importance in controlling the aphids. Deep plowing in late fall and winter, with thorough harrowing, will break up the nests, and land so treated has shown decidedly less injury the next season.

"In the control of the white grubs the plowing should be done late in the fall. However, it should be done before the ground becomes chilled and frosty, for then the grubs will have gone down to their winter quarters beyond the reach of the plow. Deep fall plowing will be of special value where the grubs have changed to pupae and adult beetles, for these will be destroyed if the cells in which they pass the winter are disturbed.

"Wheat stubble fields containing volunteer wheat should be plowed this fall by all means, for most of the volunteer wheat in the east half of Kansas is badly infested with the Hessian fly, and if this is left undisturbed until next April the flies will emerge and lay their eggs upon the crop of wheat in the adjoining fields. Again, stubble fields full of weeds, grasses and volunteer wheat are wintering cutworms, army worms, fall army worms, grasshopper eggs, and plant lice, all of which may be destroyed by the fall plowing. If stubble fields of

this sort are left undisturbed and listed to corn next spring, the farmer may expect serious injury not only to his corn crop but also to the crops growing in the adjoining fields."

NEW STALLION LICENSES.

It is important to stallion owners to see that their licenses are properly renewed at an early date. Those wishing to have certificates of soundness to use in next year's stallion advertising must send in their requests for examinations to the State Live Stock Registry Board at Manhattan by November 15. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the board, is urging that those interested in improving the horses of our state plan to attend the annual meeting of the State Horse Breeders' Association held in Manhattan, December 30-31, 1914.

The following information is important to stallion owners:

1. All stallion licenses must be renewed for the year 1915.
2. All stallions that have not been licensed must have new licenses for the year 1915.
3. The law prohibits the use of a stallion until the owner receives his state license.
4. Application blanks have been sent to stallion owners and these should be filled out at once and forwarded, together with the fee required by law, to the State Live Stock Registry Board. As soon as this application and fee are received, a license will be issued for the year 1915.

5. Do not wait until near the opening of the breeding season, as it will probably mean a delay of from two to three weeks. Do it now. After March 1, the fee for renewals becomes \$2 instead of \$1. Send fees by draft, post office order, or certified checks.

6. The law does not require an examination for soundness unless you wish to state in your stallion advertisements that your stallion is a sound horse. If you wish to have your stallion examined for soundness, an inspector will be sent, who will call at your barn and examine your stallion for the sum of \$2, provided you notify the State Live Stock Registry Board before November 15, 1914, that you wish to have your stallion examined for soundness, and give the location of your place of business. Remember the board must be notified before November 15, 1914. Local veterinarians will not examine stallions for soundness in the future.

The assessors' returns show an increase of 16 per cent in the alfalfa acreage for 1914 as compared with 1913 and making the Kansas alfalfa fields only a trifle short of a million two hundred thousand acres. This exceeds the acreage of Kansas' nearest competitor by 23 per cent. Equally divided among the farms of Kansas the average is six and seven-tenths acres of alfalfa for each. Jewell County leads with 51,293 acres, Butler second with 45,629, and Cowley third with 41,334 acres. The alfalfa belt of Kansas lies between the 96th meridian which is a line across Kansas between Republic and Washington counties on the north, and across Sumner County on the south, and the 99th meridian, which is a line across Kansas between Phillips and Smith counties on the north and Comanche and Barber on the south. Of the forty-one counties, only eight show less than 10,000 acres each, and the total of the forty-one counties is 854,690 acres, or about 72 per cent of the state's total acreage. The above figures are taken from the report made by the State Board of Agriculture from the assessors' returns and recently published.

That Kansas has two-thirds of this year's wheat crop yet on hand is the conclusion of George Ross, state grain inspector. One-third of the crop which has been sold is that, thinks Mr. Ross, which was necessary to raise ready cash needed by the growers of Kansas. He attributes the limited movement of wheat at the present time to the fact that farmers are holding for higher prices. The best information KANSAS FARMER can obtain is that prices must be higher than they now are.

PREPARATION OF FEED

Labor Involved Often Determining Factor From Profit Standpoint

WHEN feeds are high in price, questions bearing on the economy of grinding or preparing feeds in various ways for feeding are constantly coming up in the minds of feeders of live stock. Such questions will likely increase in importance with the prevailing high prices of grain feeds and the necessity for producing growth and gains on the farm animals with the minimum of grain feeds. With corn at 80 cents a bushel, the saving of 3 or 4 per cent of its value by some method of preparation is worth considering. The same is true of other feeds, such as kafir, milo, and such cereal grains as are used for feeding purposes.

HOW GRINDING MAY HELP.

The grinding of grain can influence its nutritive value to the animal either by increasing its digestibility or by lessening the amount of energy needed in its mastication and digestion. There have been few experiments relative to the effect of grinding upon digestibility. In three trials with horses that have been reported where corn and oats were ground together, the increase in digestibility was from 3.03 per cent to 14 per cent. Most of the experiments with ruminant animals—and this has been especially true of sheep—show that whole grains are as fully digested as ground grains. It is undoubtedly true that with the ruminants there is far less danger of losing the value of feeds due to improper mastication.

The profitableness of preparing grain by grinding or roughage by chaffing or shredding, depends to a large degree upon the relative cost of the feed and the grinding. With feeds low in price the amount saved by grinding might be so low as to be more than overbalanced by the cost of grinding. In general it might be stated that if the cost of the grinding amounts to one-tenth the value of the grain, it is doubtful economy to so prepare it. In steer feeding, especially under western conditions, the general tendency is to reduce the labor and expense given to the preparation and handling of feed to the minimum. With conditions such that hogs may be liberally used to follow the cattle, the corn wasted will be well taken care of and the profits usually will be greater than where more cost enters into the preparation of the feed. Corn is never so much relished by stock as when it is eaten directly from the husk in which it grew. It is generally fresher and is not so apt to be hard as when it has been stored in cribs. The feeding of shock corn, especially during the early stages of steer feeding, is generally a most satisfactory practice, and the crop is handled in this way with the least possible labor. Professor Henry, in his text book, "Feeds and Feeding," sums up the feeding of corn to steers in the following single statement: "The feeder supplies grain to his cattle in the most inexpensive manner possible so long as they consume full rations without difficulty in mastication."

METHODS OF PRACTICAL FEEDERS.

President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, while connected with the Missouri Experiment Station, made a most comprehensive study of the methods practiced by cattle feeders of the states of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. In making this study he secured and summarized reports from 852 feeders. He found that 74 per cent of these feeders fed ear corn during all or a part of the feeding period; 50 per cent used ear corn exclusively; 25 per cent used shelled corn during a portion of their feeding period, and 6.2 per cent used crushed corn exclusively, and only 3.2 per cent fed ground corn exclusively to fattening cattle. He found that the ear corn was fed whole or broken, husked or unhusked, and that in every case hogs were used to follow the cattle and save the waste. It is evident that this large number of experienced feeders did not feed ear corn as a result of ignorance or because they were unable to make arrangements to grind corn, but for the reason that their experience and observation had taught them that the cheapest gains were usually made where the labor element in preparing the feeds was reduced to a minimum.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Most of the early experimenters apparently expected to find large savings brought about as a result of careful grinding and other preparation of corn for feeding. In commenting on one of the early experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station, Professor Georgeson

writes, "This is not a very favorable showing for corn meal, and I confess the result is contrary to my expectations."

Where corn meal has been compared with corn and cob meal, the results have usually indicated that the grinding of the corn and cob together was the more desirable method of preparation, since pound for pound the resulting meals were about equal in feeding value. Feeders of cattle generally like to feed the corn and cob meal, since there is less danger of foundering steers or getting them off feed than where clear corn meal is fed. The cob itself contains very little nutrient material and since it is usually rather difficult and expensive to grind corn and cob meal to sufficient fineness, the practice is not followed extensively by practical feeders.

ILLINOIS EXPERIMENT STATION RESULTS.
On this subject of desirable methods of preparing corn for full feeding steers, the Illinois Experiment Station has in recent years done most careful and painstaking work. One of their bulletins gives the results secured by different methods of preparing and feeding corn and clover hay with ten lots of two-year-old steers. These different lots received either silage, ear corn, shelled corn, fodder corn, corn meal, or corn and cob meal, with clover hay for roughage. In all cases gluten meal or oil meal was used as a protein supplement. In two of the lots the clover was chaffed or cut and mixed with the grain portion of the ration. Hogs followed the steers

methods of preparing both grain and roughage may be desirable under these conditions. Animals under such circumstances can be induced to consume larger rations and more quickly reach the high finish desired than where fed feeds in the ordinary condition.

It is nearly always found desirable to feed hard-working animals carefully-prepared feeds. Horses at hard work might well have not only their grain ground, but the hay or roughage chaffed or cut and mixed with the grain. Under ordinary conditions horses can grind their own grains and horses not at work should always grind their own feed. A cow giving a heavy flow of milk should be considered as a hard-working animal and dairymen usually find it profitable to prepare by grinding the grain fed to heavy-milking animals.

PREPARATION OF ROUGHAGE.

The value of shredding corn fodder is often questioned. As a rule little expense in the way of preparation should be put upon such low-grade feeds. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station comparative tests between shredded fodder and whole fodder gave results which effected a saving of 24 per cent by the shredding. At the Kansas Station, however, and likewise the Missouri Station, the tests made seem to indicate that in so far as adding any value to the corn fodder, shredding was a useless, additional expense. It neither made the fodder more digestible nor induced the animals to consume it more closely. Ap-

3 one-year-old corn was used, the meal being ground to a uniform fineness in all tests. One-third of the ration in every test consisted of wheat middlings or shorts. The shelled corn was fed dry and the middlings made into a slop. In the lots receiving ground corn the meal and the middlings were mixed before feeding and fed wet. In seven of these trials there were losses due to grinding. These losses ranged from 1.1 per cent to 11.1 per cent. In the balance of the trials the grinding effected a saving ranging from 2.5 per cent to 18.5 per cent. Averaging the whole eighteen tests, involving the feeding of each ration to 140 pigs, it was found that in the lots receiving ground corn and middlings it required 471 pounds of grain to each hundred pounds of gain, and in the lot receiving the whole corn it required 501 pounds of corn and middlings to produce a hundred pounds of gain, or a saving from grinding of 6 per cent. This, of course, allowed nothing for the cost of grinding.

More recently the Iowa Experiment Station has made similar studies. In these Iowa tests the feeding of 312 pigs was involved, the pigs fed varying from three months of age up to mature two-year-old sows. The last crop of corn was used in all cases and in calculating the results an allowance of 1 cent per bushel was made for shelling and 2 cents per bushel for grinding shelled corn into meal. The rations fed consisted of dry ear corn, soaked shelled corn, dry corn meal and soaked corn meal. In one test these rations were fed to three-months-old pigs on pasture; in another, to six-months-old pigs fed in spring and summer in dry yards; in another, to ten-months-old shoats weighing 200 pounds and fed in dry yards during the spring and summer season, and lastly, the same rations to four lots of twenty-eight-months-old thin brood sows weighing 225 pounds. These last lots were fed during the fall of the year in dry yards. In all these tests the corn was supplemented with meat meal containing 60 per cent of protein. The amounts of meal fed varied from about 4 per cent of the total ration to 8 per cent.

In drawing their conclusions the authors of the bulletin reporting this Iowa test calculated the return for each bushel of corn fed, with hogs selling at \$5 per hundred. These values returned for corn show that in most cases farmers would secure larger profits by feeding dry ear corn to fattening hogs. The six-months-old pigs fed in dry lots gave somewhat better returns on the soaked shelled corn ration. In none of these experiments did the returns secured for the corn fed justify grinding it into meal. The authors made the statement that "the scoop shovel is all that is needed to prepare corn for feeding to swine."

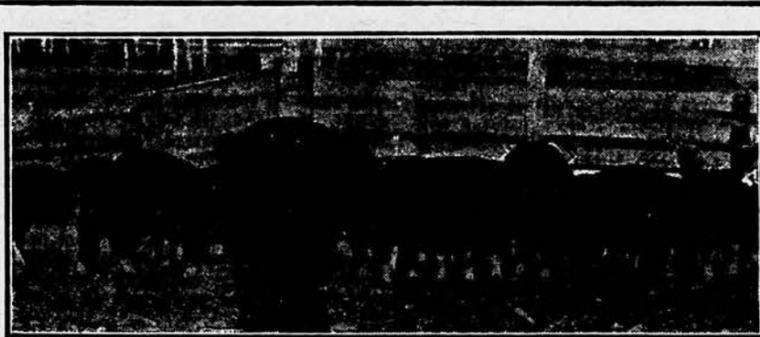
The contradictory results secured in these two series of experiments are rather confusing to the feeder who is anxious to settle upon the method of preparation likely to return him the greatest profit. In attempting to harmonize these results consideration will undoubtedly have to be given to the fact that in the Wisconsin tests the corn was a year old and undoubtedly had become very hard and flinty, while in the Iowa tests the last crop of corn was used in every case. The introduction of tankage into the ration likewise must be given consideration.

As in the case of cattle feeding, a fairly good general rule to follow is to feed the corn with as little preparation as possible, as long as the animals eat it readily with apparent keen relish. It often happens in the feeding of old corn to hogs, and especially on pasture, that they fail to eat sufficiently large rations to get the best returns.

HOGGING DOWN CORN.

In considering methods of feeding corn to hogs, the practice of making the hogs husk their own corn is one well worthy of careful consideration. This formerly was considered to be essentially the practice of the shiftless farmer or feeder. It has been studied experimentally, however, in recent years, both by the Minnesota Experiment Station and later by the Iowa Station. The Minnesota Station made two separate trials and in each of these trials it was found that the hogs foraging for their corn made larger gains and required less concentrates to a hundred pounds of gain than hogs fed ear corn in yards. It might seem at first thought that the waste would be excessive in the "hogging down"

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GOOD THIRTY HOGS ESSENTIAL IN FEEDING CATTLE.—THIS HUSKY BUNCOM IS ON THE FARM OF AUSTIN SMITH, IN MORRIS COUNTY.

in all lots to recover the undigested grain and all pork thus produced was taken into consideration in making up the financial statement.

In the summary of this test it was stated that the cheapest gains were made where the labor element in preparing the feed was reduced to the minimum. In most of the lots a higher marketable finish resulted from the maximum labor expenditure in preparing the feeds. In some lots, however, a high finish was secured where there was a small outlay for labor in feed preparation. In relative profits, the lots fed with the smallest expenditure of labor took the lead. The profits of feeding ear corn were fully twice as large as those secured by feeding corn meal or corn and cob meal, and the profits in feeding shock corn or fodder corn were approximately the same as where ear corn was fed. These feeding tests were made in the winter time. From summer feeding on grass, different results would probably have been obtained.

PREPARATION OF GRAIN SORGHUMS.

There is a large area of country where the grain sorghums, such as kafir, milo and *eterita*, will more and more come into prominence in taking the place of corn for feeding purposes. Very little experimental work has been conducted to determine the most economical and profitable methods of preparing these grains for feeding. It has generally been conceded, however, as a result of what work has been done, that these grains can not be very satisfactorily fed without grinding. Undoubtedly in the course of time, as a result of experience and experimentation, satisfactory and profitable methods of preparation will be devised in connection with the feeding of these grain sorghums. Already very satisfactory mills have been devised for grinding kafir heads for feeding purposes.

WHEN GRINDING IS DESIRABLE.

Where animals are being pushed rapidly and a high finish is desired, the use of meal in place of whole grain is generally to be desired. In fact various

parently, under Kansas and Missouri conditions, the matter of storage and convenience of handling is the only point to be considered in connection with the shredding of fodder. Where this method of husking is as economical as the ordinary method, and where husking is desired, the practice might be followed. The difference between the results secured in Wisconsin and at the Kansas and Missouri stations is probably due to the fact that the fodder produced in the more northern state is much finer than that produced farther south.

USE OF SILO IDEAL METHOD.

As a means of utilizing the very highest amount of nutritive material contained in these low-grade feeds, the use of the silo is the coming method. The sooner the cattlemen and feeders of the country accept this fact and get in line to adopt this most efficient means of enhancing the value of the corn and kafir crops, the better it will be for the farming interest of the whole country. There is no getting away from the fact that the silo is the ideal means of realizing the highest possible value on this class of crops.

PREPARING GRAIN FOR SWINE.

Questions as to the merits of different methods of preparing grain for swine are of the greatest importance, because of the vast amount of corn and other grains used in the production of pork. It is stated in a recent bulletin from the Iowa Experiment Station that Iowa farmers feed annually to hogs not less than 100,000,000 bushels of corn. The selling and grinding of this vast amount of corn at 3 cents per bushel would mean an expenditure of \$3,000,000.

CORN MEAL VERSUS WHOLE CORN.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has probably conducted the most extensive investigations in comparing the value of ground corn with shelled corn for fattening pigs. For ten consecutive winters this station made tests of this kind involving the feeding of eighteen different lots of pigs, the feeding periods ranging from sixty-three to ninety-eight days each. In all these tests Iowa No.

FETERITA IN WESTERN KANSAS

By W. A. Boys, District Agricultural Agent, West Central Kansas

THE past two seasons I have been watching with interest the behavior of feterita under Western Kansas conditions. In 1913 the number of farmers growing feterita was rather limited, but this season the number has greatly increased, affording a good opportunity for observation of this crop under various conditions.

While feterita does not possess all the good characteristics we might desire, still it has sufficient good qualities that, in my judgment, place it among the principal grain crops of this section of the state. Feterita has shown its ability to mature a crop of grain in from seventy-five to eighty days and is able to do this on a very limited amount of rainfall. In sections where rainfall was more plentiful this season kafir and milo will yield equally as well and possibly better in some instances, but where rainfall has been more limited feterita as a whole has outdone kafir, and in a number of cases milo, in the production of grain. The majority of farmers who have been growing feterita are sufficiently satisfied with the crop that their acreage another year will be considerably increased.

If sufficient moisture is present in the soil to give feterita a good start, a drouth later seems to affect it mainly by reducing the height of the stalk, the production of seed being little affected. In the extreme western counties the height of the plants is noticeably less than farther east. The crop is being harvested with the grain header with little difficulty.

UNDESIRABLE FEATURES.

One common complaint made of feterita is that it shatters easily. I have noticed that this is the more true when the grain is allowed to fully mature and dry before being harvested.

Feterita does not as a rule produce the uniform growth that is common with kafir and milo. There is also a wide difference in the character of heads produced. Many are loose, open heads and

not of the compact and typical shape that they should be.

There is little doubt that nearly all of these undesirable features can be eliminated to some extent at least by careful selection of seed from the field.

While the complaint is commonly made that the birds feed very freely upon feterita fields, still I have observed that the greatest damage is done on small patches. Where there is a fair-sized field in this crop, the damage from birds is about on a par with milo.

The seed of feterita is soft and if planted in a cold moist soil is very likely to rot. In some sections there has been considerable complaint made about the difficulty in getting a stand. A few farmers have obtained a good stand of feterita by planting early in May, but the majority of successes have been from plantings made the last of May and first part of June. I have found several fields that were seeded about June 15 and the grain was matured by September 1.

As such a short period of time is required for the maturity of this crop it would seem obvious that later plantings would be safer as the soil has become warm and germination will take place in a short time if moisture is present. It would be better to spend some time the fore part of the season in preparing a seed bed by conserving moisture and destroying weeds.

In the best fields of grain I have found the stand will average a stalk about every twelve or fifteen inches. Thin stands, while splendid heads are produced, will necessarily lower the yield on account of the small number of heads on a given area. Thick stands as a rule have not headed well.

FEEDING THE GRAIN.

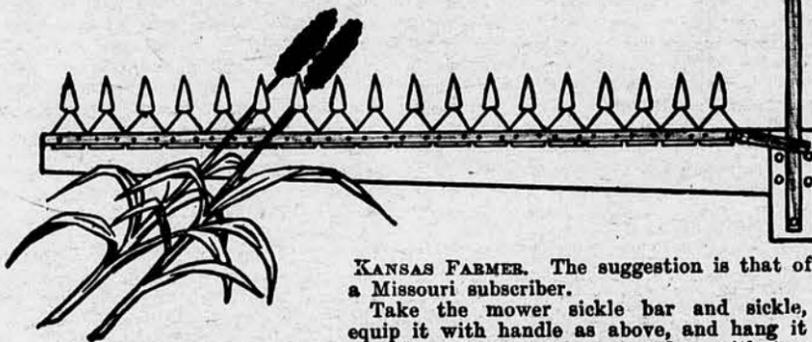
A number of farmers have made good use of feterita as an early grain crop. Heads were cut off and fed to their horses and other stock some time before corn could be safely fed.

F. H. Reed, Rooks County, is fattening a bunch of hogs on feterita with satisfactory results. He at first fed ground wheat, but when the price of wheat went up feterita was substituted. Mr. Reed thinks his hogs are not making quite the gain that they did on the wheat, but he is well enough pleased with the results to greatly increase his acreage of feterita next year. The heads are cut off in the field and hauled to the hog lot where they are fed without grinding. Where the pigs were being fed not a wasted grain could be found and the fattening hogs wasted but a very small amount when fed in this manner.

Through the silo will be a very satisfactory way to handle a crop of feterita, as the forage will be of greater value fed as silage than dry. It is principally a grain crop, however, and the grain should be considered its principal value. If we are to judge by the results obtained up to date, feterita is going to occupy an important place in Western Kansas agriculture.

Kafir, Milo or Cane Header

H EADING the shock kafir will soon begin. The common method of chopping off the heads and leaving them in little piles about the field is extremely wasteful. It will be found more economical to attach the illustrated device to the wagon, top enough shocks to fill the wagon box with heads and haul them to the stack or granary and repeat as forage is needed. This picture is taken from Borman's "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," a book published by



KANSAS FARMER. The suggestion is that of a Missouri subscriber.

Take the mower sickle bar and sickle, equip it with handle as above, and hang it over the side of your wagon box with two hooks, made in the shape of the letter "S." Make the hooks close so that one end will fit snugly onto the wagon sideboards and the other on the sickle bar. The driver can easily work the handle if made long enough and head kafir, milo or cane as fast as three men can hold the fodder into the sickle from the shock.

Filling The Housewife's Silo

Some Autumn Hints By Margaret Ann Blanchard

IN the early fall it is quite as natural for the housewife to be filling her silo with food for the winter as it is for the farmer to be storing feed in his silo. Crop conditions may affect the amount of corn or kafir silage stored, but the pint and quart kind of feed must always hold its own. To every bushel put into the modern up-to-date silo there should be a Mason jar of sterile food placed in the farmhouse cellar.

The preservation of foods by canning and preserving depends upon sterilization and the exclusion of air. The air is filled with minute organisms all of which cause fermentation and decay. If the food is freed from such forms of life, and kept free, indefinite keeping is assured. By sterilization the food is made germ-free; by the exclusion of air, the entrance of other organisms is prevented.

The canning of vegetables is more difficult than the canning of fruits. It may be because there is in the vegetables themselves a better food for the bacteria destructive to such food, or it may be due to the fact that the bacteria destructive to vegetables produce spores which boiling temperature does not kill. It is therefore necessary to use intermittent sterilization when bacteria are present.

Intermittent sterilization is a prolonged process. It consists in an hour of boiling on each of three successive days. The first day's boiling will kill yeasts, molds, and bacteria. During the time between, when the jars are cooling, the spores present develop into active organisms. The second day's boiling kills these organisms before they have time to develop spores. The third day's boiling, though not always necessary, is advisable to be sure of complete sterilization.

This form of sterilization makes the home canning of vegetables as successful as the home canning of fruits. In the making of catsups and picallilli, intermittent sterilization is not used; the presence of hot vinegar and the necessary

amount of spices added will prevent the growth of organisms. In the canning of vegetables where no vinegar is added, as in the canning of corn, peas, and beans, intermittent sterilization is always the safest.

The preparation of the vegetable for canning is of next importance. This work should be done in a clean, well-aired kitchen. The housewife should prepare only as much of the material to be canned as can be cooked while it retains its color and crispness.

Since water and air, as well as foods, contain bacteria, all utensils used in the process of preserving are liable to be contaminated with these organisms. For this reason all utensils, as well as the food, must be sterilized by the use of hot water. It is also important that the jars and covers be in perfect condition and completely sterilized.

With tomatoes yet in season and family appetites ripening for fresh pork, apple butter and fried mush, it isn't

likely that fresh tomatoes in their ordinary form continue to be a relishing dish for the table. But since their market price is comparatively low, it will pay to cook them down and put them away for winter use.

The "open kettle" method of stewing tomatoes is highly practical. To one and a half pounds of tomatoes add half a teaspoonful of salt. Peel the tomatoes and cut them into small pieces. Put them on the fire in a stewpan and boil them gently twenty to thirty minutes before the cooking is finished. Use as little water as is possible.

Intermittent sterilization, as before mentioned, may be used in stewing tomatoes, and is absolute insurance against the vegetables spoiling. It is not so important in the case of tomatoes, however, as in cooking smaller vegetables.

A good use for green tomatoes is in making picallilli, which comprises these ingredients: One peck of tomatoes; three quarts of chopped cabbage; twelve

good-sized onions; two cups of sugar; one ounce of mustard seed; one ounce of celery seed; two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon; three red peppers; vinegar enough to cover the ingredients. Mix them together, let them come to a boil and then can them.

Chili sauce as a necessity in the winter diet needs no introduction. It is made very simply by using twelve medium-sized ripe tomatoes; one onion and one pepper, finely chopped; two cups of vinegar, and six tablespoonfuls each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and grated nutmeg. Heat all the ingredients gradually to the boiling point and cook them slowly one and a half hours. Can them in sterile jars.

By putting a few quarts of chili sauce on the shelf beside the canned peaches and cherries, the mother will have just a little more to be thankful for the last of November when Thanksgiving day rolls around, or when Aunt Sarah and the children come out to spend a week, bye and bye.

In case the supply of chili sauce should get low before Aunt Sarah leaves, it might be well to have another relish or two on hand. Tomatoes may be used in another way by adding to one peck of ripe tomatoes nicely peeled and chopped, six onions and four red peppers. Mix these and drain them over night. The next morning add one bunch of celery chopped fine, two ounces of mustard seeds, one-half cup of salt and one tablespoonful of whole allspice. To two quarts of vinegar add two pounds of sugar. Scald all the ingredients and can the mixture immediately.

"But this rule above all others heed—Have ready everything you need; Before you start, be sure to read The whole recipe—then work with speed."

If you have difficulty in getting a cork into the neck of a bottle, try soaking it in boiling water. This makes the cork spongy, and then it is an easy matter to force it into the bottle, and at the same time you will have a snug-fitting cork when it dries out.



FETERITA IN SHERIDAN COUNTY, SHOWING MORE ERECT STALKS, FEWER SUCKERS AND BRANCHES AND MORE UNIFORM IN HEIGHT THAN IN EASTERN KANSAS FIELDS

and snowfall the moisture and the freezing will restore the land to its normal physical condition. Sorghum lands plow up dry and soddy in the fall of the year, and also in the spring unless there has been plenty of moisture during the fall and winter. This because the growing crop has made a tremendous draft upon the moisture of the soil. The ability of the sorghum plant to get moisture and to live through a dry spell is responsible for the dry condition in which it leaves the soil. To get the land in such shape that it will absorb the late fall and early spring rains and the water from the snows of winter and to allow the freezing and thawing to disintegrate the soil, is the reason for fall plowing.

The above inquiry reflects the subscriber's thought that cane and other sorghums are "hard on the land." It is well established that the amount of plant food removed from the soil by thirty bushels of kafir as compared with thirty bushels of corn, is of such small difference as to be inconsequential. Such a crop of kafir removes 32.9 pounds of nitrogen, 6.5 potassium oxid, and 10.4 pounds phosphorus pentoxid. Corn removes 30.6 nitrogen, 6.8 pounds potassium oxid, and 11 pounds phosphorus pentoxid. The chemist who made the above figures adds: "It must be concluded that kafir is not injurious so far as the chemical constituents of the soil may be concerned."

We have in mind one field of hill land within ten miles of Topeka, on which sorghum crops have been grown in succession for twenty years and which is still producing good crops of these. We think the owner could have done better than to have grown these crops in succession, but he does not see that his kafir crops now are poorer than when he began growing them. The land previously had grown poor crops of corn.

Cotton Growing and Other Things.

Subscriber G. A. R., Atoka County, Oklahoma, writes at length complaining of the suggestion that the 1915 cotton acreage be reduced. His objection is based on the belief that to discontinue growing the present cotton acreage will result in leaving the farmer with nothing to do.

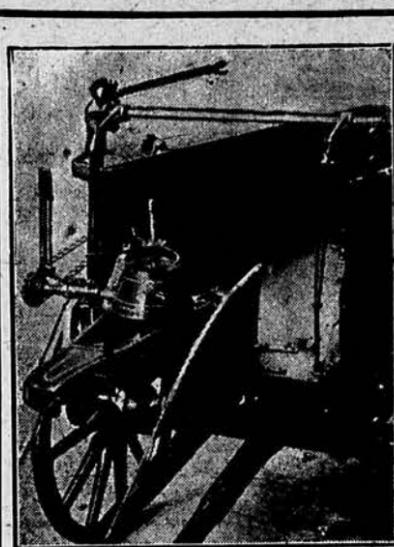
It is to be understood that the severe straits in which the cotton grower now finds himself is due to the European war and which has cut off the demands for cotton. It is unnecessary to set forth in detail the hardship which has come to the cotton grower through the lack of demand for his principal and in many cases only crop. Heartrending stories of hardship have come to KANSAS FARMER from all portions of the South. The fact is that similar conditions are not unusual in any community or section which depends wholly upon one crop. It does not require a war, either, to bring about this condition. Similar hardship results from unfavorable weather conditions, loss of crop by insects or otherwise, in the case of corn, wheat or cotton.

The suggestion that the cotton acreage next spring be limited is to reduce the production so that the cotton crop now on hand may resume its normal value. In the meantime the cotton grower must begin the production of corn, sorghums, oats, wheat, pork, beef and butter. His attention must be devoted to the minor industries of the farm, such as poultry, gardening and canning. All these in order that he may save expenses and to increase the sales from the farm. He can well afford to substitute brood mares for a part of the mules he uses in producing his cotton.

There is a way out for the southern farmer. He must recognize that it is not the most profitable system of farming to devote his time to one crop. When he has changed his system he will find that he can live even though his principal crop is a total failure and he will not be seriously hurt in the case of a partial failure. There are plenty of things the cotton farmer can do. If he is in position to do these things he need not be afraid of running out of something to occupy his time. The bad feature of the situation, however, is that as a result of years and years of cotton growing he has no reserve finances and no means by which he can make the change. This in itself should be one of the best arguments against exclusive cotton farming.

Bran Mash Still for Grasshoppers.

G. E. D., Lyon County, writes that the grasshoppers are damaging fall sowing of alfalfa, and asks what he can do. From all sections of Kansas come reports relative to the damage being done growing wheat and newly-sown alfalfa by grasshoppers. In the case of wheat the damage will be for the growing crop and for this season only, but the two or three-rod strip or more destroyed on each



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side of the alfalfa field will result in damage which will follow for years. The loss of the alfalfa in these instances will prove an eye-sore and a constant source of worry to the grower because rarely can these strips be successfully reseeded.

In the light of present information relative to the control of grasshoppers, it is the part of wisdom to keep on hand during the growing season the ingredients necessary to mix poison bran mash. This, that the mash may be put out just so soon as it is apparent that the grasshoppers will do damage to crops and that they may feed on the poison mash instead of the growing crops. The grasshoppers harbor in the grass, weeds and trash in the fence and hedgerows surrounding the field. During the day they leave these quarters and go out into the field, returning to their cover at night. The poison mixture should be distributed for the hoppers in the morning while it is fresh and still moist.

Mix twenty pounds of dry bran with one pound of Paris green or arsenic. Squeeze the juice of three or four lemons into three and one-half gallons of water. Chop the pulp and peeling of the lemons or oranges into small pieces and add to the water. Mix the water containing the juice and the pulp and peeling of the fruit with the bran and poison. The amount of mash resulting from the above mixture is sufficient to spread over five acres. The mash should be sown broadcast and not deposited in small piles. If this rule is carefully followed there will be no danger to farm animals.

Cost of Western Irrigation.

It is costing 9 cents an acre to put water on the Fort Larned ranch this year. E. E. Frizell says that it is costing 15 cents an hour for fuel oil and 3 cents an hour for lubricating oil, and in an hour two acres can be covered with from four to six inches of water. This is a considerable reduction from last year, when it cost about 21 cents an hour, making the cost per acre 10 1/2 cents. The difference is in the cost of the fuel oil.

Mr. Frizell says that one-fourth of the land in Pawnee County can be irrigated for 9 cents an acre just as is being done with this Fort Larned land, which is being irrigated with water from the Pawnee River.

The pump at the Fort Larned ranch is now pumping 3,600 gallons a minute, and the pump is being worked twenty-four hours a day, six days in the week. The pumps have been running about two weeks day and night, and close to 500 acres have been just about covered with six inches of water since July 15. In this 500 acres watered there are about fifty-two acres of sugar beets and the remainder is alfalfa. It was unnecessary to do any irrigating before the middle of July this year.—Larned Tiller and Toiler.

November Farmers' Institutes.

Below is the third circuit of farmers' institutes as announced by Edw. C. Johnson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Manhattan, Kansas:

November 9, Richmond; 9-10, Garnett; 10-11, Mound City; 11-12, Iola; 12-13, Independence; 14, Elk City; 16-17, Cedarvale; 18, Dexter; 19-20, Hackney; 21, Geuda Springs. Speakers: H. J. Bower, C. G. Elling and Miss Louise Caldwell to be present the first week and Mr. Bower and Miss Caldwell the last week.
November 9, Mahaska; 10, Courtland; 11, Webber; 12, Harrison; 13, Burroak; 14, Lebanon; 17, Jewell; 18, Scandia; 19, Hollis; 20, Haddam; 21, Morganville.

**P. E. LAUGHLIN
For State Treasurer**

Mr. Laughlin's duties have been so heavy as Assistant Bank Commissioner that he has not had time to campaign, but has been trying to earn his salary, entrusting his candidacy to his friends. He has made a record as Assistant Bank Commissioner that is satisfactory to all who are acquainted with the important work of that office.



P. E. LAUGHLIN.

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His Republican opponent construes the law to take both salary and fees.

The fees are estimated at \$8,000 for this term, and \$12,000 for the next term, beginning next January. The salary specified by law is \$3,600 per annum.

Speakers: George O. Greene and C. O. Swanson the first week and Mr. Greene and L. G. Hepworth the second week.

November 9-10, Great Bend; 11-12, Larned; 13-14, Jetmore; 16, Burdett; 17, Ellinwood; 18-19, Lyons; 20, Lorraine; 21, Wilson. Speakers: C. H. Taylor and Miss Addie D. Root.

November 9, Whitewater; 10, Goddard; 11, Cheney; 12, Cunningham; 13-14, Kingman; 16, Burrton; 17, Sedgwick; 18, Moundridge; 19-20, Newton; 21, Potwin. Speakers: T. J. Talbert and Miss Stella Mather.

November 6-7, Ashland; 9, Protection; 10-11, Coldwater; 12, Coats; 13, Sawyer; 14, Isabel; 16, Nashville; 17, Zenda; 18, Rago. Speakers: P. E. Crabtree and Miss Florence Snell.

November 9, Clearwater; 10, Argonia; 11-12, Anthony; 13, Harper; 14, Waldron; 16, Kiowa; 17-18, Medicine Lodge; 19, Attica; 20-21, Florence. Speakers: H. B. Walker for the first week and A. S. Neale for the second week. Third speaker to be supplied.

November 16-17, Garden City; 18-19, Lakin; 20-21, Syracuse; 23, Johnson; 24, Richfield; 25, Elkhart; 26, Hugoton; 27, New Ulysses; 28, Santa Fe; 30-Dec. 1, Kinsley. Speakers: Lee H. Gould and Miss Frances L. Brown.

November 9-10, Ellis; 11-12, Wakeeney; 13, Quinter; 14, Grainfield; 16-17, Gove; 18-19, Russell Springs; 20-21, Sharon Springs. Speakers: W. A. Boys and H. T. Nielsen.

November 10, Greenleaf; 11, Barnes; 12, Blanchville; 13, May Day; 14, Randolph; 16, Fostoria; 17-18, Westmoreland; 19, Wheaton; 20, Soldier; 21, Onaga. Speakers: A. R. Losh and Dr. C. A. McCall.

Concrete Instruction Costs Nothing.

At this time of the year a lot of cement work is being done on the farms of KANSAS FARMER folks. They are building walks, foundations for buildings needed to house the stock and crops during the winter, curbs for the well and cistern, water tanks, etc. We caution against allowing this construction to freeze. Of course there is not much danger of this happening to work now under way, but do not continue it into the cold weather. Cement work is easily done—it can be well done by any careful man who will follow instructions pertaining to the various phases of the work. KANSAS FARMER has from time to time given many hints to farmer folks who would try their hand at concrete building, but it is impossible within the scope of a newspaper article to give specific directions in all matters. The farmer should have a reliable concrete and cement book at his hand. Such are published for free distribution by the cement manufacturers. One of the best is that sent out by the Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company, 702 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo., free to KANSAS FARMER folks.

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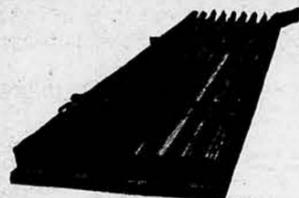
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DAIRY



Our folks will recall D. M. Wilson, the second dairy commissioner of Kansas. He is now running a creamery in Buffalo, New York. His creamery is operated on the hand separator plan—that is, the milk is separated on the farm and the cream only delivered to the creamery. This is the same plan of creamery operation as is pursued in this state. Wilson indicates that he is having some difficulty in developing the sale of cream because in his section the condenseries have for years been in business. He writes: "Where condenseries have a foothold you will find the farmers buying their pork and beef, rearing no calves and in fact doing nothing but selling whole milk, paying large feed bills and in the end complaining that dairying does not pay. It would be well for KANSAS FARMER to look into this situation and forewarn the dairymen of Kansas on the actual condensing situation, because your people certainly need all the hogs and calves that can be grown upon their farms."

We have from time to time commented upon the very situation presented by Mr. Wilson. Our comment is not in opposition to the condenseries. Our views, however, have been expressed with the idea of overcoming for Kansas the practice which commonly prevails in condensing districts. The objectionable features of this practice are that in many districts in which the milk is sold to condenseries no attention is given to the improvement of the dairy herds. Any old cow which can be fed even for a few months to a fairly good production will suffice for the patron of the condensery. When no longer giving milk in sufficient quantity she is fattened and sold for beef. Another cow is bought to take her place. Usually these cows come from the stock yards. The calves produced on farms of condensery patrons are sold as veal. This is done, first, because the farmer feels that he cannot afford to feed whole milk to the calf even for a two weeks period; second, because he has no skim milk to feed for four or five weeks, and third, because the calf is fit only for beef because it has no breeding which makes it worth rearing for stock purposes. With such prevailing conditions, regardless of the cause which may lead to such conditions, there can be no real dairy development in any community. One cannot actually engage in the most profitable dairying without year after year improving the herd so that more milk is produced or without rearing calves of such breeding as will make them useful animals in the dairy. The profits of dairying come largely through cow improvement and through which comes good prices for cows as milkers and through the rearing of calves which will sell for breeding and milking purposes at prices higher than those commanded by calves of nondescript breeding. The real dairyman makes as much or more money from the sale of good milkers or from the sale of calves from heavy-producing mothers as is made from the sale of the milk. These are sources of income which the man engaged in dairying cannot afford to overlook and a system of dairying which does not recognize the income from this source is faulty. It is only one-half as profitable as it can be.

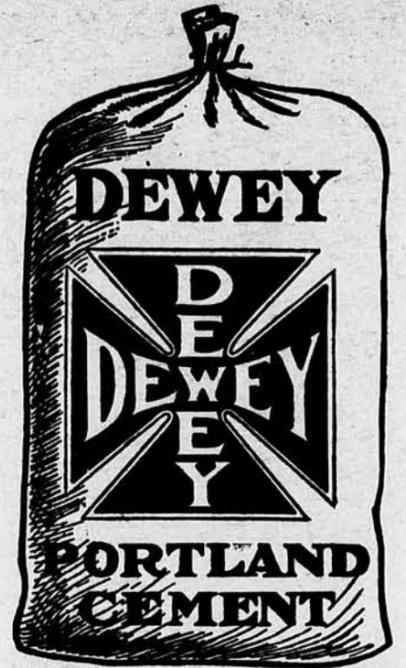
We do not believe that the cow milker on high-priced land and who sells his milk to a condensery, can afford to use the whole milk and the skim milk necessary to grow to maturity a calf which only is fit for beef. This is no doubt the view which the average condensery patron takes of his situation. We do not, however, believe that he realizes to what extent the rearing of a well-bred calf which could take its place in a dairy herd would add to his profit. The holding of the idea that the common cow, handled as above, is good enough for milking for the condensery, is responsible for the practice in the condensing district. If these patrons, however, would give well-bred, large milking cows a fair trial, they would soon realize the increased profit through the sale of the milk alone. They would convince themselves that even in selling milk a high-class milker is most profitable. This because such milkers make better use of

the feed given and convert that feeding into milk at a greater profit. Realizing this, they would then be desirous of perpetuating this kind of cow by rearing her offspring. High-class cows cannot be easily bought, and when purchased can be had only at high prices. This is the highest compliment that can be paid the large milking cow and is the best argument for her use. If a profitable cow is milked, her offspring is too valuable to sell as veal. The very fact that a man has a herd of well-bred and large-producing milkers will induce him to rear the offspring to maturity. The best obtainable cow is in every instance the foundation for profitable dairying and when one knows a good cow the value of her kind is at once recognized.

We have never known milk to sell at a condensery or for domestic consumption at prices so high that the producer could not afford to grow a heifer calf from a sire of good antecedents and from a profitable milk-producing mother. Calves from such parentage are valuable. The full value of such calves, however, cannot be realized at six or seven weeks of age. They must be grown to the point at which their breeding is apparent in their conformation. So in the rearing of well-bred heifer calves it is necessary if the greatest return be realized, that the same be kept on the farm until they give some outward appearance of their breeding and value. The farmer who has produced on his farm such calves will find good money in their rearing. Cows of good breeding are always in demand at good prices and that demand was never greater than now. The grower of such calves can well afford to give them the start necessary on whole milk and the skim milk necessary to bring them to the point at which they can exist on grain and hay and pasture. A well-bred well-reared heifer calf at two years of age and soon to be fresh, will sell for more money than a beef animal of the same age, and it will not cost so much to produce the heifer as the beef animal. The well-developed and most profitable dairy farm is that which each year has a few desirable heifers to sell to the man who is looking for good milkers.

A farm—dairy or other—is not a farm in fact unless that farm is producing pork. Skim milk is invaluable, almost, to the young pig. We have known of dairymen who claimed that they could afford to milk cows even though through the sale of the milk they were able only to make the dairy self-supporting and that the skim milk for feeding pigs was a satisfactory profit from their milking operations. We knew of one dairyman who made it a point to grow two litters of pigs—one in the fall and one in the spring—for each cow milked. He figured that each of his cows produced enough skim milk to grow her own calf and the two litters of pigs. To be sure, this man was milking a herd which produced an average of 10,000 pounds of milk a year. This herd was graded up from common cows and was such herd as any painstaking, ambitious farmer can have if he will. The young pig needs skim milk. It cannot be replaced by any other feed for any young animal. The value of the skim milk depends, of course, upon the method by which it is fed. Intelligent feeding will give it a value of which few farmers have dreamed. This skim milk value is a thing of which the condensing patron knows little because he has not fed it and has had no opportunity to learn economical methods of feeding and so does not know what he can accomplish with it.

Kansas has one condensing district. This is about Mulvane, in Sumner County. Many well-bred cows have been bought by the farmers of that district. They are well pleased with the prices received for milk and the profitability of their dairy operations. A comparatively few of the calves from these well-bred large-producing cows are being reared with the idea of adding them to the dairy herd. We have talked the calf-rearing situation over with several farmers of this district. They see the necessity for growing these calves. They will, we think, use such milk as



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is necessary to grow them. To fail so to do would be a short-sighted policy. We know that the price received by these farmers for milk is not so high as to warrant disposing of the choice calves. The farms on which these calves were dropped need them. The community as a dairy center can be built up only through improving present herds by placing in those herds well-reared heifers of better breeding than their mothers. The prosperity of the individual and the community depends upon the development of dairying in all its profitable phases and the rearing of well-bred calves cannot be overlooked. There are prospects for the building of other condenseries in the state and what is said here applies to these as well as to that district already supplied with a condensing factory. The sale of milk as the sole product of the dairy is no more promising in permanent prosperity than is the sale of wheat or corn alone from the farm. Every farmer would, if he could, convert all the feed grown on his farm into live stock products. He thinks he knows that this would be the most profitable way of disposing of his feed and bring to himself the largest return for his labor. The sale of milk alone from the dairy cow does not give the largest return for feed consumed or for labor expended. This is not a "knock" on the condensery. The condensing factory is not responsible for the conditions prevailing in condensing communities and as described above. The condition is the result of the farmer's own attitude and this because he has not sought

milk every morning. A plant should be assured of a supply that will not fall below 2,000 pounds of milk each day in the week during the season of low production. Not more than 4,000 pounds of milk delivered under the above conditions, is desirable in the flush of the season. A plant equipped to handle this quantity of milk he calls a one-man plant.

He thinks the milk should not be hauled long distances or on large loads. The milk must be delivered under conditions resulting in the whole quantity of milk being perfectly sweet. The cheese-maker must have sweet milk for his business just as the condensery must have sweet milk.

The whey is a valuable by-product from the cheese factory. When fed with wheat shorts to growing pigs it gives good results.

Mr. Edmunds, who has operated cheese factories in the notable cheese-producing states of this Union, says he knows that as fine cheese can be made in Kansas as in any state in the Union, and believes that Kansas offers better opportunities for the profitable making of cheese than does New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Michigan. We need men, he says, who know how to work Kansas milk under Kansas conditions and care for the cheese until finished. Cheese, after taken from the press, is only half finished. Kansas is a large importer of cheese for home use and it is apparent that there is a market for cheese as good as that which people are now buying from the East.

Rainfall Over Kansas, September 1914

From Reports Furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

0.26	1.06	0.71	1.46	1.42	1.09	1.13	1.20	1.99	3.81	4.59	7.09	5.88	11.87	11.21
1.02	0.51	0.87	1.18	1.09	0.72	1.44	1.26	4.61	4.11	4.78	6.71	2.89	7.52	7.52
0.12	0.03	0.96	1.80	0.60	0.96	1.16	1.16	4.06	2.22	2.22	3.53	4.72	4.72	4.72
0.00	0.12	0.10	1.80	0.97	0.90	0.47	0.57	2.67	1.42	2.70	3.30	4.96	5.19	2.01
0.23	0.07	0.65	0.53	0.22	1.33	1.44	1.44	2.39	2.39	2.70	3.30	3.43	4.25	4.25
0.17	0.52	0.18	2.27	0.34	1.62	2.63	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	4.15	4.08	4.08

This is the third wettest September on record in Eastern Kansas and broke all records for heavy September rains in the lower Kaw Valley, but in the western part of the state it was one of the driest Septembers ever experienced. The combined rainfall at twenty-six stations in Western Kansas scarcely equalled the amount received at Kansas City.

The rains put the soil in splendid condition for fall plowing and seeding and it was one of the most favorable Septembers on record except in the southwest quarter of the state, where it is much too dry.

out all the avenues of dairy profit. He has failed to realize that there are sources of profit from the dairy other than through the sale of milk. The fact is, though, that some condensing districts are not prosperous and the reason is because of the facts as above stated, and Kansas should get in on the right basis.

Cheese Making in Kansas.

Several weeks ago KANSAS FARMER made reference to the exhibit of cheese made by F. W. Edmunds in his Morris County factory, at the Topeka State Fair. We have several times in these columns commented upon the passing of the cheese industry in this state. The exhibit made by Mr. Edmunds indicated to us that the industry might "come back," and we wrote him asking what he was doing in the manufacture of cheese and what he thought of the future possibilities.

It is believed by Mr. Edmunds that it is not possible in Kansas to make cheese successfully even under the modern methods now employed in cheese-making in New York, Wisconsin, or other northern states. He believes that if one has the gumption and is interested to the extent of undertaking cheese-making in Kansas with full recognition of the feeding and climatic conditions and will install a cheese outfit fully adapted to the needs and which outfit will incur more expense than those outfits commonly used, success will crown his efforts. It will be noted from the above that Mr. Edmunds places much responsibility upon the effort and intelligence of the cheese-maker.

Mr. Edmunds believes that the successful cheese factory will be the comparatively small plant to which farmers can make personal delivery of whole

PREPARATION OF FEED.

(Continued from Page Four.)

of corn. Results indicate, however, that the hogs picked up the corn as closely as the average corn husker. In the Minnesota test the cost of necessary fencing amounted to from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre, and this is less than it would cost to husk the corn with ordinary methods. It has been found desirable to fence corn fields for "hogging down" in small areas, moving the fence as the hogs clean up each successive portion of the field. Good thrifty shoats weighing from 100 to 140 pounds are best adapted to harvesting corn by this method. It was found that eighty pigs would clean up an acre of forty-bushel corn in four days.

It has been found to be a desirable and profitable practice where the "hogging down" of corn followed, to sow rape or cow peas in the field at the last cultivation. These crops make some additional succulent feed which helps quite materially in increasing the effectiveness of the corn. In this method of feeding it must not be forgotten that corn alone is a one-sided ration and must be balanced by the feeding of some high protein concentrate, tanking or meat meal being the most satisfactory and economical supplement to use. This sort of feeding, of course, will not be as satisfactory during a spell of rainy weather as when the weather is dry and pleasant.

The management of live stock and the methods employed in the preparation of the feeds of the farm constitute a business problem and must be studied from that standpoint. The matter of labor may oftentimes be the determining factor in making a method profitable. The mere effectiveness of ration can not be depended upon as the only means of determining the method most profitable to follow.



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Use it every day—it is a Studebaker

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Thousands of Studebakers, forty years old, and more, all over the United States, are making money for their owners every day. Here is a letter from dealer William Nevenheim who reports on a Studebaker wagon owned by David Clark, of Bemis, South Dakota:

"I have a customer here, Mr. David Clark, who owns a Studebaker wagon he has used constantly since 1865. Mr. Clark bought this wagon from G. W. Howard, Gilenton, Wis. "The wagon is in actual use every day."

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County Agent Reasonably Busy. As a sample of the activities of the county agricultural agent, the following, which is the work of C. K. Peck, of Linn County, is submitted: During the month of September he visited thirty-two farmers at their farms; traveled 836 miles; mailed 350 publications; wrote 108 business letters; attended Farm Survey School in Allen County for five days; assisted in judging stock and superintended farm products display at Pleasanton Fair, two days; visited Blue Mound Fair half day, and held six meetings in the interest of organization against hog cholera and at which meetings 250 men were present.

Miss Anna E. Arnold

Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Is serving her fourth term as County Superintendent of Chase County. She has had a broad experience in educational



work, and is the author of the adopted school texts in Civics and Kansas History. She believes that the common schools, as the most important part of the educational system, should be given more attention and that their control should not be delegated to a county board, that education should be more practical, and the schools should be free from political influence.—(Adv.)

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EXTRA GOOD WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

PEARL GUINEAS—100 YOUNG BIRDS for sale. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

TWENTY-SIX WILD MALLARD DUCKS, \$3 pair; \$4 trio. E. R. Prather, Olathe, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE RUNNERS, FIVE DOL- lars trio. Circular. Wm. E. Jordan, Hastings, Neb.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 85 CENTS each if sold soon. Otho Johnson, Wilsey, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2 each. Write today. Fred Warren, Todd, Okla.

BARRED ROCK THOROUGHBRED choice cockerels at \$2 each. Peter H. Friesen, Route 1, Lehigh, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE ON PURE-BRED MARCH hatched White Leghorn cockerels. Extra fine birds. Andy Mikkelsen, Utica, Neb.

CORNISH COCKERELS AND PULLETS, \$1.00 each. Show birds priced. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Old and young birds for sale—the famous Bean strain. J. M. Holt, Marshalltown, Ia.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— fine farm-raised birds, \$1.00 each. K. Skelley, Della, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORP- ington cockerels, also some pullets, not related. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE BOURBON RED TUR- keys. Young gobblers, \$3.50; hens, \$3 each. Miss Fanny Scott, Burr Oak, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKS AND COCKERELS for sale, \$1.50 and up. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND A few pullets for sale. State fair winners. Chas. Haffa, Russell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1 each. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE INDIAN RUNNER drakes, 8 months old, \$1.50 each; three, \$4; six, \$7.50. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND pullets not related, in Silver Wyandottes. H. L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND PUL- lets. Extra fine stock. Also prize winners. Mrs. Wm. Small, Wilson, Kan.

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and drakes, \$1 each. Also Homer pigeons, 80c per pair. Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Neodesha, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, FAWN AND White. Best laying strain in state. \$2 to \$4, delivered. Exhibition stock. G. R. Miller, Bowling Green, Mo.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE LANG- shans, Buff Rocks. Best strains. Seven females. Seventeen years a breeder. Mrs. Wm. Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB REDS— These are red to skin. Average trio, \$5; cockerels, \$1.50 up. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, GUINEAS, chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— Fine large early-hatched. Price, \$1.50 each. Farm raised. Mrs. H. Buckenan, Abilene, Kan.

REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS—BIG-BONE, dark ren, and big Golden Buff; from \$20.00 eggs. Sell cockerels cheap; egg laying strain. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

GREAT SALE OF BRED TO LAY RUN- ners for November. Write me your wants. Choice birds sure to please. Marian Molt, Savannah, Mo.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—EXHIBI- tion breeders thirteen years. Prize record. Mrs. Jesse McMahon, Secretary Cooper County Poultry Association, Blackwater, Mo.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN S. C. Reds. Why raise mongrels? Get our prices on fine thoroughbred stuff. Walker's Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

COOK'S ROCKS—I WILL SELL FOR THE next 30 days, fine cockerels for the very low price of \$1 each. These birds will weigh about four pounds and will make fine large birds. Better birds at reasonable prices. Chas. J. Cook, Box F, Marysville, Kan.

POULTRY



As the bugs disappear, something in the shape of animal food must be provided in their place for the hens.

If you would have plenty of fresh eggs this winter, you must not forget to feed your hens green food and animal food, as well as the grain ration.

It is a good idea to save all the alfalfa leaves from the hay mow. Place them in sacks and suspend on strings from the ceiling in some building. A hundred pounds of alfalfa leaves is worth the same amount of bran. There is no other feed as healthy for poultry as properly cured alfalfa leaves, for it not only has a large feeding value, but many medicinal qualities. It also aids digestion, keeps the fowls in a healthy condition, and increases egg production. It supplies the yolk with the rich yellow color so much desired in fancy table eggs. The use of alfalfa leaves will reduce the feed bill considerably if the hens are given all they can dispose of. Hens will not eat so much of it in a dry state, so it must be scalded and mixed with corn chop so as to be made palatable.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken pox—or sorehead, as some people call it—is quite prevalent at this time, and several inquiries as to the cause and cure of it have come to us.

There are a great many theories as to the cause of this disease. Some observers have concluded that it is a blood disease, others believe it is caused by the bite of an insect, presumably a mosquito, others just call it chicken pox and let it go at that. Of itself, chicken pox is rarely fatal and it often leaves a flock as suddenly as it came.

While it is most unsightly in a flock, and while its direct effects are to cause the bird to lose its appetite and vigor and thus bring about debilitation and sometimes death, this does not often occur with adult birds. With young birds its effects are more deadly. In a short while it will cause such swellings and sores on the head and around the eyes as to make the chicken blind and in this way starve it to death. Many treatments are offered. Some advocate taking the scabs off the sores and anointing them with an ointment. This would not be a very pleasant job, especially if there were a great number of birds affected. Lard and sulphur is one of the ointments recommended. Carbolated vaseline is very popular. This is vaseline with a few drops of carbolic acid in it. A practical poultryman says that epsom salts in the drinking water will cure chicken pox in a week or ten days. He puts about a tablespoonful of salts to a gallon of water. He empties the water trough at night and gives a fresh dose every morning. This is a much easier method than to rub all the fowls' heads with vaseline.

Whatever the cause of chicken pox, and whatever its nature, one thing is certain, and that is that it is aggravated by filth in the roosting quarters. If you find it in your flock, clean up thoroughly. Get the chickens into new roosting quarters. See that all droppings are removed and whitewash the buildings where the fowls roost. Sprinkle or spray carbolic acid and kerosene over the floor and walls and paint the roosts with the mixture. Absolute cleanliness will do as much, perhaps more, than all the doctoring you may do.

Profitable Age for Hens.

I have been told that a hen lays but very few eggs after she is four years old, and is therefore unprofitable after that age. Have you any data to prove or disprove this theory?—M. S., Goodland, Kan.

It was the opinion of the early writers on poultry that hens laid most of their eggs in their second and third years, and that after the fourth year they gradually dwindled down to none at all in their eighth or ninth year. This was predicated on the writing of an old poultry expert by the name of Geyelin, who thus stated his theory: "It has been ascertained that the ovary of a fowl is composed of 600 oviducts or eggs; therefore a hen during the whole of her life cannot possibly lay more eggs than 600, which in a natural course are distributed over nine years in the following proportion: First year after birth, 15 to 20 eggs; second year,

100 to 120; third year, 120 to 135; fourth year, 100 to 115; fifth year, 60 to 80; sixth year, 50 to 60; seventh year, 35 to 40; eighth year, 15 to 20; ninth year, 1 to 10. It follows that it would not be profitable to keep hens after their fourth year, as their produce would not pay for their keep, except when they are of a valuable or scarce breed."

The above was very plausible and nicely worked out, and had been followed by a great many poultry writers until enlightened by practical experience. Many instances are recorded of hens five and six years old laying a large number of eggs and raising a brood of chicks besides. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, of Holden, Mass., had a Buff Wyandotte hen the record of which was as follows: First laying year, 208 eggs; second year, 157; third year, 120; fourth year, 136; fifth year, 139; sixth year, 128; seventh, 114; eighth year, no eggs—a total of 1,002 eggs. In her third year she took chickenpox, which illness cut into her usual summer laying.

We may count the eggs in the ovaries of a normal laying hen, if we cut her open, but we cannot count those which have not developed, or which may or may never develop, according to the conditions under which the hen is kept and the health of the hen. A healthy hen might, all other conditions being favorable, go on developing and laying eggs for an indefinite period, until death ended her good work.

The ability to lay, and to maintain long continued egg production, must depend chiefly upon the health, vigor, vitality and fecundity of the individual hen, and not on a limited number of seed eggs, all contained in her ovaries at birth. The laying powers of different hens will vary greatly because of conditions affecting the vitality and physical condition of the individual. For this reason some are quickly exhausted, while others with more vigor and better health stay in condition for a longer period and go on laying freely. It is doubtless true that a hen lays more eggs in the first three years of her life than in any other period, but this is not saying that she is unprofitable after this. The only real way to test an old hen as to her laying capacity is to trap her, and count the eggs. All theories are liable to be turned topsy-turvy at any time by an unusual type of hen that may appear in any flock, and it would be a great pity to kill her simply because she is four years old or a little over.

HON. M. M. McAULIFFE,

State President of the Farmers Union of Kansas, Speaking Editorially in the "Farmers' Union," the Official Organ of the Union, Says in Part:

"It is a painful duty to call attention to the taking of fees, not intended by law for him, by Mr. Akers, the present State Treasurer, who is a candidate for re-election. I find my friend, when opportunity offers itself to him, is charged with taking what does not according to the intention of the law, morally or legally belong to him—only by a technicality or the opinion of an Attorney General based on a technicality. I am in duty bound as President of this State Union to make known to the members of the Union the charge of wrongdoing made against him and he does not deny it, he takes the ground that they are legally his and in this instance is presumed to hold to the doctrine that a legal right establishes a moral right to something that was never intended that he should have. Since he has been Treasurer, Mr. Akers has collected fees as fiscal agent to a sum equal to, if not greater than his salary of \$3,600 per year.

"I consider it my duty to expose the wrongdoing of men in public life regardless of their political affiliations. I believe further that the great majority of the members of the Union want graft and wrongdoing by officeholders exposed, when there is positive evidence that it is practiced. The Farmers' Union, both State and National, has made the recall one of their legislative demands, so that officeholders regardless of party affiliations that are guilty of wrongdoing could be ousted from office."—(Adv.)



HENRY F. MASON

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WHITE ROCKS AND WHITE HOLLAND turkeys, size and quality. Healthy vigorous birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BARGAIN SALE WINTER LAYERS— Campines, Anconas, Orpingtons, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns, \$1 up. Catalog free. Mrs. Sophia Benson, Box L, Washita, Iowa.

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES, EXHIBI- tion type. Fine breeders. Pure white and of white egg strain. The kind that wins wherever shown. Prices right. W. E. Wilson & Sons, Osawatimie, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE BOURBON Red Turkeys; hens and toms. Also high-grade Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets. Write for full particulars. Mrs. Pearl Kern, Springville, Ind.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WHITE RUNNER drakes, from Mrs. Myers' prize-winning stock, winners of all first premiums at State Poultry Show. Price, \$2.00 each. Thomas Owen, Jr., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. A nice bunch of early-hatched cockerels and pullets, also cocks and hens. The best blood, priced right. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE—E. B. Thompson strain. Thirteen years in the business. Satisfaction assured. Write me your wants. Mrs. S. T. Aydelott, Bellflower, Mo.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, Tompkins-Johnson strain, direct, \$3 each. Every bird a good one. Order early. Chas. Petts, Warsaw, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, large pure white classy ones, bred from the richest blood lines in America, at one-half their actual value. Exhibition birds a matter of correspondence. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kan.

BARGAINS—ALL VARIETIES LEG- horns, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Campines, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Progressive Poultry Farm, Box 20, Hampton, Iowa.

As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in their building, disease is liable to occur among them and before long there may be plenty of room in the house for what is left of the flock, but this is not the way to success in the poultry business.

Be sure and have a large quantity of green feed for your fowls this winter, for if you have plenty of it you will get nearly double the quantity of eggs as if only a grain ration is given. Besides this, the flock will come out in the spring in a much more thrifty condition. A reasonable amount of green food prevents hens from becoming over-fat, as they are almost sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

HOME CIRCLE



Instead of grating a coconut the next time you are using a fresh one, trim off all of the brown skin, break the meat into small pieces and run through the meat grinder, using the fine cutter. In this way the work can be accomplished in less than half the time.

It is a waste of material when the whites of eggs are used in making custards. Use only the yolks. The addition of the whites does not improve the custard; in fact they make it less creamy, and it is economy to save them for other purposes.

The skins can be scraped from new potatoes much more easily if they have been allowed to stand for a short time in water in which a small piece of common soda has been dissolved. Also when treated in this way they will not soil the fingers so badly.

The best thing to use in mending holes in table linen is a raveling from the same material, but if this is not convenient, use embroidery cotton of a num-

ber to correspond with the quality of the linen. The best results will be obtained if the work is done in embroidery hoops. Otherwise baste a piece of stiff paper on the under side of the tear and make a fine network of stitches by darning back and forth, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the break, so that they will not tear out again. If done in this way any tendency to draw the threads and pucker the work will be overcome.

A History of Kansas.

A History of Kansas is the first of the text books produced by the state under the new state publication law. The author is Miss Anna E. Arnold, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who is now running for State Superintendent of public instruction. The new history has received very generous and general approval over the state, and should be popular with both teacher and pupil. It is well written and profusely illustrated, and will sell for 25 cents. The work should reflect great credit to Miss Arnold.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dress-maker," 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. 6881—Ladies' Dress: Linen or serge can be used to make this dress, with the collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting goods. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores. The pattern, No. 6881, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material and one yard of 36-inch contrasting goods. No. 6878—Ladies' Shirtwaist: Linen or China silk can be used to make this shirtwaist, with the collar of contrasting goods. The waist closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The pattern, No. 6878, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch goods for the collar. No. 6889—Ladies' Apron: This apron is cut in one piece and fastens at the neck and at the belt in the back. Linen, gingham or chambray can be used to make this apron. The pattern, No. 6889, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6876—Ladies' Skirt: Plaid material was used to develop this skirt. The skirt is cut in two pieces and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6876, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6897—Ladies' Dress: This dress is very simple to make. It closes in the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6897, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires four yards of 44-inch material, 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods and 1 1/4 yards of ribbon for the girdle. No. 6879—Ladies' Skirt: Two materials are used in making this skirt. The skirt is cut in two gores and has a two-piece tunic. The skirt can be made with either the straight or irregular tunic closing. The pattern, No. 6879, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch striped goods, 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch plain goods and 1/2 yard of 36-inch lining for the upper back gores.

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Why Laughlin and Clemans Will Win Ex-Congressman Chas. F. Scott, Republican Tells Why

Mr. Scott, in his Iola Register, throws some light on the Fee Question. He says, in part:

"Why cannot the officers of the State of Kansas be content with the salary attached by law to their respective offices? Why do they always have to be grabbing for more in the shape of special fees?"

"That was done in the State Treasurer's office for a great many years through the subterfuge of interest on deposits. The State Treasurer deposited the State funds with certain favorite banks who paid interest, not to the State, but to the Treasurer, so that an office which the statute declared should be filled for \$2,500 in fact paid the man who held it \$20,000 or more a year. That became so much of a scandal at last that it was stopped by a law which provided that State funds deposited in banks should draw interest that should be paid into the State treasury. And in order that no injustice should be done the State Treasurer's salary was advanced and he was allowed more clerk hire. But the statute very specifically fixed his salary, and it was the well known and undoubted intention of the Legislature that the salary thus fixed should be in full for all compensation due the State to the State Treasurer for all the services performed by the latter in the transaction of the business of his office.

In a similar way and for similar reasons, the salary of the State Auditor was fixed at a given sum with the express understanding that it should be in full and in lieu of all fees.

"But now it appears that Mr. Akers, the State Treasurer, and Mr. Davis, the State Auditor, have both found some hole in the law through which they have been able to draw fees—in the case of Mr. Akers some thousands and in the case of Mr. Davis some hundreds of dollars—which they put into their pockets instead of into the State Treasury, where they ought to go.

"But the question of moral obligation. It must be admitted, is not so easily disposed of. Both of these gentlemen, it is assumed, understood when they became candidates for their respective offices, just the amount of the salary fixed by law. If the salary was not satisfactory there was no compulsion upon them to take the office. If it was satisfactory it would hardly seem just the thing, after they were elected, to go snooping around for a break in the law through which, in plain violation of the intent of the law, they might add to their emolument certain sums that the law did not say they should have and that the lawmakers did not intend or desire they should have.—

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Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Earn from \$55 to \$165 per month. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk F, Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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Largest and best business college in the west. Positions secured or free tuition. Big Catalog "B" Free.

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AGENTS—SNAPPIEST HOUSEHOLD line on earth. Red hot sellers, steady repeaters. Goods guaranteed. Over 100% profit. Write quick—hurry. E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 505 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN WHO can earn \$100 per month and expenses selling our product to farmers. Must have some means of starting expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Freeport, Ill., giving age, occupation and references.

INTELLIGENT MEN AND WOMEN over 18 wanted for U. S. government life jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments this year. No layoffs. Common education. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. M-82, Rochester, N. Y.

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. 922, Chicago.

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SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE—GOOD FARMING land. N. L. Foster, Garfield, Ark.

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OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

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265 ACRES IN ARKANSAS—RICH OUA-chita Valley land near railroad and good town; no improvements; \$7 per acre, terms. David C. Katz, Little Rock, Ark.

GULF COAST—BLACK LAND FARMS, improved and unimproved. Some nice bay fronts, some on gravel roads. Write for list. A. V. Brown, Fort Lavaca, Texas.

LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND city property with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Glider, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOUND—HOMESTEAD NEAR FT. MOR-gan. 320 acres rich farm land, not sand. Price, \$200, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Fort Morgan, Colo.

CAN LOCATE YOU 320-ACRE HOME-steads, Crow Reservation. Opening October 28, 1914. Write Chas. C. Wilhelm, Billings, Mont.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Aves., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

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.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 560 ACRES, LO-cated within one-half mile of Keene, Waubesa County, Kansas, on county road, R. R. and telephone line. May be divided into three farms each having house and out-building. Inquire of George Combridge, Route 1, Eskridge, Kan., or John Lawder, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kan.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion being arranged; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 24.

FOR SALE—IN NORTHEAST TEXAS, IN rain belt, 45 inches annual rainfall, 1,163 acres fine long-bodded virgin oak, and all very level, fine, rich, dark chocolate soil, \$16 per acre. Commercial oak will more than pay back price of timber and land. 200 acres rich bottom land, all will make fine farms; no waste land. Best investment in the South. Good community, fine people, all white. Compelled to sell at above reduced price. Let me show you. N. P. Doak, Owner, Clarksville, Texas.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET CONTAIN-ing photographs North Alabama farm lands. J. D. Weedon & Co., Florence, Ala.

635 ACRES DARK SANDY LOAM LAND—One mile front on railroad station, gin, school, post office, Woodman hall; partly coal land. Good location for stock raising, poultry, hogs. All nice tillable land. Price, \$60 per acre. For particulars write Lowe Bros., Hicks, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES AND females, descendants from Aggie Cornucopit Pauline. E. E. Kiefer, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bull. Fine individual. Price, \$75. C. L. Patton, Ope, Kan.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS and A Wonder Poland China male pigs. Robert Kyle, Greenwood, Neb.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE, EITHER sex. Prices reasonable. V. E. Swenson, Little River, Kan.

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NICELY MARKED YOUNG GRADE HOL-stein bulls, sired by son of King of the Pontiacs. Two weeks to two months old. Guaranteed every way. Low price. Lovers' Lane Dairy, St. Joseph, Mo.

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FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. U. A. GORE, SEW-ard, Kan.

WANTED—WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ PUP-ples six to eight weeks old. Brookway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

HOUNDS—FOX, WOLF, DEER, COON, opossum, skunk dogs. Guarantee. High-class. Reasonable. J. P. Tindall, Blue Springs, Mo.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS—FEMALES, four months old; rich golden sable, perfectly marked, \$6.00. Best working quality, champion breeding. Full pedigree. Oakdale Collie Kennels, Route 2, Neola, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF PRA-irie and alfalfa hay. For prices write to owner, Sam McCullough, Central City, Neb.

VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP—SENT ON trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardias, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

NICE SPRAYED WINTER APPLES—Buy direct from grower, save money. Order now. U. J. Simmons, Stanberry, Mo.

DO EASY PLEASANT COLORING WORK at home; good pay, no canvassing, no experience required. Illus. Particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 886, Chicago.

KEYSTONE FOUR-HOLE SHELLER AND conveyor. 8-horse International engine, clutch pulley, used thirty days. Will sell cheap. J. J. Finnegan, Route 1, Edingham, Kan.

TWO FULL BARRELS SLIGHTLY DAM-aged crockery, well assorted for household use, shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for \$3.00. Send cash with order. E. Swasey & Co., Portland, Maine.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box L, Wichita, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS, OHIO GROWN, GUAR-anteed free from Johnson grass. Ten pounds postpaid to any part of United States, \$6. L. T. Shoemaker, Camden, Ohio.

SUDAN GRASS, NORTHERN GROWN. Protect your farm. We guarantee our seed free from Johnson grass. Inspected by an officer of the State Experiment Station. One dollar per pound, cash with order. Better price on quantities. Postage or express prepaid. References, National Bank of Commerce or Kansas State Bank of Dodge City, Kan. Gould & Thompson, Dodge City, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

The Feeding of Fodder Silage.

Subscriber E. A. M., Kingman County, writes: "I have filled by silo with corn and wish to refill it with kafir from the shock. How long must this shocked silage stand before I begin feeding it? I have heard that fodder silage will injure the stock unless it has stood for thirty days in the silo."

We have not heard of any injury following the use of shock kafir or corn when fed immediately after placing the same in the silo. It does not seem reasonable, either, that the cutting of the fodder into one-half or three-fourths inch lengths and the moistening of the same with water, would be followed in feeding by any bad results. We are confident that such results will not follow the immediate use of shock fodder silage.

It is to be remembered, of course, that the fodder silage does not reach its maximum feeding value until it has stood sufficiently long to have become softened by the water. A beneficial chemical change also takes place in the silage within a few weeks following its storage and it is believed that it makes the best feed after it has been stored some three or four weeks. Sufficient water should be used in the storing of the fodder to permit its packing and the forcing out of the air so that it will not mold. Much of the feeding value of shock fodder silage is on many farms lost because of the molding of the silage, and this should be avoided.

On Getting Into Live Stock.

"From pretty close observation in more than half of the counties of Oklahoma during the last five weeks," writes John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal. "I have the impression that the farmer who plans to develop his business along livestock lines is on the right track. Where cattle and hogs in plenty used to be seen, they are now so few as to attract attention. Inevitably, prices must continue to average relatively high. Surely, this is the time to get a pig of the kind that grows into a herd and to plan next year's work on the solid foundation of sure feed crops. Cattle in any number require pasture or a silo or both and it takes more of an investment to get started than it does with hogs. And don't be thinking that you can make any money on any kind of live stock when you have to borrow money to go into it at a rate higher than 10 per cent per year. A few may have done it; a few may do it in the future; but it's safer to make 10 per cent the limit of interest on any money borrowed to finance live stock operations of any kind. The business of live stock husbandry must be grown into; it's not safe to jump into it. But those who intend to stick and stay and fight and win will find the cow and pig and hen mighty useful helpers."

Sheep Pay on This Farm.

In reporting the awards of the Topeka State Fair, the statement was made that Clarence Lacey, of Meriden, Kan., was the only Kansas exhibitor of sheep. This, however, was an error, as C. E. Wood, of Topeka, had a very choice exhibit of Cotswold sheep. In spite of the fact that George Allen & Sons, of Lexington, Neb., showed a flock of Cotswolds, Mr. Wood with his exhibit secured first, second and third on ram lambs; first and second on ewe lambs; first on get of sire, and first on Kansas-bred flock.

Mr. Wood has only nineteen head in his flock. He is very enthusiastic over sheep as farm animals. He writes us that since he has had this small flock of sheep on his farm he has found it unnecessary to mow his pastures. He says in this letter: "Can you show me a farm free from weeds where sheep are not kept? If you will put a small flock of sheep on the farm you will soon see the weeds vanish if the sheep are permitted to get to them. We let our lambs run in the corn after it is laid by and they keep the small weeds down and clean up the lower leaves and suckers of the corn. During the winter season, if permitted to run about the barn, they clean up the loose alfalfa leaves shattered off when hay is thrown down from the mow, and much other feed that is wasted by other stock. Much of this feed would be a clear loss if it were not for the sheep. We do not make our sheep depend entirely on this waste, however. We feed them a little silage and some alfalfa hay.

"A large portion of the ewes produce two lambs. The lambs, if properly fed and sheltered from the early storms, go on the market in June at top prices. Then the wool must be considered. A

PATENTS.

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AUTO WRECKING CO., 15TH AND OAK, Kansas City, Mo. We tear 'em up and sell the pieces. We save you 50 per cent on repair parts. Also buy old autos, condition no object.

HONEY.

HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER FROM alfalfa and sweet clover, per two 50-pound cans, \$11; for 60 lbs., \$5.75. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

NEW AMBER EXTRACTED HONEY—Two cans of 60 pounds each, \$9.50; 12 gallons same honey, \$10.80; larger lots less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

PURE HONEY—TWO 60-POUND CANS, \$12; single can, 50c extra. Freight paid to any station in Kansas. Sample, 10c. Reference, Wellington National Bank, H. L. Parks, Wellington, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. COLE, COUNTY CLERK, JEWELL County. Taken Up—On September 10, 1914, by Lewis Casteel, one female hog, black with white spots. Appraised value, \$20.

HORSES AND MULES

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, FROM herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES—CHARLES CLEM-mons, Coffeyville, Kan.

Bargains in Land

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

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

160-Acre Bargain.—\$42.50 per acre buys improved quarter, six miles of Fredonia. Come quick. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TETEB & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

EIGHTY ACRES well improved, 35 a. alfalfa, 20 a. meadow, balance cultivated. Price, \$5,000; easy terms. Corn, wheat and alfalfa land for sale at bargain prices. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

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

Write Us Regarding auction sale of \$2,000 acres farm and grazing land in this county next month by Government. Enclose stamp. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE—A 60-ACRE DAIRY FARM. Ninety acres in Alfalfa, rest in grain. Fine climate, mild winters, near railroad, school and church. Owner has too much land. For terms and particulars address

CHAS. THOMPSON, La Plata, Griffith County, Colorado.

A BARGAIN—Twenty-three acre farm adjoining city limits, Hutchinson, Kan. Bottom land, improvements cost \$3,500; all new. Big sacrifice if sold in 60 days. Only small cash payment, terms. For particulars write owner, O. E. Gregg, Route 2, Abbyville, Kan.

NOTICE—We are making exchanges of all kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees.

MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, Riverton, Nebraska.

SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

IRRIGATED

ALFALFA FARM

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1,500 gallons water per minute, 100 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

320 ACRES

Nine miles from Coldwater; 130 acres in cultivation; good small house, barn and other improvements; fine garden spot, good well of water and springs, running creek. Could farm more. All good heavy land. Price, \$19 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms.

TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

MANHATTAN RESIDENCE

Eight-room modern house, Manhattan, Kan. Corner lot, 75x150 feet, facing city park. Built by owner for home. Leaving city reason for selling. One of the choice locations of the city. Write for photos and further information. Address

W. KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS

In the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 20 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

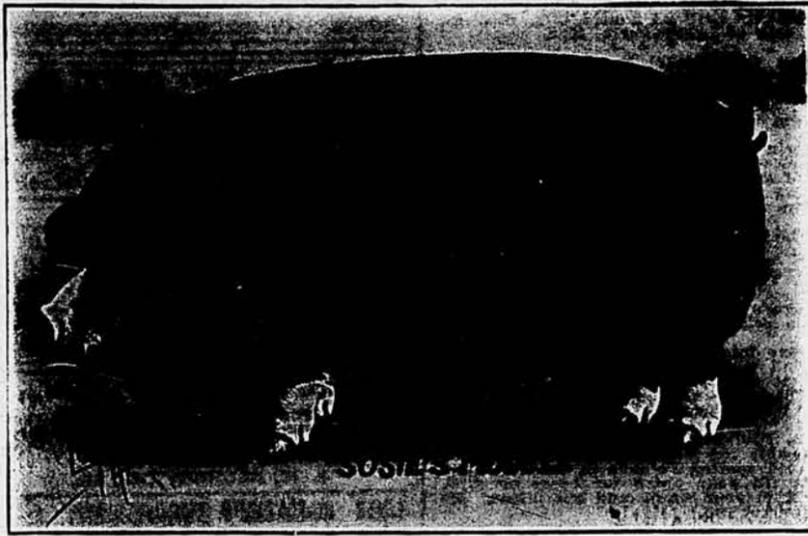
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50 High Class Polands 50

THE BIG SMOOTH KIND WITH BOTH SIZE and QUALITY

20 Spring Boars, 20 Spring Gilts
10 Fall Yearling Boars



The offering was sired by such boars as Master Hadley 2d by Big Hadley; Orange Wonder by Big Orange, his dam Big Anna by Big Sensation. Also litters by Mount Vernon Hadley, Wedd's Long King and other noted boars. The entire lot is an even bunch and we invite all farmers and breeders wanting good hogs to attend this sale. Our catalogs are ready to mail out and we would be pleased to send you one. Please write at once for catalog. If for any reason you can not attend, send your bids to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, who will buy for you. We want you all to come and spend a day with us. Sale right in town. Good train service.

E. M. WADE, Burlington, Kansas
AUCTIONEERS—COLS. SCOTT, JOHNSON AND McCLASKEY.

Lomax's Annual Poland China Sale At Leona, Kansas, Wednesday Nov. 11, 1914

A strictly high-class offering of forty head of big-type Polands—twenty spring boars and twenty spring gilts—the tops of our large number of spring pigs, sired by one of the best grandsons of Panorama and out of daughters of the best big-type boars of the breed; bred and fed right to make good. Bids sent to auctioneer or clerk in my care will receive careful attention. For catalog address

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D., St. Joseph, Mo.

Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Your name should be in the list. If interested, write Live Stock Department, Kansas Farmer, for further information.

BERKSHIRE CATTLE.
M. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.
Bert McIlvaine, Lebanon, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE.
C. J. Moreck, Storden, Minn.
Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS.
G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

RED POLL CATTLE.
John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Wm. Griffioen, Mitchellville, Iowa.
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.
Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

G. C. WHEELER
Manager Live Stock Department.

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.
Dec. 17—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Jan. 28—Spohr & Spohr, Wichita, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Horses.
Jan. 26, 27, 28, 29—C. W. Hurt, Arrow-smith, Ill.

Angus Cattle.
Jan. 21, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Jersey Cattle.
Nov. 9—A. L. Churchhill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorns.
Dec. 17—A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.
Jan. 15, 1915—Consignment sale, Manhattan, Kan. L. R. Brady, Manager.

Poland Chinas.
Nov. 2—W. A. Frewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 5—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
Nov. 11—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Feb. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 5—Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 8—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 10—E. D. Frasier, Drexel, Mo.

Durocs.
Nov. 28—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
Dec. 16—J. D. Shepherd, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys, Polands and Berkshires.
Feb. 9-10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 18, 1915—Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Nov. 7—Roy E. Fisher, Winside, Neb. Sale at Wayne, Neb.

Big Useful Polands.
On Thursday, November 5, E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kan., will sell fifty head of large useful Poland Chinas. They were sired by Orange Wonder by Big Orange. This hog is a wonderfully big hog, fine head and well-set ears, well-arched back, stands well on his feet, and he has sired a very classy lot of pigs. A part of the offering is sired by Master Hadley 2d, a son of Big Hadley. Master Hadley 2d has proven a great sire and no farmer or breeder need hesitate in buying from this line of breeding, as no big-type herd is complete without some of the Hadley blood in it. There will be sold in this sale twenty spring boars and twenty spring gilts, and ten fall yearling boars that are just right for heavy service. One of the attractions in the sale will be a litter out of Susie's Model, the top sow in W. R. Webb's sale last March; also a splendid litter by Wedd's Long King and Mount Vernon Hadley. Don't fail to send for a catalog and attend this sale. Remember the date is November 5. Sale right in town.

Dairy Cow Bargains at Rock Brook Farm.
In order to give room to properly handle the cattle to be sold in my February 2 sale of registered Holsteins, I am offering for immediate sale all the high-grade cows and heifers on the farm, numbering close to 200 head. In the lot are thirty yearling heifers that are open or recently bred; sixty coming two this fall, bred to calve in the winter and early spring, and the balance cows and heifers three to six years old. I have never had a better lot of grades to offer than this lot. I will sell in carload lots or singly, as the purchaser may desire. This stuff has all been recently tested by a state veterinarian for tuberculosis, and every animal is accompanied with a clean bill of health. As I am offering these cattle at bedrock prices they will soon sell, and I would advise prospective buyers to write or come at once. Address Rock Brook Farm, Omaha, Neb.

Lee Brothers, of the famous Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan., have entered a string of Percherons at the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, Mo., November 16 to 21. Lovers of Percherons should not fail to inspect this string of horses while attending the American Royal Show.

HORSES AND MULES

At ordinary prices, farm-raised, registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind disposition because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights, because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospitality on your visit at Fred Chandler's Percheron farm. Just above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.



HORSES AND MULES.

M. H. ROLLER & SON
Circleville, Kan.
Fourteen big jacks, 25 jennets. One imported Percheron, one high-grade Belgian stallion.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Write for prices and descriptions.
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas.

A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa. Home-bred draft stallions \$250 to \$650. Imported stallions cheaper than anywhere else. Come and see.

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.

JACK TO TRADE for alfalfa. Six years old, black, proven and sound, large bone. Write **T. A. BAILEY, Shelbina, Mo.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

175 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head must sell in sixty days. Start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.
M. S. CONVERSE --:--:-- PEABODY, KANSAS

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

250 HEAD IN HERD.

Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.
Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.
Milkng Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.
Bugged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.
Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.



FIVE CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

One four-year-old registered herd bull, one three-year-old registered herd bull, two yearlings—February and May, 1913, calves; one will be year old January, 1914. Younger ones will be registered as sold. Prices reasonable.
WILLIAM P. HOLMES, Parkville, Mo.

BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.

Six choicely bred young cows, too nearly related to new herd bull to retain. Blood of Searchlight, Pavonia, Gallant Knight. Also old herd bull, Baron Cumberland. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

Cedar Lawn Shorthorns

For Sale—Eight head of big strong farmer bulls, also a few bred cows and heifers, priced reasonably. Come and see my herd.
H. I. GADDIS, McCune, Kansas.

OAK GROVE SHORTHORNS.
Every cow straight Scotch. Herd bull, White Starlight by Searchlight; Choice Goods, dam.
ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Kan.

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS.

Seven young bulls, 8 to 12 months of age, by Secret's Sultan. Also younger bulls and some good yearling heifers and cows in calf or calves at side. Prices reasonable.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Splendid red bull, 14 months old, recorded. Dam has a butter fat record of ten pounds in seven days. \$125 gets him.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

good Cotswold, which we consider as good as can be kept, shears from ten to sixteen pounds of wool worth 20 cents a pound. A good many farmers say, 'I would like to have some sheep, but I am not fenced for them.' They seem to have the idea that to raise sheep they must build a stone wall around them to keep them in. If they will get a few rolls of hog wire and stretch it around some foul land and keep the sheep there until they clean it up, and then move the wire to some other place, they will soon be convinced as to the value of the sheep and find that they can afford to fence their farms for them."

Feeding Baby Beef.

By "baby beef" is meant the finished beef animal of from twelve to eighteen months of age. Since cattle of this age are still making growth, successfully finishing them for market constitutes one of the fine points of cattle feeding. A recent bulletin from the North Platte sub-station of Nebraska reports some data which will be of considerable interest to feeders and growers of beef cattle. This bulletin gives the results of fattening five lots of calves on different forage and grain rations during the winter of 1911 and 1912 and a duplication of this test during the following winter.

The calves were spring calves put into the feed lots shortly after weaning in the fall and fed until after the middle of June. They were about fourteen months old when sold. The average weight on the market was about 850 pounds. The average selling price was \$68.45 per calf.

The rations fed were as follows:
Lot 1—Prairie hay, corn 9 parts, and cottonseed cake 1 part.

Lot 2—Alfalfa, prairie hay, and corn.

Lot 3—Alfalfa, silage, and corn.

Lot 4—Prairie hay, silage, and corn.

Lot 5—Prairie hay, silage, corn 9 parts, and cottonseed cake 1 part.

The net profit per calf, including the profit on hogs fed with the lots, was as follows:

Lot 1—Fed prairie hay, corn 90 per cent, and cottonseed cake 10 per cent. Profit per calf, \$17.05.

Lot 2—Fed prairie hay, alfalfa, and corn. Profit per calf, \$20.28.

Lot 3—Fed alfalfa, silage, and corn. Profit per calf, \$22.21.

Lot 4—Fed prairie hay, silage, and corn. Profit per calf, \$11.77.

Lot 5—Fed prairie hay, silage, corn 90 per cent, and cottonseed cake 10 per cent. Profit per calf, \$13.82.

The ration composed of alfalfa, silage, and corn gave the most rapid and cheapest gains and the most profit per calf. The ration of alfalfa, prairie hay, and corn ranked second. The two rations containing alfalfa gave much better results than any ration not containing alfalfa.

Silage had a much higher value when fed with alfalfa than when fed in rations without alfalfa.

Cottonseed cake was profitable when fed in rations that did not contain alfalfa, but was not profitable when fed in rations with alfalfa.

PONTIAC BULLS TWO GRANDSONS of King of the Pontiacs, Sire of One Hundred and Fourteen A. R. O. Daughters.

One bull six months old, seven-eighths white, dam has a fifteen-pound butter record in one week. One bull two months old, nearly all white, dam a daughter of Paul Beets Burke. These are sired by one of the best sons of King of the Pontiacs. Herd tuberculin tested.

FRANK BUZARD, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.

WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP very member advertising uses it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

EMPORIA KENNELS

I HAVE NOW FOR SALE a fine lot of Collie pups two months old sired by my imported dog and from registered bitches. All good individuals, the best of breeding with plenty of grit and will make extra good workers. Priced to sell quick.

W. H. RICHARDS, EMPORIA, KAN.

BARGAIN IN RED POLLED CATTLE

A Choice Herd to Be Dispersed. I have sold my ranch and must sell all my stock. One high-class registered herd bull, one fine young bull and twenty registered cows and heifers. Also two pure-bred Percheron stallions, one pure-bred mare and twenty grade mares and colts. Write or come. Ranch in Ness County, Kansas, eleven miles northeast of Utica.

OTTO YOUNG, UTICA, KANSAS.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

Attractive prices on both males and females; calves, yearlings and two-year-olds. Write your wants.

DAHLEM & SCHMIDT, El Dorado, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

SUNNYSIDE HERD O. I. C's

Eighty boars and gilts of spring farrow, ready for service, sired by Bode's Model No. 31295, Gage's Pride No. 38933. Best of breeding and priced right. Large-boned, prolific kind. **W. H. LYNN, Reading, Kansas.**

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's

Choice March and April boars and gilts by Illustrator, dams by Frost's Buster, a sire of prize winners. A top lot of individuals priced to sell quick.

DAN WILCOX, Route 2, Cameron, Mo.

LAPE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Wellington Kansas

FRANK J. ZAUN

Fine Stock Auctioneer. Independence, Mo. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

C. F. Beard Live Stock Auctioneer. Makes sales anywhere. Prices reasonable. Parsons, Kansas.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live Stock and General Farm AUCTIONEER

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer. Write for dates, terms, etc. Address, Bunceon, Missouri.

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

John W. Miner Live stock auctioneer. Give me a trial. Reserve, Kansas.

J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER. Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty. Box 155. Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott Live Stock and General AUCTIONEER. Hlawatha, Kansas

COL. J. E. MARKLEY Fine Stock and General Auctioneer. Fowhattan, Kansas.

Col. Jesse Howell Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for terms. Merikmer, Kansas.

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts, fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex.

H. E. CONROY, Nortonville, Kansas.

ALFRED'S DUROCS—Boars, all ages, by Tattletale's Volunteer, Pilot Chief Col., Monarch Chief, the 1,200-pound litter mate of the great Superba. Priced for quick sale. Write for descriptions and prices.

S. W. ALFRED & SONS, Enid, Okla.

JERSEY CATTLE NOTES.

F. J. Scherman, of Alpha Dell Jersey Farm, Topeka, Kan., is offering a big bargain. One hundred dollars each takes the herd bull, Grand Fern Lad, and four registered cows. Will sell one or all. This snap will not last long.

H. F. Erdley's Sunflower Jersey Herd is among the good ones. Anyone wanting a choice young bull should write him for prices and pedigrees. Address him at Holton, Kan.

J. B. Porter & Son, Jersey breeders of Mayetta, Kan., have a good herd of Jerseys and always have breeding stock for sale. Write them for prices and pedigrees.

R. H. Gilliland, of Mayetta, is always pleased to show his Jersey herd. If unable to visit his farm, write him for prices. His breeding stock is priced to sell.

J. B. Smith, of Platte City, Mo., owner of Jersey Lawn Herd, has fifty head of young Jersey cows and heifers for sale, also a few choice young bulls. If interested, write him, or visit his herd at Platte City, Mo., ten miles east of Leavenworth, Kan.

If on the market for Jersey breeding stock, write D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan., for prices and pedigrees. He will suit you in both, and the animal you buy from his herd will be high class.

In selecting Jerseys to add to your herd, don't overlook R. J. Linscott's Premier Register of Merit herd at Holton, Kan. He has breeding stock for sale at all times, and breeders will find nothing better.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK.

J. D. Willfong, of Zeandale, Kan., owner of Mt. Tabor Herd of Polands, has a fine lot of spring boars and gilts by Big Mogul by Mogul's Monarch, that he is offering at bargain prices.

Anyone interested in big spotted Polands will find a good offering of that popular breed at the Ennis Farm, Horine Station, Mo. They are making special prices just now. Write them.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., owner of probably the largest herd of old original big-boned spotted Polands in existence, can always fill your order for boars or gilts. Write him your wants and get prices. He will interest you.

F. E. Moore & Sons, of Gardner, Kan., are making special prices on spring boars sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King and out of high-quality big-type sows. Look up their card and write them your wants.

James Arkell, of Junction City, Kan., can furnish a few fall boars sired by Pan Look and First in Quality. They are priced to sell.

J. E. Kinzer, of Falco, Kan., is pricing fifty head of big-type Poland China spring pigs to sell quickly. If you want a high-class boar, write him at once for prices and pedigrees.

A. Roesler, of Wilcox, Neb., has big-type Poland China boars for sale that have quality to spare and that will mature to 1,000-pound boars. Get his prices and pedigrees before buying.

Monsees & Sons' Jack Sale Good.

On October 20 and 21, the Limestone Valley Farmer pulled off a two-days successful sale. No. 1, Big Boy, a two-year-old jack, topped the sale at \$1,325, going to Davis & Moore, of Lewisburg, Tenn. The sale was well advertised and buyers were present from a dozen states. Twenty-seven jacks sold for \$19,260, an average of \$713; sixty-seven jennets sold for \$16,675, average \$248. The ninety-four sold for a total of \$35,935, an average of \$332 per head.

Col. C. F. Beard, of Parsons, Kan., has just started his business card in Kansas Farmer. Colonel Beard is an experienced auctioneer and breeder and is posted on pedigrees. He has the ability to get the high dollar for your stock or conduct successful farm sales. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale, it might pay you to write Colonel Beard. His business card appears regularly in Kansas Farmer, and his address is Parsons, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Two hundred spring gilts, in lots to suit customer, from one to a carload. Also choice boars. Entire spring crop immunized. Pigs by Tatarax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd.

BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Choice boars and gilts. Pairs, trios and young herds unrelated. B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good E. Nuff and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

Riverside Herd Durocs

A few choice boars for sale. Immunized. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.

W. E. CROW & SONS, Hutchinson, Kan.

THE CRIMSON HERD DUROCS

Twenty-five spring boars, the best blood lines of the breed. Long Wonder by Crimson Wonder out of Golden Queen 37th, Ohio Kant Be Beat, Colonial Col. by B. & C's Col. out of such dams as Model Queen and Buddy's Wonder. These boars are well grown out and we guarantee satisfaction. Write us today.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

The Grand Champion of Kansas, 1913. Crimson Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably.

W. W. OTEY & SON, Winfield, Kansas.

FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.

Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale. **J. R. SMITH, Newton, Kansas.**

CHOICE DUROC BOARS.

Big, growthy, heavy-bone pigs. Such blood lines as Crimson Wonder, King the Col., High Col., Col. S. and Ohio Col. Herd boars, Good Enough Model 2d and Col. King. Write for prices.

J. D. SHEPHERD, Abilene, Kan.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM HERD.

For Sale—Ten head of last March boars weighing 225 to 250 pounds; dark cherry and out of large prolific sows. Will be priced very reasonably and guaranteed as represented. **Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.**

IMMUNE DUROC JERSEYS

Twenty-five head immune boars of April farrow. Best of breeding. Good length and plenty of bone. Write for prices.

N. D. SIMPSON, Belaire, Kansas.

Choice Durocs All Ages

Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonable.

ENOCH LUNDGREN, Osage City, Kansas.

BON ACCORD DUROCS

Nice lot of spring boars, including a good herd header out of the grand champion sow, Model Queen.

LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS.

GOOD DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Twenty-two fall and spring boars by Country Gentleman 132541, Golden Model 4th 161011, and other good boars. Good individuals. Best breeding, immunized and priced right. Call or write today.

W. E. HOUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS—Boars for the farmer and stockman. Immunized, best of breeding, good individuals. Write for descriptions and prices.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

Bargain Lot of Red Polled Cattle.

For a good many years Otto Young, of Utica, Ness County, Kansas, has kept Red Polled cattle on his ranch. The writer well remembers his surprise when judging at the Utica Fair several years ago to find such a good bunch of pure-bred cattle on exhibition. Mr. Young has just sold his ranch and must close out these good cattle. There are two good bulls in the offering and twenty head of cows and heifers. Two registered Percheron stallions, a Percheron mare and a bunch of good grade mares and colts must go also. Look up Mr. Young's ad and write to him, or, better, go and inspect this stock.

J. C. Robison Sells December 17.

The well known Whitewater Falls Stock Farm at Towanda, Kan., is claiming December 17 for sale date. On this date a lot of

GUERNSEY CATTLE

BUY GUERNSEYS FOR PROFIT

Quantity and Quality combined with economical production makes The GUERNSEY Cow most desirable.

Send for literature.

Guernsey Cattle Club
Box K. F., Peterboro, N. H.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD COWS, 3 to 7 years. Bull calves, a bargain. Durocs, both sexes. Black registered Percheron yearling stallion, weight 1,300.

M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

HEREFORD COWS. Will sell reasonably, 100 head pure-bred Hereford cows, all bred to registered Hereford bulls. Also 100 head weaned and vaccinated heifer calves from above cows. All look alike. Address Owner, Box 35, Hillside, Fremont Co., Colo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE

Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Buttar ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported ram. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

1894 SMALLEY'S SHROPSHIRE 1914

We offer one and two-year-old registered Shropshire rams of the best breeding and individual merit. Genuine flock header material.

M. W. SMALLEY & SONS, Blockton, Iowa.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hillwood Hampshires

The prize winning herd—13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—130 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

BEED Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

S. E. SMITH, Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

PEDIGREED MULEFOOT HOGS from 450 pounds down to pigs at weaning time. Priced to sell at **SINNS' MULEFOOT HOG RANCH** Alexandria, Nebraska.

GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS. April and May boars and gilts, choice bred sows, priced cheap.

E. E. GRAFF, Route 2, Rosendale, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

ALPHA DELL FARM JERSEYS. Will sell herd bull, Grand Fern Lad, and four registered cows in milk; good producers, \$100 each. I want to sell quick.

F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER JERSEYS, headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age.

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES. Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices.

D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.

BULL CALVES by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females.

J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kan.

A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

BUTTER BRED BULLS—Handsome, thrifty fellows, all solid color. Bred for highest of production. Send for descriptions. Prices reasonable.

R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS. Premier Register of Merit Herd. Established 1878. Bulls of Register of Merit, imported prize winning stock. Also cows and heifers.

R. J. LINSCOTT :: : HOLTON, KANSAS.

REGISTERED JERSEYS. Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right.

MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

useful mares and young stallions will be offered to the public. No breeding farm is complete without a pair of Percheron mares or a stallion from the famous Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Kansas farmers are awake to the advantages of good stock and there is a strong demand for good horses all over the corn belt. Please watch for later announcement of this sale in Kansas Farmer.

JERSEY LAWN HERD

FOR SALE—Fifty head of young cows and heifers. Prices, \$75 to \$125. Also a few choice young bulls by Stockwell's Fern Lad, first prize bull at American Royal, 1913. **J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo.**

Ten Miles East of Leavenworth, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

26 Head - Registered Holstein Cows - 26 Head

All have A. R. O. records; A. R. O. dams or grand-dams. Two years old and up. Nearly all fresh in next three months. All bred to grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Will sell one to fifteen of these, buyer to have the pick of the herd, \$150 to \$400. Four-year-old herd bull for sale cheap, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, sound, sure breeder, seven-eighths white. Have thirty of his daughters to breed and must change bulls. All these will be given an A. R. O. test when they freshen. On bull will consider a trade for span of young draft mares or registered Holstein heifers or heifer calves. Also have three young bulls five and six months, nothing older, A. R. O. dams or granddams. **S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, DEKALB COUNTY, MISSOURI.**



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Chief of Dairy Husbandry at University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station says, "A scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on any farm." At the June sale of pure-bred registered Holstein cattle at Chicago, nineteen bulls were sold at an average of \$1,750 each. Leaving out the record-breaking \$20,000 calf, the remaining eighteen bulls brought an average of \$755 each. Pretty good evidence for you to consider.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. **Holstein-Friesian Asso., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

I am offering this week seven extra nice registered heifers coming two years old; six registered cows from three to five years old. Will make an attractive price on the bunch or will sell as wanted. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas.**

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI. BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS. Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53855. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

SUNFLOWER HERD offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (62 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please. **F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Choice HOLSTEIN Cows

Well bred cows, two-year-old heifers and 25 choice heifer calves, all good colors. Prices reasonable. **GEO. F. DERBY, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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.**

ADVANCED REGISTRY HOLSTEINS. Forty-two cows and heifers in herd average over 20 pounds A. R. O. Young bulls for sale and a few cows and heifers. We have been breeders for 30 years. Correspondence and inspection invited. **McKAY BROTHERS, Waterloo, Iowa.**

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS. For quick sale, 100 head high-grade nicely marked cows and heifers, due to freshen in September and October; also fifty fancy marked yearlings, all tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. **F. J. Howard, Bouckville, Madison Co., N. Y.**

HOLSTEINS—Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of best strains. White Wyandotte chickens. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

THE DELLS STOCK FARM. Holstein cows and calves. Poland China hogs. Friesian stallion colts. Three young jacks. Standard-bred horse. Write for prices and descriptions. **C. E. BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.**

Holstein-Friesian Bulls.—Very attractive prices for next four weeks on a two-year-old herd bull and several other registered bull calves that are younger, one a son of a 90-pound cow, his granddam a 101-pound cow. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.**

Segrist & Stephenson, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. **Holton, Kansas.**

SHADY GROVE HERD. Four choice bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited. **G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.**

Choice Young Bulls from record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old. **David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS—Two choice yearlings, also three-year-old herd bull. Will exchange latter for one of proper breeding. **W. H. LEWIS, Smith Center, Kansas.**

HOLSTEIN BULL ten months old; 16-lb. dam. Good individual. Price reasonable. **Wm. F. Mielenz, 97 Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.**

CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS Backed by Records. Priced to Sell. **JOHN KENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.**

Closing Out Grade Holsteins

I am putting in registered cattle and offer for immediate sale all grades on farm: Thirty head yearling Holstein heifers, sixty head two-year-old heifers bred to calve in winter and spring, sixty head three-year-olds due this fall, one car grade Guernsey and Jersey yearling heifers; also few cows. A dozen bulls ready for service. All tuberculin tested. Don't delay. Write or come at once. **ROCK BROOK FARMS, Omaha, Neb.**

HOLSTEIN HERD BULL

Sir Johanna Aagie Lad 4th. Dam has 21-pound record. Priced at \$125 for thirty days. Four of his bull calves eight to twelve months old, \$50 to \$75. Ten grade cows, \$800; choice, \$90.

Pure-bred Berkshire and Hampshire spring boars and gilts, \$15 each. **S. E. STOUGHTON, Hutchinson, Kan.**

EDGEWOOD HOLSTEINS—Ten heifers 4 to 6 wks old, 15-16ths pure, \$20 each crated for shipment. One registered yearling bull, \$100. **Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price. **H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE A few choice cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable. **I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality. **AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.**

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.**

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Polls headed by son of Crema Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd. **ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

RED POLLED BULLS—First-class quality. Greatest combination beef and milk. **O. K. SMITH, Barnard, Mo.**

Pure-Bred Registered Red Polled Cattle. Young stock for sale. **Cedar Valley Farm, Route 2, Leslie, Mo.**

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

Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. **C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.**

ANGUS CATTLE

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires. **GEORGE McADAM, Holton, Kan.**

ANGUS BULL BARGAIN. Choice bred three-year-old. Cannot use longer. Priced right. Would exchange for good bull. Also offer some extra good bull calves. Write for prices and descriptions. **IRA RADCLIFF, Carbondale, Kansas.**

S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, Kan., is offering big-type Poland boars and gilts sired by A's Big Orange. Breeders will find bargains in this lot.

S. E. Stoughton, of Hutchinson, Kan., is offering some choice Holsteins for sale, including Sir Johanna Aagie Lad 4th. Dam has record of twenty-one pounds. He also offers four choice bull calves from eight to twelve months old, sired by the above-named bull, and ten choice high-grade Holstein cows. He also has a fine lot of Berkshire and Hampshire spring boars at \$15 each. Anyone wanting bargains should look up his ad and get in touch with him. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Some Choice Durocs. Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of Arthur A. Patterson, of Ellsworth, Kan., owner of Crystal Springs Duroc herd. Duroc breeders wanting strictly high-class breeding stock at reasonable prices should look up his ad and write him for particulars. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Studebaker Almanac for 1915. With a wealth of information and more attractively gotten up than in former years, the Studebaker Almanac for 1915 is being

rapidly distributed to the thousands of American farmers to whom the name Studebaker is a household word. Contained within its covers is information dealing with the care of live stock and pages of well worked out instructions as to the care of soil, the time of planting, rotation of crops, fertilizers, hot beds, cold frames and all the knowledge that experts can give to aid the farmer. There is also much useful discussion of household problems, health and first aid, implements and tools, poultry, pruning, silos and silage. In fact, the Studebaker Almanac is a compendium of useful information for the farmer in all parts of the country. It is in line with the life-long policy of the Studebakers to win and retain the good will of the farmer. Studebaker wagon dealers all over the country can supply you with this Studebaker Almanac. In the event of their supply running low, a postal card addressed to Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana, will bring you a copy free of charge if you mention Kansas Farmer.

Crystal Herd O. I. C's. Breeders of farmers wanting O. I. C. breeding stock of the best blood lines should remember that Dan Wilcox, Cameron, Mo., owner of Crystal Herd and a breeder of prize winners, has them. He is offering a strictly choice lot of March and April boars and gilts sired by his great boar, Illustrater, and out of dams sired by Frost's Buster, first at St. Joseph in 1914 and a sire of prize winners. Crystal Herd is without doubt one of the best in the country. The boars in use—Frost's Buster and Illustrater—are two of the best of the breed now in service. Wilcox Giant, by Mear's Climax, a young boar recently added to the herd, is a great youngster, big and smooth, with lots of quality, and he is proving an excellent breeder. Look up his ad and write him for prices. Every animal shipped is guaranteed. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Wilcox Sale Good. A. B. Wilcox, who made a dispersion sale of Holstein cattle on October 15, writes as follows: "I wish to say that Kansas Farmer is O. K. when it comes to advertising cow sales. Our sale was a complete success. The cow, Daisy, went to J. H. McKee, of Newton, for \$287.50; Nellie went to F. H. Laberteaux, of Garden City, for \$225. The ten highest cows in the sale brought \$1,875. The average for everything above four months of age was \$102 per head."

R. F. Hockaday's Polands. The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the ad of R. F. Hockaday, of Peculiar, Mo. Mr. Hockaday is offering a fine lot of Polands, both sexes, of breeding age, and sired by Jumbo King 64655 and Sir Bredwell 67054. Mr. Hockaday's sow herd is made up of the best blood lines of the breed. He is also offering a choice lot of pigs that will grow into money if purchased at his present prices. He is making farmers' prices on his entire offering and anyone wanting high-class Polands will find bargains in his herd. Write for prices and descriptions. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

OF INTEREST TO DUROC BREEDERS. John A. Reed, of Lyons, Kan., is offering a choice lot of Duroc boars. He can furnish young herds not akin. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer and write him your wants.

N. D. Simpson, Bellaire, Kan., has sixty-five choice April Duroc boars and gilts for sale. For herd boars or show stock, don't overlook this herd.

Enoch Lundgren, of Osage City, Kan., has a choice lot of Durocs, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Write him your wants.

For choice Duroc boars, all ages, by such boars as Tattler's Volunteer, Pilot Chief Col. and Monarch Chief, the 1,200-pound litter mate of Superba, write Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.

J. R. Smith, of Newton, Kan., has a good offering of Durocs by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. Write him for prices.

For choice Durocs that are immunized, write R. P. Wells, of Formoso, Kan. He will interest you in quality and prices.

In selecting breeding stock, don't overlook the Bon Accord herd of Durocs owned by Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kan. It is one of the choice herds and he is pricing stock reasonably.

J. D. Shepherd, of Abilene, Kan., has a choice offering of Duroc boars. Look up his card write him for prices.

AMONG THE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis., is offering Holstein heifer calves fifteen-sixteenths pure at \$20 each, crated for shipment; also one registered yearling bull for \$100.

Anyone wanting Holstein bull calves will always find H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, Kan., with good ones priced worth the money.

W. H. Lewis, of Smith Center, Kan., has two choice yearling Holsteins and one three-year-old herd bull for sale. They are priced reasonably.

S. W. Cook & Son, of Maysville, Mo., have a choice offering of Holstein cows. All of them have A. R. O. records, A. R. O. dams or granddams, and they are all bred to a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

M. E. Moore & Co., of Cameron, Mo., own one of the very best Holstein herds, and always have some choice breeding stock for sale. If in need of a young bull or females, write them your wants.

George F. Derby, of Lawrence, Kan., is offering a fine lot of well-bred Holstein cows and heifers, also a choice lot of heifer calves, and is pricing this offering reasonably.

The Golden Belt Holstein herd owned by W. E. Bentley, of Manhattan, Kan., is one of the good herds. He has some extra choice young bulls for sale out of 600-pound A. R. O. dams.

For Advanced Registry Holsteins, write McKay Brothers, Waterloo, Iowa. They have forty-two cows and heifers in their herd, with an average of over twenty pounds A. R. O.

F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y., always has choice high-grade Holstein cows for sale at reasonable prices, and it will be to the interest of anyone wanting high-grade cows or heifers to get in touch with him.

Higginbotham Brothers, of Rossville, Mo., will always be found with choice stock for sale at attractive prices. They have one of the high-class herds of Holsteins.

Anyone wanting a choice young Holstein bull should get in touch with John Kensink, of Boyden, Iowa. The bulls he offers are backed by records and priced right.

POLAND CHINAS

FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS

Fifty choice spring boars for farmers and breeders. Will not hold a fall sale. Will offer my best boars and a few gilts at very reasonable prices. One fall boar. Can furnish pairs or trios. Herd boars. Frazier's A Wonder and Expansion Hadley. Come and see me. **E. D. FRAZIER, Drexel, Missouri.**

MT. TABOR HERD POLAND CHINAS. Pairs not related, get of four boars. 150 spring pigs by Big Megul, son of Mogul's Monarch, out of Expansion dams. Bred sows and gilts, four yearling bears. Bargain prices next sixty days. **J. D. WILLFONG, Zeandale, Kansas.**

DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND. Herd boars Sunny Colonus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed. **WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.**

Stryker Bros' Prize Polands

For sale at all times, a choice lot of Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle; show winners. Write us your wants. **STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEN FRANK'S POLANDS

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you. **BEN FRANK, Route 2, Jefferson City, Mo.**

Poland Chinas That Please

Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. **F. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINAS

Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64655, Sir Bredwell 67036. Also pigs. Sow herd represents the best blood lines. Farmers' prices. **R. F. HOCKADAY, Peculiar, Mo.**

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, O. E. Lad, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle. **JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.**

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

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

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

Few good boars left at \$20. Fall pigs, either sex. Booking orders for gilts and sows to be bred for next spring farrow. Four great boars in service. Write your wants and ask for circular. **THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (Just south of St. Louis.)**

MOORE & SONS—POLANDS.

For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, herd header prospects included. Sired by Choice Goods and Wedd's Long King, two of the best big-type boars living. **F. E. MOORE & SONS, Gardner, Kan.**

MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS have size and quality. Headed by son of Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Pigs, either sex. **J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.**

MOORE'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Forty choice boars and gilts for the farmers and breeders, of the old original big-boned spotted Polands. Prices reasonable. Will not hold fall sale. Write me or call and see them. They will suit you. Boars and gilts not related. **D. S. MOORE, Route 3, Linville, Iowa.**

POLAND CHINA HERD BOARS.

Herd boar Orphan Dan by Dan Hadley, dam by Orphan Chief, champion over all breeds, Allen County Fair, 1913 and 1914. Three April boars by Orphan Dan. Prices reasonable. Write a once. **E. M. CHATTETON, Colony, Kansas.**

BIG-TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Sixteen carefully selected boars. One yearling by Columbus, the Nebraska sweepstakes boar; another by Longfellow by Ideal by Smooth Wonder by A Wonder. Number of choice gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. **Hamilton & Sons, Wellsville, Kan.**

METAL UTILITY POLANDS

Eighty spring pigs sired by Good Enough by Gold Metal and Big Ben. Prices most reasonable. Also one serviceable boar by Good Enough. Herd boar prospect. **AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kansas.**

AMCOATS' POLANDS.

A's Big Orange March Pigs, both sexes, from sows of big-type breeding. Have lots of stretch and good bone; thrifty condition, will make big ones. All immune. **S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.**

FEW GOOD FALL BOARS BY PAN LOOK AND FIRST QUALITY.

Dams, sows of Expansion and Grand Look breeding. Spring boars also. **JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY

Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobelman 2d and Long King's Equal 2d, out of our best sows. Pairs and trios not akin. Priced right. **SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.**

SPRING PIGS by Major Jim. Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

STRAUSS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Six fall boars and 18 spring boars sired by Model Wonder and Blue Valley Chief. Write your wants. I can please you. **O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.**

1,000-POUND BOARS.

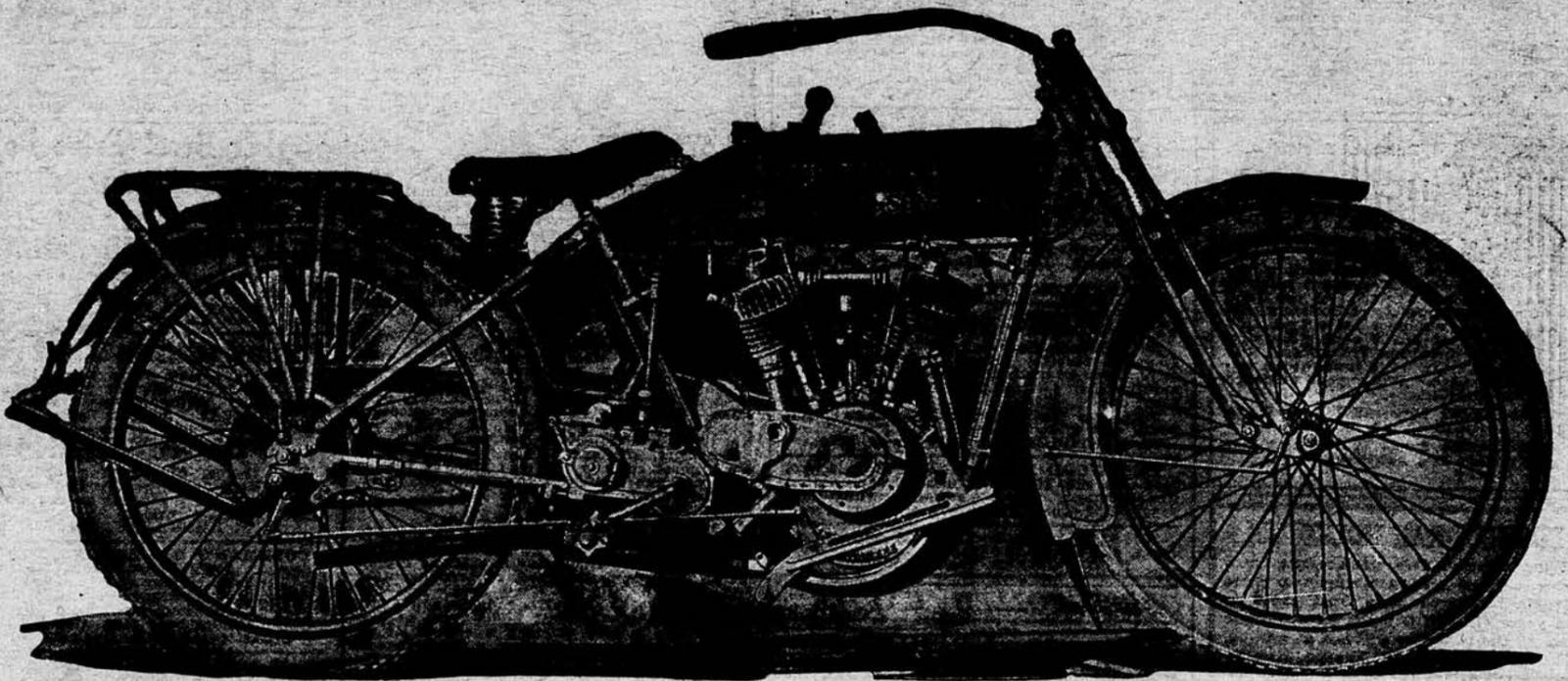
Poland China boars that will grow into 700 to 1,000-pound hogs at maturity. Priced right. **A. ROESLER, Wilcox, Neb.**

FIFTY BIG-TYPE BOAR PIGS—One big yearling. For quick sale.

J. E. KINZER, Falco, Kansas.

SEND IN YOUR NAMES, BOYS!

KANSAS FARMER Is Going to Give Away the Latest Model 11 F \$275 Harley-Davidson Motorcycle and Six Other Big Prizes—\$500 In All



ITS EASY TO WIN and You MAKE GOOD WAGES BESIDES, WHILE WORKING E. B. Preedy Richland, Ks. won the Motorcycle Given Away Feb. 28, By Securing only 110 Subscriptions

We Pay You Liberally in Cash For the Work You Do and the Best Worker Wins the Motorcycle. Write Us Today About it IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO ENTER

Read These Letters from the Three Winners in Our Other Free Motorcycle Contests.

LETTER FROM E. B. PREEDY, winner of Motorcycle in contest which closed February 28, 1914.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—I received the Motorcycle and it sure is a dandy. It is easy to handle. I have not found a place it won't pull. I would advise every boy in Kansas to get busy on the next contest, for it is easy to win and everything is straight.—E. B. PREEDY, Richland, Kansas. March 3, 1914.

LETTER FROM C. F. ERBERT.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Dear Friends:—I received your letter asking what I thought of the contest that you had about a month ago. I will say that the Motorcycle I won was just as represented and the contest was managed in a way that suited every one, as they all were treated alike. I certainly like my machine. The more I ride, the more I want to ride it. Again thanking you for the kind

treatment I received from you people, I remain your friend.
C. F. ERBERT, Ellis, Kansas.
December 29, 1913.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, JR.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen:—The Motorcycle which I won in the first Kansas Farmer contest is surely a dandy. It will climb any hill around here with two on the machine. It is the machine that has the power and it is very simple to operate. It is built for hard road work. The contest in which I won this machine was conducted in the best way possible. About twice a week I got a letter which told me how the contest was and how I was standing in the race. If any of you boys want to get in a contest, try and get in the next one. Kansas Farmer knows how to conduct them and will treat everybody alike, so boys, if you want to win some prizes, better make up your mind and get in on the next contest.—JOSEPH MUCKENTHALER, JR., Paxico, Kansas.



Chas. Erbert, Ellis, Kansas, winner of the Motorcycle in the second contest.



Jos. Muckenthaler, Jr., Paxico, Kansas, winner of Motorcycle in first contest.

Do You Want a Motorcycle?

ONE THAT YOU CAN GET ON AND GO WITH WHENEVER YOU WANT TO, WHEREVER YOU WANT TO GO AND GO IN A HURRY? You CAN have one and without its costing you a single cent of your money. It will pay you to find out all about our EASY plan whereby three sons of farmers each won one of these Motorcycles we are giving away and WON THEM EASILY—just working during spare time. Send in your name and address today for the next contest which is just starting. This places you under no obligation to us whatever.

You have an opportunity here that you can make worth a good many dollars to you if you will only take advantage of it. Someone is going to win this Motorcycle mighty easily and make money besides. Will it be you? It might just as well be you as anyone and no harm will be done in trying. We are ready to turn over to you IN CASH and PRIZES what we would pay others for doing this work for us. This Motorcycle will give you more pleasure than anything else you could own. YOU CAN'T LOSE in this contest and you have EVERYTHING TO GAIN. It is a fine opportunity to turn spare time into cash and a valuable prize easily earned. You can see what the others

Free Offer Extra To All Who Enter At Once

Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and begin making money at once. To all those who send in their names within 20 days A FREE PREMIUM will be sent with the free outfit, and FULL INFORMATION about the contest and description of the prizes. Also names and addresses of prize winners in our other contests, and a letter telling you just how to proceed. SO ACT AT ONCE.

Fill Out This FREE ENTRY COUPON and Mail Today.

Contest Manager Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest,
625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.
DEAR SIR:—I desire to enter your Motorcycle Contest. Please send FREE OF COST the FREE PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special EASY PLAN to get subscriptions FAST, with full information about the prizes and contest, and tell me how I can win the \$275 HARLEY-DAVIDSON 1915 MODEL THREE-SPEED MOTORCYCLE and earn from \$40 to \$60 per month at the same time.

My Name.....
Post Office.....
Street or R. F. D..... State.....

say who won the other Motorcycles. They were GLAD THEY SENT IN THEIR NAMES and found out all about it. We had never heard of any one of them before, and none of these three winners had ever taken a subscription before or done anything of this kind. You have just as good an opportunity as anyone else to win this \$275 MOTORCYCLE, the latest model and very best machine you could get. Will you try? IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER THIS CONTEST. You do not even have to be a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER.

The best thing to do is to write at once and we will send you a complete description of the \$275 Model 11F Motorcycle and the six other big prizes to be given away, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and MAKE FROM \$40 TO \$60 PER MONTH during spare time. THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING and you will be under no obligation to us whatever if, after reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to go ahead. If you really would like to own a fine, powerful 1915 Motorcycle with the THREE speeds, just like an automobile, ELEVEN horsepower, and make money while working for it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below. It will entitle you to a FREE PREMIUM.

YOU GET PAID EVERY WEEK.

You don't have to wait until the contest is over to be paid for the subscriptions you secure—you get paid every week. Only those residing in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma are eligible to be contestants.

You Wont Know How Easy It Is Until You Start

Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. HE HAS NOT. You will never know how easy it is to win in our Motorcycle Contests, or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—IT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE, FREIGHT CHARGES PREPAID TO YOUR HOME. Sign and send the blank at once to

The Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer Motorcycle Contest,
625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST PRIZE LIST WE HAVE OFFERED AND WE PAY YOU CASH BESIDES

THE CONTEST WILL START RIGHT AWAY. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to KANSAS FARMER for which you will be paid, and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914, at 6 P. M., will be awarded the \$275 HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE. The second highest will receive a \$75 PHONOGRAPH and RECORDS. The third highest will receive a FINE \$50 GOLD WATCH. The fourth highest will receive \$45 BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS. The fifth and sixth highest will each receive \$45 BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, and the seventh highest will receive a \$15 GOLD WATCH. A business or shorthand course may be selected. The Motorcycle is guaranteed to be eleven horsepower, new, and in absolutely first-class condition, by KANSAS FARMER.