

# KANSAS FARMER

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE FARM AND HOME

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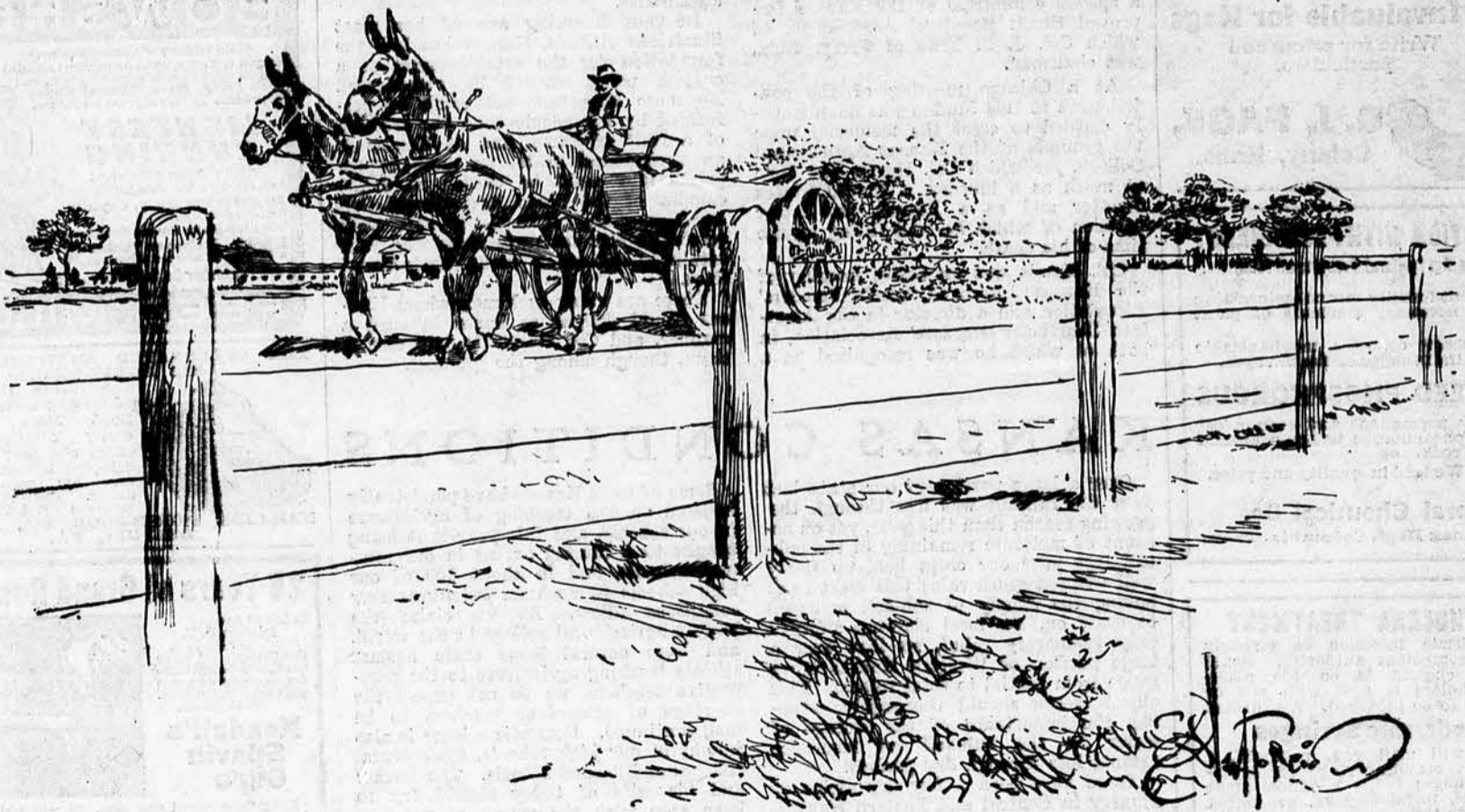
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—I. D. G.



*Fighting The Yellow Peril*

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# The W. A. Harris Memorial



BUST OF COL. W. A. HARRIS, ONE OF AMERICA'S FOREMOST SHORTHORN BREEDERS

The bronze bust of the late Col. W. A. Harris, which was provided through the generosity of his many friends and which is located upon the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will be dedicated this week.

This bust was made by an artist of Chicago, who was a personal friend of Col. Harris, and is very true to life. It is mounted upon a granite pedestal, with a bronze plate for the inscription. It was erected at a cost of \$2,500, which was raised from among the friends and admirers of Col. Harris by a special committee of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, of which Col. J. F. True of Perry, Kan., was chairman.

At a Chicago meeting of the contributors to this fund is was unanimously decided to erect the memorial upon the grounds of the Kansas Agricultural College, for which Col. Harris had done so much as a breeder, a United States Senator and as a Regent, the latter position of which he was filling at the time of his death.

Col. Harris was an active member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and a director in the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in both of which he was recognized as a

powerful influence for the advancement of pure-bred live stock interests.

The dedication ceremonies were presided over by Col. J. F. True, who made the opening address. Other speakers were Hon. Alvin Sanders of the American Tariff Board and author of the most popular work on Shorthorn cattle; Captain J. G. Waters of Topeka, a lifelong friend; Secretary F. D. Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture; Gov. W. R. Stubbs, and others. The monument will be accepted by President H. J. Waters in behalf of the college authorities.

In thus honoring one of her most illustrious citizens, Kansas has laid the foundation for the establishment of a custom which should be perpetuated. No more important act could be performed by her people than the erection of a Hall of Fame, and as Kansas is an agricultural state, no more appropriate site could be chosen than the campus of the State Agricultural College, especially if such a hall were erected to commemorate those who have attained distinction along agricultural lines.

There are many such men whom Kansas would delight to honor in such a manner, and Col. Harris is only one of them, though among the greatest.

# KANSAS CONDITIONS

Over a large portion of our state last year the rainfall was less through the growing season than this year, yet on account of moisture remaining in the subsoil last year our crops held up fairly well without much rain; this season not having the supply of sub-soil moisture to draw on, the local showers afforded only temporary relief, so that over a large portion of Western Kansas crops range from partial to total failure. This object lesson should thoroughly establish the importance of the storage of water in the sub-soil as insurance against loss through dry periods.

There have been a few dry strips of country in Central and Eastern Kansas, and beyond. In some localities their fine corn crops were said to have come within 15 minutes of being lost. Early in October the north half of Western Kansas received rain varying in quantity from 2 to 5 inches, and thousands of bushels of wheat have or will soon be sown in the different counties, 75 per cent of it on summer fallow. You can understand or it least surmise why Western Kansas farmers are not attending this congress in great numbers as we hoped. I can assure you that it is not because they did not care to.

Some of us in Kansas have persistently insisted on the teaching of agriculture in our schools, and this year it is being taught to a limited extent in our common schools, and in about 100 of our high schools to such an extent as new conditions allow. As we claim the largest agricultural college in the world, and have several large state normal schools teaching agriculture to the prospective teachers, we do not expect the shortage of competent teachers to be long continued. Domestic science is also taught in our high schools, agricultural colleges and normal schools. The farmer and his wife of today should try to keep step with the march of progress which we believe will make the world wiser, better and happier.

In conclusion, will say that much of our so-called summer fallow this year was first planted to corn, and the question is: Can we persuade our farmers to plow early and deep next year for summer fallow, following with surface tillage to prevent loss of moisture? Our people are learning that deep plowing calls for sub-surface packing, and that eternal vigilance and surface cultivation is the price of moisture.—E. D. Wheeler, WaKeeney, Kan.

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# KANSAS FARMER

## EDITORIAL

A. H. T. A.

The cryptic letters standing at the head of this article perhaps do not mean anything to the average man, so far as he knows, and yet they mean much to the 40,000 members of a great association in Kansas and much to every man, woman and child who comes within the sphere of its influence.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association was organized in Southwest Missouri in 1854, and its membership spread, more or less rapidly, over its home state and Southeast Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas. At that time, and for many years afterward, there was need for such an organization to do the work implied in its name. In those days the horse was man's most valuable possession, without which he was sadly handicapped in his means of transportation, his efforts to gain a livelihood and as a way of escape from the danger which constantly haunted his path.

Men were justified in using every legitimate means of protecting their property, and especially their horses, and to this association, more than to any other influence, is due the fact that the notorious territory where the four states converged was cleared of the lawless element as early as it was and that it became the home of a peaceful and prosperous people.

With the disappearance of the gangs of law-breakers in the original territory came an enlargement of the objects and purposes of this organization until it has now become national in scope and its membership includes 40,000 of Kansas' citizens.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association is a fraternal order which, while it retains its original name, seeks to uphold all the laws of the land and to extend its protective influence over the property and lives of its members. In doing this, it never takes the law into its own hands, but its members stand ready, at a moment's warning, to assist the police powers of the state in the performance of their duty.

It is both a protective and a detective order, whose duty is to protect property of all kinds and to bring to justice all criminals. It is patriotic and permits none but law abiding men within its membership. It is in no sense a vigilance committee, yet is ever on the alert. It will not tolerate the violation of one law to uphold another, hence it opposes mob methods and mob violence.

Kansas banks, a majority of whose officers are members of this organization, are accorded its protection and it has many times proved itself a public benefactor and in many ways.

The 30th annual meeting of the Kansas association, which was held in Topeka last week, was one of the largest in its history. About 1,200 members were present, and the business transacted was of immense importance to both the order and the state. This meeting was addressed by the Governor and other prominent citizens by invitation, but with no political significance. This order, while it admits members of all political faiths, does not take part in any political campaign or collection and will not permit its meetings to be used for partisan purposes. This was made especially plain at this meeting.

Having operated in Southern Kansas to a greater extent than in other portions of the state the order is better known and appreciated in that section. It is believed, however, that the large attendance at Topeka, together with the organization of a new local sub-order here, will awaken a much larger interest in other parts of the state. Wherever this order is known it is valued.

Col. John W. Wall of Parsons was re-elected president, and G. J. McCarty of Coffeyville was returned to the office of secretary for the tenth consecutive time.

### KANSAS INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent J. H. Miller, College Extension, K. S. A. C., calls attention to the fact that in the report of Hon. John Hamilton, the government institute specialist, the institute attendance in Kansas for the year ending June 20, 1913, is given as 10,044, whereas it should be 48,511. The average attendance was not as large as in many other states, due partly to the sparsity of population in the western counties. The attendance upon regular institutes for the year ending June 30, 1911, was 58,504 for 808 sessions.

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.  
Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.  
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHEER, Secretary.  
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**PICTURES**—Good photographs, drawings and plans are especially solicited. Senders' names should always be written on the back of each picture. KANSAS FARMER can not be held responsible for any picture submitted, except under special written agreement.

**CONTRIBUTIONS**—KANSAS FARMER is always glad to have correspondence on all farm, live stock or household subjects. Your name should be signed to all communications and they should always be addressed to

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### OUR DAILY BREAD.

One of the great problems in the economy of farm management is to be found in supplying the family food. At present we raise hogs to ship to market to be butchered, to be shipped to the local dealer to be sold to us. We pay freight on the live hogs to market and on the pork products returned to the local meat shop. Then we pay a profit to the commission man for selling our hogs, to the packer for packing them, and to the retailer for selling them back to us.

We do the same thing with our fruits and vegetables, except that we may add another profit for the benefit of the wholesaler and the jobber who feed us on canned goods grown on our own farms.

Home butchering and curing of meats is almost a lost art, and yet its results are not only an immense saving in the family meat bill each year, but a much better and more delicately flavored product. There is nothing better than home-cured ham.

Those fortunate persons who heard the address of President H. J. Waters before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association last winter and which was published in these columns, learned some things that were startling as to the waste on the farm, but they learned many valuable facts that can be put into practice during the next three months to the advantage of both the stomachs and pockets of the farmers. When you get ready to butcher, just read that article again.

### FARMING WITH DYNAMITE.

So much has been said about the possibilities of dynamite as a powerful aid in conducting various farm operations, and especially in breaking up hard pan, that a demonstration of this sort has been arranged that will be convenient for the people of Northern Kansas to witness.

Hon. W. A. S. Bird, ex-Representative from this district, has arranged with the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., to give a very comprehensive demonstration at his Walnut Glen farm, 2 miles north of Belvue, Kan., on October 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Breaking up hard pan, digging drainage ditches and blasting stumps will be features of the demonstration, and both Mr. Bird and the powder company invite everybody to be present. This will be an opportunity to see for yourself just whether there is anything in the claim that the use of dynamite affords the most rapid and effective means for doing the hardest farm work. Come.

Following the lead of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, which for nearly four years remained the only one of its kind, there have been organized alfalfa clubs in Arizona, Wisconsin and Illinois. Now comes Louisiana with the organization of a Lespedeza (Japan clover) Club. Alfalfa does not do so well in the far south, but Japanese clover seems to be just what is needed, as it thrives best in regions having at least 40 inches of annual rainfall.

### USE THE BANK.

As a rule there is no business house in the community that will do so much for the general welfare as will the bank. The banker is a clear-headed, shrewd business man of character whose outlook upon business conditions is broad and accurate because of his opportunities. If this were not the case he would not be in the banking business long.

Being on the alert for the safe and profitable investment of the bank's funds and having exceptional opportunities for getting inside information, the banker is generally the best posted man in the community on things financial. He is a good man to do business with, and the first step in doing this is to open an account of your own.

Bank checks form the most convenient and the safest method of handling money. Each one is a receipt for money paid out when it is returned to you, and by their use you will make a long start towards the establishment of a system of farm bookkeeping.

Form the habit of depositing all money except a little change needed for current expenses and pay all important accounts by check. Your cash is safe from possible loss; your check stub shows to whom you have paid money and for what purpose, while the bank book shows your deposits each day or month as it is balanced.

Success in farming depends as much upon ability to buy and sell to advantage as upon raising crops, and a close association with the banker and the adoption of his methods so far as possible will be of great advantage.

Again comes a warning to tree growers to beware of spurious catalpa seeds and nursery stock. The catalpa speciosa is a rapid-growing and most valuable tree, while the other varieties of catalpa are almost wholly worthless. Because of the late frosts in the spring of 1910 in those states where the catalpa speciosa is native, very little seed was matured or gathered, and, as a consequence, very few yearling trees can be offered for sale next spring by the nurserymen and growers. The common catalpa (bignonioides) was not hurt by the frosts and bore a heavy crop of seed, so that the opportunities for fraud are unusually excellent. The only recourse seems to be to buy only from absolutely reliable nurserymen or to content ourselves with two-year-old stock.

The Nebraska station has figured out the yield of crops and the cost of their production, and both are of interest to Kansas farmers. Corn, with an average yield of 39.3 bushels, cost 29.6 cents per bushel; wheat, average yield 22.2 bushels, cost 54.9 cents; oats, average yield 35 bushels, cost 32.5 cents; prairie hay, average yield 1.25 tons, cost \$5.37 per ton; alfalfa hay, average yield 3.33 tons, cost \$3.13 per ton. Interest and taxes, or rent, are included in the figures. The figures for alfalfa do not include the cost of seed or seeding. These averages made by a sister state with no advantages as to soil or climate, ought to prove a spur to Kansas farmers, whose average yield per acre is very much less.

### KANSAS SCHOOLS.

T. Fairchild, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has prepared statistics in regard to the schools of the state, which make mighty interesting reading and which show nothing of the rapid improvement that has been made under his administration.

Among these facts and figures are the following:

The state provides \$500 annually for each high school maintaining a normal training course, and \$250 to each high school maintaining courses in household economics and agriculture.

One hundred and sixty high schools maintain normal training courses.

Twenty-six high schools maintain courses in household economics and agriculture.

Practically all rural schools offer instruction in agriculture.

Recent legislation provides for a gradual advance in the requirements of a teacher's certificate; and after July 1, 1917, certificates will be granted only to persons who have completed two years of high school work or its equivalent.

Six thousand pupils attend consolidated rural schools, most of which are high school work, some for full years.

There are 105 county superintendents, of whom are women.

One teacher in every three attends the Teachers' Association.

Ninety-five per cent of the 516,000 boys and girls of school age have never been in a saloon.

There is an increase in number of high schools in the state in five years, \$10,000,000, or 80 per cent.

There is an increase in total expenditures for public schools in five years, \$4,000,000, or 80 per cent.

There is an increase in total wages paid teachers in five years, \$2,000,000, or 40 per cent.

There is an increase in number of high schools in the state in five years, 230, or 100 per cent.

There is an increase in high school enrollment in the state in five years, 15,000, or 100 per cent.

There is an increase in number of high school teachers in five years, 600, or 120 per cent.

Total number of pupils placed in school through the compulsory attendance law in five years, 23,249.

Expenditure per pupil on average daily attendance, Kansas, \$33.63.

Expenditure per pupil on average daily attendance, United States, \$31.65.

Expenditure per capita of total population, Kansas, \$5.20.

Expenditure per capita of total population, United States, \$4.45.

Increase in enrollment in State University in five years, 835, or 59 per cent.

Increase in enrollment in State Agricultural College in five years, 843, or 58 per cent.

Increase in enrollment in State Normal School in five years (including new branches), 1,220, or 60 per cent.

### HEREFORDS COME BACK.

One of the fluctuations to which the breeders of live stock are sometimes subjected is well illustrated by the remarkable rebound shown by the Herefords of late. This is a very useful breed of cattle which has had a widespread popularity, and yet it has seemed to be on the toboggan for some time past so far as public interest was concerned.

Of late, however, there has been a surprising renewal of interest, and this has been shown at all the big state fairs in the corn belt, with a culmination in the show ring and sales of the American Royal.

Various causes are assigned for this "come back," among which are the election of a new secretary of the Hereford Association; the growing scarcity of beef animals, and the consequent revival of interest in this breed of rustlers and the inherent excellence of the breed. All these may have been factors, but the early maturing and beef-producing qualities are probably the most potent.

Certain it is that there has never been a better showing of Herefords made in the corn belt states, if, indeed, there has been in the world, than that made at the American Royal of 1911, and old breeders are freely asserting that the Hereford has "come into its own."

# THE FARMER'S PORK BARREL

Before deciding to write a few notes on the farmer's pork barrel, I talked with a few good farmers on the subject and received a wide range of answers. One particularly well-fed individual said that the farmers in his community cured the best pork he ever ate; still another man from a different part of this state gave a directly opposite answer, stating that only once in a while animals were dressed on the farm in his neighborhood, and that they depended largely on the butcher for their meat. I do not mean any reflection on the butcher, for I believe that the butchers and meat dealers are as honest and upright as any group of citizens, notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of the meat buying public do not know what they want and cannot tell if they get what they ask for.

A recent report on the amount of freight handled by railroads in Kansas for the last fiscal year shows that they handle 2,985,000 tons of live stock and that packers' products handled amounted to 109,000 tons. If we stop to analyze these figures I think one is justified in the conclusion that some of this live stock that was shipped from farmers to packing centers and then back to the farmers in the form of dressed and cured meats, might have been handled at home more to the benefit of the farmer.

It is no easy task to supply the farm home with meat the year around, yet some home cured pork goes a long way towards supplying this want, and it is a mighty comfortable feeling for the housewife and mother to know that she has a supply of meat on hand to meet any meal emergency.

From the present time, and as long as cool weather lasts, is a good time of the year to cure pork, but this can be done at any time where there are facilities for cooling the carcasses thoroughly.

In doing work of this kind it is convenient to have a few tools that are adapted for the purpose instead of depending on an ax or ordinary saw. The price of a few tools is soon saved by the less waste in cutting and labor, besides there is a good deal of satisfaction in doing work of this kind cleanly and neatly; and one cannot do so with poor knives and an ordinary ax or saw. These tools also are handy at other times, as in dressing veal or dividing wholesale cuts of beef that may be bought.

The following tools are suggested, and are not very expensive: Two candle stick hog scrapers, one 6-inch skinning knife, one 8- to 10-inch butcher knife, one 24-inch or 26-inch meat saw, one hog hook, one dozen bacon hangers and a steel. If one is doing much work, it is handy to have a good, heavy cleaver and a sticking knife.

Most people have a more or less successful method of dressing the carcass, and the main points to be considered are thorough bleeding and cleanliness. The matter of cleanliness cannot be too highly emphasized. Meat from animals that are thoroughly bled is more attractive to the eye and generally has better keeping qualities.

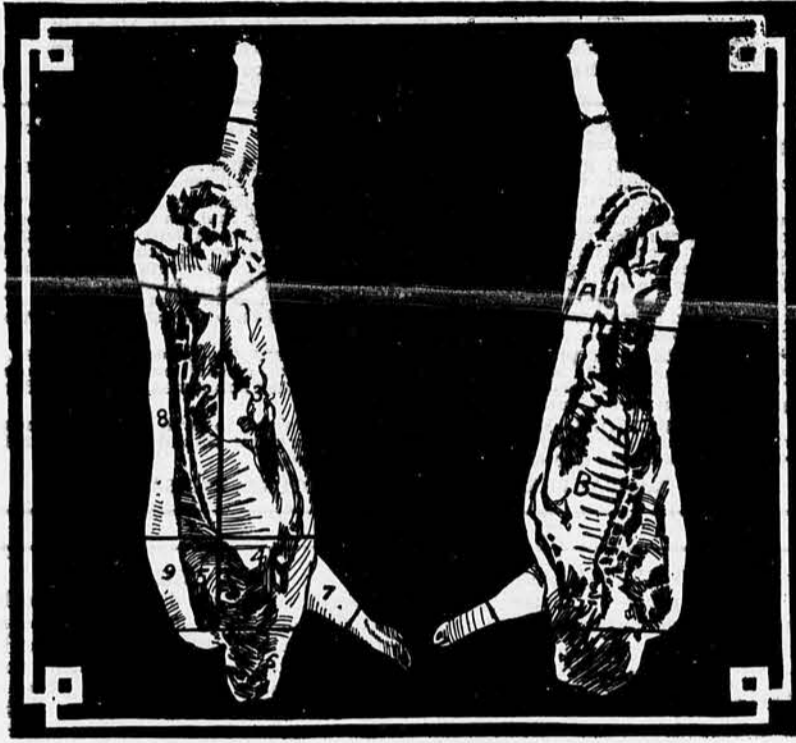
The cooling of the carcass after killing is one of the most important features of any process connected with the curing of meats. If meat is brined or salted before it has cooled to the bone and the animal heat driven out, sour hams and tainted bacon are generally the result. Neither can one expect to get a good, palatable cured product from tainted and spoiled meats. To aid thorough cooling it is a good plan to pull the leaf lard while the carcass is warm and to split the carcass at least to the center of the back. This aids the cooling of the hams and heavy muscled parts of the back where fermentation is most likely to occur. The pulling of the leaf lard is not advised when the carcass is to be sold. Pork should not be frozen before it is cured.

The parts of the hog to be cured will depend on the ones doing the work and to the extent that fresh meat may be utilized in the home, or even sold to neighbors.

It might be of benefit to give a method of cutting the hog carcass. In giving this method I realize that there are many ways in which this is commonly done, and the idea should be to cut in a way so as to have meat of about the same quality in each cut. It is most convenient to split the carcass down the center before dividing; remove

## Home-Made Pork a Money Saver and a Better Product

By T. G. PATTERSON, K. S. A. G.



### PORK CUTS.

A, ENGLISH LONG CUT HAM. B, ENGLISH LONG CUT SIDE. 1, HAM. 2, LOIN. 3, BELLY. 4, PICNIC BUTT. 5, BOSTON BUTT. 6, JOWL. 7, HOCK. 8, FAT BACK. 9, PLATES. 2-8, BACK. 2-3-8, SIDE. 4-7, PICNIC SHOULDER. 5-9, SHOULDER BUTT. 8-9, LONG BACK. 4-5-7-9, ROUGH SHOULDER.

the head by cutting about one-fourth of an inch back of the ears, so as to reach the atlas joint, which is easily unjointed. The shoulders are generally cut off between the fourth and fifth ribs. The hams are generally cut off about two inches in front of the pelvic bone. This divides the hog into head, shoulder, middle and ham. The upper part of the middle, the loin and rib portion, should be cut off and used fresh wherever conditions will permit. In doing this, divide the middle about two to three inches down on the rib on the front end and about an inch below the tenderloin muscle on the hind end. The lower part of the middle (commonly called bacon) cures nicely. The loin and ribs should be used fresh. This cut has a heavy layer of fat on the side, which should be trimmed off and used for lard. This fat piece is called "the fat back."

Hams, shoulders, cheek meats and bacon (lower two-thirds of the sides) cure nicely. The disadvantage of curing the back, loin (the upper one-third of the middle) lies in the fact that there is a large proportion of lean meat in these that is not protected by fat and consequently when cured is hard and dry and a larger proportion of the food material is lost than is the case in those parts in which the lean meat is more or less protected by fat as in the hams and bacon. For this reason, more good is gotten from the back, loin, and even the upper third of the shoulder, when used fresh as roasts and chops, though they will cure, however, if they cannot be used fresh.

In trimming the different cuts of meat, try to get as smooth a surface as possible. Trim off all scraggy, loose ends, for in curing and smoking, these become hard and dry and are wasted, but if trimmed off while fresh they can be utilized for lard or sausage. It is always good economy to trim any surplus fat from the hams or shoulder before curing. To some this seems wasteful, but lard made from the fresh fat is more valuable than the grease obtained from cured fat. However, in trimming hams and shoulders none of the lean muscle should be exposed, for reasons stated above. The legs should be cut off close to the ham or shoulder, if they are being cured for home use, for the reason that meat can be packed closer and the legs are better fresh than cured. However, if hams and shoulders are cured to be sold it is advisable to cut off the legs at the knees and hocks, as this gives the hams and shoulders a more attractive appearance. Bacon pieces should be trimmed square

after they have been flattened by pounding with the flat side of a cleaver. Here one sees the advantage of having hogs that are smooth instead of coarse, wrinkly ones.

The trimmings and fat back should be worked over for lard and sausage. In making lard, the fat should be cut up into pieces about an inch to an inch and a half square. The advantage of equal sized pieces is that they try out more evenly. All lean meat should be removed from the fat, as this burns quickly and gives the lard a bad flavor and dark color. Some people remove this skin before the fat is rendered, but ordinarily this is no advantage. If possible, it is economical to procure some fresh beef fat to mix with the hog fat for lard. Any amount up to 20 per cent is advisable. The beef fat gives a firmer lard than straight hog fat.

The lean trimmings are ordinarily used for sausage. The seasonings most commonly used are salt, pepper and sage. No definite recipe can be given that will suit the taste of all persons, but the following might serve for a guide: For each 4 pounds of meat use 1 ounce of salt, ½ ounce ground black pepper and ¼ ounce of pure leaf sage. When a rotary meat cutter is used, a more thorough mixing is insured if the meat is run through the cutter twice.

There are two general methods of curing pork—the brine method and the dry salt method. Both methods are good and many people have good results with either method and would not change. However, under ordinary conditions the brine method is a little easier, gives a better protection from insects and vermin, and outside conditions do not affect it so much as in the dry salt method, though sometimes there is trouble with brines in warm weather.

The same preservatives are used with both methods, namely, salt, brown sugar or molasses and salt petre. Pepper and other spices are sometimes used. Salt acts as an astringent, and when used alone its action is to draw out the meat juices and harden the muscles. By its action on the meat juice, the meat loses its color, becoming darker. To prevent this, small amounts of salt petre is used, as this preserves the natural color. However, it is even more astringent than salt and if used in large quantities it is harmful to the health. Sugar or molasses is used to counteract the action of salt, thus softening the lean meat and adding flavor to it. Pepper is used in dry salting largely to keep away insects and partly for the flavor it imparts. Baking soda is

sometimes used in brines to prevent the souring.

The very best vessel for brine curing is a large stone jar, but these are expensive. However, any good molar or syrup barrel is all right. They should be perfectly tight to prevent leaks, if used a second time should be thoroughly scalded before using. Before the meat is packed in the barrel for brine curing, each piece should be rubbed with salt and let stand a day. This will draw out any excess blood or moisture in the meat. After this pack the meat in the barrel, preferably with the hams and shoulders, skins down, in the bottom of the barrel and use strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. The closer meat is packed, the better. For home use it is best to make sugar cured hams and bacon. The following recipe is an old and reliable one, and has given uniformly good results for the past six or seven years. For each 100 pounds of meat use 10 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar and 2 ounces of salt petre. Dissolve this in 4 gallons of boiling water, pour over the meat when cold. The amount of brine will ordinarily cure 100 pounds of meat; if not, a little more water may be added. After the brine has been poured on, the meat should be weighted down with a cover and a stone. Meat will cure in this brine in from six to eight weeks, depending on the size of the pieces. At the end of this time the meat should be taken out and prepared for smoking. Ordinarily, the meat is taken out, washed and hung up to drip for two or three days. It is a good plan to let the meat soak for three or four hours in tepid water before washing. This draws some of the salt from the surface of the meat and gives a more evenly cured product. After dripping the meat is ready for smoking. The amount of salt in this brine might be varied for small sized hams; 7 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of meat, and extremely large hams, 10 pounds of salt may be used. For making plain cured pork, use 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of salt petre, dissolved in 4 gallons of water for each 100 pounds of meat. Pork may be kept in this brine for a long time if it is used.

Brines sometimes become sour and rope, and when this condition is found a new brine should be made for the meat or the old one taken off and boiled. It is also a good plan to wash the meat before rebrining.

Dry curing of pork requires a rather damp place. A damp cellar is a good atmosphere for this method of curing. The following recipe has been found satisfactory for this purpose: For each 100 pounds of meat use 5 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of granulated sugar and 2 ounces of salt petre; a little pepper may also be added. Mix these together thoroughly, rub the meat with a third of the mixture and pack away for three days; then rub it again with another third of the mixture and after three days rub the meat with the remaining third. After the last rubbing the meat will cure in 10 days or two weeks, after which it is ready to smoke. A barrel or a tight box should be used to hold the meat while it is curing. It is advisable to have two barrels and transfer the meat from one to the other each time it is rubbed.

Meats are smoked to aid in keeping and to give flavor and palatability. The smoke closes up the pores to some extent and is objectionable to insects. A smoke house 6 by 8 feet would be large enough for an ordinary farm, but if one is building they should be built large. The walls should be high enough to allow seven feet between the fire and the meat. When smoke houses are built with the fire outside and the smoke conducted to the house, they need not be built so high. A smoke house should be well ventilated to carry off the waste air and to give a reasonable circulation of smoke. In cases where a ham or two are to be smoked and no smoke house is handy, large dry goods boxes or even barrels, may be used for smoking, though these substitutes are more or less difficult and the result so much less satisfactory that a permanent place should be provided. Meat should be hung below the ventilators in a smoke house and care taken that the pieces of meat do not touch as this gives an uneven color.

Hard woods are the best to use for smoking. Green hickory and hard maple

(Continued on page nineteen)

# DRAFT HORSE BREEDING IN U. S.

*Greatest Farm Motor; Furnishes  
Both The Labor And Profit*

By WAYNE DINSMORE

breeding of draft horses in the States may be said to have been the importation of Louis Napoleon the first Percheron stallion into the United States in the early Draft stock was known in this prior to that time, but it was or less doubtful origin and not breeding.

first Percheron importation was by Fullerton & Martin, of Ohio, is related that this three-year-old which they imported was ridiculed first year, patronized some the second year, praised by all during the year of his service in this country. He was of good size, closely ribbed, very blocky and compact, but was of the largest type, as he weighed a little over sixteen hundred pounds. His colts, however, were of effective argument in his behalf they were wonderfully uniform and showed unusual development, even

blood "nicked" well with the American stock and an Illinois farmer was so favorably impressed with the get of this stallion that he paid him for \$1500 and took him to Witt county, in Illinois, in 1855. He gave excellent satisfaction, and was shown through the '50s and '60s at the leading fairs with his get. He died in 1871.

excellency of Louis Napoleon's may be said to have started Percheron importations to this country, a number of importations were during the latter '50s and even through the '60s, although not so many as this time. Beginning again in the '70s importations were quite general, between 1876 and 1893 a very large number of Percheron horses were imported to this country. The first Shires imported in 1862, the first Clydesdales were also imported about this time, but importations of Shires and other breeds were not at all general until 1872. Belgians were first imported in 1866, but the importations of other breeds were slight until after 1888. From a practical standpoint, therefore, the chief progress in the breeding of pure-bred draft horses in the United States has dated since 1870.

the nation in the world ranks so high in draft horse production and in valuation of draft stock as the United States, and the state is one of the highest ranking in its livestock production.

there is a very close connection between livestock raising and the prosperity of a nation, for we find in a study of the nations of the world that those which are most wealthy, most prosperous and which have the highest intelligence are those which are abundantly supplied with domestic animals for purposes of food and draft.

we have been termed a nation of draft eaters, and it is generally admitted that the intelligence and physical strength which characterize the American people is in no small degree due to the fact that they are more liberally nourished, on a better diet, than any other people.

The draft horse has done more to make possible the thorough cultivation of our farms and to permit of farming on a labor-saving basis than any other animal which we possess. He has made possible a high standard of life on our farms.

Mr. Knapp, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture, who has made extended investigations into the draft horse, has pointed out clearly that the one great weakness in southern agricultural conditions is the low proportion of team force per man. In many large districts of the south one man uses but one horse, whereas, in such districts as Kansas, Nebraska and other prosperous western states, practically four horses are used per man. The efficiency of the team worker is thus greatly multiplied and the heavier tools and more modern machinery makes possible much more thorough cultivation, with its corresponding results in larger crops and greater prosperity for the man who tills the soil.

There has been in the past a great market in our large cities for heavy draft horses, and good prices have for many years been realized for horses of substantial weight and good draft qualities. This market still exists. It is possible that it may be in some degree stimulated by the development of the motor truck, although I have but recently read the frank admission of some of the most noted authorities in the

auto world, to the effect that the auto truck cannot expect to compete with draft horses, save where the hauls are exceptionally heavy, of greater length than is usual, and where but little delay is connected with loading and unloading.

In such work as freight hauling from the warehouses and large jobbing establishments to the freight depots, where the distance is relatively short and where teams must frequently stand for an hour or two, waiting an opportunity to unload, the high cost of the auto truck precludes its economical use; and as hauling of this and similar kinds makes up a large part of the draft horse work in the cities, I do not look for as serious a curtailment in city demand for draft horses in the future as many alarmists are expecting.

I believe, however, that the greatest market for the draft horses of the future will be found on the farms. As the prices of farm products continue to advance land values will inevitably advance and, to be successful, we must so till the soil as to secure more abundant crops than before.

High production on our farms comes only with thorough tilling of the soil.

ers who cannot see the advantage of using draft horses for farm work, but their number is steadily growing less. One of the arguments most frequently advanced is that draft horses are slower in field work and do more injury to the crops in turning than lighter horses weighing eleven and twelve hundred pounds; but the charge of slowness is unfounded, for the long swinging stride of the good drafter carries him over vastly more ground in a day than the shorter, fussier, but apparently more rapid step of his lightweight brother. So far as the crop damage in turning is concerned, practically all up-to-date farmers are now adopting the plan of leaving a twelve-foot head land in hay, which gives a much neater appearance to the fields, makes it possible to keep the fence rows clean from weeds, and also permits of turning without damaging the field crops. The head lands produce practically as much hay as any of the meadow lands, and it is a simple matter to adopt this plan.

Aside from the fact that the farm work can be more efficiently and economically done by the use of heavy draft horses, we find that where intelligent methods prevail, the farm work is being done

much closer to grade mares than pure-bred colts will to grade colts, particularly when we take into consideration that pure-bred yearlings that are brought along in first-class shape very frequently sell at from \$300 to \$350 per head.

The reports of the various state stallion boards in the states that have such boards established show by actual statistics that from 45 to 65 per cent of the sires in use are grades and as it is admittedly true that a considerable number of pure-bred sires now in use are too inferior to be long continued in service, it seems safe to say that not to exceed one-third of the draft stallions in service are pure-bred horses of such conformation, size and quality as to warrant their continuance in the stud. In other words, in spite of forty odd years of importation and upward of the same length of time in breeding, we are still lacking very decidedly in a sufficient number of pure-bred sires of excellent individuality for our breeding purposes.

It appears safe to say that when more than two score years of work has produced not to exceed one-third the number of pure-bred sires needed for American horse-breeders, that the next fifty years will not see an oversupply of pure-bred draft stallions of the right stamp. There may be an oversupply of the inferior and scrubby pure-bred kind, for it is a lamentable fact that there are pure-bred horses that are not worthy of the name. The same thing prevails in other classes of livestock and the same conditions must be met by all breeders. The man who is producing really meritorious horses, however, need have no fear, in my judgment, of the supply of such horses exceeding the demand, at least not within the next forty or fifty years.

Practically every one recognizes nowadays that pure-bred animals are more valuable from the utility standpoint than grades. They are from the very nature of the case, superior in individuality, on the average, to the grades, and in addition to this are much more prepotent in breeding. You all recognize this, so it is not necessary for me to dwell on this point, although it is a fact that there are men who do not realize that a pure-bred sire will beget a much higher proportion of colts, like unto himself, than a grade sire. Because of this very fact they do not properly discriminate between the grade sire and a pure-bred sire standing in their community.

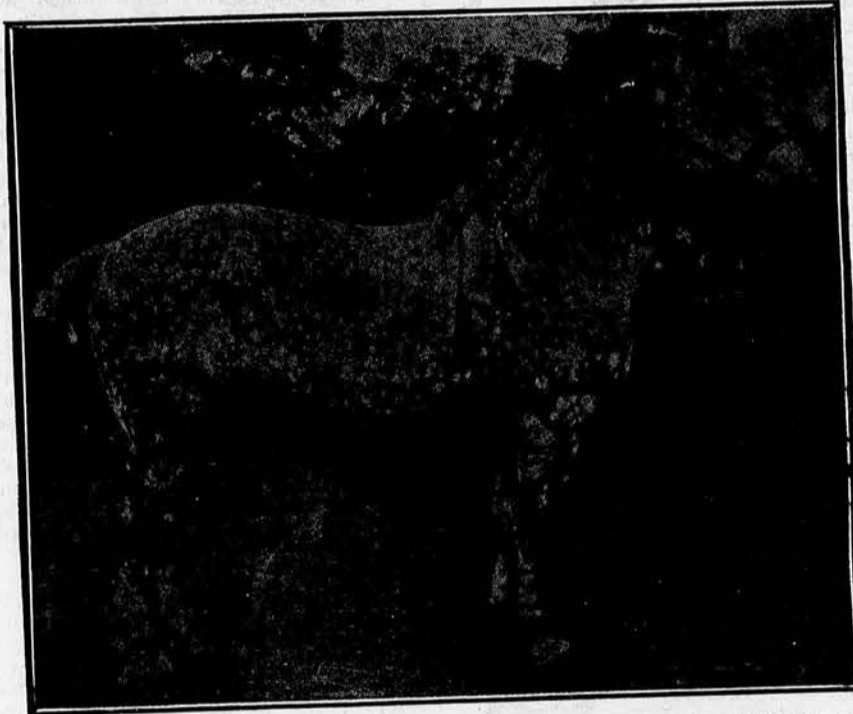
I am convinced that we can raise as good draft horses here in the central west as in any place in the world. Soil conditions, water, climate and food supplies are all equal to the best to be found in any country in the world. We need good dams and we need good sires, but we must learn, as the French Percheron breeders have already learned, that feeding is fully as important as breeding. We must learn to supply the very best of pastures for the mares and colts, and to refrain from overstocking our bluegrass pastures early in the season, in order that we may have abundance of grass during July and August, when pastures are so frequently dry and bare. We must learn to feed our colts grain while on pasture and to feed them on such foods as will build up bone and muscle.

The man who furnishes an abundance of good water, shaded pasture land, thickly set in rich bluegrass, and who feeds his suckers, weanlings and yearlings on such mixtures as alfalfa-meal, corn, bran and oats need have no fear that his colts will not develop to the fullest extent. Their size and strength will be limited only by the inherited tendencies transmitted from their ancestors.

The actual statistics covering the importation of horses for breeding purposes reveals the fact that we have the past nine years expended more than one million dollars per year in foreign countries for the purchase of breeding horses; and inasmuch as most of the horses imported to this country are Percherons, it necessarily follows that the larger proportion of this million dollars has gone to enrich the farmers of France and particularly those of La Perche.

In other words, we in America, who pride ourselves upon the production of our farms and fields, have been sending money abroad which might just as well be expended for the enrichment of American farmers if we would but exert the same degree of effort and intelligence in the production of good horses

(Continued on page thirteen)



THE PERCHERON IS THE MOST POPULAR DRAFT BREED OF HORSES, BECAUSE OF ITS STRENGTH, ACTION AND GOOD FEET. COLOR DOES NOT MATTER.

Plowing must be thoroughly done and every furrow turned to as great a depth as the conditions of the soil and the crop to be grown renders advisable. The plowed land must be disked and this must be well and frequently done, especially during the spring months when land not so handled tends to lose a large share of its stored up moisture, particularly during the dry springs which we so frequently have.

The most fertile fields are those which receive most liberal dressings of barnyard manure, and our modern machinery which renders this work so easy requires an abundance of power in the way of horse flesh. Cultivation, it is true, does not require such extremely heavy horses as the other work of the farm, yet animals must be of good weight and possess abundant strength to handle a riding cultivator for ten hours' steady work in the field, particularly where the work is slow.

Haying with six-foot mowers, twelve-foot rakes and elevating hay loaders require horses of more than usual strength, and the modern self-binder was never built for animals of light weight.

In fact, throughout all the farm operations, we find urgent need for draft animals of the best conformation and with weight exceeding sixteen hundred pounds, even in working condition. In many of the farm operations animals weighing in excess of eighteen hundred pounds can be more efficiently used than those of the lighter weight.

It is true that there are many farm-

by mares and such of their colts as are not yet of marketable age, which means that the work is being done by animals that are of productive value aside from their labor.

The man who keeps geldings or mules for his farm work secures only their labor in return, while the man who keeps draft mares receives not only their labor, but, in addition to this, their colts. It is true that somewhat more team force must be kept where the work is done by mares than were the work is done entirely by geldings, but when we consider that three mares can be counted upon to do as much as any team of geldings of an equal weight and strength, that the difference in feed cost will not exceed \$60 per year, and that the three mares can be counted upon to produce in addition to their labor at least two colts that are worth \$100 each as yearlings, it is apparent that the mares are the most profitable. The comparison just made is on the basis of grade mares, but where pure-bred mares are kept the returns will be much greater.

Good pure-bred colts are worth at a very conservative estimate at least \$200 per head as yearlings. The cost of raising them is but little greater than that of raising good grade colts, aside from the greater initial cost of the mares, and when we take into consideration the fact that pure-bred mares are sold at from \$500 to \$800 per head, while good grade mares are worth from \$250 to \$350 per head, it may be readily seen that the mature mares will sell

# WINCHESTER



## Self Loading Shotgun

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The Winchester Self-Loading Shotgun has all the good points of other recoil-operated shotguns and also many distinctive and exclusive features which sportsmen have been quick to appreciate and endorse. Among them are Nickel steel construction throughout; a receiver made with the Winchester patented "Bump of Strength" which gives the gun surpassing strength and safety; divided recoil, which minimizes the "kick" to the last degree; and a reloading system which requires no re-adjustment for different loads. The Winchester Self-Loader will shoot any standard load from a "Blank" to the heaviest with certainty and safety, without tinkering the action. Also it is a two-part take-down without any loose parts. These are only a few of the many good points about this gun. To fully appreciate its superiority, you should see it.

Look one over at your dealer's, or send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. New Haven, Conn., for descriptive circular

IT WORKS WELL WITH ALL LOADS



# THE FARM



One farmer reports a great success attained by baiting a wire rat trap with pumpkin seeds. He also states that if he leaves one rat in the trap and feeds him well he catches many more than he otherwise could. It might be worth trying. Almost anything is.

Another new bulletin on the construction of the silo is now available. This has lately been issued by the Wisconsin station at Madison. It is numbered 214 and is for free distribution and gives special attention to the concrete silo.

A correspondent states that the large, loose cabbage heads which he formerly saved for the chickens and cows are now pulled with as much soil hanging to the roots as possible, placed in a deep trench, covered with a board and some litter, and they come out crisp and firm in the spring, when they are fine for table use.

At the White Rock Old Settlers' meeting last Thursday there were 275 automobiles on the grounds. Within the memory of some men in the gathering almost on the same piece of land the Indians made a raid on a farmer who was breaking prairie with a team of horses, chased him away, cut the harness off his horses and rode them away. —Concordia Kansan.

Statistics are generally pretty dry reading matter, and yet it takes figures to show "where we are at." Census figures contain a lot of valuable information if we only get it. For instance, there was a gain of 68 per cent in the value of farm machinery in the decade covered by the last census, but this is offset by a gain of 81 per cent in wages paid for farm help.

The smart man lays in his winter's coal supply before winter. In doing this he not only saves in present cost per ton, but he saves vastly more in not being pinched for fuel in the cold weather when the demand is so strong that the dealers cannot supply it. Cooperation in buying is very effective here.

This is the year when it will pay to care for the potato crop. Pits are unsafe, the cellar under the house is too often badly ventilated or too damp. Ventilation is the main thing, and then temperature. Double doors should be used on out-of-door buildings or caves, and the temperature can be regulated by use of a little oil stove. Until March a temperature of 32 to 36 degrees can be maintained without much variation. During April the thermometer should not rise above 40, and not over 50 until planting time.

### Sowing Wheat.

Not long since the writer took a trip of several hundred miles through two of the richest river valleys of Kansas and noted some things of interest from the car window, as well as at various stopping places. One of these was the diversity in putting in the wheat crop. While many farmers plowed their land, and did it well, there were others who hardly covered the trash before starting the drill. Some disked before drilling, and some ran the drill through the old stubble. One man was noted who was trying to run his drill through a weed crop that stood two feet high. How much trouble some men will take to fool themselves. There is only one way to seed wheat, and that is the right way; and deep plowing is an essential part of it. It is stated that there are wheat fields in the wheat belt which have not been plowed for ten years.

### King Alfalfa.

Believing that alfalfa will some day demand the crown of "King Corn," I was much interested in an article in KANSAS FARMER of October 11 in regard to the Shawnee Alfalfa Club. Also in the one about Otto Weiss.

As every alfalfa man knows, the greatest obstacle in the way of successfully handling this crop in Eastern Kansas is the liability of losing much or

all of its value by not being able to properly cure because of wet hot weather. The only way to come this is by curing it "artificially." If, while green, it is run through ensilage cutter, or something of the kind, and cutting it to 1/2-inch or less, blowing it through a long tube of hot air obtained by drawing it through a hot pipe heated by an oil burner, and in this, or other way quickly and thoroughly curing it, the leaves would not be saved and the required color preserved but it would demand the top price.

I hope the Shawnee Alfalfa Club discuss this idea.—J. N. Wilson, ton, Kan.

### Dug-Drilled Wells Very Dangerous

Almost every community in the west has been drilled can boast a number of combination dug and wells. The owners congratulate themselves on their wisdom in utilizing old dug well fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet in depth, and drilling through the bottom of this to a good flow of water. The cost of drilling that or thirty feet has been saved, certainly an economy worth considering. In matter of fact, this combined dug drilled well is a particularly dangerous type. It may readily breed malarial fever or even typhoid fever, which is more prevalent in the country than in the overcrowded cities, in spite of the supposed pure water supply nearly all farming sections. Such is all the more dangerous because fancied to be safe. Although the danger encountered by the deep well may be perfectly pure at the start, contamination may take place almost immediately at the entrance, especially after of seepage water into the open well thence into the casing of the well. The remedies are obvious. The casing should be carried to the surface of the outside ground, at least above the highest level reached by the water, or the opening should be converted into a water system by applying a thick coating of cement over both sides and bottom. —Government Bulletin.

### The Russian Thistle a Blessing in Disguise.

It is true that we do not enjoy our blessings thrown at us. The Russian thistle seems perfect indeed when heavy winds pile up tons of Russian thistles against the fences and in low places. A blessing indeed! Instead, they seem!

Every one who has set fire to a field of these thistles knows what an intense heat is given off by them. We can use considerable artificial heat here in winter for comfort. We can use even in the summer in the kitchen. Since there is much heat in these thistles, and since we need heat, let us burn them where they will do the most good. When well ripened or when cut and dried, the thistles burn readily.

By pressing them into blocks we can be able to use them to an advantage. One simple machine has been made for this purpose. It is crude, but it does the idea. An upright box is made of heavy lumber, using two pieces of 1/2 inch material and two pieces of 1/2 inch stuff, each 1 1/2 feet long. This is the inside of the box 4x6 inches. The box is held steady by four legs of lumber. A hopper of inch lumber is on above this. It is a foot square on the top and tapers to the size of the box where it joins. The thistles are tamped down with a heavy cro against a movable block of wood at the bottom of the box. They are best just after a shower or heavy rain. If the weather is dry the thistles should be dampened to shape well. It is advisable to use gloves in handling the material.

This machine is not costly, you can make one at home, but could be made and used by a homesteader who has thistles to burn. This machine is just about a one garden size. We need one that can burn up a ton or so at a time.—Mrs. S. A. C.

## A Square Deal For the Farmers' Feet

The farmers' feet get lots of work; in fact, they're at it all day long. They are entitled to a square deal. They are entitled to warmth in cold weather, dryness in wet weather, and ease and comfort all the time. They get all these in

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Is there any logical reason why a farmer should not keep as accurate a record of his business as a manufacturer does of his?

A large factor in the economy of the farm is the method in planning and carrying on of the work. System is the first essential in the successful management of a big enterprise which lives in competition.

The farmer is often inclined to think that the principles back of these progressive steps are not applicable to his peculiar business. But sound principles are of wide application.

Balancing Investments.

Returns from the farm depend largely upon three factors: Land, labor, and equipment. The production is limited by the one factor deficient; that is, if there is too little land, production cannot be large.

It is impossible to state exactly what proportion of the capital should be invested in each of these three factors, as the type of farming followed determines largely the adjustment. Grain raising on prairie land will call for a relatively larger investment in land, machinery and other equipment.

- Land, not to exceed 40 per cent.
Buildings, 20 per cent.
Live stock and equipment, 20 per cent.
Farm implements, 10 per cent.
Reserve for working capital, 10 per cent.

Japanese Paper.

From the barks of trees and shrubs the Japanese make many varieties of paper. The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper that keeps out the wind, but lets in the light.

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DEALERS!

There are still a few localities in which we have no retail representatives. Where we will be pleased to make you a good proposition on one of the fastest-selling farm machines in the world. Territory going fast. WRITE US TODAY!

conditions. It is prepared by a tanning process, and with careful use retains its efficiency for many years. Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of this paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils or other insects.

From Jewell County.

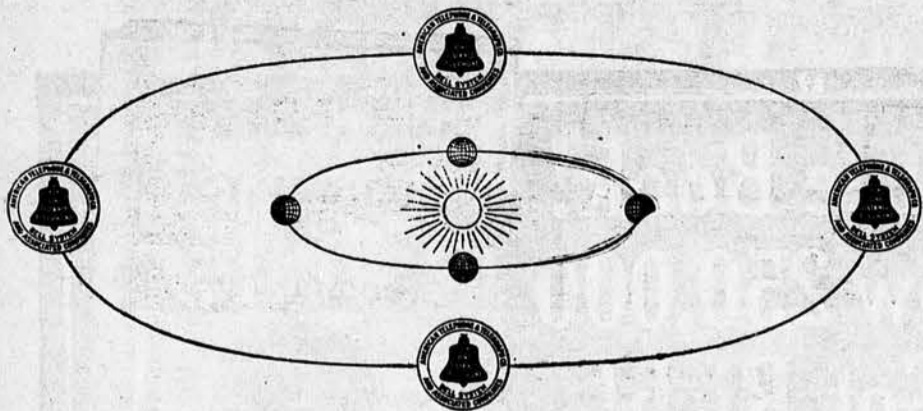
"We had a pretty good rain October 5-7. Wheat looks fine, corn is good, have not had any frost. There is a good demand for working men. There will be an abundance of feed throughout this part of the country for wintering stock.

A Special Subscription Bargain.

The subscription price of Kansas Farmer is \$1.00 per year. The subscription price of the Topeka State Journal is \$3.00 per year. We will send the Kansas Farmer and the Daily Journal, both one full year, for \$3.00 to any old or new subscriber of Kansas Farmer not now taking the Journal.

Read This Letter Save \$5.00 to \$40.00 On Your Stove Purchases Kalamazoo Range Stoves and Ranges sold direct from the factory will net you a \$5.00 to \$40.00 saving—sometimes more as shown in this letter.

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices Saves 50 Per Cent of Cost; 40 Per Cent of Fuel Most Durable, Most Economical Furnace Sold Has a Perfect Ventilating System for Every Part of Building.



Comparison of the Distance Traveled by Earth and Bell Telephone Messages

## The Orbit of Universal Service

In one year the earth on its orbit around the sun travels 584,000,000 miles; in the same time telephone messages travel 23,600,000,000 miles over the pathways provided by the Bell system. That means that the 7,175,000,000 Bell conversations cover a distance forty times that traveled by the earth.

When it is considered that each telephone connection includes replies as well as messages, the mileage of talk becomes even greater.

These aggregate distances, which exceed in their total the limits of the Solar system, are actually confined within the boundaries of the United States. They show the progress that has been made towards universal service and the intensive intercommunication between 90,000,000 people.

No such mileage of talk could be possible in such a limited area were it not that each telephone is the center of one universal system.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

**Insure Your Hogs Against Cholera**

Read every word of this letter written by a prominent hog-raiser, a man of whom you have often heard:

Dover, Minn., September 14, 1911

To Whom It May Concern:—

With reference to the use of Lewis' Lye in case of a Hog Cholera outbreak, I would say that about fifteen years ago a very severe epidemic of Hog Cholera struck our town. Nearly every farmer lost heavily, in fact very few hogs lived through the fall and winter. I had heard of the use of

**Lewis' Lye**

**The Standard for Half a Century**

as a preventative. I bought a quantity and fed it daily in the animals' swill. At the time we were feeding nearly 200 hogs. Not one of them took the disease. I used it as a preventative and not as a cure. If we ever have a repetition of the plague I shall resort to the use of Lewis' Lye, in fact it was the only medicine I used during the outbreak stated above.

(Signed) Most respectfully,  
**FOREST HENRY,**  
Prop. Clover Crest Stock and Dairy Farm.

Don't wait until the cholera gets into your neighborhood. Mix a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed all the time. But be sure you get Lewis'—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. Take no chances with any other, for that's the pure, full-strength lye, guaranteed and sold by

**PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.**  
Manufacturing Chemists  
PHILADELPHIA

**Institute Workers.**  
The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Co-

lumbus, O., November 13-15. Headquarters will be at the Great Southern hotel and a particularly fine program has been prepared. John Hamilton, Washington, D. C., is secretary.

# LIVE STOCK



A farmer in Colorado is placing a bunch of 10,000 sheep on a ration of field peas and sugar beet pulp. This ought to make a splendid ration, as the peas are rich in protein and the pulp in succulence.

A correspondent asks about pasturing sheep on alfalfa. Don't do it. Sheep will bloat more readily than will cattle, and there would seem to be no reason for running such a risk. Turn the sheep into the corn field and they will account for a lot of crab grass and weeds and will not hurt the corn.

Hereford breeders will find a lot of satisfaction in the fact that the prize car load at the American Royal sold at \$12.55 per hundred, which was \$3.15 more than that brought by any other cattle in this division. This lot averaged 22 months old and weighed 1,153 pounds.

More sheep will be fed in Kansas this year than for many seasons past. According to an old sheep man who has been a sheep feeder for many years and who is thoroughly familiar with conditions here, the farmers who feed sheep this winter are sure to make money. There is plenty of feed and the market conditions are promising.

According to a growing belief the farmers of Kansas would pick up a lot of easy money if they would make of sheep a permanent part of their equipment. Start with a small number, say a car load, and learn the business while the sheep grow. Sheep feeding is no more of a speculative enterprise than is cattle feeding, while both the investment and the risk is less.

E. C. Logan, of Solomon Rapids, Kan., who is ex-president of the Mitchell County Breeders Association and a Poland China breeder of large experience, reports that farmers are having considerable trouble with hog cholera in his locality, but that where the agricultural college serum was used in time the losses have been very small. He thinks that the reported spread of the disease, together with the reported shortage of the serum, will produce an acute situation if both these reports are accurate.

Maple Hill, Kansas, again showed up in the prize-winning end of the car lot classes of fat cattle at the American Royal. Horace Adams sold a lot of two-year-old Herefords weighing 1,326 pounds at \$9.40, and a load of yearlings weighing 926 pounds at \$8.50. This was considerably above market price. Fowler & Tod, of the same place, broke the record by selling a car load of Hereford yearling feeders weighing 933 pounds for \$7.50. These steers were the champions in their class.

The range districts have been shipping cattle freely of late; the beet sugar mills report that the supply of cattle available for feeding beet pulp to is at least 25 per cent short of last year, and the reports from all over the cattle country indicate that a shortage in beef cattle is sure to come before spring. When it does come the prices will begin to soar. What an opportunity there is right now for the farmer to get into the pure-bred cattle business.

Monday's sheep receipts at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha totaled 146,000 head, the heaviest ever known in one day. And yet an industry that daily swells the food supply of the people by such a gigantic array of meat has got to go before the nation's law makers and plead for the retention of the duty on wool and mutton. The average politician would not stop at annihilating any industry if it would be good politics. Good politics nearly always is bad business.—Telegram.

A Texas cattleman has gone into the business of raising cactus as cattle feed in a rather large way. According to reports, he has 600 acres planted to cactus, which are arranged in rows like corn, and is now feeding three different herds of cattle. The broad-leaved cac-

tus, or prickly pear, contains a large amount of moisture, requires but little care, and yields heavily. It may be cut close to the ground every alternate year with actual benefit to the plant. The spines are removed by aid of a torch.

The department of agriculture has taken the position that lye as a hog cholera preventive is not beneficial, but on the other hand is injurious. We believe, and as all farmers will agree with us, that it is very beneficial and not in any way injurious and is the most economical hog cholera preventive known, states the Field and Farm. Owing to the wide distribution of lye and the ease with which it can be used as a preventive, together with its low cost, it is by far the best agent for this purpose. No claim should be made that lye cures hog cholera, but its efficiency as a preventive has stood the test of more than fifty years and it will work a very great injury to the hog raisers if they should follow the advice of the department of agriculture and discontinue the use of lye.

A correspondent asks about feeding blood meal and tankage to pigs, and wants to know if either is a proper ration for young pigs. Neither could be called a ration, though either may be used as an element in making up a ration. For suckling pigs the best ration is tankage fed to the sow. Use about 5 per cent of dry weight of the tankage to the grain feed of, say shorts and corn meal. Professor Wheeler's combination is corn meal 60 pounds, shorts 35 pounds and tankage 5 pounds, with plenty of alfalfa hay or pasture. When the pigs can eat, give them a ration composed of corn meal, 50 pounds; shorts, 40 pounds, and tankage, 10 pounds, with plenty of skim milk and alfalfa. When they become shoats and you want to push them along, feed corn meal, 62 pounds; shorts, 30 pounds, and tankage, 8 pounds, with alfalfa.

### To Butcher at Home.

"Will you please state in the columns of KANSAS FARMER if there is anything in the meat inspection laws to prevent a farmer from butchering his hogs on the farm and peddling the meat out in town? If so, please explain. What is the average retail price per carcass of pork? Can a farmer build a slaughter house on his farm and retail in town?"—S. C., Douglas County, Kansas.

There is nothing in the federal inspection laws to prevent the farmer from butchering and selling his own meat, but there is a provision in both the federal and state laws, and we presume in the city ordinances, against selling diseased and unwholesome meat anywhere. If your hogs are not diseased you may butcher them and sell where you please, subject only to an inspection of the meat by the proper officers who demand it and to the license laws of the city where you sell. The retail price would be determined wholly by the prices in the butcher shops unless you had something extra fine to offer, for which you could get a better price. Ordinarily you would have to sell at the prices fixed at the butcher shops. There is no reason why you should not build a slaughter house on your farm provided you place it where it will not interfere with your neighbors or with a proper use of the highway.

### Care of Diseased Hogs.

When an outbreak of hog cholera occurs on a farm, the herd should be quarantined and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the infection in the neighborhood. The separation of the herd into small bunches of about a dozen animals is sometimes practiced. This is not advisable, as the work of caring for the animals is greatly increased and the infection scattered over a wide area, proportionately increasing the opportunity for infecting neighboring farms.

If the houses and yards are well arranged and can be cleaned and disinfected it is not advisable to move the animals, but if the quarters are old and more or less tumbled down, and the yards littered with corn cobs, manure piles and straw stacks, it is ad-



able to provide better quarters. Such  
ards should be well drained. During  
e warm months of the year plenty  
range and protection from the sun  
and rain are necessary. A recently  
d meadow or a blue grass pasture  
d a low shed open on all sides and  
ply large for the herd to lie under,  
ve the animals a clean range and com-  
table, cool quarters. Roomy, dry,  
ell ventilated sleeping quarters and  
ards that have good surface drainage  
e best when the weather is cool and

et. In most outbreaks it is advisable to  
parate the sick from the well hogs.  
arly in the outbreak and in the sub-  
ute form this is practical.

A very light ration consisting of a  
in slop of shorts or other ground  
ed should be fed. Powdered copper  
phosphate may be given in the feed and  
inking water. For convenience of mix-  
g with the feed, 8 ounces of the pow-  
ered drug may be dissolved in 1 gal-  
on of warm water, and 1 pint of the  
lution added to each 10 gallons of  
op and water fed. This method of  
eding should be used as soon as symp-  
oms of disease are noticed, and con-  
nued for a time after recovery. The  
ntire herd should be dieted and made  
o clean up their feed quickly. Water  
nd slop should not be left in the  
roughs for the hogs to wallow in, and  
e troughs should be disinfected and  
urned bottomside up as soon as the  
ogs have finished feeding and drink-

g. A disinfectant should be sprayed or  
rinkled about the feed troughs, floors,  
leeping quarters, etc., daily.  
The care and treatment of the herd  
quire work and close attention to  
etails on the part of the attendant.  
ifferent, careless treatment is of no  
se in this disease.

Our experience with hog cholera has  
own us that the most successful line  
f treatment consists of good care, a  
ght diet and the liberal use of disin-  
ectants; that treatment should be used  
arly in the outbreak and continued for  
veral weeks; that the sub-acute form  
f the disease responds to this treat-  
ment; that it is of little use to attempt  
reatment of badly infected herds.

The dead hogs should be burned. This  
s not a difficult task if the bodies are  
laced on top of a pile of wood that  
urns quickly and makes a hot fire. If  
the body is disposed of by burying, it  
ould be covered with a few inches of  
ime.

At the end of the outbreak every-  
thing should be cleaned and disinfected.  
After a few weeks the yards should be  
lowed. If the herd has been moved  
rom old to new quarters, it is of course  
unnecessary to wait until the end of the  
outbreak before giving the old quarters  
a thorough cleaning and disinfecting.—  
R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, Purdue Ex-  
periment Station.

**Dynamite Prepares Field for Alfalfa.**

That the use of dynamite will con-  
vert hardpan spots into tillable land  
has in recent years been well estab-  
lished. Experiments in many localities  
have been successful. The Leavenworth  
Post contains this report of general in-  
terest:

"About eighty farmers gathered at  
the Wulfekuhler farm to witness an ex-  
periment, the outcome of which means  
considerable to the farmers of this vi-  
cinity. The experiment was to deter-  
mine if dynamite would break up de-  
posits of hardpan and convert this waste  
land into good farming land.

"On the Wulfekuhler farm there are  
a few spots, aggregating about one acre,  
where alfalfa does not thrive as it does  
on the rest of the land. After many ex-  
periments with sub-soiling and fertiliz-  
ing, it was eventually found that these  
spots owed their unproductiveness to a  
hardpan deposit which lies several  
inches, in some places two feet, under  
the rich surface.

"Having read in KANSAS FARMER about  
the use of Du Pont powder for breaking  
up such deposits, Albert Wulfekuhler in-  
vestigated, and an expert was sent out  
from the Du Pont works to conduct the  
experiment.

"Holes were punched in the soil to a  
depth of four feet at intervals of fifteen  
or twenty feet and half sticks of dynamite  
exploded in the holes. Several of  
the eighty farmers who were present  
assisted in preparing the dynamite and  
firing the charges, the work being very  
simple and not dangerous.

"It was found by digging that the  
shots cracked the earth in all directions,  
for a distance of eight feet in some in-  
stances, and the force of the explosion  
seemed to be all expended downward  
and laterally. It is claimed that the

# It Pays You in CASH, Convenience and Permanent Satisfaction to Buy Stoves From Your Home Dealer



Garland Cast-Iron Range



Art Garland Base Burner De Luxe Series

Stoves are one thing that it pays to buy at home and not send away for, as people who have tried both ways now know. It is so much easier to have your home dealer deliver your stove and set it up for you than to go to the trouble of doing it yourself. And when you buy a stove from your home dealer you are sure of permanent satisfaction. It is always easier to talk to a man you know than to write to somebody you don't know, in case some trouble should come up regarding your range or stove. One of your home dealers sells stoves which outwear three ordinary stoves. It is really much less expensive to buy one good stove than to have to buy three of the commonplace kind.



### Cheap Stoves an Extravagance

Curious as it seems, the stove that you pay the least money for is very apt to be the most expensive. Pretty pictures, alluring descriptions and loud claims can't make up for poor materials and careless workmanship. Remember that!

### Disadvantages of Buying Stoves Away from Home

A stove you send away for never comes set up. You must go to the depot for it. You must load it at the depot, unload it at home, uncrate it, put it together, fuss with a lot of stovepipe, set it up, black it and assume the whole responsibility of the job. Compare this with ordering a stove from your dealer. Don't buy stoves sight unseen. You pay excess freight, too. Your order may be delayed. You get no better terms than your home dealer will give you.

### The World-Famous Garland Line

Don't buy a stove or range of any kind until you have seen the great Garland Line. Over 4,000,000 "Garlands" are now in use—more than any other kind. They have been on the market for more than 40 years. They are guaranteed by the maker and guaranteed by the dealer in your town who sells them. Be sure to see the Garland Line before you buy. It won't cost you a cent to look. We ask you to compare these excellent stoves, quality for quality and price for price, with any you

## Garland Stoves and Ranges "The World's Best"

have ever before seen. It will save you Money. Trouble and Future Disappointment if you do it.

### 8 Stove Books Free

Our business is so great that we publish eight different books on stoves. You can have one of them, or all of them if you wish, free. They cover these subjects: Steel Ranges—Cast Ranges—Cook Stoves—Base Burners—Heaters—Gas Ranges—Furnaces—The Only Safe Way to Buy Stoves and Ranges. Please let us know which Book or Books you want or tell us what style of stove or range you expect to buy. We want to send you some of these fine Books free. We will also write you the name of our dealer in your town. Cold weather will be here before long, so it would be well to write today, so as to go into this stove proposition thoroughly before spending any money. Write us today. Be sure to state what kind of Stove or Stoves you are most interested in.

## The Michigan Stove Company

Detroit Largest Makers of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Ranges and Furnaces Chicago

alfalfa roots will, in two years, penetrate to a depth of four feet through the crevices thus broken in the hardpan and thereafter these crevices will always be open, and eventually the hardpan will disintegrate and rich soil will form.

"The land that was dynamited has already been plowed and harrowed and will be sown to alfalfa as soon as a rain comes, and by spring it will be possible to tell if the experiment is a success.

"It cost us only about \$7 to dynamite that acre of hardpan," said Mr. Wulfekuhler, "and if it turns out as expected, it need never cost another cent. But even if it had to be dynamited every two years it would be cheap at the price."

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KANSAS FARMER will be sent on trial to any address 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do a friend or neighbor a better turn than to take advantage of his offer? Why not pick out five of your friends and send each of them KANSAS FARMER for 10 weeks?

To any lady reader of KANSAS FARMER who sends us 50 cents and five trial subscriptions, we will send free of charge a KANSAS FARMER COOK BOOK. This is the best cook book ever published, none excepted. If you don't say so when you get it, we will send your money back.

To any gentleman reader sending us 50 cents for five trial subscriptions we will send free of charge a fine fountain pen.

Address Subscription Department KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Professor Harper of Cornell found that "of 251 sires, with nine or more advanced registry daughters, 145, or 58 per cent, came from sire and dam both of whom had A. R. records. Of 112 sires, with 15 or more A. R. daughters, 75, or 67 per cent, came from sire and dam both of whom had A. R. records. Of 43 sires with 25 A. R. daughters, 31, or 70 per cent, were from A. R. parents, and 14 sires with 50 or more A. R. daughters, 12, or 80 per cent, were from A. R. parents. This indicates clearly, according to Mr. Harper, that the

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GOOD TO LAY, GOOD TO EAT, AND GOOD TO LOOK AT. White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45 and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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breeder who wishes to produce except much difficulty unless he selects partial animals "is likely to encounter from the Advanced Registry."

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Below is a partial list of the other books we issue. They contain thousands of big, money-saving opportunities. No matter where you live we can fill all your needs and save you an amazing amount of money. No matter what it is you want, we have it. We can save you many dollars on every thing you buy. We are doing it every day for over 2,000,000 delighted customers. Send to-day for the books that interest you. Order the books by their numbers.

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5 Vehicles	21 Cream Separators	32 Tombstones and Monuments
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Our No. 1 "Spring Belt" Robe, made of heavy rubber drill, lined with beautiful, fine green plush; lined leather "shoes"—price \$8.50.

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If your dealer can not supply them we will ship robes direct to you, express prepaid.

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Dept. 3 119-123 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Write now for a free copy of our beautiful illustrated catalog of complete line of "Spring Belt" Auto and Driver's Robes for men or women. Prices \$6.50 to \$25.00. (2)

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Get ground feed at a fraction of usual cost—grind for your neighbors—earn price of machine. Sweep or belt—fastest grinders made. Guaranteed one year. Send for free book on how to feed, prices, etc.

**THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.**  
35 Depot St., New Lexington, Ohio

# DAIRY

E. R. Rockwell, of Havensville, Kan., who recently graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College with special proficiency in dairying, has been elected to membership in the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College.

Silage-made milk does not hurt calves. If calves suffer from any derangement it is best to look for some other cause, like unclean vessels, dirty quarters, wrong temperature in milk, or irregular feeding.

When feed gets scarce may be a good time to cull the herd and get rid of the boarders, but it is just the time to stay in the business if good producing cows are owned. Poor cows and high-priced feeds make a bad combination. Good cows, properly handled, will return a profit on any priced feed.

While silage is supposed to be provided for one season's feed only, there is no reason why it should not be kept over until the next season if it has been properly made and kept. Records are plentiful of where this has been done, and some dairymen have kept silage for several seasons and found it good after the top had been removed.

The cheapening of the cost of the most of products usually results in an inferior article, but with the dairyman who cheapens cost by keeping better yielding cows, it works right the reverse, for the cow which yields three or four hundred pounds of fat in a year is very sure to show a better quality than one yielding only 100 pounds.

Hogs are just as important on the dairy farm as on the steer feeding farm, if not more so. There is more money in the hog lot where sweet separator milk can be fed than in any other like enclosure on the farm, taking one year with another. The dairy cow, the hog and the hen, with perhaps a few sheep if you can handle them, make a combination hard to beat.

About the best and most satisfactory way to build up a dairy herd is to raise it. Of course this takes time, but that has its compensations. Begin by using the scales and the Babcock test on the cows you have. Sell the poor ones and breed the others to a pure-bred bull of productive ancestry. Keep all of his heifers and use a better bull on them. Get the breed you like.

While the grain-raiser may manage to make both ends meet for a while, it is only a matter of time, and often a very short time at that, until, instead of a fertile farm, he will have only a patch of a desert left, while the cow-keeper who has been surely, though perhaps slowly, increasing his bank account in the local depository, has also made a lasting deposit in that best of all banks, his own farm, which will be an untold value to him and his children.

There is now, and has been for years, a scarcity of good dairy cows in the central west, especially pure-bred ones. This may, and probably does, apply to the whole of the corn belt states, but promises to increase rather than decrease. Scarcity of feed, in some sections, has been the excuse for selling off milking stock, which was never too plentiful, and this would seem to promise a greater scarcity, with higher values.

Very often we hear it said that the offspring of famous cows don't turn out well. We also often hear it said that the offspring of famous men do not turn out to be as good as their fathers. This is undoubtedly true on the average, and is due to the "drag on the race," or retrogression, says Prof. True-man. Every animal is made up of the characteristics of all its ancestors, plus some of its own. The great cow is great because of some fortunate combination of ancestral merits. It is not to be expected that she can transmit her qualities pure to her offspring. She must be mated with an individual containing other merits. The combination will tend toward the average of the race. The average of the offspring of any great

cow ought to be better than the general average of the breed, but can hardly be as good as the cow herself. If that were the case, heredity would mean the transmitting of all the qualities of sire and dam, and no others, to the immediate offspring, and we all know it means much more than that.

In speaking of the possibility of dairying becoming unprofitable through over-production, a writer in Hoard's Dairyman states that "Not only once, but scores of times, in his half century or more of practical cow-keeping, has the writer heard this familiar cry of over-production of dairy products. Nor has this cry of a surplus always been confined to cows. Horses, hogs and sheep have all had their periods of depression; and, generally speaking, the farmer who is ever on the jump from one thing to the other, in an attempt to hit the high spots, is often a little too late, finding that the top price in some special line had already been secured by those knowing ones who had stuck to their tried and tested lines of business through thick and thin. Certain localities and farms are best suited for certain lines of production, and the wise farmer should select those lines suited to his locality and conditions—and stick to it, striving mostly to offer the market the best article possible, just as cheaply as it can be done, quality ever being kept at the top."

#### Overrun in Butter Making

The overrun in butter making is often confusing to those not familiar with the composition of butter nor with the process of making it.

Overrun means merely that one pound of butter-fat when churned into butter will produce more than a pound of butter just the same as a pound of flour when mixed with yeast, salt and water will make more than a pound of bread, or overrun. Just so with butter. When the cream tests 25 per cent it requires four pounds of such cream to contain one pound of butter-fat. After the removal of the butter-fat by churning, it is washed to remove the butter-milk, then salted to suit the market. The composition of average butter is as follows:

Butter-fat . . . . . 82.5 per cent  
Water . . . . . 14 per cent  
Casein . . . . . 1 per cent  
Mineral matter . . . . . 2.5 per cent

In the process of making butter, the constituents naturally would vary the same as in bread, depending upon the skill of the maker, according to Kimball's Dairy Farmer. In both cases the water would vary the most, so is responsible for the greatest variation in overrun. Yet it would be impossible to make either bread or butter containing no water. In fact all food products, whether of vegetable or animal origin, contain more or less moisture, and this element is one of the things that makes our food wholesome. Again, the mineral matter in the butter, which is salt, largely varies from none at all to four per cent, according to market demands. The amount of casein left in the butter has the least effect upon overrun, for it occurs in small amount, depending upon how well the butter-milk is removed from the butter.

To calculate the percentage of overrun: Suppose we have 70 pounds of butter from 200 pounds of cream containing 60 pounds of butter-fat. Apply the figures to the formula:

(Weight butter—weight butter-fat) divided by weight butter-fat times 100 equals 162.3 per cent.

In other words, dividing the increase (10 pounds by the original amount of butter-fat (60 pounds) and multiply by 100 gives the percentage of overrun.

Program of the American Dairy Institute.

The American Dairy Institute will hold its meetings Friday, November 3, at the National Dairy Show, Chicago. The officers of this association came to the conclusion, after much deliberation, that it would not be wise to attempt to cover the whole field of dairying in the time allotted to this association, but devote the entire day to alfalfa and silage. These crops are of vital impor-

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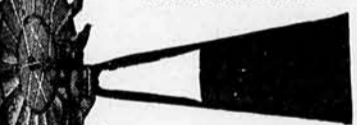
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tance to the dairymen of this country and there are several reasons why they are important.

First—Alfalfa will produce more digestible nutrients per acre than any other agricultural crop. A yield of four tons of alfalfa hay per acre produces about 4,000 pounds of digestible nutrients, 880 pounds of which are digestible protein.

Second—Corn comes next to alfalfa in the production of nutrients for the cow. An acre yielding ten tons of green corn will produce about 3,400 pounds of digestible nutrients.

Third—No crops complement each other better for feeding the dairy cow than corn and alfalfa. The corn put into the silo furnishes the succulence for the cow and a large amount of heat producing elements. Alfalfa provides the dry roughage and is rich in the element protein which is so necessary to the growing animal and the cow producing milk. In short, alfalfa and corn have a productive feeding value that cannot be excelled by any other combination of roughage grown on the farm.

Fourth—When alfalfa is used properly in the rotation it is beneficial to the soil.

These subjects will be thoroughly discussed by men who are well informed as to the value of alfalfa and corn as feeds for dairy cows, the preparation of the soil for growing alfalfa and the relative amounts of digestible nutrients produced by alfalfa and corn compared with timothy, wheat, oats and many of the other crops.

PROGRAM. FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1911. FIRST SESSION—10:00 A. M. Introductory Remarks. . . . . Pres. A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill. Alfalfa: Preparing the Soil for Its Growth and the Relation of Alfalfa to Fertility—Dr. C. G. Hopkins, Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill. AFTERNOON SESSION—1:30 P. M. Alfalfa and Corn as Feeds for the Dairy Cow—Prof. D. H. Otis, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis. The Relative Amounts of Digestible Nutrients an Acre of Alfalfa and Corn Will Yield and Their Value Compared with Other Farm Crops—B. H. Rawl, Chief of Dairy Division, Washington, D. C.

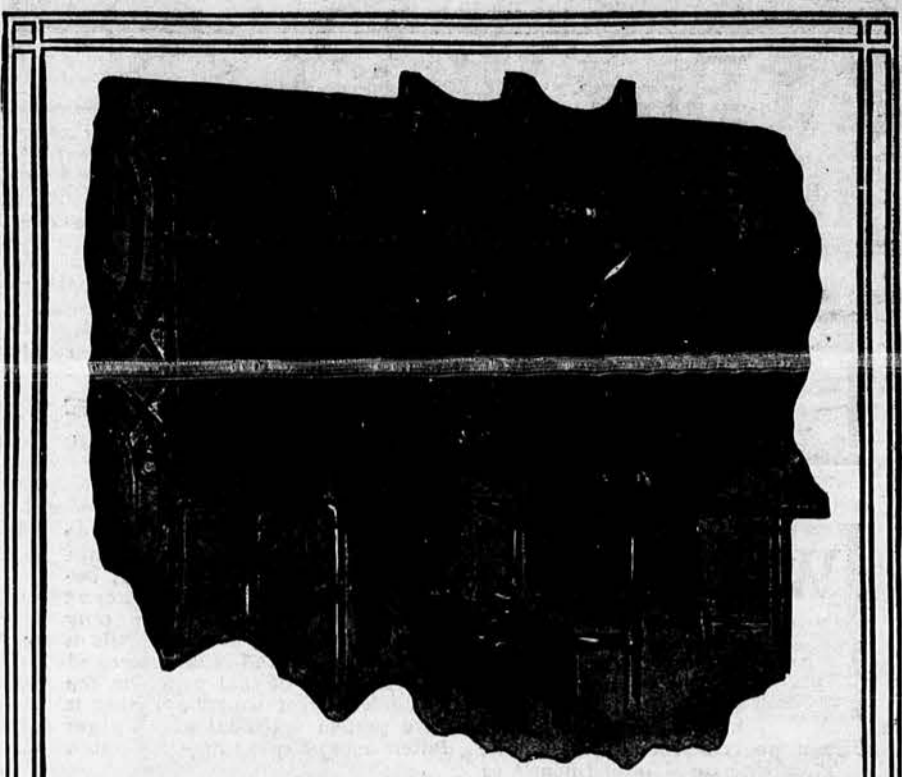
### Four Systems of Dairy Farming.

The amount of milk and butter-fat produced per acre is, generally speaking, the final test of profitable dairying where all feed is raised on the farm. The final resultant depends not only on efficient cows, but also on raising crops that contain a maximum amount of digestible nutrients, and especially protein, which is so essential for dairy cows. This circular explains and compares four different systems of cropping for dairy farms. The first will make 991 pounds; the second, 1,475 pounds; the third, 2,025 pounds; and the fourth, 3,150 pounds of milk per acre. The poorest system of cropping returns \$15.20 per acre in milk, and the best system returns \$48.30 per acre. The first system will give an annual return of \$2,632 from a 160-acre farm, and the last, \$8,263, or more than three times the first.

But this is not all. The fertility of the farm is diminished by the first system, as there is an annual loss of 1,900 pounds of nitrogen. The second system shows 110 pounds, the third 2,280 pounds, and the fourth, 5,830 pounds increase of nitrogen in the soil. These differences are due entirely to the kind of crops raised and their adaptability to the feeding of dairy cows, for the cows are figured as of the same natural efficiency and the soil equally productive, in each of the four systems. It is certainly worth while to consider crop plans that make such differences in the returns and in the maintenance of the soil.

The crops raised and the rotations practiced under each system are as follows: System No. 1—Corn, oats, corn, oats, timothy, pasture, pasture, pasture. System No. 2—Corn, corn, corn, oats, clover, clover and timothy, pasture, pasture. System No. 3—Corn, corn, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa, pasture, pasture. System No. 4—Corn, corn, corn, corn, alfalfa, alfalfa, alfalfa.

In order to put the systems of farming on the same basis, it is necessary to take a definite yield for each of the crops raised. This has been fixed as nearly as possible at the average production per acre for the different crops on the better class of farms in Illinois. The results show that the total digestible nutrients increase 77,177, 56,777 and



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238,604 pounds respectively, from system to system, and that system No. 4 produces 80,237 pounds digestible protein, or over three times that of system No. 1.

Wonders of increased production have been worked on many dairy farms by getting better cows; and it is here shown that amazing results may also be obtained by following a better system of cropping. It must be remembered that all results in this bulletin are comparative.

The marvelous differences in the profits derived from these four systems of cropping are best shown by a comparison of the profits left by each system. System number one returns \$2.43; system number two returns \$780, or 321 times the profit of number one; system number three, \$1,947, or 801 times that of number one; and system number four \$3,928, or 1,616 times the profit of system number one, besides adding 5,830 pounds of nitrogen to the soil of the farm. These figures show that an intensive system of dairy farming will rapidly increase the profits and the producing power of the farm, even though all the milk is sold, if the system includes the liberal growing of legumes, the careful saving and applying of all manure, and the addition of a few cents' worth of mineral constituents per acre annually, thus making not only a permanent agriculture, but an accumulative agriculture which at the same time is highly remunerative.—Illinois Circular 151.

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because they often get poorly made watches to work with, so they can't regulate them; and secondly, because they haven't the same interest in such watches, which is only natural. The jeweler who sells a South Bend Watch is so interested in the success of that watch in the owner's pocket that he makes it give perfect satisfaction. We get letters every day saying, "My watch

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# POULTRY



The most important work of the poultryman these days is to see that the poultry houses are in a proper condition to stand the long winter siege.

Unless the houses are fixed so as to make the hens warm and comfortable, no great number of eggs can be expected during the cold weather.

In addition to the good condition of the winter quarters, good wholesome food is required for the hens, to be fed judiciously and at stated intervals.

The best feeding consists in giving a large variety of foods, including grit and charcoal. Ground bone should be fed two or three times each week.

Too much soft feed induces disease. Feed a light, warm bulky mash in the early morning and feed grain in the afternoon and evening.

With good pullets and hens, the first step toward having plenty of eggs during the winter, is to have your hen houses comfortably fixed up.

As a rule, it does not pay to fuss with sick chickens, but it does pay to see that conditions are such that disease has little chance of breaking out among the flock.

If your hens are not laying these days, the one great consideration that will make them commence, is ground bone and meal. They are very rich in albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, which go to make eggs and shells.

There are many considerations to be thought of and decided upon when you intend to keep fowls for marketing and egg-laying. Those that are prolific, and will put on fat kindly, and make good eating when slaughtered, are the birds you want.

In buying to breed from, with the intention of raising choice birds to compete with your neighbors, either for eggs, flesh or the show room, secure your fowls from men that cannot afford to injure their reputation by selling poor stock.

Feeding food on the point of decay is not a safe practice. The food taken by fowls is not immediately digested, but is held in the crop sometimes for hours. If it further ferments or decays it may cause intestinal trouble for the fowls. Chickens, as well as most other creatures, do best on sound, wholesome food.

There are people who make poultry pay largely and others who do not. Experience has taught that there is no legitimate business that pays better, but it must be conducted with care and skill. The lack of these is why nine-tenths of our farmers do not make a success of the poultry business. A farmer who keeps a strict ledger account of all the returns and expenditures from his poultry is an exception. Many keep no account at all. Such are the ones who say, "Poultry don't pay." Lack of experience, patience, system and understanding of the amount of work connected with poultry raising tell the reason of their failure.

A few years ago some of the idle authorities came to the conclusion that for poultry to be properly marketed it should be full drawn. It stood to reason that they were right, and yet the people who were continually handling poultry said they were wrong. It has required about three years' time, men and money to arrive officially at conclusions as follows: First—Undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been wholly or partly eviscerated. Second—Full-drawn poultry, that is, completely eviscerated, with heads and feet removed, decomposes the most rapidly. This is fully treated and proved in a circular recently issued by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Farmers should learn the advantage of rearing thoroughbred poultry. By studying the exhibitions at the fairs and shows, he familiarizes himself with good, pure-bred poultry, and he can compare it with his common stock, which results in giving the preference to pure bred stock every time. Thus is laid the foundation and incentive within him to improve his stock. In time, he will be found glorying in as good fowls as the surrounding country can boast. It is impossible to have too many interested in this matter, and the farmer, especially, should become familiar with the advantages of breeding and raising of pure-bred poultry, as well as of other kinds of thoroughbred stock.

If roots and ensilage improve the health of animals, augment the feeding capacity and cheapen the cost of food they will do the same for fowls. It is too expensive to feed grain exclusively these days of high-priced grains, and the hens prefer a variety of food, they should have it. A quart of cornmeal added to half a peck of cooked turnips will provide a better meal than can be procured from either the cornmeal or turnips if either are fed alone. If the mixed food, the combination of various elements, that enables the hen to provide the different substances that make up the combination called an egg. Lime, phosphates, nitrogen, magnesium and even water are elements that are absolutely necessary, and many foods contain an excess of some elements and a deficiency of others. When a mixed food is given, there is a partial balancing of the needed elements, and the several varieties assist in digesting each other, thereby avoiding waste of undigested food. Finely chopped ensilage or clover, potatoes, turnips, carrot beets or any succulent, bulky food served with an admixture of a variety of ground grain will provide the hen with a large supply of egg elements at a less cost for food than when the hens are compelled to subsist entirely on grain. Alfalfa meal or alfalfa leaves if scalded with hot water and mixed with cornmeal, makes one of the very best rations that can be fed to laying hens.

It has often been asserted that pullets in their first year will out-lay hens of two or three years of age, two to one; but the proof of such assertions is not always at hand. A poultryman of Maryland has some statistics to prove this theory, as follows: "The value of pullets for the winter production of eggs can be shown by comparing the number of hens kept with the number of pullets, as well as by the comparison of the egg yield of each. In December 1909, I kept a comparative record for that month alone. The results were as follows: Nineteen pullets laid 241 eggs in that month. Thirty-five hens laid but 95 eggs in the same month. This is to say, nearly twice the number of hens laid only about two-fifths the number of eggs laid by the pullets, a ratio of about five to one in favor of the pullets. During the past winter I kept a complete record of the egg yield of both hens and pullets. The results were as follows: Twenty-two pullets laid 1,013 eggs during the three winter months. Thirty-one hens laid 332 eggs during the same three months. By reducing these returns to the same basis it appears that the pullets during the winter months of 1910-11 laid nearly four and one-half times as many eggs as the hens. Taking the results for the two winters it is apparent that pullets on the average, are about five times more valuable than hens for the winter production of eggs." While the superiority of pullets over hens for large production of eggs in winter is readily conceded, still the careful breeder of poultry will not discard all his old hens. While a preponderance of pullets is desirable for those who cater to the trade of supplying eggs in winter, old hens are necessary for perpetuating the species in the spring, for the progeny of hens are much larger and hardier than the progeny of pullets. Keep lots of pullets to provide eggs in the winter and a number of good hens to raise your flock of chickens next spring.

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O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA

### LET ME HAVE YOUR WASTED HOURS

POSSIBLY YOU THINK YOU DO NOT WASTE ANY. JUST KEEP TAB FOR FOUR DAYS AND YOU WILL BE SURPRISED. THE AVERAGE MAN WASTES MORE TIME IN TEN YEARS THAN HE WOULD NEED FOR GETTING A COLLEGE EDUCATION. WHY SHOULD ANY MAN REMAIN IGNORANT OF THE GREAT FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE?

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The Kansas Agricultural College offers courses by correspondence in more than twenty subjects relating to Agriculture and Home Economics. It employs a Director of Instruction whose business it is to direct the methods of teaching by correspondence and to develop ways of giving instruction to those who are not able to attend College.

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Elementary Agriculture, Farm Crops, Soils, Stock Feeding, Poultry, Farm Dairying, Butter Making, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Gardening, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Drainage, Concrete Construction, Road Making, Elementary Woodwork, Farm Buildings, Cookery, Sewing, Household Management, House Sanitation, Vocational Education, Rural Sociology, Animal Breeding, Forestry, Injurious Insects, and several others.

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Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

J. H. MILLER, Director College Extension

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THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

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NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up. Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.



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Does some other school charge less and promise more than we do? Certainly. We cannot run a high-grade school on a "cheap" basis. Our past and present record of making good does away with the necessity of "promises."

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DOUGHERTY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan. 114 West Eighth Avenue.

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# HOME CIRCLE



Madame de Crequy, a noted French court beauty, ate thirty oranges every day and very little else. She is said to have had the most perfect complexion ever known.

#### Lemon Jelly.

Two tablespoons granulated gelatine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water, 2 cups boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lemon juice, grated rind of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon; soak the gelatine in cold water; add boiling water and lemon rind; let it stand 10 minutes; strain; add sugar and lemon juice. Mold in shallow dish. When hard, cut in squares and serve with boiled custard.

#### Vegetable Croquettes.

One cup cooked rice, 2 cups baked beans,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup mashed potatoes, salt and pepper, few drops of onion juice, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup tomatoes, melt butter, add flour; when blended add tomatoes, cook five minutes, add remaining ingredients, chill, shape and fry.

#### Apple Nests.

Eight apples, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons flour, 3 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon salt, whites 3 eggs, 2 mixing spoons sugar. Arrange cored and pared apples in a buttered baking dish. Mix sugar, flour, milk; add yolks of eggs and when well blended, the well-beaten whites. Pour this mixture over apples and bake in a moderate oven until apples are tender.

#### Two-Egg Spice Cake.

One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-fourth cup of butter, one and a half cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of spice, one-half cup of milk, two tablespoons of cocoa. Sift the flour and baking powder together and add the spice; cream the batter and sugar, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, and then the whites, which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Mix in two tablespoons of cocoa. Bake twenty to thirty minutes.

#### The Orange as a Necessity.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the pure food department at Washington, in a recent letter to the press, said: "Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can get. They will save you many a doctor's bill." He went on to claim, and his authority is the most eminent, that the orange was the best tonic a man could put into his system.

In the August, 1911, edition of Pearson's Magazine, Mr. Edwin Morris, a medical writer of note, in discussing "Infanticide," claimed that meats and juices killed thousands of babies, but he made the exception of orange juice. He wrote:

"That meat and juice (except orange juice) are like so much poison, even if they do not produce death as quickly as strychnine would."

All medical authorities prescribe orange juice when the stomach of the sick will not retain any other liquid food.

The orange is a necessity—not a luxury.

No. 544. Baby's Booties. Rose Design in Roman Cut-out Work.

Stamped on linen, price 25 cents per pair; stamped on flannelette, 15 cents



per pair; perforated pattern, including necessary stamping materials, 10 cents.

A blackmailer wrote the following to a wealthy business man: "Send me \$5,000, or I will abduct your wife." To which the business man replied: "Sorry I am short of funds, but your proposition interests me."

"I think you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?'"

"Yeh, boss, that's right."

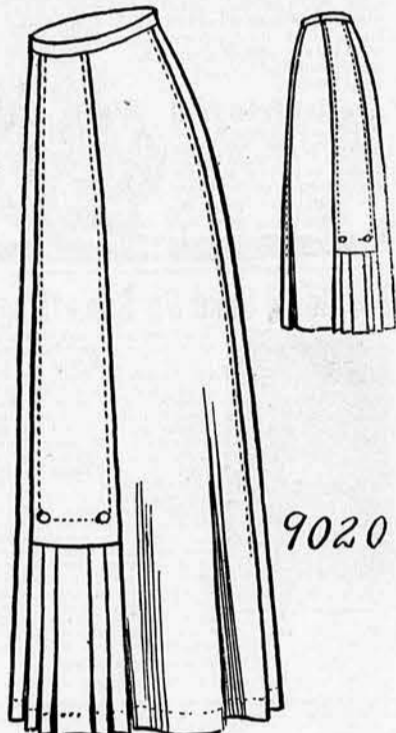
"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"

"No, sah, none o' those; kalsomin-

ing."—Everybody's Magazine.

9020. A New and Stylish Skirt Model. Ladies' Six Gore Skirt, Lengthened by Plaited Sections at the Front and Back.

Suitable for broadcloth, chevot, serge, velvet, silk or satin. This model is becoming and graceful. The pattern is cut in five sizes—22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for the 24-



9020

inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

8973. A Good Coat Model. Child's Reefer (in Two Lengths) With Sailor Collar.

For cloth, silk, linen or other wash fabrics, this design is very desirable. It is comfortable and pretty, with double breasted fronts, and "box" back. As here shown white pique was used with



8973.

free edges embroidered in scallops. Pearl buttons trim the fronts. The sleeve is finished with an upturned, simple cuff. The pattern is cut in five sizes—1 year, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material for the 2 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



**Cup Quality Tells**

The coffee drinker knows. His taste as to coffee in the cup is as accurate, as sure, as that of the professional judge. This explains the tremendous popularity of

**STONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE**

It holds its host of friends because of cup-quality. A delightful golden brown color, a rich, rare, palate-tickling aroma, a full body that satisfies. You'll like it. Try a pound today.

30c AT YOUR GROCER'S  
TONE BROS., Des Moines, Ia.  
There are two kinds of Spices, TONE'S and "others"

**Horticulture**

**National Horticultural Congress.**  
The National Horticultural Congress and big Apple Show will be held in St. Joseph November 23 to December 2, 1911. This fair for the past three years has been held in Council Bluffs, Ia. St. Joseph citizens were successful in securing this show on account of their city being more centrally located to the fruit and corn raising industries of this western section of the country.

**The Propagation of Plants.**

The red raspberries are propagated from cuttings of the roots or suckers that grow naturally from the roots of the old plants. Plants properly grown from root cuttings are better than the suckers. The black raspberry is increased by bending down the canes of the season and covering the tips of the main cane and branches, and each one will make a new plant.

The same methods prevail with the blackberry; the early trailing blackberry or dewberry roots from the tips of the canes, while the high bush blackberry is increased from root cuttings. The best way to do this is to lift some old plants in the late fall, shorten the roots and replant them, using the roots taken off to make cuttings about two inches in length. These are mixed with damp sand in boxes and buried outside for the winter. In the spring these cuttings are planted in shallow furrows in rows where they can be cultivated during the summer, and make good plants for setting in the fall, the little cuttings being dropped along the rows, just as in planting seed.

Currants and gooseberries are increased by cuttings of the one-year-old shoots. These, too, are better made in the fall, eight or ten inches long, tied in bundles and buried for the winter, and set in the nursery rows in the spring nearly their full length in the ground. Grape cuttings are made in the same way, making the cut an inch above a bud at the top and just under a bud at the bottom.

Nearly all of our spring and summer flowering shrubbery can be increased by cuttings made in the same way as those of the currant. But some of these, like the Pyrus Japonica and the Grape Myrtle, grow more readily from cuttings of the roots in the greenhouse. The California Privet, now so largely grown for hedges, is easily grown from cuttings set in the spring. Last spring I set a hedge planted from these cuttings that I got from plants I got to make a hedge, and by fall the hedge planted from these cuttings was as tall as the one from the original plants. But you can make cuttings of the one-year ripe wood of the Spireas, Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias, etc., in the fall and bury them over winter ready to set in the spring, and they will grow with certainty.

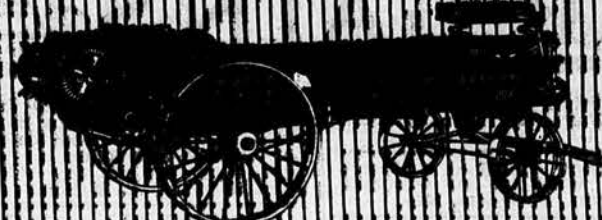
**VALUE OF RICE AS A FOOD.**

Beef and all lean meats are sold in the market at about five times their real value for food. Oysters are sold at nearly 24 times their value, and canned tomatoes at about 25 times. A diet composed of lean meats is costly and unbalanced, because there is an excess of material for repairing the system and a deficiency in heat and energy. What can profitably be supplemented? The addition of wheat bread is not economical, because it does not change the ratio sufficiently. The per cent of nutriment in the Irish potato is too low, and its digestion too difficult. The ideal food to be used with beef, veal, turkey, chicken and all lean meats, is rice. It should always be used in soups and stews for dressing. It should be eaten with beans, peas, cheese and all highly nitrogenous foods, for perfect nutrition.

Cut down the cost of high living. One hundred pounds of RICE, freight prepaid to your station, at \$3.50 to \$5. Write the Beaumont Rice Exchange, at Beaumont, Texas, Box 765, for free samples.

**Scientific Orcharding.**

It's the man who sprayed his orchard last spring and kept smudge pots burning in it during those few cold nights of the blooming season that is harvesting the big crop of apples this fall. His neighbor, who just let his orchard take care of itself, has the usual crop of runty, worm-eaten and blotch-infested apples—the reward of the orchardist who doesn't care. It's the same old story, only it is told a little differently this fall, for Kansas has more common-sense orchardists this year than last. Reports of apple harvests received daily at the Kansas State Agricultural College, show that more growers used scientific methods this year than ever before. It pays, they all say. And they



**Don't Let The Soil Starve**

**Y**EAR after year, your crops take nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash out of the soil. These elements are absolutely necessary to the growth of plant life. What are you doing to replace them?

You can keep your soil from starving by spreading fresh manure, evenly, in proper quantities. Manure, spread in this way, puts back into the soil the very elements the crops have taken out. To spread manure evenly, you must use a manure spreader. When buying a spreader get a good one.

**IHC Manure Spreaders**

have proved their quality. Owners like IHC Spreaders because of their simplicity, strength, durability, and light draft. The superiority of these machines is due to the following constructive features:

The method of transmitting power from the wheels to the beater is simple and direct. There are no unnecessary parts to wear. The beater is larger in diameter and the teeth are long, square, and chisel-pointed. By using this style of tooth, the manure is thoroughly pulverized and is thrown out before it wedges against the bars. This reduces the draft.

The apron is supported by steel rollers and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift between. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. The rims are flanged inwardly to prevent cutting and rutting of meadows and accumulation of trash.

**Corn King Cloverleaf Kemp 20th Century**

are machines that will merit your heartiest approval. IHC manure spreaders are made in three styles and many sizes, for field, orchard, and vineyard.

Get complete catalogues and all information from the IHC local dealer, or, if you prefer, write direct.

**International Harvester Company of America**  
Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A.

**IHC Service Bureau**  
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, Chicago, they will receive prompt attention.

**TENNIS FLANNEL GOWNS**

FOR

Women, Misses and Children made from good quality tennis flannel in pink or blue stripes. Double yoke front and back and turn down collar. Extra values for those who order at once, 50 cents.

Postage or express paid in Kansas

Mills Mail Order Service  
Mills Dry Goods Company  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



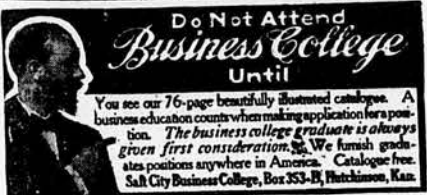
We can furnish or make any parts for guns, rifles, revolvers, bicycles and motorcycles. Send us your work or write for prices. Expert repairing our specialty.  
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of all kinds at WHOLESALE PRICES. Save agents' commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct from us. Premiums with each order free of from 1 to 4 trees, roses, shrubs or other stock. Stock guaranteed first-class. Certificate of inspection furnished. Don't delay. Send for price list now. Address, Box K. WICHITA NURSERY, Wichita, Kan.

**S. G. Buff Orpingtons**

I won first on pen at Topeka 1911 show against 12 competing pens; also won at the other leading shows of the country. I have the large, heavy-boned kind. Send for my 1911 mating list; am ready to sell you eggs for hatching.  
EVERETT HAYES, R. 4, Hiawatha, Kansas.



**Emporia Business College**  
Clean moral surroundings. Special courses for farmer boys and girls. Free catalog. Emporia, Kans., Box F.

**L. M. PENWELL**

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer

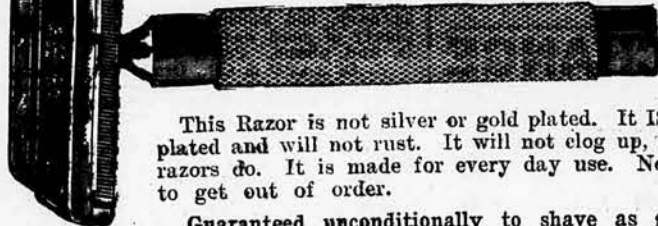
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

**MARVEL SOLDER** Instantly Mends All Leaks Solders Without Heat all kinds of Household Utensils—Enamelled Tin, Iron, Copper, Brass, etc. Patches All Machinery—Fine for Motorists.

Send 10c. for trial tube. AGENTS WANTED Marvel Solder Co., 1937 Broadway, Dept 48 New York

50 FINE WHITE ENVELOPES, nicely printed with your name and address for 25c. And a 25c box of Sanitene Veterinary Salve free with every order. ROBERT ROSS, 378 Front St., New York.

**Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR**



With 12 Blades Complete for only \$1.00

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor. Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen. Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

**KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.**

say it so enthusiastically and give such big figures as proof that it all sounds most marvelous.

"Mr. Jones sprayed his orchard and used smudge pots, too, and got a record breaking crop, while Mr. Smith, who lives just across the road, didn't spray, and his yield was only a few wormy apples." That's the way the reports go. All of which is the best kind of proof for the skeptical.

Here is an example of what resulted from good orcharding: It is estimated that there will be 100,000 bushels picked from the Underwood orchards near Hutchinson this year. Apple picking is now in full progress there. The job requires 100 men. The apples now being picked are mainly winesaps, and it is declared in Hutchinson that there has never been such good winesap apples grown in Reno county. Modern orcharding did it.

"The apples are perfect where spray-

ing was done," said H. M. Gamble, superintendent of the orchards. "There was a constant battle this year with the pests, and in those orchards where no spraying was done the yield will be short. But where care was taken of the orchard there will be a good crop." Two men from the agricultural college went to the Underwood orchards last spring and helped fight the pests. The cost of spraying, especially in small orchards, is low. A farmer living near Fort Scott sprayed his five-acre orchard four times and paid for a small sprayer with \$60. He sold 456 boxes of apples from this same orchard for \$1.65 a box, which brought a total of \$752.40. Twenty-two barrels of cider brought \$275. Then the windfalls were sold and proceeds used to pay for the expense of picking and packing. Deducting the \$60 for expenses, this farmer made a total profit of \$967.40 for the year.











# GREGORY FARM PERCHERONS

To be sold Wed., Nov. 8, 1911



CARNOT 66666 (66666)

W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

Daughters of Carnot 66666 (66666) including Maude Carnot 78676, first prize at Iowa, second prize at Nebraska, first prize Kansas State Fair, first prize and reserve champion in a string of 15 mares under 2 years old, at the Inter-State Fair at St. Joseph, first prize at American Royal.

Kovelli 72891 (89812), a Carnot yearling, shown twice, each time a first prize winner; a brilliant filly individually and in breeding.

Janedare 73893 (86380), a 2-year-old prize winning daughter of Carnot, safe in foal to the celebrated sire, Casino.

Hypatica 64161, and Poule 61625, two prize winning 2-year-old daughters of the World's Fair first prize stallion, Casino, bred to a prize winning son of Carnot.

A number of extremely high-class imported mares, including Huchupie, champion mare at the American Royal, 1910; safe to Carnot. Also, American-bred mares, including Della, fourth at Iowa in class of 25, reserve champion at Nebraska and grand champion at American Royal, 1911.

Seven young stallions of approved breeding and individuality.

There will be 44 mares in the sale, most of them bred to the \$10,000 grand champion, Carnot. A number of the mares are bred to our tried stallion, Radziwill 27328 (44228), the sire of many of the prize winners in our show herd this season.

Send for catalog. Date, Wednesday, November 8, Gregory Farm, White Hall, Ill.

Kansas visitors, who cannot arrange to get here the day before the sale can leave Kansas City on the Chicago & Alton at 10 o'clock at night and arrive at White Hall at 7 o'clock the following morning. Failing to catch that train, they can take a later train out of Kansas City for St. Louis, arriving at White Hall a little after 10 o'clock, either on the Burlington or the Chicago & Alton.

Auctioneers—Col. F. M. Woods, Lincoln, Neb.; Carey M. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; John D. Snyder, Howard, Kan.; Lloyd Seely, White Hall, Ill.

## Joe Schneider's kind of Poland Chinas at Auction THURSDAY, NOV. 9th, 1911

Twenty-five big, strong, husky spring boars, 25 carefully selected spring gilts, 10 tried sows and fall yearlings. Sold with a breeding privilege.

THE OFFERING IS OF THE BIG, SMOOTH, EASY FEEDING KIND.

The blood lines represented are as follows on sire's side: Ross Hadley, Kansas Victor, Elephadonk, Sampson Chief, M. M.'s Corrector, etc. They are out of dams from the best herds of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. My spring pigs averaged nine and two-tenths pigs to the litter and 35 per cent of the sows were gilts. My guarantee is back of every hog sold. Purchase price will be refunded to any party buying on mail bid that is not satisfied when he receives his hog. Write for catalog. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen. Free transportation from Nortonville and Valley Falls.

JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS  
Auctioneers—James W. Sparks, John Deam.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, representing Kansas Farmer.

## Lamer's Blue Ribbon Percherons, Salina, Ks.

I reached home on the 15th of this month, after exhibiting my stallions at Topeka, Hutchinson and the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City. My winnings, in brief, were as follows:

Topeka—On Stallions: Six firsts, two seconds and one third and two gold medals.

Hutchinson—Fifteen firsts, three seconds, two thirds, championship on stallions and championship on mares, and one gold medal.

American Royal—Showed in nine different classes and won seven firsts and two seconds and one gold medal.

At the three different shows I exhibited nine different stallions in groups of five, six times and won six firsts. Take it all in all, it was one of the greatest victories ever won by one importer, and I want you to know that the horses I showed were not a string of "old fat pumpkins" that had been borrowed, fed and exhibited all over the United States in former years.

My horses were shipped direct from France to Topeka, Kan., and then forwarded to Hutchinson, then to our home barns at Salina, and stayed six days and were again shipped to the American Royal.

It was conceded by all that my horses had more bone, style, action and conformation and looked more like a job, than those of any other exhibitor. While they were thin, any sensible man could readily see they were the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, the point we are all striving to meet.

If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind that you will always be proud to own, come to my barns at Salina, Kan., and see for yourself.

I will sell 50 head of home-grown and imported Percheron mares at Milford, Ill., at public auction, November 7. C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KAN.

## Percheron Mares and Stallions For Sale.

From yearlings up. Black and gray. Della, Helene and Merdit, 1, 2 and 3 prize winners American Royal, 1911. Delia, champion mare. All came from our farm. Write us what you want.

LEE BROS.' BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM,  
Harveyville, Kansas.



J. C. Robison  
TOWANDA, KANS.

175 STALLIONS AND MARES  
AND COLTS ALL AGES FOR SALE  
COME AND SEE ME



## ROSS FARM ALDEN, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Registered Imported and American Bred Percheron Horses and Mares, Mammoth Jacks, Large Type Poland Chinas, Winners of Champion prizes on Percherons at Kansas City, American Royal and State Fairs, Hutchinson. High class stock at low prices a specialty. Stock sale always on hand. Everything guaranteed as represented. GEORGE B. ROSS, Proprietor. Farm adjoining depot, main line of Santa Fe Ry.

## 50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

Spring Boars Reasonable.  
J. L. Griffiths, of Riley, Kan., advertises big, strong, big type spring Poland China boars at a bargain in order to make room

for the fall pigs now arriving. Mr. Griffiths writes that his first seven sows bred to Big Bone Pete farrowed 74 pigs. Write Griffiths for bargains.

Mention Kansas Farmer When You Write



MY ENTIRE HERD of HEREFORDS  
WILL BE DISPERSED AT

# Public Auction

**BUTLER, MO., NOVEMBER 10, 1911**

We challenge the entire country to show a more prolific or better milking lot of Hereford breeding cows than go in this offering. We offer many cows that have produced a calf for each year of their age, and we feel proud of the calves now selling with their dams. The herd is very strong in the popular Anxiety 4th blood through the foundation cows and through the use of such sires as Beau Brummel 195154 and Santa Claus 273826. Besides the animals of our own production sired by these two bulls we offer a splendid lot of proven breeding cows sired by Beau Gallant, Lord Erling, Beau Brummel 51817, Paladin, Militant, Beau Modest, Publican, Onward 4th, Onward 46th, Premier and others.

**90 HEAD--14 Bulls--52 Females--24 Calves**

Beau Folly 2d, sired by Beau Folly and out of a Beau President dam, is included in the sale—a senior yearling of style and quality. Many of the females are now in calf to this bull. Santa Claus 273826, a 4-year-old by Beau Brummel 195154 and out of one of our best cows, is the sire of much of the younger stock in the herd, and will be sold. We call special attention to the calves by this bull. They prove his worth as a sire. Here are two herd bulls that merit the attention of the best breeders. A dozen bulls from 11 to 24 months old afford a variety for your own selection. These include some very choice young bulls that should be used at the head of good herds. Santa Claus' calves from cows of our own breeding are superior to many that we have purchased from other herds.

Twenty-four of the females sell with calves at foot. Thirty-one are safe in calf, and 21 head will be sold unbred—too young to breed. We never have owned a barren Hereford female, and the herd now contains the best lot of regularly producing cows we ever owned. We believe we have as good cows as anyone, and that their calves, with proper fitting, are good enough for showing in the biggest shows. If you wish to buy good, reliable Hereford breeding cows that have shown what they can do, or younger females from such families as these, we urge your attendance at this sale. In our sale catalogue we will show a record for calf production that seldom has been equaled. Catalogues sent on request. Everyone interested in Herefords is invited. Free entertainment at Butler and Adrian hotels, and free conveyance to and from the farm.

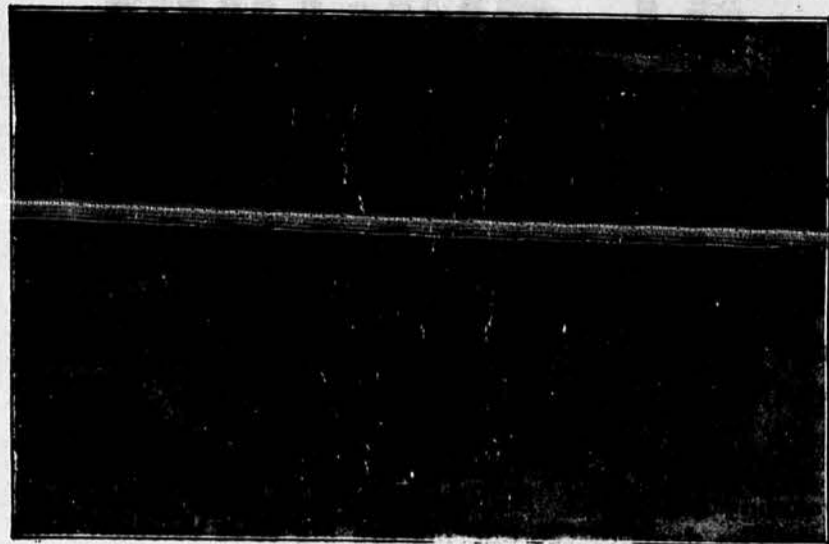
For Catalog Write to **Thos. P. Crawford, BUTLER MO.**

Auctioneers—Bellows, Zaun and Robbins. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

# SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS,  
**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST, 1911**

45 HEAD—20 Choice Cows, with Calves by Victor Archer, and Most of them Bred Back Again. 15 choice heifers most all bred



**FOREST KNIGHT**

Ten choice bulls old enough for service. This is not a closing out or quit business sale, but I am selling 45 head to reduce my herd. I now have over 125 head of registered Shorthorns on my farm, and I am selling some of my very best cows and heifers. This sale will give farmers and small breeders an opportunity to buy some valuable breeding cows that will make money on any farm in Kansas. Forest Knight by old Gallant Knight is strongly represented in this offering, also my present herd bull, Victor Archer, by The Archer, is the sire of many of the calves and my catalog is ready to mail out, and as this is my first public sale, I have no mailing list. Please write for one and I will be pleased to have you read it. Address,

**DR. R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. Lafe Burger.

Remember, the date is November 1, 1911. O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer.

## Elder's Annual Offering of Col. Duroc Jersey Swine

At Green, Kansas

Thursday, November 2nd, 1911

**40 HEAD OF FIRST CLASS INDIVIDUALS 40 HERD BOAR PROSPECTS INCLUDED 40**

5 Fall Boars I will also include the great boar, G. C.'s 12 Fall Gilts  
20 Spring Boars Kansas Co., one of the greatest boars ever owned in the West. 3 Spring Gilts

### THE FALL OFFERING

was sired by King of Cols. 2nd, F. E.'s Col. and Elder's Wonder, and out of King of Cols. 2nd and Model Chief Again dams.

### SPRING DIVISION

G. C.'s Col., Elder's Wonder, F. E.'s Col. and Carl's Critic, out of the same great line of sows, and a few others, among them some by Chief Tatarax.

I will offer them, as I always do, in ordinary flesh and not fat. I think this offering will compare favorably, both in breeding and individual merit, with any I have ever held. Catalogues are ready, giving complete information. Write at once for one. Bids may be sent to either fieldmen or auctioneers. Usual accommodations.

**FRANK ELDER  
GREEN, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH.  
Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman, representing KANSAS FARMER.

## Thomas E. Durbin's Big Type Poland China Sale

At King City, Mo., Nov. 3rd, 1911

**58 HEAD OF THE BIG HEAVY BONED 58 MELLOW, EASY FEEDING KIND 58**

Our offering at this sale will consist of

TWO FALL BOARS, ELEVEN FALL GILTS, TWENTY HEAD OF SPRING BOARS, TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF SPRING GILTS.

This offering is the select tops of our big herd. Fourteen of the spring boars and 20 gilts were sired by Blue Valley Ex., 6 boars and 8 gilts by Missouri Wonder, fall gilts and fall boars by Major Blaine. The dams of this offering are Hadley's Mo. Wonder and Jumbo sows. They have plenty of size and are second to none in quality. All have the best of records for prolific qualities. The sires of the offering are strictly high class boars and as breeders are hard to equal. Our offering has been selected with unusual care and we do not hesitate to say that a finer offering will be very hard to find. Write us for catalogue, and we will be pleased to have you attend this sale if possible. If you cannot attend, send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in my care, and they will be handled honorably.

**THOMAS E. DURBIN  
King City, Missouri**

W. J. Cody, fieldman, representing KANSAS FARMER.  
AUCTIONEERS—COL. FRANK ZAUN, W. D. GIBSON.

## Klein's Big Utility POLAND CHINAS AT AUCTION Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1911

At farm, 4 miles south of Zeandale, 8 miles south of St. George and 12 miles east of Manhattan, Kan.

**40—HEAD OF SELECTED BREEDING ANIMALS, SOLD IN CHOICE BREEDING FORM—40**

Fifteen spring and 1 fall boar, 5 tried sows, 3 fall gilts with litters at foot, 12 spring gilts and 3 summer pigs.

**NEARLY ALL OF THE SPRING PIGS ARE BY THE BIG BOAR, TULON PRINCE.**

A few by Monarch, a son of Expansion; two of the yearling gilts are by Bell Expand, he by Bell Metal.

The dams of the offering are big sows selected from the best herds, and all of them bred along big lines. Among them are daughters of King Massive, Dan Famo Boy, Massive, Philanthropist 2d, etc. I will offer the stock in nice breeding condition and give both buyer and bidder a square deal. Trains met at Zeandale and St. George. File application now for catalog.

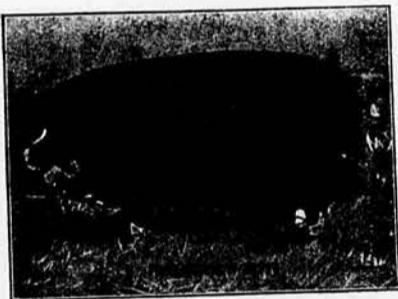
### L. E. KLEIN

**Zeandale - - Kansas**

Auctioneers—James T. McCulloch, L. R. Brady.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

## Garrison's Famous Big Type POLAND CHINAS



**at AUCTION  
Summerfield  
Kansas**

**WEDNESDAY  
NOV. 8, 1911**

**50 HEAD, DESCENDED FROM SIRES AND DAMS THAT MADE THIS LOCALITY FAMOUS.**

Twenty-two big, strong, spring boars, 1 summer yearling and the herd boar, Chief Hutch by Hutch Jr., Menehan's great old boar; 26 females, comprising 4 yearling sows, 6 fall yearling gilts and 17 spring gilts. Yearling sows and gilts were sired by Gold Metal and Chief Hutch, spring boars and gilts by Chief Hutch and Colossus G., by Colossus. The offering is uniform and very growthy, extra heavy bone and faultless backs. They are out of as good a lot of sows as can be found in any one herd. Daughters, granddaughters and sisters of such sires as Prince You Tell, Gold Metal, Chief Golddust, Big Hutch, etc. Remember, we bred Gold Metal, Price We Know, and others of the good ones.

**I WILL ALSO SELL 4 CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS.**

In age from 8 to 10 months. Sired by the 2,500-pound bull, Coin, by Secret Prince, both prize winners at Nebraska State Fair in 1905. These bulls are excellent individuals and out of cows having great scale and good milking qualities. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen.

**A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kas.**

Auctioneers—F. E. Kinney, Ray Page.  
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

## P. L. WARE & SON POLAND CHINA SALE At Paola, Kansas, Saturday, November, 11th, 1911 50 Head of the Following Breeding

No. 1—Chip's Climax 57615 by Perfection's Chip and out of Bessie N., she by Chief Thompson. No. 2—Crusader 57614 by Correct Thickset and out of Pauline, she by Chief Perfection 2d. No. 3—Triple Effect 54959 by Upper Crust and out of Lady Belle, she by Big Chief. No. 4—Young Hadley 57562 by Big Hadley and out of Kansas Belle, she by McDarst. No. 5—Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley.

### DAMS OF OFFERING.

Miss Climax (143073.) Her litter by Crusader. Favorite (136511.) First Prize (136512.) Litters are by Chip's Climax. Miss Fashion (129143.) Litters by Chip's Climax. Mammoth Beauty (142785). Litter by Crusader. Nellie (1430720). Litter by Crusader. Ruberta (138564). Litter by Crusader. Right Type (133347). Litter by Crusader. Chip's Per. 3rd (112624). Litter by Crusader. Bessie N. (112628). Litter by Crusader. Echo Darkness 2nd (140049). Litter by Young Hadley.	{ Perfection's Chip. { Bessie N. by Chief Thompson. { Charmer. { Chips Per. 3rd by Perfection's Chip. { Finisher. { Fashion Plate by U. C. Perfection. { Big Hadley's Likeness. { Perfect Beauty by Perfect Mischief. { Perfection's Chip. { Nellie Picker, by The Picker. { Perfection's Chip. { Miss Fashion, by Finisher. { Typesetter. { Chip's Per. 3rd by Perfection's Chip. { Perfection's Chip. { Hadley Girl, by Black Joe Jr. { Chief Thompson. { Chip's Bessie, by Hadley Chip. { Echo. { Lady Dispatcher 2nd by Dispatcher.
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**OFFERING WILL CONSIST OF** 25 spring boars, 23 spring gilts. They are fancy and well grown out, about the best lot we ever sold. Large and fancy. One spring yearling bred to Ware's Hadley (59530). Big Hadley, Show Maid 3rd, by Blain's Wonder. One fall yearling bred to Ware's Hadley.

**Sale to be held in town at Harry Taylor's livery barn, 1 block west of square. If you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer. Catalogs are ready; send for one. Come and spend the day with us.**

**P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.**

Auctioneer—James W. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.

## 65—SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC AUCTION—65 at Burden, Cowley County, Kan., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1911.

The offering is strong in the blood of the celebrated sire, Captain Archer. This is a reduction sale, made necessary by ill health of the owner, and many of the animals catalogued would not be for sale under ordinary conditions.

### THE SALE LIST INCLUDES:

Eight yearling bulls, part of them Scotch herd bull material; 17 calves, many of them Scotch; 40 young cows and heifers, all Scotch or heavily Scotch topped.



**Winning Young Herd at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fair last season. Sugar Maid is one of the group.**

The entire offering is composed of only high-class individuals. The 21 Scotch cattle belong to the following families: Foxglove, Lovely, Columbia, Butterfly, Bessie, Rosemary, Village Bud, Lady of Shalott and Marr Emma, and also to the Cruickshank, Clipper and Secret foundations.

On Wednesday, November 15, I will sell 50 head Duroc Jersey swine, 25 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 10 tried sows. The blood lines represented are May Boy, Red Wonder, Inventor and Nebraska Wonder.

Address for catalogues of both sales,

**J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kans.**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

DeVine, Topeka, Kan.
Johnson, Clay Center, Kan.
Cody, Topeka, Kan.

Nordstrom, Jersey breeders, of Center, Kan., change their advertisement...

Berkshire Hogs. The Reno herd of Berkshire starts an advertisement...

Miller & Manderschied. November 16, at St. John, Kan., F. Miller and E. J. Manderschied will hold...

Smith's Jersey Boars. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., starts advertisement in this issue...

Regler's Shorthorns. Regler, of Whitewater, Kan., has splendid Shorthorns...

Royal Selton Farm Durocs. G. C. Norman, of Winfield, Kan., has at the great breeding farm...

A High-Class Poland China Sale. I wish to announce to our readers in November 4 issue...

Mozingo Herd Duroc Jerseys. Attention is called to the card of Mr. Dowden of Maryville, Nodaway county...

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Reference Dean, of Weston, Mo., owner of Ridge Farm herd of Mastodon China...

Chapin's Duroc Bargains. Chapin, of Green, Kan., writes: "I have a bunch of males that I am offering..."

fall litters. At such prices as he offers it is just as easy and a whole lot better to secure some of these Col. bred or other famous blood...

Yorkshire Bargains. Of the larger breeds of hogs there is none that exceeds the improved Yorkshire for size, freedom from disease and prolificacy...

Last Call for Emens' Sale. The W. H. Emens sale of big type Poland Chinas will be held at Elmdale, Kan., on the main line of the Santa Fe...

Spangler's Polands Average \$25. The Poland China sale of J. D. Spangler of Sharon, Kan., was not up to the usual Spangler average...

The Stodder Sales. For the past 20 years Mr. J. F. Stodder of Burden, Cowley county, Kan., has been breeding Shorthorn cattle...



H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

Get ready for the big Northeast Kansas Big Type Poland China Sale Circuit. This circuit is made up by four of the big fellows...

J. N. George's Chester White Sale. J. N. George of Hopkins, Mo., owner of the well known Unity herd of Chester White hogs...

sale was conducted by Colonel Zaun. The following is a list of buyers purchasing stock at \$20 per head and over: Joe Hess, Jamesport, Mo., \$30; F. Larison, Bedford, Iowa, \$27; Mosby & Son, Hopkins, Mo., \$26; William Dawson, Bedford, Iowa, \$22; J. A. Porch, Parnell, Mo., \$28; H. H. Brockman, Clarinda, Iowa, \$20; J. M. Davis, Hopkins, Mo., \$26; J. W. Lumadue, Clark, Neb., \$29; E. Mobly, Hopkins, Mo., \$21; E. C. Thompson, Bedford, Iowa, \$31; J. W. Lumadue, \$22; C. R. Champion & Son, \$30; E. C. Thompson, \$27; J. W. Lumadue, \$24; E. Margison, Bedford, Iowa, \$40; Herb Roe, Hopkins, Mo., \$37.

Roy Johnston's Sale Averages \$25. The sale of spring pigs advertised by Roy Johnston of South Mound, Kan., was attended by a number of breeders and farmers...



CARNOT 66,666 (66,666) IN ACTION.

The Corsa Percheron Sale. On Wednesday, November 8, at White Hall, Ill., there will be held one of the great Percheron sales of the country...

Miner's Duroc Jersey Sale. H. B. Miner's sale of 51 Duroc Jersey spring boars and gilts at Guide Rock, Neb., was held as advertised on last Saturday...

Bert Garrison's November 8 Sale. A. B. Garrison, one of the best known Poland China breeders in Kansas, will hold his annual fall sale of big types in Sumnerfield, Marshall county, Kansas...

Willfoung's Poland Bargains. J. D. Willfoung, owner of the Mt. Tabor herd of Poland Chinas at Zeandale, Kan., states that for the next thirty days he will sell all male pigs at drouth prices...

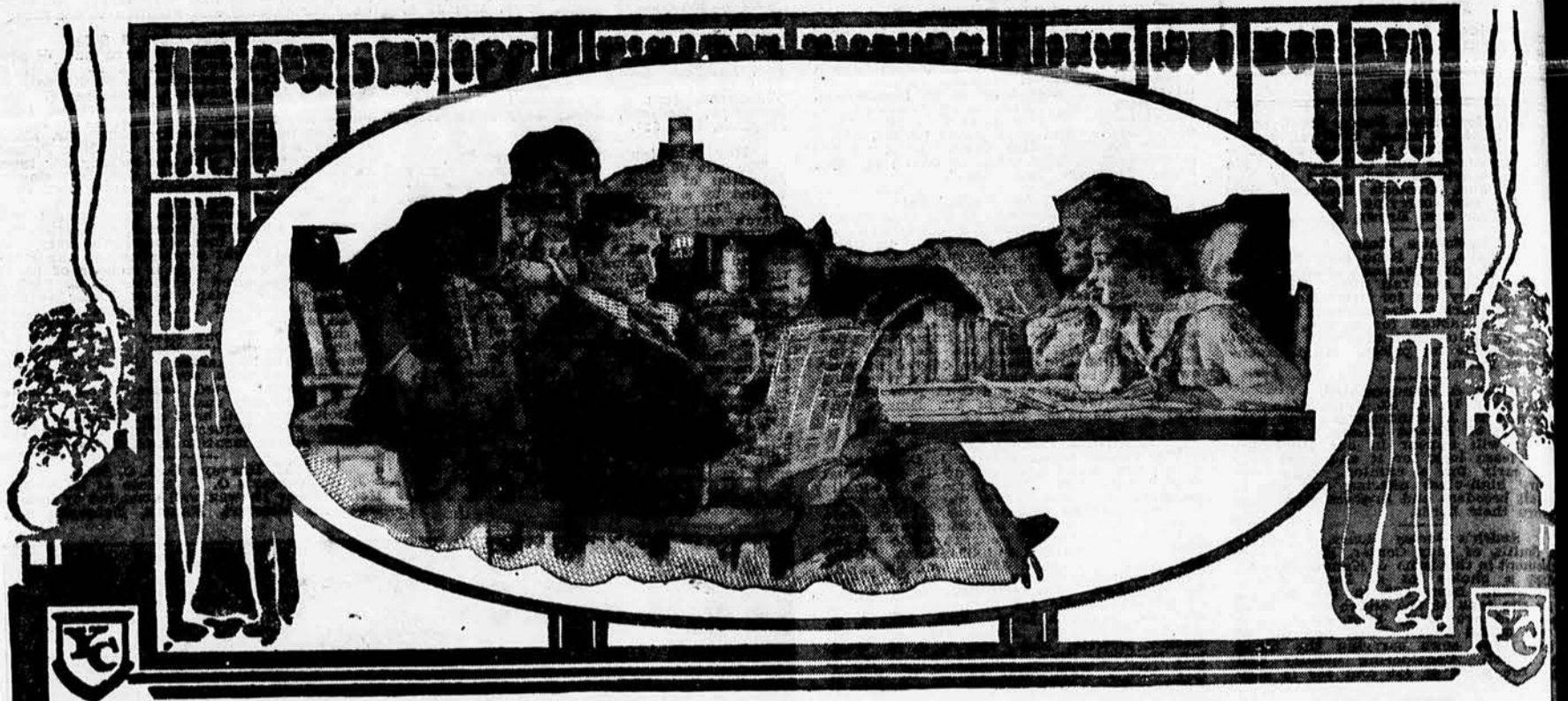
herd of about 40 pure-bred Shorthorns and is putting four extra good bulls in this sale, two of them nice roans. They are by Coin, he by Secret Prince. Their dams were Bates bred cows and very large. Write at once for catalog and mention this notice.

Klein's November 8 Sale. In order to reduce his herd and dispose of his surplus stock Mr. L. E. Klein, of Zeandale, Kan., advertises a public sale at the farm for Wednesday, November 8. The offering of 40 head will consist of tried sows open and yearlings with litters, spring and fall boars and spring gilts...

J. H. Harvey's O. I. C. Sale. J. H. Harvey's O. I. C. sale at Maryville, Mo., October 19, was well attended by breeders from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa...

Iowa, and a large per cent of the offering was taken by prominent breeders from the states named. The offering was a high class one and the 58 head sold at an average of \$27.70 per head. J. S. Kennedy of Blockton Iowa, purchased the top priced boar, and C. R. Champion & Son of Raymore, Mo., the top priced gilt...

Schneider's November 9 Sale. Kansas Farmer readers should be interested in the announcement of Mr. Joe Schneider, of Nortonville, Kan., which appears in this issue. Mr. Schneider one of the best known and most successful Poland China breeders of the state, will hold his annual sale on Thursday, November 9. The offering will consist of spring boars and gilts, tried sows and fall yearlings...



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