

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home



cop 2

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A NNUAL losses of two hundred million dollars are chargeable in the United States to infectious diseases of farm animals. No business can long stand such an enormous drain upon its resources.

These diseases are caused by germs. To prevent them the germs must be destroyed before they gain access to the animal body.

The most potent weapon available for the control of contagious animal diseases is thorough sanitation with strict quarantine of outbreaks.

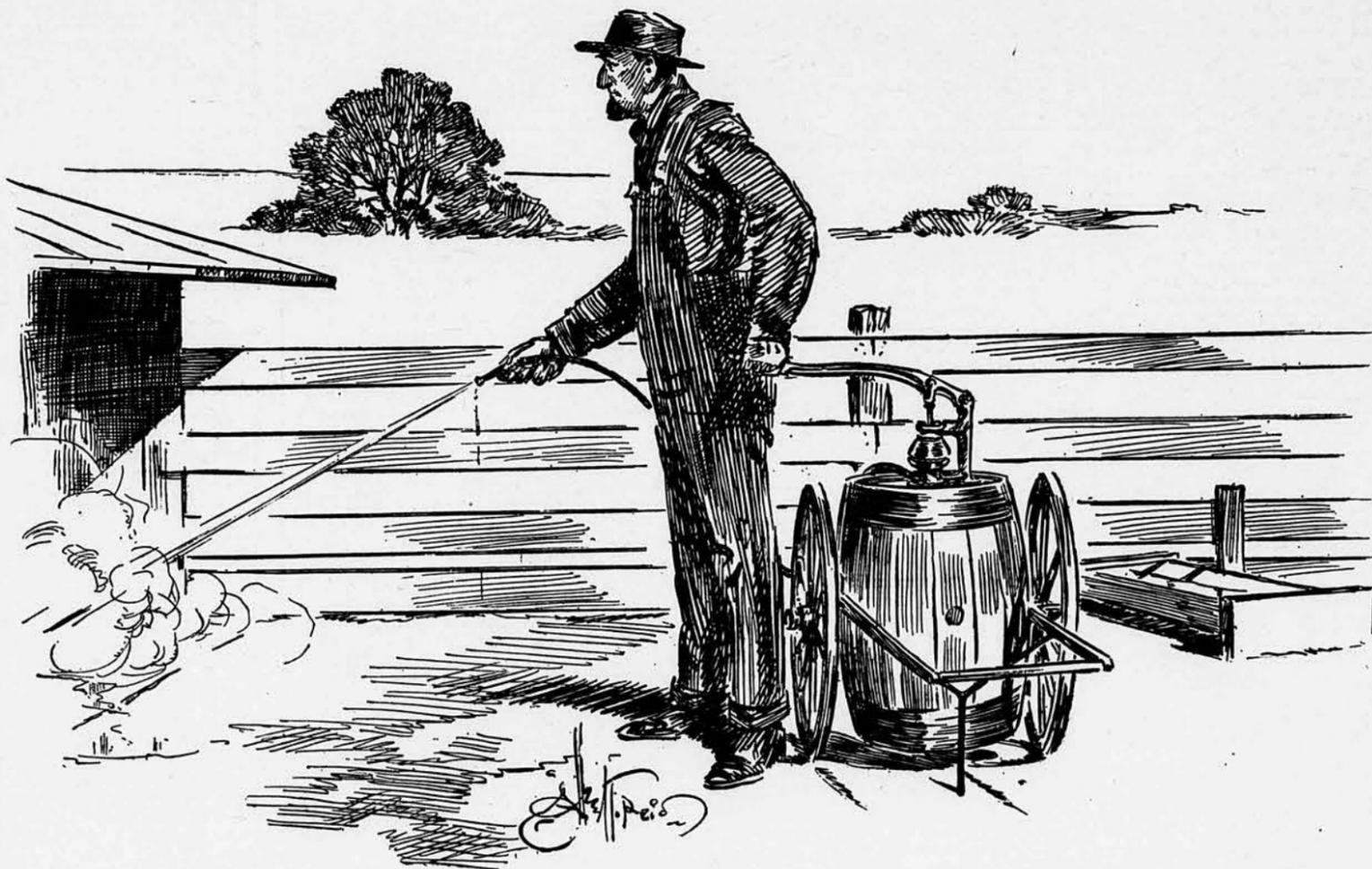
Up-to-date sanitation, strict quarantine when necessary, and a proper use of serum would soon eliminate hog cholera.

Clean up and stay clean, should be the slogan on every farm. Wiping out animal diseases is more of a farmer question than it is a veterinary question. The principles of sanitation are simple. The farmer who does not understand them must learn.

Reliable disinfectants of which there are many, must be used constantly, applying with a spray pump so as to reach every crack and crevice.

Dark, damp, filthy quarters furnish ideal environment for disease producing organisms. Destroy the favorable environment and the germ itself becomes easy prey.

—G. C. W.



"Clean Up and Stay Clean, Should be the Slogan on Every Farm"



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Advertisement for Corn Belt Mill featuring an illustration of the mill and text: 20 Days Grinds more ear corn or small grain, with less power, than any other mill. SPECIAL Doesn't warm the food. Lathe-centered burrs may be changed in three minutes. Try it 20 days free. Write to-day for booklet. Spartan Mfg. Co., 53 Main St., Pontiac, Ill.

Stallion Law Brings Improvement

Four Seasons of License Law in Kansas Reduce Scrub Sires in Use---C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C.

THE law requiring the licensing of stallions standing for public service in Kansas has now been in operation four seasons. The Live Stock Registry Board feels that it now has sufficient data upon which to base a report as to the success of this law in operation.

Before giving any figures of facts relative to the operation of this stallion license law, it might be well to make a brief statement as to the purpose of a stallion license law. In brief, the intention of such law is to require stallion owners to represent and advertise their stallions for just what they are and to

and specifically as pure-breds. In 1914 not a single grade or scrub was advertised as a pure-bred in Kansas.

During the year 1910 we licensed 2,599 pure-breds and 3,766 grades and scrubs to stand for public service. That means that 40.8 per cent were pure-breds and 59.2 per cent grades and scrubs.

During the year 1914 we licensed 3,055 pure-breds and 2,544 grades and scrubs to stand for public service. In other words, 54.5 per cent are pure-breds and 45.5 per cent are grades and scrubs.

A study of our record shows that 456 more pure-bred and 1,222 fewer grade

Rainfall Over Kansas, October, 1914

From Reports Furnished by S. D. Flora, Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Table showing rainfall data for various counties in Kansas for October 1914. Columns include county names and rainfall amounts in inches.

THE rainfall this month was well distributed over Kansas. The average for the eastern third was 3.23 inches; the middle third, 1.83 inches; the western third, 1.40 inches; and for the state, 2.24 inches, which is 0.33 inch above the normal. The long drought in the extreme southwest counties was broken the last week of the month and the ground was in fine condition for sowing wheat and the germination and growth of the early sown in all parts of the state except about a dozen western counties---in Smith and Jewell, and from Thomas and Graham counties south to Clark County.

give mare owners a means of knowing exactly what they are patronizing. It takes absolutely nothing from the stallion owner that rightfully belongs to him. It simply puts the public service stallion business on an honest, square deal basis.

When the law went into effect in 1910 the majority of our stallion owners thought that the law meant a lot of restrictions that would ruin their business, and because of this misunderstanding we found considerable opposition. But as the real purpose of the law became apparent, opposition disappeared very rapidly except from one class of stallion owners---the men who were misrepresenting their stallions and knowingly deceiving their patrons.

During the year 1909 before we had a stallion license law, over 2,000 grade and scrub stallions were found to have been advertised in newspapers definitely

and scrub stallions were licensed to stand for public service during the year 1914 than during the year 1910. This means an increase of 17.5 per cent in the number of pure-breds and a decrease of 32.4 per cent in the number of grades and scrubs licensed to stand for public service.

Judging from past experience the State Live Stock Registry Board has saved the horsemen of Kansas \$100,000 annually by eliminating the unscrupulous stallion peddler who formerly did a flourishing business selling as pure-breds to unscrupulous or ignorant purchasers at prices ranging from \$500 to \$4,000, grades and scrubs with fake or fraudulent pedigrees. These results, due to the operation and enforcement of the stallion law in Kansas, are certainly worth while. Nineteen other states now have stallion license laws and in each of these states benefits as great or greater have resulted.

What Grange Stands For

The legislative committee of the Kansas State Grange has adopted these several articles as representing the most urgent needs of the agricultural class as represented by the Patrons of Kansas, and requests that they be read and discussed in each Grange so that the delegates sent to the State Grange meeting may represent the sentiment of their Granges on these points:

- 1. We recommend the enactment of a law, creating a department of insurance, that the lives of our citizens may be insured at the lowest possible rate consistent with good business principles.
2. A law known as the Initiative and Referendum.
3. A law authorizing the probate courts of the state to direct the county attorney to take charge of the legal duties of the settlement of estates without additional cost to such estates when in such court's opinion the estate is too small to bear the expense of legal assistance.
4. We are opposed to the requirement

that rural teachers shall complete a four years' course in a high school before being granted a certificate to teach---Section 3, Chapter 227, Statutes 1911. This section should be repealed. It discriminates against some of our efficient teachers.

5. We are opposed to the county unit system for the governing of our schools.

6. We are opposed to the county farm adviser except a law giving to the county commissioners the right to submit the subject to the farmers of any county on a petition of 20 per cent of the voters thereof and on a majority voting for it at a general election, said county commissioners shall have power to create the office and levy tax for its maintenance.

7. We are in favor of the passage by Congress of such rural credit legislation as will give the American farmer long time loans on land at the lowest rate of interest possible, such loans to be secured by mortgages or by bonds based upon mortgages.



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KANSAS FARMER

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DISEASE FIGHT GOES ON.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in the past succeeded in suppressing several outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in this country. The same drastic measures used heretofore involving the absolute destruction of the infected animals will eradicate the present invasion of this disease. This has been the program mapped out by the government and state officials and the disease is well under control.

There has been no reversal of this policy of the government in controlling the situation. Some new rulings from the Bureau of Animal Industry seem to have been interpreted, however, to mean that the government was disposed to temporize, relaxing to a certain extent the vigorous policy it has been pursuing.

One of these rulings was to the effect that inspectors were instructed to make efforts to save animals for food purposes in large herds where the disease had appeared and where only a few animals had been infected. There was also an order which was interpreted to mean that when a government inspector had slaughtered animals in a herd to the value of \$200, he must stop and await further orders from the department.

There arose a storm of protest from the live stock interests all over the country as a result of what was interpreted to be a disposition on the part of the government to slow up on its work of eradication. Telegrams from all sides poured in, demanding that the drastic measures necessary be continued. Costly as this method is, it apparently is the unanimous opinion of the live stock interests of the country that the disease must be eradicated at any cost.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, in response to this expression of sentiment on the part of the live stock interests all over the country, announced that the policy of the government would not be changed. While the drafts on the federal funds are heavy, there is still money available for the work under way until congress meets, when new funds must, of course, be appropriated.

It would appear that the new orders do not involve the taking of any chances as to the spread of the infection. The \$200 limitation apparently was brought about as the result of a few instances in which the government was being taken advantage of by unscrupulous individuals in the securing of payment for animals slaughtered on more remunerative terms than could have been possible otherwise. It simply provided for the making of a more careful investigation before paying out money to parties not justly entitled to receive such recompense for animals slaughtered.

It is plainly the duty of the government to suppress this disease, regardless of the cost. It is a public question affecting the greatest industry of this country, and there is no question as to the backing of the country from the standpoint of providing the necessary funds.

"GET COW, PIG AND HEN."

As time wears on it is more and more apparent that farming cannot be successfully done without a plan of farm organization which involves the keeping of live stock. Every agency seeking to bring about a more prosperous and permanent agricultural condition should adopt this slogan—"Get a cow, a pig and a hen." With a little herd of each of these established on every farm, conditions would be so changed as to be almost unbelievable. These are the live stock which must convert the roughage and waste of the farm into money. These are the animals which must supply year-around labor for the farmer and his family. It will be these which will bridge the gap between harvest and harvest and between the "fat" years and over the span of "lean" years. To establish these on every farm will not interfere with the growing of wheat or other market crops. Wheat will always have its place in Kansas. It is necessary, though, that we do not forget all else but wheat.

Our forage and feed grain crops are the most certain of those crops it is pos-

sible to produce. Kafir, milo, feterita, cane, and other sorghums are most valuable only in the proportion that they can be used by live stock. In seasons when corn, wheat and other crops fail to produce marketable grain, they produce forage and feeding grain of value and live stock provide the best market. This season has demonstrated the tremendous loss through failure to have live stock to consume the season's roughage—that roughage which is a by-product of market crops as well as that sown and planted for grain and which was produced in excess of this season's requirements. There must be some way by which the live stock population of our farms can be increased.

The placing of a herd of cows, pigs and hens on a farm, obligates the owner to care for these, and the advantages these herds are to him will depend upon the care given and the intelligence employed in feeding. There are some men who are not born to handle live stock. This because they have no liking for live stock. Unless this liking can be developed, these men will fail, but the large percentage of farmers well understand live stock handling and will succeed.

In many instances the beginning must of necessity be small, but big things grow from small beginnings. The man who realizes that he needs a little herd of each of several kinds of live stock to lead him through the "slough of despair" will in some way get the start and accumulate a herd. A portion of the income realized from this year's wheat crop should be invested in some live stock. The purchases should be wisely made. The best available animals should be bought at the right price. It goes without saying that it would be folly to make a start in live stock unless the feed needed is in sight and unless comfortable quarters can be given. With these there should be a determination

to bend every energy toward the proper care of the animals and a further determination to grow the feed needed from year to year and if possible carry a year's reserve supply. But the slogan, "Get a cow, a pig and a hen," is good. It should prove the inspiration of every farmer who has not done as well as he should or deserved.

The text book work in the rural school should be reinforced by some practical work on the farm. The high school student of physics is provided with a laboratory in which problems are actually worked out and the principles demonstrated. Why not apply the same principle to the study of agriculture in the rural schools—that is, if we mean business in teaching agriculture—with the hope of training boys and girls for farm life? Here is what Edwin L. Holton, Kansas Agricultural College, thinks on this point: "The laboratory for the text book in the school should be a project on the home farm. If the dominant agricultural interest in the community is dairying, then dairying should have a dominant place in the course of study. While the theoretical work in live stock, productive dairy types, milk production, balanced rations, and the like is being worked out in the school, the boy must be required to carry out the principles with at least a portion of the dairy herd on the home farm."

How is your school prepared to accommodate the horses of pupils who drive to school? The school board of the Edwardsville district in Wyandotte County provides stables for pupils' horses. A considerable number of the pupils in this district travel a long way to school. To encourage the attendance of these pupils the district has provided suitable stabling accommodations. A school district can well afford to do this.

Will You Help Relieve Belgium?

In answer to Governor Hodges' proclamation of a week ago, there has been organized the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund with headquarters at the Commercial Club, Topeka, Kansas. At the organization practically every city and large town in Kansas was represented. An active campaign throughout the state is now under way. The busiest men and women of Kansas are giving of their time and means that the movement may be successful. The Bell and Independent telephones will donate long distance service and it is expected that the telegraph companies will also give free service. These, that county organizations may communicate promptly with the Topeka headquarters. Arrangements have also been made to grind wheat free and also to transport flour and other foodstuffs to Belgium without charge. Every cent of money contributed will be expended for food.

It will be seen from the above that the machinery necessary to relieve human suffering in Belgium has been provided and it now only remains for the people of Kansas to give from their storehouses and pocketbooks liberally. Business organizations, farmers' institutes, women's clubs, churches, Sunday schools, labor organizations, teachers' associations, educational institutions and individuals are asked to co-operate liberally and promptly. Contributions should be delivered tomorrow—Sunday morning—to the minister of every church in Kansas that the first consignment from Kansas to the needy Belgians may be under way early next week.

It is to be remembered that small contributions are sought, as well as large contributions. If you cannot afford to contribute a barrel of flour, then contribute a sack. Two or three or for that matter more individuals, may join in buying a sack if that be necessary. No contribution can be so small that it will fail to relieve some suffering. Enough small contributions will relieve a great deal of suffering.

The daily ration in Belgium is now three ounces of flour, and nothing else. The smallest amount of food necessary to sustain life is ten ounces. Belgium's present supply is less than two-thirds of a cup—an amount so small that at this hour Belgium is practically on a starvation basis. There are seven million people in Belgium who are starving. These are mostly women and children. Nothing has been written which has exaggerated the situation in that country. Fields and farms have been converted into graveyards. Its homes have been demolished, its business paralyzed, its crops ruined. Its people are almost entirely without shelter and thousands of families are living in the open and sleeping by the roadside.

The cry has gone to the world to help this neutral nation which in the great European war, through no fault of its own, has suffered so terribly. It is for Kansas to assist in relieving this situation. If one bushel of wheat for each two hundred produced in Kansas this year should be contributed, it would result in giving Belgium 250,000 barrels of flour. A barrel will feed four persons for three months; it will feed one man for a year.

Governor Hodges is president of the fund, ex-Governor Stubbs, chairman, and Charles Dillon, secretary.

All communications should be addressed by telephone, telegraph or letter to the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund, Commercial Club, Topeka, Kansas.

DAIRY CATTLE IN DANGER.

A thousand dairy cattle, the cream of the pure-bred herds of the whole country, have been caught in the Chicago Stock Yards quarantine, following the National Dairy Show. These cattle represent a value running into millions. The possible loss of these cattle is the most serious circumstance in connection with the present outbreak of foot and mouth disease. To date forty-nine cases have been found among the show cattle. The owners have appealed to the secretary of the Federal Department of Agriculture to use every effort possible to lessen the necessary losses.

It would be hard to place a cash value on such foundation stock as these herds represent. It would be a calamity to the whole country to lose the results of the many years of effort which have gone into the production of animals such as those gathered at this great dairy show.

The federal authorities realize the situation and have placed the management of these cattle in the hands of Dr. Joseph Hughes, president of the Chicago Veterinary College. A better choice could not have been made. Doctor Hughes understands the situation thoroughly and is a perfect martinet in the enforcement of the sanitary rules necessary to limiting the infection in these herds. He has established isolation within isolation. Every effort possible is being made to reduce the losses to a minimum and, while doing his best for the owners of the high-class registered cattle, he is thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the public as well.

Silver Lake Township in Shawnee County at the recent general election voted on the proposition to erect a building to be known as a "township house." The proposition carried by a vote of 144 to 126 and a site will be purchased and a building erected. This "township house" will be used for all township gatherings and for any other meetings of a public nature. The building will be under the supervision of the township board. The idea is good. Every taxpayer in the township will have an interest in this building. He is likely to take an interest in the meetings held therein. There are great possibilities for a community having a building in common interest, of course, provided that building is used as it ought to be. There are few townships in Kansas, however, which need defer community meetings of various sorts because they have no suitable building. There are plenty of school houses, churches, town halls, etc., to accommodate community gatherings, and in the absence of a township-owned building the above should be used.

The Federal Department of Agriculture is having trouble with dealers who put up short-weight packages of feed. Inspectors seized at El Dorado 145 sacks of cottonseed meal. The sacks were in violation of the Weights and Measures Law because they were labeled "100 pounds net" and did not contain that amount of meal by from five to nine pounds. The manufacturer delivered these goods to the purchaser at bulk weight and the buyer got full weight, but the sacks were made short of 100 pounds at the request, it is said, of the purchaser. This practice on the part of the man who bought the meal and who intended to retail it, a sack or two at a time, to the feeder, will widen his margin and increase his profit just that much. It is the practice of the government to seize short-weight goods wherever found and endeavor to trace the shortage to the proper origin.

"The best way to stop the best young blood from leaving the farm is to demonstrate that farming is a profitable business," says an exchange. That's so, every word of it. But, it means that if a lot of boys and girls are to continue as farmers the old man will have to get a hump on himself and demonstrate what he can do—or give the boy and girl a chance to demonstrate for themselves.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER J. C., Cheyenne County, writes: "Do you advise fall burning of stubble from ground to be used for corn in the spring?"

The burning of stubble from land is a bad practice any time, anywhere. Such practice is regarded as bad by the best farmers whether they operate in the areas of heavy or light rainfall. The stubble should be plowed into the ground that it may there rot and besides adding fertility to may increase the supply of humus. It should be the aim of every farmer to work into the soil all the vegetable matter he can. Humus increases the water-holding capacity of the soil, it prevents baking following heavy and beating rains, and also acts as a binder, which minimizes the damage from blowing.

In that section of the state from which our subscriber writes, there is extreme danger in leaving the land bare through the winter. The chances are that the bare land will blow before the spring crop is planted and while the blowing may not result seriously, nevertheless, the removal of surface soil even to a small extent, from any cause, is damaging. From the bare land the snows will also blow and the chances are strongly in favor of such land containing less moisture at planting time in the spring than if the stubble were left thereon. There is every advantage in allowing the stubble to remain on the land. It is true that the spring crop will not go into the land as conveniently as if the stubble were removed. Everybody likes to work in clean land. It is not probable that the stubble on this land is so heavy as to interfere with spring planting or with cultivation of the crop.

We would recommend to the subscriber that he blank list this land this fall, making the lister rows close enough to cover as much of the stubble as possible. Next spring early the ridges may be split with the lister or worked down with the corn cultivator or disk. In case of working down the ridges in the latter manner if the crop is listed the lister ridges made in the fall should be split. However, should the fall, winter and spring be dry, it would be better, possibly, to drill the spring crop into the fall-made furrows. There have been seasons in the western section of the state when crops drilled into furrows made in the fall gave satisfactory grain yields when other methods failed. The above suggested method of handling the land will work into the soil the stubble and the advantages above named will be obtained. The listed land will minimize the tendency to blow and the listed furrows will catch and hold the snows and rains.

Hessian Fly in Wheat.

Subscriber T. O. F., Morris County, writes that he has found Hessian fly in growing wheat and asks what he can do about it.

We suspect that this subscriber sowed his wheat in advance of the fly-free date for his county and which date as determined by some six or seven years' observation on experimental sowings in that county is October 7, or the wheat was sown among volunteer wheat infested with the fly. There is nothing now to be done. Our subscriber can determine next spring whether or not the field is so badly infested as to result in the loss of the crop, and at that time he can determine whether or not it will be wise to plow it up or let it mature. A week ago we had a letter from a Harvey County subscriber who advised that he seeded early and had a fine stand, but discovered flies in considerable numbers and he plowed the wheat under. Ten days or two weeks later he seeded again and had not to the date of writing observed the existence of the fly.

Quite generally, we believe, throughout that section of the state infested with the fly this season, the fly-free dates were observed and later than usual seeding of wheat was done. This was the rule in the eastern half of the state. On the eastern border of the west half seeding was done as early as possible and without regard to fly-free dates. Some reports of the presence of the fly are coming from this section, and it is believed that the fly has found its way farther west in the state than heretofore. Kansas lands have been so long under cultivation that we now have in the state about every kind of crop disease and insect. It is for our farm-

ers to observe control of these, and in so doing to use crop rotation and such other means of insect control as are known. It is foolhardy to believe that we can ignore loss from insects. It is up to the farmer to use his best judgment in the light of present day investigation to avoid losses to crops from diseases and insects.

Fall Handling of Cane Land.

Subscriber D. H. W., Dickinson County, inquires how he should handle for a spring crop, land which grew sowed cane this season and on which there is a ten-inch second growth.

This question has been asked numerous times during the past month and

gums on the same land year after year any more than to grow corn successively on the same land. Every farmer should work into his plan a rotation by which shallow rooting crops may follow deep rooting crops.

Fall Pasturing of Alfalfa.

M. L. K., Lyon County, asks if he can safely pasture alfalfa seeded last fall. We would not pasture this alfalfa. Moderate pasturage when the field is dry might not injure the stand, but if pastured at all the chances are that it would be pastured too closely and also during wet spells when injury from tramping would result. The danger of damage would not be so great if the

land stands in Lyon County. Should it be the design of any alfalfa grower to top dress the alfalfa field with manure before severe weather, then close cropping in advance of manuring might be permitted and the danger of damage offset by the top dressing. There is no use of manure which will give a greater return for the labor involved than when placed on alfalfa fields.

Kansas Hedge and Weed Law.

Subscriber T. F. H., Saline County, says he understands that Kansas has a law requiring farm owners to cut the weeds along the roadside adjoining their farms and asks why the law is not enforced.

Kansas has an act providing for the ridding of hedge fences and cutting weeds in the public highways. Briefly this act is to the effect that real estate owners in Kansas shall keep all hedge fences along the public highways cut to not over five feet high, except trees not less than sixteen feet apart and hedges necessary as a protection for orchards, vineyards and feed lots, and that all the brush from the hedges shall be removed from the road. Also that all real estate owners shall cut the weeds in the public highway along real estate owned by them before the weeds go to seed.

It is also made the duty of the road overseer to see that the law is enforced. He shall give thirty days' notice to the owner of the real estate or authorized agent and upon the failure of the owner or agent to cut the weeds or hedge the overseer shall see that the work is performed and the cost reported to the county clerk and entered on the tax rolls against the real estate and collected as other taxes.

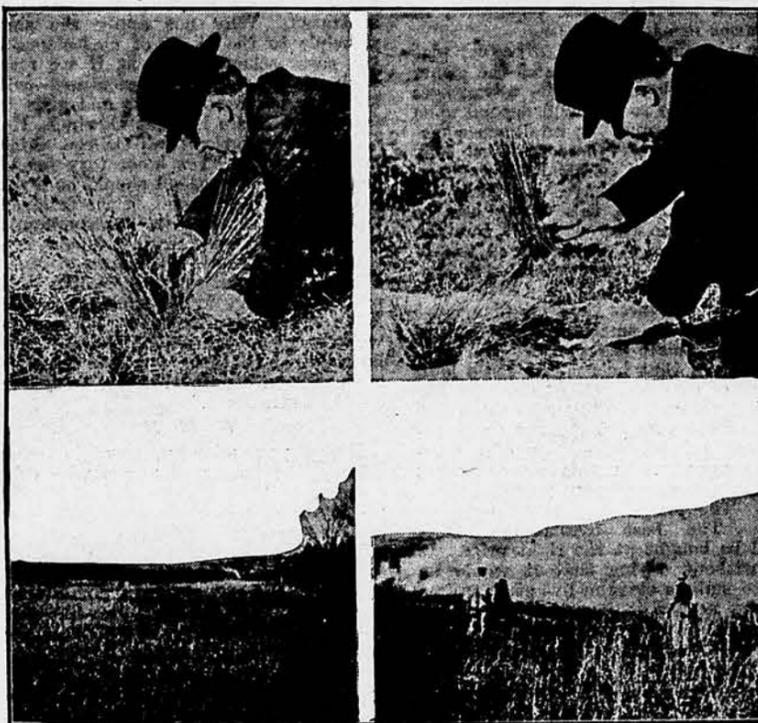
So far the law, we think, is good, but here is the joker: The law is not effective in any county unless adopted by the county, and so far as we know there are no counties in the state which have adopted the law. There has been during the past few years considerable agitation in several counties for the adoption of the law, but in none of these counties so far as is known to us has the adoption been voted upon. The above law, which is commonly known as the "hedge law," may be gotten before the people of a county when a petition signed by two-thirds majority of all the members of township boards in the county shall be presented to the county commissioners. Upon presentation of such petition to the commissioners they shall by proclamation call an election to be held at a general election for township and county officers and shall submit to the electors of the county the question to adopt or reject the law for cutting hedges, and upon the ballot shall be written or printed, "For the Hedge Law," "Against the Hedge Law." If a majority of the votes are for such law it shall be declared that the law is in full force and effect. It is provided further that whenever any county shall fail to cast a majority vote "For the Hedge Law," the commissioners may annually thereafter submit the same question to the electors.

Age to Breed Fillies.

Our reader, B. S. M., of Texas, inquires as to whether he should breed a bunch of well grown fillies coming three years old the coming spring or whether he should let the most backward ones go longer. The answer to this question depends almost entirely upon the development of the fillies. Among draft horse breeders it is a very common practice to breed the two-year-old fillies so that they bring colts at three years of age. As a business proposition many breeders consider that there is less risk attached to the breeding of fillies, young in this way, than to attempt to make them pay their way by working in the fields as two-year-olds. In Scotland the Clydesdale fillies are almost invariably bred as two-year-olds. They are required to perform no work whatever until after they have weaned their colts. They are then put to work and allowed to go over one year before breeding again.

If this bunch of fifteen well grown fillies concerning which our reader writes are expected to become useful brood mares, they should by all means be bred so as to produce colts at four years of age. There might possibly be some exceptions in case some of them were very backward and undeveloped.

Destroy Chinch Bugs By Co-Operation



IF THE BUGS ARE ABUNDANT THEY WILL BE FOUND IN THE BUNCH GRASS BY MAKING AN EXAMINATION AS SHOWN AT THE UPPER LEFT HAND.—IF NOT SO NUMEROUS, MAKE SEARCH AS SHOWN AT UPPER RIGHT HAND.—BUG-INFESTED GRASSES AT LOWER LEFT AND BURNING THE SAME AT LOWER RIGHT.—PHOTOS BY DEAN, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE chinch bugs are at your mercy now. Ninety-eight per cent of the bugs in existence are now occupying their winter quarters in the bunch grass. If all the native grass and the trash in fence rows is thoroughly burned out over a wide area there will not be enough bugs left to do any harm next summer.

Won't you help to organize your school district so that everybody will help? Then when conditions are right it will take but little time and no expense to finish the job.

During November and December is the time to do the burning.

has been answered in detail in several recent issues of KANSAS FARMER. Our subscriber should plow this land. Plow deep and cover the trash well. This will give the soil opportunity to get into a good physical condition by spring. Leave the land in the rough so that it will catch the snow and the rain and that the moisture may settle into the soil. The freezing and thawing will disintegrate the sod and should the fall and winter receive normal precipitation this land will handle next spring like wheat land. In the western counties we would recommend fall listing in preference to plowing, but for Dickinson County plowing is best, and is also safe because there is normally little damage done by soil blowing.

When growers of sorghum crops begin fall plowing or fall listing of lands which have grown these crops, they will find that such lands will work as satisfactorily as lands which have grown other crops, and the idea that sorghums are hard on land will to a great extent be removed. The sorghums leave the land dry and soddy and this condition is to be overcome by fall plowing and weathering in advance of the planting of another crop. It is to be kept in mind that it is not advantageous to grow sor-

stand were older and more thoroughly established.

We do not believe that the pasturage of alfalfa late in the fall affords a sufficient quantity of feed to warrant the risk taken and we believe that this applies generally to upland alfalfa throughout the state and even to bottom land alfalfa in the western third of the state. There are many winters reports of damage to alfalfa as a result of freezing out, and these reports come mostly from fields which have been left bare as a result of pasturing or as a result of late mowing. It is reasonable to suppose that the alfalfa plant needs protection as well as the plants of our native grasses. Farmers generally agree that closely cropped native pastures are injured during severe winters. The same principle applies to alfalfa fields. A sufficient growth should be allowed on all fields of alfalfa to afford some protection. This growth catches the snow, prevents the wind from blowing the dirt from around the crown, and affords a mulch which is valuable. There are sections of Kansas in which a satisfactory alfalfa stand is too difficult to obtain to warrant injury by late cutting or close pasturing and we are certain that this statement applies well to up-

SWEET CLOVER FOR KANSAS

Experiences Establish Sweet Clover Valuable Pasture and Hay Plant

THAT sweet clover has a place on the farms of Kansas is no longer a matter of doubt. It is now grown in every section of the state to such extent as has proven its adaptability to the existing soil and climatic conditions. Its use as a hay and pasture plant of value has also been established. It is not to be considered as taking the place of alfalfa or red clover for soils giving profitable yields of these, but on soils not adapted to either alfalfa or red clover in the areas of heaviest rainfall as well as in the area of lighter rainfall, sweet clover has proven a profitable crop. We in Kansas were a bit slow in recognizing the worth of this heretofore considered weed, although we have known that it would grow in Kansas because for years it has occupied waste places and successfully endured every hardship to which plants in this state are subjected. It was necessary, however, that our information regarding its economic value should come from states north, east and south, where it has in recent years been utilized as a hay and pasture plant and as a soil renovator.

SOILS IN WHICH SWEET CLOVER GROWS.

Sweet clover grows on all kinds of soils except on poorly drained, sour and very sandy soils. Like most other plants it does best on fertile land and under bountiful rainfall. Sweet clover in Kansas is needed most outside the alfalfa belt and principally west of the line between Phillips and Smith counties on the north, and Comanche and Barber counties on the south. However, a large portion of the river and creek bottoms of this territory, even, should be excepted, but on the uplands generally west of this line sweet clover promises to provide for farmers a pasture and hay crop comparable with that afforded by alfalfa and red clover farther east. On the uplands east of this line, on those lands from which the surface soil has been washed or those which are stony and cannot otherwise be cropped, sweet clover is being grown successfully and many heretofore wasted acres have been converted into productive and profitable pastures. It will be noted from the above that it is adapted apparently to a large area and to widely varying conditions and in view of the experiences of the past it would seem that on farms which cannot for any reason grow alfalfa or red clover, sweet clover is deserving of a trial.

A Barton County subscriber writes: "I have a good stand of sweet clover in my prairie grass pasture. It is the first to show up in the spring and it makes fine grazing for horses and cattle. I have cut prairie hay that had 20 per cent sweet clover in it and it was relished better than prairie hay alone and the stock did better on it."

An Eastern Colorado subscriber has been growing sweet clover for years and says he could not afford to be without the crop. He allows the crop to reseed itself by leaving a strip of twelve to eighteen inches stand between the mower swaths. This matures seed which shatters onto the ground in sufficient quantity to maintain the stand. This field is at an altitude of 4,000 feet and the normal annual rainfall is sixteen inches.

A Cherokee County subscriber in 1913 sowed a twenty-five acre field of sweet clover on land having hardpan near the surface. The first fall after seeding he plowed under the crop for green manure. He reports the soil as working more easily than ever before and in 1914 had the best crop of corn this piece of land had ever grown.

GROW THE WHITE BLOSSOMED—MELILOTUS ALBA.

The white blossom variety is that which is giving most satisfactory results. It is the standard for the cultivated crop. There is a yellow blossom variety which seems equally hardy and which in every respect does as well as the white except that it does not make the growth, affording less pasture and hay. There is also a little annual variety of yellow blossom which is not to be compared with either of the other two and which should not be seeded. The large white blossomed is the kind to grow—it is sometimes designated by seedsmen as *Melilotus Alba*.

METHODS FOR SUCCESSFUL SEEDING.

There have been many complaints of failure to obtain stands and there are several contributing reasons. There are doubtless many farms on which the fields need inoculation. If near fields to be seeded sweet clover is not growing

along the roadsides, in fence corners, etc., it is likely that the soil should be inoculated with the bacteria which will make it possible for the sweet clover to exist and thrive. This inoculation may be made by mixing with the seed the so-called pure cultures which are advertised in the farm papers. Another method of inoculation is that of obtaining soil from alfalfa or sweet clover fields and distributing on the field to be seeded. Charles Zirkle, Finney County, does not think that the fields of Western Kansas need inoculation.

It is believed that many failures to secure satisfactory stands are due to improperly prepared seed beds. The tendency is to too well prepare the field for seeding with the result that the soil is too loose. Sweet clover requires a thoroughly compacted seed bed. Those who have observed the growing of the plant in waste places realize that it thrives and reseeds with no preparation of the soil. If ground has been plowed it should be allowed to thoroughly pack before seeding. It would be folly to place the seed in loose ground. Seeding

the seed has germinated the first season and that the remaining portion came on the second season. This condition is due, no doubt, to the fact that during the first season only those seeds on which the hard coat was broken, germinated, and that it required another twelve months to break the coat on the remainder of seed sown.

Sweet clover seed sells for about double the price of alfalfa seed and is frequently adulterated with alfalfa seed. Recent examination of several samples by Professor Roberts, botanist of Kansas State Agricultural College, showed in one instance 23 per cent of alfalfa, another 34 per cent, another 37 per cent and another 67 per cent.

SWEET CLOVER AS HAY AND PASTURE CROP.

Cattle, sheep, horses and hogs pastured on sweet clover make satisfactory gains. Sweet clover rarely causes bloat. As a pasture for the areas of light rainfall it has one weakness possessed by all other pasture plants introduced into this section, in that it does not make a vigorous mid-season growth. It produces early and late pasture and hence has its great-

equal of alfalfa except that the waste is a little greater and this is on account of the more woody and larger stems.

It should be remembered that sweet clover needs reseeding every second year unless it be that a sufficient number of plants have matured seed to reseed the field. It is asserted by one of our correspondents that permanent pasture of sweet clover is most easily maintained by broadcasting one-half the usual quantity of seed in the field late in the fall when the stock are still on pasture. The tramping of the stock will cover the seed sufficiently to let it come on early the next spring and this can be done each fall and the stand in this way perpetuated.

SAVING THE SEED OF SWEET CLOVER.

The first season following sowing the plant does not bear seed. The second year it seeds. For seed, the second cutting the second year of its growth is considered as the most practical, since the first cutting may be saved for hay or may be pastured off. The largest yield of seed, however, will be obtained from the second year's growth if the plants as they start in the spring are allowed to mature for seed. In the years past the header, binder, self rake and mowing machine have been used, but these have not been regarded as successful because by each method approximately one-half of the seed was lost.

Charles Zirkle, the big Finney County grower, this season harvested 250 acres of seed, using a Deering header. This header cut clover seven feet tall standing thick on the ground and without choking. The bottom of each header barge was covered with tin and each evening the shattered seed was saved. Also at the lower end of the header elevator was placed a tin receptacle to save the seed which would at that point have been lost. The stacks were built in long narrow ricks and after a week were dry enough to thresh.

This method of harvesting permitted the crop to stand until it was ripe, thereby giving a maximum yield of seed of the highest quality. This 250-acre field threshed eight to ten bushels per acre. Within a month following the heading for seed, Mr. Zirkle cut the undergrowth, which yielded a ton to the acre and which he regards as equal to alfalfa hay. This undergrowth was the young clover which came up this spring from seed shattered in harvesting last year. When the field is allowed to stand until it is well ripe, enough seed will fall off, he says, to seed the ground the next year.

On March 11, this year, Mr. Zirkle turned four-year-old steers onto the sweet clover and pastured them thereon for two months. This pasture was afforded by the crop he cut for seed as above described. He figures that the spring pasture alone was worth ten dollars per acre. He believes in pasturing sweet clover in the spring and continuing until about the middle of May, then allowing the plants to mature seed. Spring pasturing causes even ripening, prevents extremely tall growth and the seed yield is increased. He has 700 acres of last fall's seeding which is almost a perfect stand and which yielded more than a ton of hay per acre. He is pasturing this field this fall and will pasture two months next spring and expects a yield of ten bushels of seed per acre next fall. While Mr. Zirkle grew nearly 10,000 bushels of wheat this season, it has not been as profitable by one-fourth as sweet clover. He grows the white bloom variety and to keep the seed free from noxious weeds he seeds on native sod. He obtains a good stand on eight acres from about one bushel of seed sown.

Sweet clover deserves consideration as a soil improver. It is because of its value as a soil renovator that farmers in the Eastern States are growing it so enthusiastically. Because it does well on soils of low fertility and lacking in humus, makes it especially adapted to the needs of those sections in which the land has long been farmed or in which the lands are so rolling as to be robbed of their top soil by washing. Sweet clover stores nitrogen in the soil, as do alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans, etc. It roots deeply and for this reason is a most excellent subsoiler. When plowed under it is as efficient green manuring crop for the building up of the humus in the soil as other crops used for that purpose. On heavy clay and hardpan soils it will accomplish wonders.



THE ZIRKLES LOADING A CARLOAD OF SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHICH SOLD FOR \$9,186.99.

could successfully be done in clean corn or kafir ground or in clean wheat or oats stubble. Seemingly the best seed beds are those free from weeds and weed seed with enough loose dirt on the surface to cover. A loose seed bed is to be guarded against particularly in sections in which the light rainfall does not firm the seed bed as in the sections of heavier rainfall.

There are farmers in the West who have sown on "breaking" after a light disking. In the same section there are farmers who have broadcasted the seed in the buffalo grass. Mr. Brooke, Thomas County, broadcasted seven to ten pounds of sweet clover seed on buffalo grass and obtained a stand which made his pasture worth two or three times as much as heretofore.

Another cause of failure to obtain stands some seasons is because of the lack of moisture necessary to germinate the seed. The seed of sweet clover has an extremely flinty coat and it is necessary that there be sufficient moisture to enable Nature to break this hull. There are methods of treating the seed in advance of planting which result in a higher per cent of germination and more readily than normally for areas of light rainfall.

THE BEST TIME TO DO THE SEEDING.

It is Nature's plan to let the seed lie in the ground all fall and winter. This is the plan by which the stand is perpetuated when sweet clover grows wild. Therefore in seeding the crop many growers believe in late fall or early winter seeding. E. G. Fennup, Finney County, sows ten pounds of hulled seed, broadcast, in February, and lets cattle tramp it into the ground. This is his practice on sandy land. G. F. Miller, Shawnee County, sows on land that has been in corn the previous year. He disks about two inches deep in advance of seeding and sows eighteen to twenty pounds of hulled seed per acre, April 15, and harrows lightly. Charles Zirkle, Finney County, reports good results from both early fall and early spring sowing, but advises early spring seeding. He uses eight to twelve pounds of seed per acre.

When unhulled seed is used it seems that the amount per acre should be increased about five pounds over that of hulled seed. It has been noted that in many instances not more than half of

est value as a supplement to other pasture. In areas of heavier rainfall, in the eastern half of Kansas, it grows all summer.

Stock readily acquire a liking for it and animals turned onto sweet clover in the early spring when there is no other pasture, will eat it readily, and one introduction to the plant is all that is required. It should be pastured sufficiently to keep down the growth, since the fresh shoots are most readily eaten. It may be necessary to clip the pasture with a mower at a height of four or five inches above the ground in order to induce new growth. Forty-two years ago Col. J. F. True, Shawnee County, bought twenty pounds of alfalfa seed at one dollar a pound. The seed proved to be that of white sweet clover. From that day to this he has been growing sweet clover. He now has 500 acres of pasture on his 1,000-acre Jefferson County farm, and of which 20 per cent is sweet clover. He thinks it especially valuable when growing in a pasture of native grasses. William Kuhnoff, Leavenworth County, has pastured milk cows on sweet clover for several years. E. G. Fennup, Finney County, is a large grower and annually pastures a thousand head of steers on sweet clover. In 1913 he sold \$12,000 worth of seed from 120 acres. He sold 800 tons of hay the winter of 1913 at \$8 a ton. He seeds in February.

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station eighteen pigs on sweet clover pasture gave a daily gain per head of one and two-hundredths pounds and a gain for the entire lot per acre of 2,594 pounds. The grain required for a hundred pounds of gain in addition to pasture was 338 pounds. Fifteen pigs on red clover pasture made a daily gain of one and thirteen-hundredths pounds per head and a total of 2,394 pounds of gain for the entire lot per acre, and required 332 pounds of grain per hundred pounds of gain in addition to the pasture.

When desired for hay, the crop is saved as in the case of other hay crops except that it should be cut before the plants come into bloom. If left to bloom the stems become woody and a large proportion of the leaves are lost. It is more difficult to cure than alfalfa, but it seems that it is less damaged by rain than is alfalfa. It is the experience of numerous feeders of hay that it is the



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THE FARM



Farmers' Institute at Hays.

The annual three-week institute offered by the normal school at Hays will extend from December 1 to 19. The program consists of lectures and demonstrations by the faculty of the Hays Kansas Normal assisted by a large number of the faculty from the Kansas Agricultural College. The courses offered this year will be stronger than ever offered before. The work includes practical courses in agriculture, engineering, and home economics. In the engineering courses work in blacksmithing, carpentry and farm engines will be given. The courses in agriculture will include lectures on dairying, animal husbandry, soils, crops, horticulture, forestry, poultry, veterinary medicine, crop insects, and milling. The work in home economics will include work in domestic science, home decoration, and domestic art.

Feeding Ear Worm Damaged Corn.

Subscriber H. F. M., Republic County, writes that his corn was badly damaged this year by the corn ear worm and inquires if it is dangerous to feed this to horses. He writes that he has kafir which he feeds satisfactorily to horses and need not use the corn if it is dangerous.

The corn ear worm works in the kernel of the corn. It bores a hole through the center of the kernel which sometimes extends the full length of the row. The hole is filled with a fine powder or dust and this is said to cause in horses a trouble very similar to blind staggers.

It is wise always to feed only sound corn to horses, but in a dry year so much of the corn is wormy that it is often impossible to feed sound corn.

Rotation Essential for All Crops.

Crop rotation seems to have been intended by the Maker of things. To enforce a rotation and so give the soil the best chance to make the most for the farmer there are insects and plant diseases which infest fields planted year after year to the same crop. To avert the loss from these another crop must be planted. Now, sugar beets are greatly damaged by leaf spot, and to control the disease the government investigators advocate first of all a proper system of crop rotation. This, indeed, is essential to good farming whether leaf-spot disease exists or not, but the fact that it is extremely valuable in fighting the disease is still another reason why it should receive the greatest attention from farmers. Certain pests like the fungus of the leaf-spot disease, can thrive only on certain kinds of plants. When their food supply is cut off by the planting of other crops, the pests must inevitably suffer. The fungus which causes leaf-spot disease cannot, as far as scientists have been able to discover, thrive upon small grains, corn, clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, beans, and many other plants which are in other respects suitable for a rotation with sugar beets. Their use, therefore, will not only improve the land, but go far toward eliminating the pest. In one locality, for example, a system of crop rotation is employed in which beets seldom follow beets, and here the leaf-spot disease has been stamped out to such an extent that it is no longer feared.

Barn Ventilation Essential.

Ventilation consists in providing an inlet for plenty of fresh air without the creation of drafts, and an outlet for impure air. There are a few fundamental principles which must be kept in mind in regulating ventilation. The fresh air must be brought into the building without creating a direct draft on the occupants. In stables the fresh air should get to the animals as pure as possible. For example, it is better to have the air supply come facing the animals than to have it come from behind them, where it will have to pass over their manure before it gets to their nostrils.

To illustrate the value of pure air, note the effect of poor ventilation on tuberculous cows. It has been observed that an animal affected with tuberculosis kept in the open air for a while will not decline very rapidly, but place the same animal in a close, unventilated stable, and invariably a rapid development of the disease will be noticed.

Some interesting statistics are available showing that more than twice as many cattle were found to be affected with tuberculosis in stables where the sanitary conditions were poor than in those stables where the conditions were fair. The comparison is strikingly shown in the diagram:

FAIR	13%
POOR	35%

The same is true of glandered horses. It was once the custom to send glandered horses out on the ranges. The disease would almost always be arrested if it had not progressed too far. But if these horses were brought back to the cities, put at hard work, and kept in poorly ventilated stables, the disease would again make its appearance, generally in a form much worse than before, and soon prove fatal.—Minnesota Farmers' Bulletin.

Profits in Wintering Cattle.

Renewed interest is being taken in the marketing of rough feed through feeding it to cattle. Ordinarily the method of figuring profits on such operations is to charge the cattle market prices for the feeds consumed and what is left above the cost of this feed and the labor involved is regarded as profit. It is difficult to figure in this manner and secure the real profits where rough feeds only are involved. Quite often this rough feed has no market whatever away from the farm. Even where the feeds consumed by cattle barely return actual market prices at the nearest station, it is possible to figure a profit from the



BE SURE THAT THE BUNCH GRASS IS BURNED OFF CLOSE, AS IN THE PICTURE, TO DESTROY CHINCH BUGS.

Wormy and moldy corn is not always due to the work of the corn ear worm and it is corn which is infested with this worm which is the most likely to give trouble.

Seeds Should Be Tested for Purity.

If there are two dodder seeds in an ounce of alfalfa seed which the farmer plants, there is enough dodder planted to take the alfalfa field. A warning has been issued by the seed testing laboratory in the Kansas Experiment Station to watch out for adulterated seed and seed which has low germinating powers. Seed can be sent to the laboratory to be tested.

A sample of meadow fescue which was recently tested contained 99.1 per cent cheat. Cheat is one of the most dangerous weeds that can be planted. Out of fifty samples of meadow fescue that had been tested in the laboratory recently, forty-eight contained cheat.

The reliable seed merchants over the state are co-operating with the seed control station to reduce the percentage of bad seed sold in the state. A dealer in Southern Kansas recently shipped in from outside the state two carloads of kafir. Upon being tested by the college, it was found that 80 per cent would not germinate. This seed kafir was then sold by the dealer for chicken feed.

Last spring a farmer had ordered fetterita seed which was worth \$7.50 a bushel, and when the seed arrived he found he had bought low-grade kafir seed which was worth \$2 a bushel. Sweet clover is often adulterated and in some cases the sample has been composed almost entirely of alfalfa seed.

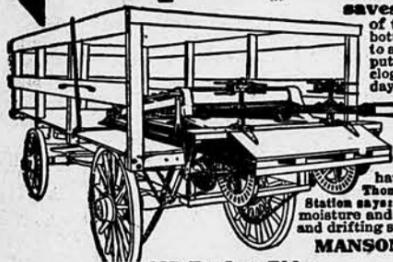
Stop "Soil Blowing"

Straw spread evenly over the ground either before or after seeding is the surest in fact the only satisfactory method of preventing soil blowing. If you live in the blow section or on a sandy farm you can't afford to go another year without a straw spreader.

Curtis Brown says: "It is just the making of my farm. I made over \$500 by spreading straw this year—my land never blown a bit." Dick McClanahan says: "You ought to see the difference where we used the spreader and where we did not."

Straw contains valuable fertilizing properties, such as phosphorus, nitrogen and potash. It is worth \$2.50 a ton for plant food, furnishing a large amount of organic matter, and placing the ground in better physical condition. Better crops are assured every farmer who places back a part of the toll he takes from the land. The

"Simplex" Straw Spreader



saves its cost in 3 days use. Saves three-fourths of the work of spreading straw and handles old stack bottoms or manure as well as new straw. Can be attached to any header-barge or hay frame in a short time. Easy to put on or take off. Easy to operate. Strongly built, can't clog, won't break. Works equally well on windy or calm days. Light draft.

Special FREE TRIAL Offer!

To the first five men in every county who write for my proposition, I will send a Simplex Spreader on 80 days FREE TRIAL. Don't wait, but write at once, if you have straw to spread. Thomas Cooper, Director North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station says: "Straw is beneficial also as a mulch to conserve the moisture and give the young wheat protection from the violent wind and drifting soil." Address

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1,000 Bu. Bin (plain) \$88.88 1,000 Bu. Bin (perforated) \$91.88
500 Bu. Bin (plain) 66.66 500 Bu. Bin (perforated) 69.66
(Above capacities figured on small grain.)

We want to send you this Combination Grain Bin all freight charges prepaid. You can pay us for it when you get it. The special perforations make it suitable for ear corn, shelled corn, kafir, wheat, etc. Rain cannot get in or small grain fall out. Fireproof—rat proof. Sectional—portable. Made of best quality pure metal, galvanized. Sand 5 ply metal joints bolted together make it strong and rigid. Order today. The advancing price of grain will pay for it the first season. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Special prices on larger sizes. Circular free.

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

standpoint of increased fertility on the farm.

On many Eastern Kansas farms the future productivity of the soil depends absolutely upon the addition of more organic matter. Under these conditions much rough feed, such as low-grade hay, straw, and corn stover, can be marketed through beef cattle which would otherwise be returned to the land, if returned at all, without bringing any value whatever beyond its bare fertilizing value. If this point of view was accepted, many more would make a practice of feeding cattle on the farms during the winter season.

One Windmill Helps Farm Income.

A few weeks ago this subscriber told KANSAS FARMER folks how he irrigated a garden patch with one windmill pumping the water from a well 100 feet deep. He now tells what he grows:

We use surface irrigation in growing vegetables. Our fruit trees are located in the lateral ditches. This leaves the ditches in the best shape to hold water and also gives the trees plenty of moisture. We irrigate about every eight or ten days, and generally turn the water in about sundown. Sometimes it gets rainy out here, even, and then we take a rest and go after the weeds.

On some of our garden ground we raise two or three crops of the early vegetables and our asparagus field is in June filled with kohlrabi to supply "greens" for our chickens in winter. Onions and cabbage are our main crops and we always have a ready market at three cents per pound. This year our muskmelons and watermelons were all sold before any others were on the market.

Our success is due to having the

water at the right time and shallow cultivation after each irrigation as soon as the ground can be worked—except in growing onions; both cultivation and irrigation must be discontinued as soon as the onion tops show signs of ripening.

It would be impossible to state the amount of revenue derived from this irrigation plant, as we do not keep an account of what we use from the garden. We only know that our cellar shelves are heavy with fruit jars of green peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, rhubarb, cucumbers, sauer kraut, cherries and currants.

The vegetables and fruits that I sell to the stores at Dresden and Selden take care of all our household needs throughout the year. This, as well as my neighbors, will prove what a ten-foot windmill and the proper arrangement will do in Northwest Kansas.

You have probably often heard the remark that a family cannot make a living on a quarter section of land out here. I am raising a family on it and I have all the modern improvements and machinery necessary to run a first class farm and all this has been accomplished on a quarter section. My farm crops this year on about 100 hundred acres of land are as follows: Ten tons bluestem hay; 31 bushels of wheat per acre off 27 acres; 400 bushels milo from 11 acres; 160 bushels kafir from eight acres; 1,000 bushels of corn from 45 acres; two stacks of millet hay, also enough fodder to fill two silos.

It would require another page to give my results from milk cows, sheep and hogs, but the figures here given are sufficient to show anyone that a good living can be made from a quarter section of land.—AUGUST HAHN, Sheridan, Kan.

Grain Elevator Operating Cost

Subscriber C. R. E., Trego County, asks for a statement of the running expenses of a grain elevator.

We have no knowledge of the cost of operation of grain elevators, but the following by J. A. Lyons, president of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, may give the desired information. Mr. Lyons knows that it requires real money to do business and it will be well for stockholders of co-operative elevators to realize, upon organization, that capital is required.

"An actual knowledge of cost is the keystone to the whole structure of successful business administration. If this is true of manufacturing, it is also true in any line of activity where the business is subject to profit and loss. This is an era of high cost and high living. Many elevator owners and operators continue to do business as business was transacted fifteen and twenty years ago. We contend that the handling of grain in country elevators should always be on a cash basis. What I mean by that is the elimination of all speculation as to whether the market will advance to a point to enable you to get out a bunch of wheat on which you have overbid your competitors. We believe now is the time to get down to business principles; and when you do, you will be face to face with this important question: What margin must I take on corn, wheat and oats to insure a reasonable compensation for the investment and the hazard incident to the business? The question follows: How can I come to any conclusion as to what margin of profit I should have unless first I know the cost of doing business?"

"What are costs? Cost in its broadest sense would be all that is expended; revenue, all that is received for that which was sold; and the difference is either a profit or a loss. That is the old honored form; and I dare say some of you are practicing it at this very moment.

"Two important factors to contend with in the grain business are expenses and losses—losses pure and simple. You ask the average elevator man what margin of profit he is securing, and nine times out of ten he will tell you two cents per bushel on corn and oats, and three cents per bushel on wheat—this is gross margin. Now, how are we to determine the actual cost of handling grain?"

"Let us take for an example an elevator handling 100,000 bushels of grain per annum, 50,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000 bushels of corn or oats. The gross profit at three cents per bushel on the 50,000 bushels would amount to \$1,500; the gross profit on 50,000 bushels of corn and oats at two cents per bushel would amount to \$1,000, or a total of \$2,500 gross profit. Now what are your expenses? Labor, insurance,

interest on investment, taxes, depreciation, supplies both for office and elevator, power, telegraph and telephone, traveling expense and weight and inspection charges at terminals. We believe that the average value of an elevator equipped for handling 100,000 bushels of different kinds of grain per annum to be \$5,000.

Interest on this investment at 6 per cent per annum would amount to.....	\$ 300.00
Interest on \$5,000 additional capital necessary to conduct the business at 6 per cent....	300.00
Depreciation in value of plant per annum, 10 per cent.....	500.00
Salary account, including helper four months out of year..	1,200.00
Insurance and taxes.....	125.00
Telephone, telegraph, stationery and other incidentals....	50.00
Gasoline.....	80.00
Or a total of.....	\$2,555.00

"Is there anything else to come out of this two cents and three cents per bushel margin? Yes, the worst is yet to come. What is it? Elevator shrinkage, terminal shrinkage and failure to grade. We can only approximate what this loss would amount to. We think, however, that we are safe in saying that the average loss from the wagon scale to the destination is at least one-half of 1 per cent. One-half of 1 per cent of 50,000 bushels of wheat would amount to 250 bushels. We will say at 75 cents per bushel this would amount to \$187.50; one-half of 1 per cent deduction on 50,000 bushels of corn would amount to 250 bushels. We will say at 40 cents per bushel, this would amount to \$100, or a total of \$2,842.50, charged to expense, while your gross profits at two cents and three cents per bushel amount to only \$2,500. This shows a loss or deficit of \$342.50.

"This may come as a surprise to some of my hearers, but is there any one present who can take exceptions to the figures named in this statement? Is it not a fact that we have been rather conservative in our estimate of expense? We are forced to the conclusion that a large proportion of elevator owners and operators, both individual owners and corporation owners, have never really taken the time or gone to the trouble to ascertain the actual cost of handling grain.

"Unless this is done, there is just one result, and that is failure. I am very sure that there is no line of business conducted, where the hazard is as great, that is handled on as small a margin of profit as the grain business in Kansas today. I should like very much to have this question discussed at this time in order to secure an opinion of others who have been engaged in the grain business longer than I."

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When you figure out what it costs you to produce cream, the time and money it costs you to care for your cows, why should you share your profits with anybody? When you add the middleman's charges and profits to cost of maintenance and production, do you get enough money out of it to pay you for your trouble? That's why we advise you to sell to the Blue Valley Creamery Company and get the maximum price and the maximum profit both of which are as sure as the rising of the sun. Any good business farmer will see the value of these facts at a glance.

And another thing---some of you farmers who are making butter are operating along the lines of greatest resistance. You can make more money with far less labor if you will sell your cream to us and let us make the butter than to attempt to make it and distribute it yourselves. Distribution costs money and if it isn't well organized, it's a waste and not a profit. Figure both of these points out in dollars and cents—get down to brass tacks—contrast the profits you make now with the profits you can make by dealing with us, and it will require no further argument from us. Facts speak for themselves.

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LIVE STOCK



IN a new country we hear little of live stock losses due to infectious diseases. The same is true regarding insect pests of various kinds, such as affect fruit and farm crops. With increasing density of live stock population invariably comes numerous infectious diseases to prey upon the various farm animals. The farmer in the extreme western part of Kansas says, "We never have hog cholera here." The inference being that there is something peculiar to the climate which prevents this disease from gaining a foothold. The facts are, however, that whenever the growing of hogs becomes a common practice on every farm, and hogs are grown continuously on the same ground, using the same permanent pens and sheds for years, hog cholera always comes.

These facts must be squarely met by the live stock farmer. He must recognize that as a country advances in live stock production, intelligent measures must be taken to prevent the losses which are bound to come as a result of growing large numbers of the various kinds of farm animals continuously on a given area. The live stock farmer under these conditions is absolutely compelled to make a scientific study of the methods necessary to prevent and eliminate the many infectious diseases affecting various classes of farm live stock.

The losses in the United States from preventable live stock diseases are enormous. A careful farmer who has small losses only does not appreciate the enormous extent of the aggregate losses which might be prevented through proper methods. According to a recent estimate this loss amounts to \$200,000,000 annually. With increasing value of live stock products the elimination of these great losses becomes of far greater importance. Through the corn belt territory hog cholera produces probably a greater loss than any other disease. In spite of the efforts continually being made to eliminate hog cholera, the disease seems exceedingly prevalent and widespread. It almost seems that some different method or the use of more drastic quarantine measures might be necessary if any real progress is to be made.

Hog cholera is the most serious disease affecting the hog. The Federal Department of Agriculture states that 90 per cent of all hog diseases is cholera, or in other words, if your hog is sick, the chances are nine out of ten that he has cholera. For years a search was made for a preventive and the discovery of hog cholera serum and the development of the methods of vaccination by Doctors Dorsey and Niles of the Federal Department of Agriculture constitutes an immensely important epoch in the elimination of hog cholera.

Volumes have been written on methods of vaccination by the various experiment stations throughout the country. There is no question as to the efficiency of properly prepared serum properly administered. On the other hand, in actual practice many failures have resulted and the hog men are confused in their minds as to whether this method is as reliable as all the experimental data have so thoroughly demonstrated. One of the largest hog growers of Kansas, who has for a number of years practiced vaccination as a means of preventing cholera losses among his hogs, was recently quoted as stating that in his belief the only method by which cholera could be absolutely wiped out was to quit growing hogs for two or three years. His idea apparently is that where no hogs are grown the germs of the disease would become extinct in a few years and breeders could start in on fresh ground as they did when new country was first settled up.

With the present demand for live stock products the hog-producing sections of Kansas or any other state cannot afford to follow such a practice. It would practically mean that our farms would be out of the hog business at least half or possibly two-thirds of the time.

Hog cholera is caused, as are all other infectious diseases of live stock, by germs—invisible organisms which reproduce with great rapidity. These organisms are readily transferred from one animal to another and oftentimes can

remain alive and active for long periods of time with suitable environment, such as filthy yards or dark, poorly ventilated, unclean buildings.

It would appear from this that the proper and most sure method of preventing these infectious animal diseases is to destroy the germs producing the disease before they reach the animal, or isolate them so that they cannot gain access to the animal and so start the disease.

The serum which has been prepared for the prevention of hog cholera confers an immunity which enables the animal to resist the action of the organism. The germs may exist in the yards and even enter the bodies of animals and still not produce the lesions characteristic of the disease. Some animals without vaccination occasionally are so vigorous as to throw off germs of the infectious disease and remain healthy and unaffected. They are naturally immune. The germ itself meanwhile is "laying low," as it were, and wherever conditions are favorable an outbreak is bound to occur.

Valuable as it is, entirely too much stress has been laid upon the use of vaccination methods in the prevention of animal diseases. This is especially true in the case of hog cholera. Since the presence of germs is necessary to produce the disease, and since these germs must gain access to the animal, the common sense method of eliminating the disease is to destroy all germs wherever found and prevent their spreading to well animals whenever outbreaks of the disease occur. Sanitation and quarantine are easily the most important weapons in combating all infectious animal diseases. The use of these methods is far older than the use of serums as preventive agents.

It is becoming apparent to all who are interested in the elimination of animal diseases and the saving of the enormous losses which occur, that vigorous campaigns must be instituted along the lines of better sanitary and quarantine measures. This is largely a matter of education. The man raising live stock must recognize the facts as they exist and must educate himself thoroughly regarding the nature of the diseases for which he must ever be on the lookout. Hog pens must be frequently cleaned. Disinfectants must be used constantly. Germs of all kinds must be destroyed and cleanliness and the frequent use of disinfectants will accomplish this result. Vaccination backed up constantly by this sort of sanitary measures will soon result in clearing up much of the confusion now existing in the minds of the hog men as to the status of the serum treatment for cholera.

Campaigns of this kind are now being directed against hog cholera in Wisconsin. By means of poster bulletins the following six definite rules are being spread broadcast throughout the state. They are:

Quarantine for four weeks all hogs brought to the farm.

Keep away dogs and all other animals and persons coming from cholera infected farms.

Pasture the hogs at some distance from main highways and away from contaminated streams.

Feed a laxative diet but avoid feeding very much new corn.

Disinfect the troughs daily and the pens and yards each week with quicklime.

Have an experienced person vaccinate, with serum, all hogs while healthy if the disease is in your locality.

In our own state the authorities are instituting campaigns along similar lines in various restricted areas. The object of the Federal Department of Agriculture, which has direct charge of the measures being tried out in Marshall County, Kansas, is to control cholera and if possible eliminate it entirely from the county. The work as outlined is along the following three lines:

The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected, to be carried out primarily by the Agricultural College.

The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulations by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

Active supervision by the Bureau of



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Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anti-hog cholera serum.

In order to be effective this work must have the heartiest co-operation of the farmers themselves. If any headway is to be made in holding cholera in check or in eliminating it entirely it will be principally through the vigilance of individual hog owners who have thoroughly educated themselves as to control measures and are organized so as to carry out effective team work. The man who, as so often happens, pockets his losses in silence and permits the disease to be spread to the four winds as a result of his indifference or ignorance, should be compelled to clean up and practice such sanitary methods as will localize the infection if he will not voluntarily do so. It is a question of public interest and more rigorous laws may be necessary to hold such indifference to strict accountability.

What can be accomplished through sanitation and vigorous quarantine measures has been remarkably demonstrated by the fight being made by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the various states in suppressing the present outbreak of foot and mouth disease. This is probably the most highly infectious disease affecting domestic animals. Through the infection of the Chicago Stock Yards, centers of infection have



BUNCH GRASS NOT BURNED CLOSE ENOUGH TO EXPOSE AND DESTROY BUGS.

been established in states as widely separated as Massachusetts and Montana.

The department officials knew what could be accomplished because several previous outbreaks have been suppressed and the disease prevented from gaining a permanent foothold in this country. The methods followed in wiping out this disease, widely scattered as it has been, were simply the absolute destruction of every infected animal and the destroying of every germ present by thorough application of disinfectants. Every shipment of animals emanating from the Chicago Stock Yards was chased down by the energetic officials. The sanitary officials of the state of Illinois made a champion record in locating and isolating every herd infected or likely to be infected in that state. Within three days from the first outbreak in the state outside of Chicago the force of 125 assistant veterinarians had been summoned to Chicago and after receiving the necessary instructions and equipment, were sent out to locate every shipment of cattle sent from the yards at Chicago to other points in Illinois after the first of October.

Value Cold-Pressed Cottonseed Cake.

In view of the fact that cottonseed by-products are relatively low in price this season, there is certain to be increased interest in the proper handling of these feeds in order to secure the best results. The question has arisen in the minds of many feeders as to the comparative feeding value of what is known as the cold-pressed cottonseed cake and the prime cottonseed meal or cake.

A few years ago this question was studied by the Kansas Experiment Station in a co-operative experiment conducted on the Casement Ranch near Manhattan. In this experiment the cattle, feeds and yards were furnished by Mr. Casement, the Experiment Station merely furnishing the labor necessary to weigh the feed and apportion it to the various lots, and keep track of the results.

In this test a hundred two-year-old steers were fed an average daily ration consisting of 14.2 pounds of shelled corn, 1.89 pounds of screened cotton cake with alfalfa hay, prairie hay and oat straw as roughage. Another similar lot received an average daily ration of 14.2 pounds of shelled corn per steer, 1.09 pounds of cold-pressed cottonseed cake,

and the same roughage. The screened cake costs \$27.80 per ton; the cold-pressed cake, \$24.75 per ton; the alfalfa hay was charged at \$7 per ton, the prairie hay at \$6 per ton, and the oat straw at \$3 per ton. The lot receiving the prime screened cake as a supplement made average daily gains per steer of 2.02 pounds, at a cost of \$8.67 per hundred pounds of gain. The lot receiving the cold-pressed cake as a supplement made average daily gains of 1.95 pounds per steer, costing at the rate of \$8.84 per hundred pounds. In this test the lot receiving the prime screened cake gave slightly better returns. A difference of price of but \$3.05 per ton between the prime cake and the cold-pressed cake is evidently hardly enough to make up for the difference in feeding value.

Another co-operative test was conducted with yearling steers in which the same comparisons were made. With these yearling steers the average daily ration of the lot receiving the prime screened cake was 11.06 pounds shelled corn, 1.11 pounds of screened cake, alfalfa hay, oat straw and prairie hay being used as roughage. The other lot received an average daily ration of 12 pounds of shelled corn, 2.02 pounds of the cold-pressed cake, and the same roughage. The average daily gain made by the lot receiving the prime cake as a supplement was 1.78 pounds per steer, costing at the rate of \$8.48 per hundred pounds of gain. The gains made in the lot receiving the cold-pressed cake amounted to 1.80 pounds per steer daily, costing at the rate of \$8.33 per hundred pounds of gain. In this test the gains were practically the same in each lot, the cost being slightly less in the lot receiving the cold-pressed cake.

Other stations have made similar tests and the results would indicate that the relative protein content of these two classes of cottonseed by-products is a fairly safe basis for estimating their comparative value for feeding purposes. Many feeders have secured most excellent results with the cold-pressed cakes. They are less concentrated, since they contain the fibrous material of the hull of the seed. These cakes are more easily fed in the open air than prime cottonseed meal, the feeding of which is often interfered with by the wind. On the basis of their feeding value there should be a difference in price in favor of the cold-pressed cake of from \$4 to \$5 per ton.

E. N. Farnham, of Hope, Kan., is offering a lot of big stretchy Duroc boars for sale. They are ready for service and all immune. The breeding is of the very best, being sired by such boars as Taylor's Model Chief, a half brother to the grand champion Duroc boar at the Missouri State Fair in 1914. Please read his ad in this issue and send your order at once, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Ira Radcliffe, of Carbondale, Kansas, is offering some bargains in young Angus bulls. He is also offering his herd bull, Millvale Kirwin, a three-year-old, for sale or trade, as he needs a new bull to head the herd. The bull calves are all by this bull, the sire of which is Black Lass J. I. 2d. They are out of first-class well-bred cows and anyone needing young bulls for farm herds could not go amiss in getting one of these young bulls. They are priced at \$75 and the herd bull at \$175.

Willow Creek O. I. C. Herd. Attention is called to the card of William Bartlett, of Pierce, Neb., owner of Willow Creek herd of O. I. C. hogs, one of the most noted herds of that breed in the West. The blood lines of this herd are the best of the breed. The most noted O. I. C. sires and dams are represented and breeding stock selected from Willow Creek herd will sure make good. At present Mr. Bartlett is offering choice March and April boars sired by Cracker Jack and Iowa Chief, two great O. I. C. sires. He also offers fifty September boars at \$5 each. This is certainly a great chance to get a boar of the best breeding at a bargain price. Write for description and pedigrees. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

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Maple Lane Durocs. If you need a Duroc Jersey boar and would like to inspect him before you pay for him, write to F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb. That is the way Mr. Crocker sells them. He guarantees them to be breeders and to be immune to cholera and is willing to ship a hog to a customer C. O. D. "Shipped for inspection before you pay" is the regular rule for handling mail order business on Maple Lane Farm. The herd is choicely bred, having the blood of such boars as Top Notcher Again, Illinois and Indiana grand champion, 1903; Top Notcher Jr., St. Louis grand champion, 1904; Belle's Valley Chief, first at Lincoln, 1910; Kruger Lad, first at Des Moines, 1907; Buck Boy by Crimson Wonder, and Crocker's Ohio Chief by Ohio Chief. The present herd sires are LaFollette's Last, Baynes' Critic, and Dusty Critic, sire of the grand champion Critic B. and Jack Arton. Look up Mr. Crocker's card and write him for prices and descriptions, kindly mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of purebred 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.

<p>HEREFORD CATTLE. H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.</p> <p>ANGUS CATTLE. Bert Melvaine, Lebanon, Mo.</p> <p>JERSEY CATTLE. W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb. C. J. Morek, Storden, Minn. Hunkydory Jersey Farm, Fairfield, Iowa.</p> <p>AYRESHIRE CATTLE. Loveland Farm Co., Omaha, Neb.</p> <p>POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo. H. F. Gledinghogen, Useful, Mo.</p> <p>BERKSHIRE HOGS. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.</p> <p>HOLSTEIN CATTLE. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan. S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.</p>	<p>SHORTHORNS. G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan. O. H. White, Burlington, Kan.</p> <p>RED POLL CATTLE. John M. Goodnight, Fairgrove, Mo.</p> <p>SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.</p> <p>POLAND CHINA HOGS. P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. Henry Koch, Edina, Mo. W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.</p> <p>DUROC JERSEY HOGS. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan. Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.</p> <p>HAMPSHIRE HOGS. H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.</p>
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DAIRY



The town of Pratt, Pratt County, is to have a creamery. It is probably ready for business now.

A dairyman writes: "Remember first, last and all the time that it is profitable for any and all cow owners to grow their calves. In no case is it too expensive, while at all times the calves afford a large per cent of the farm profits."

About seventy-five Nebraska creamerymen and dairymen attended the National Dairy Show at Chicago in a body. The party arrived over the Northwestern Railroad on Sunday morning and had breakfast in the station restaurant. At this breakfast addresses were made by Professor Frandsen of the Nebraska Agricultural College, G. E. Haskell, Beatrice Creamery Company, Charles Harding, Omaha, and H. S. Johnson, Chicago. The mascot of the party was a handsome figure of LaMay, Nebraska's champion cow. She is a Holstein, the property of the Nebraska Agricultural College, and her record is 26,600 pounds of milk and 773.49 pounds of butter fat in twelve months.

It is to be remembered that there is knack in growing calves by hand as well as skill in doing anything else. A good care-taker of live stock, a man who loves live stock, will easily learn the art of calf feeding. If one has a natural love for live stock, the rearing of good stock is much more easy than if the feeder does not possess that love. It is for this reason that you see on farms growing plenty of feed and otherwise adapted to successful live stock rearing, a lot of "scrub" stock which if profitable at all is not as profitable as it ought to be or would be if the owner liked to care for stock. We can talk about more and better live stock all we please, but this talk will not make a successful stockman of a man who doesn't like stock and who as a consequence is not interested in it.

Ed H. Webster, formerly of Kansas, now of Hoard's Dairyman, presided over the dairy session of the Dry Farming Congress held at Wichita recently. Writing in a current issue of his paper he says: "Much interest was manifested in dairying and in the use of the silo. The attendance at this session indicated a widespread interest in these. A noticeable feature of the exhibits was the lavish display of the various sorghum crops, including kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass and cane. These crops are more and more becoming the standard grain crops of the Southwest for feeding purposes. With alfalfa and the sorghums as feed crops, and wheat and broomcorn as money crops, the farmers of the Southwest who follow the principles of dry farming are establishing a permanent agriculture in which dairying is destined to form no small part."

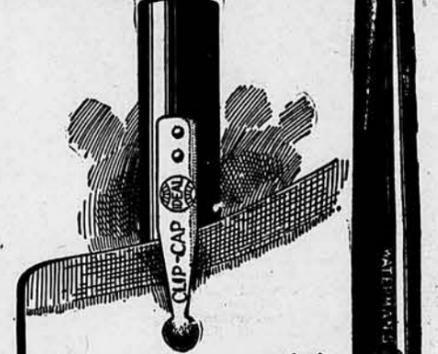
There should be more interest in mechanical milking among Kansas farmers than there now is. The milking machine is being quite generally introduced into the East. Several large factories are manufacturing from fifty to a hundred milkers per day and it must be that these are sold else the output would be curtailed. For years the milking machine was experimental. It now has arrived at a practical stage and several KANSAS FARMER folks who have recently investigated milkers, report that there is no longer any question as to their success and that it is now only a question of selecting a machine adapted to the extent of the dairy operations. There are machines involving larger investment than others and which are represented as being adapted to the larger dairies. There are other machines of moderate cost equally effective and successful adapted to smaller dairies. In other words, the milking machine business may be said to be on the same basis as the gasoline engine, there being large machines for large work and smaller machines for smaller work. One of our folks who investigated a milker in New York recently, has come home thoroughly imbued with the idea of installing a milker for twenty-five cows. He vows that he can afford to make the expenditure necessary purely as an ex-

periment, but he does not believe his trial will prove other than successful. Yet, if he is not satisfied, what he learns he thinks will be worth the cost. KANSAS FARMER has written a number of farm dairymen in other states who are using mechanical milkers, for a statement of their experience, cost of installation and general results obtained and will later submit these replies.

The value of the National Dairy Show held annually in Chicago must be appreciated because of its educational features, by the large creameries. That this is so is evidenced by the increasingly large number of representatives of these creameries who studiously inquire into all departments. It is said by a Chicago paper that during the show two large creameries had five men who remained in the stock judging ring continuously. These men were graduates of animal husbandry and the Chicago paper is wondering what interest their creameries have in dairy stock that they should be following the judging so closely. Another creamery had several men investigating milking machines and this leads to the inquiry as to whether or not creameries are interested in placing milking machines among their patrons in the same way that they have been active in selling and placing hand separators. We cannot venture an opinion as to the interest these creameries have in the several matters except that we do know that it is the practice of the larger creameries to at all times be in possession of the facts as to the value of new apparatus and even of improved stock and are continually studying methods by which the same can be used in furthering the cause of more general dairying and more profitable cow-milking. It is to be remembered that the best brains of the country are employed in the management of large creameries. These brains have been the life of these institutions. It is not amiss to say that the West has the best creameries in existence.

A Kansas farm dairyman writes an out-of-the-state paper stating that he has twenty good grade Holstein heifers now freshened for the first time. He has plenty of corn, cane and kafir silage, but recognizing that he must buy some feeds rich in protein he asks whether he should buy alfalfa hay at \$15 a ton, bran \$20, corn chop \$30, cottonseed meal \$50 and oats 45 cents a bushel. This man is confronted with the same feeding problem as confronts numerous other Kansas farm dairymen. We have always contended that the farm dairyman should avoid, so far as possible, spending his money for millstuffs. However, it has been explained in these columns many times how it is possible to exchange farm-grown feeds for millstuffs at a profit. While it should be the farmer's endeavor to grow those feeds which can be combined into a satisfactory milk-producing ration, yet at the same time if he cannot do this he should reconcile himself to an exchange of products not adapted to the milking ration for those which are. It should be remembered that it requires a certain combination of carbohydrates and protein in feed to produce a liberal and economic flow. If the above inquirer has corn or kafir he can exchange these profitably for cottonseed meal. The only object in feeding bran would be to get bulk in feed and to distend the cottonseed meal. It would be easy to feed enough cottonseed meal to supply the protein necessary except that the meal needs diluting. If we had the grain of kafir we would try grinding the heads and making a meal comparable with corn and cob meal and producing a feed which is bulky. Three or four pounds of this, with a pound of cottonseed meal twice a day, with thirty-five or forty pounds of silage, would give results for reasonably heavy milkers. A few days' trial will determine whether or not each animal can use more or less profitably. This suggestion will remove the necessity for the purchase of bran. A pound of digestible protein in bran at the above price will cost about 10 cents, whereas in cottonseed meal at the price named above will cost only a little more than 3 cents.

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

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.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FOR SALE—120 PARTRIDGE ROCKS and Golden Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

DARK CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, BUFF Orpington Ducks. Faith Olmsted, Route 1, Box 8, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKENS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, White African Guineas. Large early birds. Eggs in season. Write for prices. L. T. Cummings, Lakeview Farm, Howe, Neb.

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

GIANT BARRED ROCKS AND TOLOUSE geese. Sweepstakes on geese; first, second, on cock; first, second, on cockerel at county fair. Forty geese and 400 cockerels to pick from. \$1 to \$2 for cockerels, \$5 per pair for geese. George Drinnin, Columbus, Neb.

FERRIS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, hens and pullets. All bred from 200-egg trap-nested hens. \$1.50 each this month only. Also fifty Light Fawn and White Indian Runners from 250 white egg strain, \$1.50 each, \$4 trio. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA PULLETS, \$10 PER dozen. Cockerels, \$1 and up. Mrs. Mark Johnson, Bronson, Kan.

N. D. Simpson, of Bellaire, writes that his Durocs are doing fine. His herd is one of the best in the state and he has a choice lot of boars and gilts for sale. The best blood lines of the breed will be found in his herd and farmers or breeders wanting immune stock should get in touch with him. He is pricing his stock to sell quick.

When writing to advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

POULTRY



Now is the time to send off for those incubator catalogs, so as to be reading them during leisure time, and not in the rush of business in the spring.

No progressive poultryman will attempt to do without incubators these days, for this is the only way he can get early chicks for the fall and winter shows.

Farmers can keep poultry to better advantage than anyone else, and they should keep enough so that what they sell will not only provide the family groceries, but enable them to keep themselves well dressed and their houses and farms well equipped with modern conveniences and utensils that serve to make life easier and the work more profitable.

An expert gives the following summary of the qualities of the less used poultry foods: Pea meal will be found nutritious, rice easily digested, linseed meal cathartic, potato starch digestible, barley nutritious but laxative, and oatmeal more nutritious than either wheat or barley. It will pay to get some of these ingredients to mix with the feed you have, even though you have to pay a pretty stiff price for them.

If you have a cement or board floor in the poultry house, be sure to provide a place in which the hens can dust themselves. The dust bath is not an imaginary need of the hen, but an actual necessity. A large shallow box, partially filled with dust and coal ashes, makes an ideal bath. Some people scatter some lice powder in the dust, but a few drops of crude carbolic acid will answer the same purpose and will be much cheaper. With such a place wherein to dust themselves, the fowls will keep themselves free from lice without much effort on your part.

The Kansas State Poultry Federation will hold its second annual show at the Auditorium, Topeka, December 7 to 12. The premium lists are already out and the premiums offered are very liberal, with an entry fee of 50 cents per bird and \$2.50 per pen. Uniform cooping will be provided and exhibitors can ship their birds in light coops and save expressage. A large number of silver cups and gold and silver medals are offered as special premiums. The judging will be done by comparison by several prominent judges. A copy of the premium list can be secured by writing to the secretary, L. H. Wible, Chanute, Kan.

Though we have been having some very mild weather thus far, the chances are that cold weather will strike us before long, and it is well to be prepared for it. When cold weather comes, the fowls that have been roosting out of doors or in open sheds will have to be provided with warm quarters. When this time comes, we are apt to overcrowd the chickens and place fifty or a hundred in a house where twenty or thirty would be sufficient. Fowls when they are overcrowded will not do well at all, and especially is this true of laying hens. If they are crowded for room they will soon quit their laying, and it will take lots of feed and lots of care to get them to laying again after they once quit. Hence if you must crowd some of your flock into a smaller building than you would like, sort them out and put the cockerels and the immature birds in the crowded building, but provide another place for the laying hens where they can have plenty of room to exercise in during the day and plenty of place at night whereon to roost, otherwise good-bye eggs for the winter.

There is such a thing as taking your own stock and making a winter egg-producing strain of them. It is not the easiest and quickest route to successful egg production, but you have the satisfaction of making from your own flock the heavy egg-layers of the future. Some would rather sell off their old birds and buy eggs or birds from some breeder of reputation, who has a fine strain of layers. This is a matter largely of choice, and how quickly you want the heavy layers. If you have plenty of money, of course, you can buy the heavy egg layers and thus save lots of time.

But if you have not the wherewithal, the best thing to do with the ordinary flock is to trap-nest the pullets during the fall and winter months. Most hens and pullets will lay from November to March if properly fed and properly taken care of. By trap-nesting you can determine the best pullets, not only for egg production in general, but for winter egg production. The trap nest will tell you these two things. By the use of leg-bands, you can mark the pullets that have shown up better than the others, and you can then arrange the breeding pen for another year's work. Then another fall and winter repeat this work with the pullets that you have raised from the heavy egg-layers, and in time you will raise the standard of egg production to quite a considerable degree. This matter of selection is not one to be slighted, but is an actual condition to be met and considered. Select the best and breed from them and their progeny from year to year and you are bound to get something extra fine.

Runner Duck Breeding.

The man who has a good laying strain of Runners is going to get enough eggs this winter to pay the feed and labor bills and net a nice profit, for we believe eggs will likely be higher this winter than ever before. So the good poultryman need not be alarmed because of the present situation which we are facing on account of the European wars, or high price of feeds. On the other hand, we believe this to be the Runners' opportunity.

Now is the time to start into the poultry business, in order to make a success. While the price of feed may be a little higher, there is an abundance of it, and the price of eggs will be so much higher than in the past that one is sure to make a success if he gives the business the proper attention. There is no better time than right now to get your foundation stock for your flock, and an investment in laying birds at this time will pay you big dividends.

The poultry business of today may be summed up in an nutshell. In other words, prolific egg production spells success for the Indian Runner duck, for they meet the requirements, whether for eggs, market or fancy. They begin to lay when very young, our spring ducks laying now, and nearly every duck will lay an egg nearly every day, except during moult, with proper food and care. We have tried several breeds of chickens, but our ducks excel any breed we ever have had laying both summer and winter, for they fill the egg basket at all seasons of the year. Even now our hens are not laying, but the ducks keep right on every day. And in mid-winter when the weather is severe and ground covered with snow and ice, our Runners lay the eggs. And the fowl that lays is the one that pays, whether for eggs, meat, or fancy. For those raising fowls for market or exhibition must depend on the egg to produce their birds. Here again the heavy layer makes good, for the more eggs they lay, the more birds from a given number may be produced, with less expense, not having to keep so many breeders. Likewise the more chances of getting high quality birds—just as many more chances as his birds excel those of others in laying.

With good foundation Runners it will be easy to please customers and give to each and every one the worth of their money. For a satisfied customer is a standing advertisement, the highest possible quality in the cornerstone to success. Prosperity depends largely upon integrity and honesty along with the superior quality of birds sent out. Hence the best is cheapest in the long run, and far more satisfactory, and the demand is for the best. It is said, "Opportunity knocks at every man's door once in a lifetime." It is now at your door in the form of these ducks, a breed for those wishing to combine profit with pleasure in the poultry business, for it is astonishing the demand for these birds, and even still more wonderful how they please every one. A few of them make you a living, while with a large flock of them one is independent. The war over in Europe or a Wall Street panic does not effect Runners—they keep right on laying, winning and paying.—MARIAN HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. P. A. Pierson, Spring Hill, Kan.

BARGAIN—GRAND WHITE ORPINGTON hens from Kellerstrass' finest stock. Only \$1 if taken this month. J. K. Searles, Atchison, Kan.

TURKEYS

THIRTY BIG ONES—WHITE HOLLAND toms, the kind that will do you good. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—BREEDING stock unrelated. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

LARGE THOROUGHBRED BOURBON Red Turkeys—Toms, \$5; hens, \$3. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale reasonably, that have won blue ribbons this season. Mrs. Jesse McMahon, Blackwater, Mo.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Toms, \$4; hens, \$3. November-December sales. Rhode Island Red cockerels, both combs. E. Shelly, Memphis, Mo.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Over one hundred to pick from. Can furnish unrelated. Mrs. W. B. Baker, Ash Grove, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—WORLD'S best strain. Great big vigorous farm-raised deep-breasted birds. Also white-egg Indian Runners. Eleonora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

JOHNSON'S GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large bone, vigorous, healthy stock; none better. First premium winners Oklahoma State Fair. Jed J. Johnson, Walters, Okla.

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.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND WHITE Orpington cockerels. M. Read, Tecumseh, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1 to \$2 each. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND PUL- lets not related, in Silver Wyandotte. M. L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, large early hatched, farm raised. Have too many to winter. 75c to \$2.00. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Farm raised, Tarbox strain, from prize winning stock. Choice cockerels, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

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COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, early hatched, range raised, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

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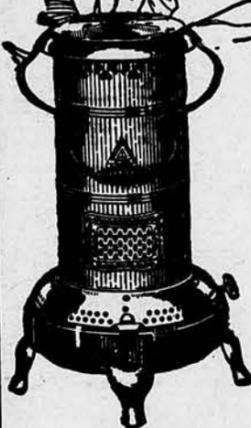
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HOME CIRCLE



With Thanksgiving Day close at hand the housekeepers will soon be busy planning the feast for that day. In most families the turkey occupies the position of first importance. And an important part of the turkey is its stuffing, as it imparts a large part of the flavor to the meat itself. The real old-fashioned stuffing is that made with dry bread seasoned with sage, a little onion, salt, and pepper, and moistened with a little water. Many use hot water for this, but personally I prefer cold water. There are many ways of varying this dressing, such as adding a few chopped green peppers or celery, or nuts. The use of black walnuts gives a delightful flavor, and still another flavor is secured by using oysters or clams to moisten the bread instead of water. Another variation of the dry bread foundation is to work a little country sausage into it, adding just a sprinkling of nutmeg. From the Italians we get a dressing that is entirely different. To make it, put a pound of rice into a large pot of cold water and bring it as quickly as possible

to the boiling point, stirring slightly to prevent the rice from sticking and burning. Let it cook for fifteen minutes, long enough for the grains to swell but allowing them to remain rather hard. Drain it, and mix with it two large onions, three green peppers, and two very firm tomatoes, all minced to a hash, with sufficient salt and pepper to make rather a hot seasoning. Stuff the turkey with this and lay strips of bacon across the breast. When serving add a little grated cheese to the stuffing. Still another unusual dressing for this royal bird is made with corn as the foundation. Use two cans of corn and add to it some bread or cracker crumbs, butter, salt and pepper, and fill the turkey with it, sewing up the bird very carefully. Cover the turkey lightly for a few minutes with light brown sugar before putting it in the oven if you wish to give it a little extra flavor.

Soon we may expect spring and fall styles in motor cars for the rich, the same as in women's bonnets.

FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 6872—Ladies' Kimono: This kimono can be made with or without the trimming bands and with either the long or short sleeves. The kimono has a yoke in the front and in the back. The pattern, No. 6872, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires four yards of 40-inch material and 1 1/2 yards of 18-inch satin for the bands. No. 6875—Ladies' Shirtwaist: Any of the flowered materials can be used to make this shirtwaist, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The waist closes at the front and is made with long sleeves. The pattern, No. 6875, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires two yards of 36-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6873—Ladies' Dress: Serge or linen can be used to make this dress. The dress can be made with or without the trimming bands. The skirt is cut in four gores and can have either the high or regulation waistline. The pattern, No. 6873, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6870—Girls' Apron: material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. The apron is made in Linen, gingham or calico can be used to make this apron. The apron is made in one piece and fastens at each shoulder with a button and buttonhole. The pattern, No. 6870, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and six yards of banding. No. 6864—Ladies' Apron and Cap: This cap and apron are for the woman who really works. The cap is gathered into a band, which turns back from the face. The apron has a fitted front panel and this is joined to side gore, both forming straps which pass over the shoulders to the waistline in the back. The pattern, No. 6864, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6871—Boys' Dress: This dress is for the small boy. The dress is made to be slipped on over the head. The pattern provides for a pair of straight trousers. The pattern, No. 6871, is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Age 4 years requires 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and one-half yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

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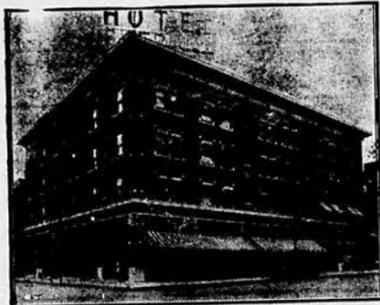
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MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS—INTERUR-ban; earn \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Details free. Dept. Q, Kansas Farmer.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—\$100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 801 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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WANTED—MEN PREPARE AS FIRE-men, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. All large Kansas roads. No experience necessary. Uniforms and passes furnished. 500 wanted. No strike. Write Inter Railway, Dept. 83, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEN AND WOMEN 18 YEARS OR OVER wanted for government jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. 2,000 appointments monthly. Excellent chance for farmers. Vacations. No layoffs. "Full" unnecessary. List of positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. N82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

WESTERN LAND BOUGHT, SOLD AND exchanged. West, Ransom, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD FARM WELL LO-cated. Give description and price. Owners only. Niemens, Box 754, Chicago.

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

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

ASK ME FOR PRICES AND DESCRIP-tions of farms in Elk County, Kansas. You will be surprised at the bargains I am offering. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

LANE COUNTY SNAPS—160 ACRES raw land at \$1,000; 160 acres raw land at \$1,300; improved farms at from \$10 to \$20 an acre. C. N. Owen, Alamota, Kan.

1,280 ACRES TEXAS PANHANDLE, near railroad; best grade of land for general farming and stock raising, \$10 per acre. Henry Sayles, Jr., Abilene, Texas.

GARAGE, LUMBER YARD, LIVERY barn, mill property. Located Central Kinsley, on Santa Fe Trail street. Bargain. James Woodruff, Kinsley, Kan.

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

MUST SELL MY TEXAS FARM, 318 acres, Quanah, \$30; 217 acres, Yorktown, \$50; 200 acres, Karnes City, \$65. M. Griffith, Karnes City, Texas.

360-ACRE FARM RANCH, WELL IM-proved, well watered; good range; near school, post office and store. Dirt cheap. Terms easy. Homeseekers' Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

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KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x60 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address H. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

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320 ACRES GOOD WHEAT AND STOCK farm, 128 acres wheat now growing; well fenced, plenty of water, fine location; telephone. Poor health reason for selling, and priced to sell by owner. Art Sechrest, Teagarden, Woods County, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—MY FARM OF 66 ACRES. Forty acres valley, two miles southwest of city. Improvements, good fencing, plenty of water. Every inch good land. Will sell at low price on good terms if sold before November 30. E. E. Nichols, Owner, Woolfe Bldg., Fifth and Delaware, Leavenworth, Kan.

THREE LAND BARGAINS—161 ACRES, Sunflower Co., Miss., 1/4 mile railroad station, 100 acres cultivation, 2,350 acres cut-over land, Oktibbeha Co., Miss., on I. C. railroad, saw mill and spur track, 60 acres cultivation, ideal for stock or truck, 12 miles A. & M. College. 163 acres woodland, 4 miles Dancy, Miss. Will sell cheap. J. B. Van Landingham, West Point, Miss.

SMALL STOCK RANCHES, TEN YEARS' time, 6 per cent interest. We own and offer for sale, at very low prices, stock ranches in Eastern Colorado, Kiowa and Cheyenne counties; good improvements; 320 acres, 480 acres, 640 acres, 800 acres and up. Plenty of free range adjacent to each ranch; abundance of pure water; as good buffalo grass as can be found in the country, and where you can raise an abundance of winter feed or buy it at very low prices. Write or call on us for our very liberal proposition. Continental Land Co., 414 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

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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 34.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, REASON-able. Terma. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALVES sired by son of Financial Count. G. H. Randolph, Emporia, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT OF SHORTAGE OF FEED, must sell within the next sixty days, 100 head of large highly-bred perfectly-marked grade Holstein heifers, ages from one to three years. Also a few high bred registered bulls. People wishing the best kind of stock will do well to visit us or write for particulars. Grand View Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.

HORSES AND MULES

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

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

REGISTERED SHEPHERD PONIES FOR sale. This year's colts. Will be ready to ship by Christmas. Write your wants to N. E. Stucker, Ottawa, Kan.

DOGS.

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

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

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED FROM DRY LAND.— Will send samples. Price, 14c per pound. James McMenamin, Buffalo Gap, So. Dak.

NORTHERN GROWN SUDAN GRASS seed. Write for prices. Fred H. Leidigh, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

GENUINE SUDAN GRASS SEED, 50 cents per pound, postpaid. 1915 catalog will soon be ready. Write for it. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS—NORTHERN GROWN seed, hardy and free from Johnson grass. Write for free sample and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SUDAN GRASS, KANSAS GROWN.— Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Inspected and approved by State Experiment Station official. One dollar per pound, pre-paid. Quantities cheaper. Wilson G. Shelly, McPherson, Kan.

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 pre-paid. References, National Bank of Commerce or Kansas State Bank of Dodge City, Kan. Gould & Thompson, Dodge City, Kan.

HAY TO SELL, PASTURE TO RENT.— 150 to 200 tons alfalfa and prairie hay to sell in stack; 800 to 1,000 acres of pasture not touched for two years. Plenty of well and creek water. Ample barns and sheds for 200 to 300 head of stock. B. D. Decker, Hoxie, Kan.

HOGS.

POLAND CHINA PIGS—BIG-TYPE, PED-igreed. Davis Bros., Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE MALES, REG-istered, immune. S. S. Hamburg cockerels. Roy Haggart, Mankato, Kan.

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HONEY—FANCY LIGHT AMBER FROM alfalfa and sweet clover, per two 60-pound cans, \$11. for 60 lbs., \$6.75. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE HONEY DIRECT FROM BEE farm to you, cheaper than sugar. Sixty-pound can, \$5.00; case of two cans, \$9.00. Special price on larger lots. All f. o. b. Hotchkiss, Colo. Sample free, but send 10 cents to cover mailing charges. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—MY REGISTERED 2-year-old herd ram sired by an imported ram, \$30. Also a few spring ram lambs, \$10 to \$12. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

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FIELD NOTES

Ernest E. Graff, of Rosendale, Mo., has a fine lot of Mulefoot hogs of all ages for sale. The blood lines of his herd are the best from the noted eastern herds. He has the big high-quality easy-feeding kind and his prices for breeding stock are very reasonable. Write him your wants, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Halloren & Gambrill, of Ottawa, are offering two choice coming two-year-old Red Polled bulls, six two-year-old heifers, and twelve extra good spring calves. Anyone interested will find this stock high-class in every way, the best of breeding, choice individuals, and in fine condition for breeding stock. Write them for prices and pedigrees.

Attention is called to the card of H. F. Gledinghagen, of Useful, Mo. He is offering a nice lot of Polled Durham heifers and Duroc Jersey gilts for sale and is making very reasonable prices on this stock. Look up his card and write him for prices, and mention Kansas Farmer.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan., owner of the noted Butter Brod Holstein herd, changes his card this week. He is now offering a fine lot of cows and heifers, heavy springers. Anyone wanting Holsteins should get prices on Mr. Mast's high-class offering before buying. He is pricing this lot to sell quick.

Model Butter Making Plant at Show. Among the interesting and attractive features of the recent National Dairy Show held in Chicago was the model butter making plant installed and operated by the Blue Valley Creamery Company. A ton of butter was made each day in the massive cylinder churn and thousands of visitors were accorded the opportunity of witnessing the intricate and sanitary process through which the raw material passes to the finished product. The Blue Valley Creamery Company did not consider the exhibit an expensive departure as the exposition building was used as a distributing station, deliveries having been made direct from the show to Chicago customers. The display was quite the most diverting of all the exhibits in Machinery Hall. Visiting farmers and dairymen who have been following the Blue Valley Company's advertising campaign urging them to ship their cream and milk direct to the market rather than through the local agent were advised as to the merit of the plan.

Ben Frank, of Jefferson City, Mo., would like to send one of his circulars telling about the kind of Poland Chinas he breeds, to every reader of Kansas Farmer interested in this breed. In a recent letter Mr. Frank says, "I think I own as good herd boars as can be found in the country. I believe in breeding a hog with size, bone, quality and finish. I have bred and selected my herd boars with this idea in view. I have now at the care of my herd or have used the following boars: Grand Chief Jr., by Grand Chief, that weighed 600 pounds at eighteen months of age in just breeding condition. He measured 70 inches heart, 70 inches flank, with 10 1/2-inch bone. Gunfire Meddler by Meddler 2d, a show hog that weighed 700 pounds at maturity. Grand Leader 2d, by Grand Leader, that will easily weigh 800 pounds. He has not only size but quality and finish. His get make good wherever they go. Improvement, by Impudence, a first prize winner at the Iowa State Fair, weighing 815 pounds as a two-year-old. My herd sows are the equal to my boars in both breeding and conformation. I breed the straight big type. I have ten such sows in my herd." Mr. Frank receives scores of letters from pleased customers in many states who have bought stock of him by mail.

Danger of Vaccinating Wormy Hogs. Without going into the merits of vaccination and the various serums used for the prevention of hog cholera, we think farmers generally will appreciate the following information gleaned from a bulletin issued by the Kansas Agricultural College on the subject of vaccination: "When Not to Vaccinate.—If the hogs are unthrifty, or have some other disease; if they are badly infested with worms, or are mangy; if their pens and yards are not in a sanitary condition; if they cannot be given proper shelter, feed, and care; in fact, if it cannot be done under proper conditions, it is best not to vaccinate at all, as the results will frequently be far from satisfactory." There is no doubt that hogs suffering from worms lack vitality, and that the non-success of vaccination is due to this condition more than any other. For several years Sidney F. Fell, president of the S. R. Fell Company, Manufacturing Chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, has urged farmers to rid hogs of worms, and he believes it will pay every man who raises hogs, and has any intention of vaccinating them, to first feed Sal-Vet. He not only recommends its use for the above purpose, but is positive that stock will be in better condition to resist disease even when vaccination is not

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FIVE HORSE SINGLE MAGNETO EX-celsior Motorcycle, \$50. Automobile Atwell, Independence, Mo.

CALIFORNIA LUCKY MOONSTONES mounted in artistic jewelry. Catalog free. H. Symonds, Dept. 4, Longbeach, Calif.

FOR CHOICE EVAPORATED APPLES send 25 cents for two-pound sample by parcel post, and ask for prices on quantities by express. W. A. Claypool & Co., Springdale, Ark.

MISSOURI PECANS—THE SWEETEST pecan nuts grown. Ten pounds delivered parcel post for \$1.50; 100 pounds delivered by freight, \$12.50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. M. H. Losee, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

6% MONEY—6% MONEY—6% MONEY— Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges. Correspondence solicited. A. C. Agency Company, 758 Gas Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.; 446 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

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RAISE GUINEA PIGS—WE FURNISH you the stock, buy all you raise. Good demand, thousands used yearly, market better every year, very easy to raise, more profitable than poultry. Guaranteed market. Particulars free. E. F. Tobener & Co., 2828 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Largest dealers in the state of Missouri.

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THE STRAY LIST

LEE OLDHAM, COUNTY CLERK, WICH-ita County, Taken Up—By Anna L. Yaughar, on May 25, 1914, one mare, weight about 800 pounds; 12 hands high, 3 years old; white spot in forehead. Appraised value, \$75.00.

used. Mr. Fell does not make any claim for Sal-Vet as a cure for cholera, or swine plague, but he is just as positive in his belief that he has saved thousands of hogs in every state as are those who have fed it and found it a worm destroyer without an equal and a conditioner that can be absolutely relied upon to build animals up. So confident is Mr. Fell of the value of Sal-Vet for all farm animals that he agrees to feed any farmer's stock for sixty days—no money down.

Some Fine Christmas Gifts. One of the cleverest, most sensible and practical ideas in holiday goods, both for Thanksgiving and Christmas, that was ever brought to our readers' attention is announced this week by H. Jevne Co., of Los Angeles. This firm has specially prepared beautiful gift boxes containing all kinds of the delicious fruits, nuts, figs, jams, olives, and dozens of other products for which Southern California is famous, all of which are described in a neat booklet which the company will be glad to send to anyone who will write for it. There are combinations of all the popular California products and at prices that will save money for any purchaser. The products as they are prepared and packed will make the finest kind of holiday gifts and you can buy some most delicious things for your Christmas dinner, too. Just recently a big reduction in express rates and the parcel post rates now in effect have made the delivery of California products in the Middle West in small consignments a very inexpensive proposition. You can get a ten-pound sack of California nuts or a special box of ripe olives, or any of the products at a big saving and have the best the market affords. Everything is sent prepaid. H. Jevne Company is one of the best known firms in this line, not only in Los Angeles but by all the big purchasers of California products all over the world. The company has a splendid reputation and does an immense business. The name Jevne stands for quality all over the west coast, and our acquaintance with the firm is such that we will guarantee that every Kansas Farmer reader who sends for their products will be delighted both with the price and the quality.

JERSEY CATTLE

A Pure-Bred Jersey



bull counts for more than the dam in grading up. You should be developing some 400-pounds-of-butter cows. The thoroughbred bull is worth all he costs on grade or full-blood Jersey cows. Like begots like. THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 324 W. 23d St., New York City.

SUNSET JERSEYS

The \$5,000.00 Blue Belle's Golden Rose-boy, 35230, heads the herd. His sons and daughters, all ages, for sale. Beauty and production—Jerseys that please. Write your wants. Send for circular giving description of herd, production, breeding, etc. THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis.)

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. KBAMEE, Washington, Kan.

BULL CALVES by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 pounds milk, nine months. 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 production. Send for descriptions. Prices reasonable. E. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEYS. Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right. MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS—PREMIER REGISTER OF MERIT HERD. Established 1878. Bulls of Register of Merit, imported prize winning stock. Also cows and heifers. E. J. LINSCOTT - - - HOLTON, 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. LYNCH, Reading, Kansas.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C's. Choice March and April boars and gilts by Illustrators, 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.

Willow Creek O. I. C. Herd. Choice March and April boars and gilts, by Cracker Jack and Iowa Chief. Fifty September born pigs at \$5 each. WM. BARTLETT, Pierce, Nebraska.

AUCTIONEERS.

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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.

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W. C. CURPHEY Pure-Bred Stock and Big Farm Sales. Salina, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Large English BERKSHIRES. Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex. H. E. CONROY, Nertonville, Kansas.

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 Tatarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd. BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

COL. WONDER DUROCS

Col. Wonder, his daughter, Sire, Grand sire and Great Grand sire were Grand Champion winners at Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri State Fairs. No other boar can boast of as many champions backing him. When you buy from my herd you get the best blood. The best lot of boars I ever raised. Special prices to move them. Write or come. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, R. R. 1, Olean, Mo.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Choice boars and gilts. Pairs, trios and young herds unrelated. B. & C.'s Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col., Good B. 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 Graudate 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.

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, Bellaire, Kansas.

Choice Durocs All Ages

Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonably. ENOCH LUNDGREN, Osage City, Kansas.

BON ACCORD DUROCS

Nice lot of spring boars, including a good herd head 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 131011, and other good boars. Good individuals. Best breeding, immunized and priced right. Call or write today. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS

A lot of boars ready for service. Price, \$20 and \$25. First order gets choice. All immunized. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KANSAS.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS—Boars for the farmer and stockman. Immunized, best of breeding, good individuals. Write for descriptions and price. R. F. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

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.

DUROC BOARS—Guaranteed immune and breeders and shipped to you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Neb.

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 Hero 3613 and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd. C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE. Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Butter ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported ram. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

BARGAINS IN LAND

FARM AT AUCTION

IN BATES COUNTY, MISSOURI

I WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1914

AT 2 P. M.

On the farm one mile south and eight miles east of Adrian and three miles southeast of Altoona, and known as the Searles Farm, containing 240 acres:

LEGAL NUMBERS.—All of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 11 and the northwest quarter of Section 12, all in Township 41, Range 30, Bates County, Missouri.

GOOD FIVE-ROOM HOUSE—New barn, 5 acres of young orchard, about 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Can give possession March 1, 1915, or will sell subject to lease until March 1, 1917, which will be made known day of sale.

This farm will sell subject to encumbrances to the amount of \$4,800, \$1,000 due January, 1916, and \$3,800 due March, 1922, at 6 per cent annual interest.

TERMS.—\$1,000 cash day of sale, balance above mortgages cash on or before March 1, 1915, or at time of delivery of deed and abstract showing good and sufficient title.

Sale will be held regardless of the weather. Look this farm over before sale if possible. For further information address

M. W. DEY, OWNER, Newton, Kans.

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

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

BUTLER CO.—240 acres, good house, barn, tillable, 60 cult., bal. pasture meadow. Price \$12,000, half trade, good terms on balance. BOX 606, EL DORADO, KAN.

Write Us Regarding auction sale of 82,000 acres farm and grazing land in this county next month by Government. Enclose stamp. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks, hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 8 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TETER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

80 ACRES—Three miles town; 15 blue-grass, 4 alfalfa, 10 clover; 4-room house, barn, 75-ton silo. Price, \$4,500; \$1,500 cash, remainder ten years. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 160-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.

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

Bargain in Creek Bottom Land.—160 acres 3 mi. good town; rich black soil; fine alfalfa, wheat or corn land; 8-room house, good barn, windmill, everlasting water. Great bargain if taken soon at \$55 per a. Come and look this over before you buy. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE. Northwest quarter Section 22-23-6, seven miles northwest Hutchinson. Also farm outfit, 120 head high-grade Hereford cattle, 75 of these females; fine breeding stock. Sale November 24, 1914. T. F. LEIDIGH, 925 North Main St., Hutchinson, Kansas.

A FINE DAIRY

One-half mile from city of Parsons, Kansas. Two routes, 75 to 80 gallons daily. Ten or fifteen choice dairy cows. Bottles, clarifier, boiler, wagons. Lease on 160 acres. No trades. Address D. D. WALKER, Parsons, 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.

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 colonists. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

A new section of Arkansas has been opened by the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad; opportunities for the farmer, merchant and timber man; good land at low prices; there is no malaria in this section; an abundance of good spring water; land values are increasing daily; this is in the high lands of Arkansas. Write for free booklet, "Oak Leaves," containing full information. JAY KERR, G. P. A., Harrison, Ark.

SPECIAL SNAP

Eighty acres, improved, well located, in Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash, balance in small payments from 3 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

320 ACRES

Nine miles from Coldwater; 120 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.

TEXAS RANCHES

Texas ranches in any size you want in any part of the state. Also colonization tracts. Years of experience in handling farm lands and ranches. Inspection reports made on Texas property. Have a few good tracts that owners will accept part in trade. Greatest demand in the history for Texas ranches. In writing, state what size tract you want. J. WALTER DAY, 215 Finance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISIANA

THE KINGDOM OF CORN. Come to Louisiana, where droughts and crop failures are unknown. Raise three or more crops a year; where winters do not consume the summer's production; where good lands are cheap. For the truth about Louisiana write Rosenberg-Rowan Company, 201 Metropolitan Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MANHATTAN RESIDENCE

Eight-room modern house, Manhattan, Kan. Corner lot, 75x160 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.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY.

Ten acres highly improved irrigated land at Richland, Benton County, on the Columbia River, in the early fruit belt of the Northwest. Eight and one-half acres in commercial apples five years old with 200 peach fillers, all in bearing. The place is well fenced, flumed and leveled, the land very productive; 6 1/2 acres of orchard in alfalfa, 1 acre in strawberries, 2 1/2 acres ready for planting early potatoes. No buildings. Trees are in fine condition. Trade for Kansas land near Topeka. Owner, J. KLEIN, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE BARGAIN

A 27,000-acre sheep ranch in Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad. A beautiful tract of productive prairie land, rich sandy loam. Price, \$3.75 per acre; \$35,000 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Income property in Topeka, Kansas City or other progressive city will be accepted to one-half the purchase price of this land. Address John Randolph, Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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 Oderic 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.
 Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.
 Rugged 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.



CEDARWYLDE POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS.
 My double standard herd bull, Scottish Baron, for sale or trade. One extra good Polled Durham bull 14 months old, also younger ones, and some good cows and heifers. **JOS. BAXTER, Clay Center, Kan.**

BARGAINS IN YOUNG COWS.
 Six choice 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; Chas. Goods, dam.
ROBERT SCHULZ, Holton, Kansas.

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.

SHORTHORN AND POLLED DURHAM
 heifers; Duroc Jersey gilts. Prices reasonable. **H. F. GIEDINGHOGEN, Useful, Mo.**

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 champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

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

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM.
 Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Reasonable prices.
HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS
MOORE & SONS—POLANDS.
 For thirty days, special price of \$20 for fine male pigs, bred 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—Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Herd boar son of Expansive. Bred sow sale February 18. Catalogs ready Feb. 1.
J. D. MAHAN, WHITING, KAN.

QUALITY POLANDS
 Frank offers Poland of size and quality. He will send you a boar worth the money. His circular gives full information. Write for a copy. **BEN FRANK, Jefferson City, Mo.**

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.

BIG POLANDS—EXTRA QUALITY
 Boars and gilts, March and April farrow. Sired by Nobleman 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. E. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

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 Oderic 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.
 Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.
 Rugged 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.



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.

POLAND CHINA BOARS
 Fifteen choice early spring boars—big husky fellows, ready for use. Priced, \$25.00. First check gets choice.
L. V. OKEEFE, BUCYRUS, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS
25 SPRING BOARS for sale. They are extra good, sired by Receiver by Big Wonder, Bud Hadley by Big Hadley, and Deming Chief by Bill Chief. All big-type breeding, priced reasonable. Write at once.
DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA BOARS
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-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.

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

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

Stryker Bros' Prize Poland
 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.

POLAND CHINAS
 Both sexes, of breeding age, sired by Jumbo King 64855, 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. K. 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 Poland
 We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address **H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICE
 Ten choice Poland China boars weighing from 180 to 350 pounds. Lots of quality, best blood lines. Priced from \$18 to \$30 for quick sale.
K. H. BROWN, Bolivar, Missouri.

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.

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.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.
WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP
 Every member advertising uses it.
 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

LAMER'S PERCHERONS
 75--Mares and Stallions to Select From--75
 Write for Catalog, **C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS**

CLOSING OUT SALE, DECEMBER 16, 1914
 Four Imported Percheron Stallions, extra good show stock. One Percheron Mare and Filley. One Belgian Stallion. Four Good Jacks. Eighteen High-Grade Jersey Cows, fresh or soon will be fresh. Twelve Shorthorn Cows. Twenty One-Year and Two-Year-Old Heifers. Twenty Work Horses and Mules.
 Will be sold under cover, rain or shine. Free conveyance to farm to parties from distance. Five miles south, 1 1/2 mile west of Nickerson; ten miles west of Hutchinson.
C. F. COOPER - - - - **NICKERSON, KANSAS**

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.
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FIELD NOTES

Breeders wanting stock should consult the Breeders' Directory in Kansas Farmer. The breeders represented there own high-class herds and have breeding stock for sale at all times. It will pay to get in touch with the advertisers in this directory.

Farm at Auction.
 We wish to call our readers' attention to the ad of M. W. Dey, of Newton, Kan., advertising a valuable farm for sale at public auction at Adrian, Mo., on December 2. Bates County is one of the good farming counties in Missouri. This farm will sell regardless of price. It will sell to the highest bidder. It might be of interest to prospective buyers to look this farm over and arrange to attend this sale. See the ad in this issue. Mr. Dey is a man responsible and reliable. When he says the farm will sell at the highest bid and no reserve bid will be placed on the farm, it will be sold that way.

Baxter's Polled Durhams and Shorthorns.
 Attention is called to the card of Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan., owner of one of the best herds of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle in the state. For the reason that he cannot use him longer, he now offers his great double standard herd bull, Scottish Baron, for sale. This bull was bred by C. J. Woods and is out of Scottish Lass 8th, one of Mr. Woods' show cows. He was sired by Golden Crown, tracing to imported Isabella. He is a good one and should be at the head of some good herd. Mr. Baxter also has a number of younger bulls for sale. They are out of daughters of Proud Orion and a son of Gallant Knight, Thompson Bros' show bull. Write for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.



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