

KANSAS FARMER

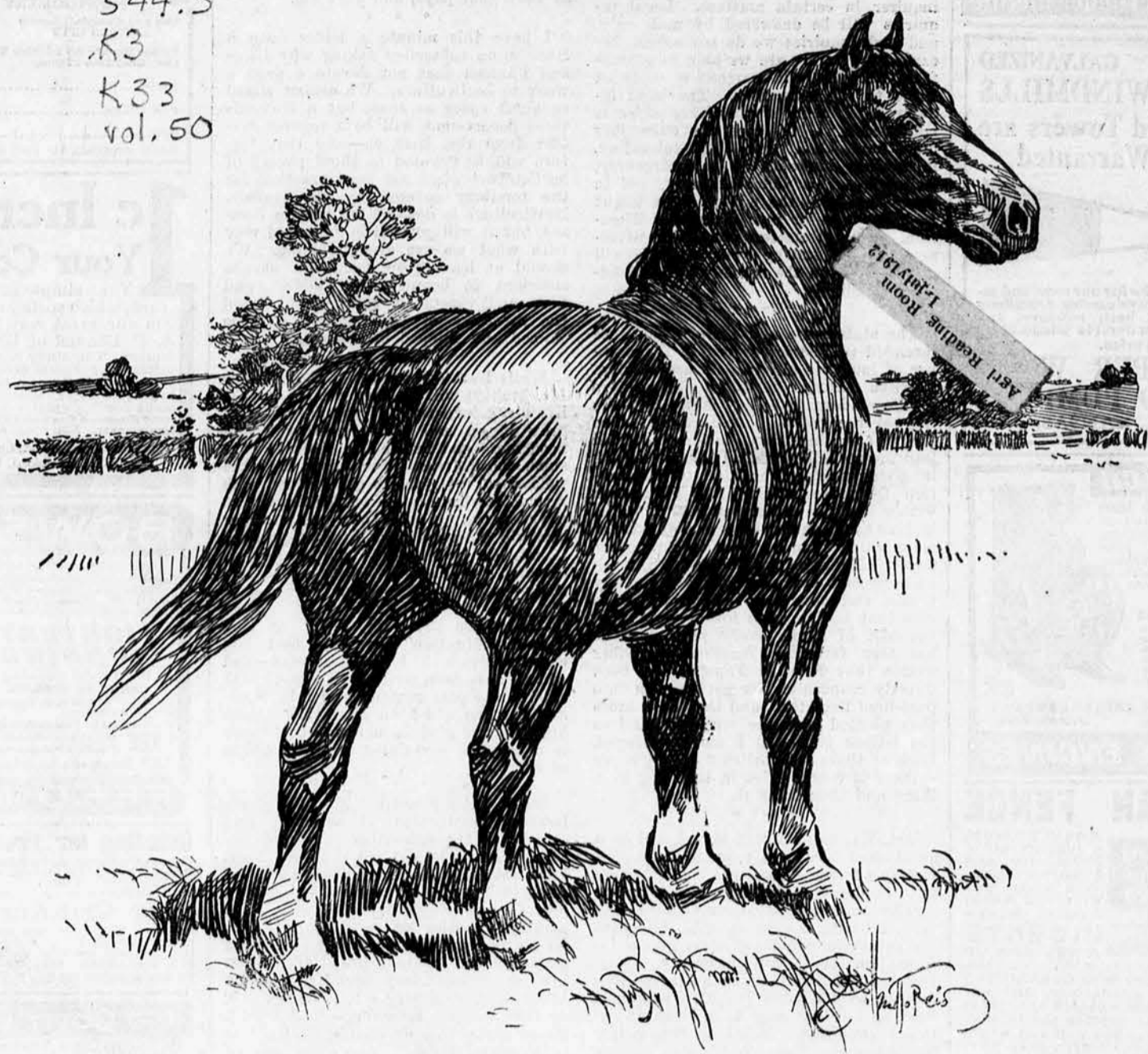
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 1.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 6, 1912.

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

I am receiving a great many inquiries—many of general interest and some of personal interest only to the inquirer. Inquiries of general interest will be answered in these columns, and if the subscriber is desirous of an answer by letter, please enclose a stamp. Inquiries of a personal interest will be answered by mail if stamp is enclosed. Such inquiries will not be answered through the paper. When making any inquiry, please sign your full name and give post office address. Your name will not be printed if you request otherwise. I am glad to answer any inquiry of any character pertaining to farming, live stock, etc., but cannot print the answer unless it will be of interest to readers generally.

The past week inquiries have been received asking for the legal rights of the inquirer in certain matters. Legal inquiries will be answered by mail only, and such inquiries we do not solicit, because very rarely are we able to get the facts such as will warrant a reply of value to the subscriber. The legal inquiry department of the farm paper is not successful. It does the subscriber more harm than good. The subscriber, in stating his side of a controversy, writes from his viewpoint only, and in many instances the advice given might lead the inquirer into disastrous litigation. In legal matters consult an attorney, and in stating your case he will draw from you the whole truth and advise accordingly.

The statements above are in no sense intended to restrict or reduce the number of inquiries our readers are making. KANSAS FARMER is edited and printed for its readers. It is my desire to make the paper a good one to farm by. The many complimentary letters received lead me to believe that I am succeeding in giving readers the kind of information they are looking for. One man writes that the dollar per year invested in KANSAS FARMER buys a dozen times more value than he gets in any other paper. He says one issue of KANSAS FARMER last spring caused him to buy a silo, and now that he has a silo he sees that he has been losing more than the cost of a silo every year since he has been farming. Another subscriber writes that KANSAS FARMER has been directly responsible for getting him into pure-bred live stock, and that he is more than pleased with the venture. And so the letters run—and I am encouraged. Each of these men believed in the paper—there is a whole lot in believing in a thing and then doing it.

But, KANSAS FARMER is and will be a great deal what its readers make it—just as a farmers' institute is what those in attendance make it. The institute speaker makes a half-hour talk—a talk that in length is long enough. He covers his points in a general way, giving information that will generally apply. But that speech may be quite unsatisfactory to his listeners. This neighborhood or locality may have some exceptional condition. What is the proper practice under these conditions? A few questions shot at the speaker will bring out just what the people of that community need and are looking for. If, in editing KANSAS FARMER, you find that I have hit only the high places and you did not get what you want, write me. Ask the question—do not hesitate. Your question may give me a thought worth printing. If your question is of general interest the answer will be worth printing, and all readers will profit by your query. In other words, if you do not find it in KANSAS FARMER—ask. If I can't give you the answer, I'll get it from some one who knows and upon whom you can depend.

KANSAS FARMER will do a lot for you in a year. I was amazed at the number of topics discussed when last week I looked over the index for the year 1911. I am certain that the index is alone sufficient guarantee that KANSAS FARMER is giving its readers value received for their money. This year—the new year we are just now beginning—I

purpose to write much more than ever before about the necessity of better seeds of all kinds, more careful planting, better cultivation, etc. These topics have never before pressed themselves upon farmers as they do now. And, what is said on each will be in plain, everyday language, and the practical points only suggested. This matter of testing the seed corn is not at all a matter of fancy or book farming—no more so than the testing and weighing of cow's milk that the real value of the cow be known. The best corn growers are testing their seed, they are grading that seed in order that the right number of kernels may be dropped per hill. They say it is practical to do these things, and I know it is. So this propaganda is not something on which you will fool away your time—it is the kind of work that pays, and pays big.

I have this minute a letter from a Hutchinson subscriber asking why KANSAS FARMER does not devote a page a week to horticulture. We cannot afford so much space as that, but a horticultural department will be a regular feature from this time on—and that feature will be devoted to those phases of horticulture which are most practical for the territory covered by our readers. Horticulture is not the big idea in Kansas, but it will go well in a limited way with what we are already doing. We should at least grow trees and shrubs sufficient to beautify our homes, and fruit and vegetables sufficient to avoid the necessity of cash outlay for the canned and shipped in product.

While I am doing a lot of these things Mr. Graham will be busy writing for the live stock industry. If you are going to grow bigger and better crops you will need more and better live stock to consume those crops. You know that the field does not give its greatest possible return if crops are grown for market at the elevator. A good horse, pig, steer or cow will consume those crops at greatest profit. It is Mr. Graham's mission to convince you that live stock—good live stock—will increase your prosperity. Mr. Graham's article in KANSAS FARMER of December 23, 1911, on "The Hog Cholera Situation" was the best hog cholera article I have ever read—and editors have been writing all around that subject the past summer and fall. KANSAS FARMER will keep after this cholera business and give farmers the best there is obtainable pertaining to every phase of it.

Occasionally a red hot political or religious contribution is received, and sometimes the subscriber gets mad because his article was not printed. Now, I am not going to permit the columns of KANSAS FARMER to be burdened with a lot of stuff which meddles with your partisan politics or sectarian religion. So far as I am able to see there is some good and bad in every brand of politics. I think almost every brand of religion is all right—but very often the follower of that religion is wrong—dead wrong. There are papers devoted exclusively to politics and religion, and every one of them is worth the price. Their editors make it a business to keep posted and write on those subjects, and they do not mix farming into their papers for the same reason that I do not propose to mix religion and politics in KANSAS FARMER.

I feel that in Kansas we need more and better knowledge about more and better farming and more and better live stock. We need more eggs in the basket, more milk in the pail, more meat on the hog and steer, more alfalfa hay in the mow, more corn and Kafir in the crib, more wheat in the bin, more manure on the farm and more manure spread on the land. With these things to write about I need look for no new subjects to conquer, and if you learn how to do these things well you will be prosperous and happy and a better man morally for having so learned.

A. A. Botman

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KANSAS FARMER

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. FITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.

**LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES.**

The prime object of a live stock auction sale is to dispose of a number of animals in a short time and at competitive prices. If the owner is a breeder who intends to remain in the business, the ultimate object is to advertise his herd or flock, and this is even more important. Nothing will advertise a good herd of breeding animals so well or so favorably as will the auction sale, which scatters this herd over the country where their individual qualities will serve to start new herds, and so form an endless chain of breeders who trace back to the first for their families of stock. If the animals are good and have made good, the original breeder has a good market well established to which he can sell for years.

There never is a time when some one, somewhere, does not want one or more breeding animals, and the purpose of all advertising is to bring buyer and seller together. Advertising has a much larger purpose than this, however. It not only brings the individual buyer to the seller, but it brings many individual buyers, and these bid against one another to the advantage of the seller. In other words, advertising insures a large number of buyers to whom the seller can sell at his own price, while the man who does not advertise must take the buyer's price, as there are few or no competitors.

Advertising creates a market, and people will buy advertised articles or animals who did not know they wanted them if the advertising has been so well done as to show opportunities to be gained through the possession of such articles or animals. A man may read an advertisement of a Poland China or Duroc Jersey sale and learn, or have suggested to him, the advantages he would gain in raising pure-bred animals instead of the grades or scrubs to which he is accustomed. When this happens a new breeder has come into the field, the advertiser has done good missionary work which is worth dollars to the new breeder, and the whole community is benefited.

The buyer at an auction sale of pure-bred live stock rarely fails to secure a bargain. He has before him the results of the best work of the breeder, and can pick that animal or that type which he most needs. If the animal is a good one he rarely pays too much for it, and he has the big advantage of knowing that the animals offered by any reputable breeder are all good, though there are differences, of course. Even if he does not buy, his time and money are well spent in attending a pure-bred sale, as the information which he gains as to the methods of the breeder and the results obtained are worth much, while the selling will teach him what type of hogs are in demand by buyers and what blood lines are popular. The sale ring is a swine show, and such information as this can be had in no other way so cheaply except at the State Fair.

The social features of the auction sale are considerable, and it is only a neighborly thing to help your neighbor in his sale by being present. You have to live with your neighbors, and they appreciate such courtesies just as you do. Right now, when so many have suffered losses either from cholera or in the stalk fields, and when conditions are more favorable than they have perhaps ever been, the opportunity to stock up with pure breeding stock is too good to be overlooked. The man who is alert in his business; who is looking out for the main chance, and who can better himself without hurting his neighbor, will keep his eyes on the dates claimed for pure-bred sales and be there on time.

President Washington, in his eighth annual address to Congress, dated December 7, 1796, said: "It will not be doubted that with reference to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance."

PROSPERITY MAKING.

Some time ago the bankers and business men of North Dakota formed an association which they named "The Hundred Dollar an Acre Club." The purpose of this club, which is now called the "Better Farming Association," is to so assist the farmers of their state with information and training as to increase their annual crop yield and make the state as a whole more prosperous by the production of larger crops and at a less cost. That these men were in earnest is shown by the fact that they have employed an expert at a salary of \$5,000 a year and given him a corps of assistants to carry the latest methods and the newest information to the homes and farms of the rural wealth producers of that state. All the work will be carried on in co-operation with the farmers who will furnish the land, labor, seeds, etc., for the handling of demonstration plats or of the entire farm under the direction of these experts. Live stock breeding and management and the organization of test and feeding associations will receive an important share of attention, and this attention will include everything, even to farm bookkeeping.

Now, just how do these long-headed business men expect to "make anything" by the inauguration of this movement which will cost them many thousand dollars per year? The State Agricultural College and Experiment Station is doing excellent work, but its funds and equipment do not permit of the great scope needed nor the rapidity of action desired. This is a co-operative measure working with these institutions and the Department of Agriculture, and the increased prosperity which is sure to follow will bring ample profits to those who invested their money in the better farming movement.

SMOOTH VS. ROUGH STEER.

Quality counts in everything, although this seems to be one of the hardest lessons to learn. An interesting and valuable demonstration of the value of quality in steers fed for beef was given at the Farmers' Institute, Manhattan, last week. A smooth, well steer was butchered and the meat cut and used in demonstration in comparison with the meat from a rough animal, each handled and fattened in the same manner.

To show the higher value of the superior and larger amount of meat and the greater selling price of the smooth steer was the object of the demonstration, and the showing was conclusive.

The point is this: Too long have we been growing steers because they are steers, corn because it passes for corn, and wheat because it made some of some kind of flour. Superior quality in everything counts to your profit in the selling price. The cost of producing the right kind—the best—is small in proportion to the benefits received, and our farmers cannot afford to longer lose sight of the fact.

THE CORN EAR WORM.

Kansas corn growers must expect heavy damage by the corn ear worm next season unless the grub is destroyed this fall. This is the worm which has damaged so much corn this year, and which is responsible for many of the reports of loss of stock from feeding wormy corn and also the loss from pasturing stalks in which are wormy nubbins and these eaten by horses and cattle.

The grub will live through the winter in the ground, and next spring will come out a moth which will lay its eggs on the tip of the corn ear. When the eggs hatch the worm will begin its work. Early maturing corn will lessen the damage done. This year's damage is due to the late maturing of corn. So early maturing corn will help next season. The only practical way to destroy the grub is to plow the corn land late in the fall. This will throw the grubs to the surface where the frost will kill them.

WHY THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The agricultural colleges of the country are quite different institutions as compared with the colleges of 20 years ago, and the improved and valuable schools they are today results directly from the work of the experiment stations which by federal aid were established on firm footing in 1888.

Prior to the expansion and development of the experiment stations, the agricultural college could teach little agriculture, and that little not well, because not much was known of the science of agriculture. The science of farming was dug out by the experiment station, and the experiment station, having given the answer to the question, "Why," the college was then able to base its teaching on fact. The two institutions together have developed what we today know about agricultural science. The question, "Why," is still coming up—in fact, with greater frequency than ever before—and the experiment stations are busy finding an answer to the question as it applies to every phase of agricultural activity.

Kansas has a good experiment station. Each day it is gaining prestige at home and abroad, and is soon to be a leader in all things, as it now is in some among experiment stations in general. No experiment station so much as that of Kansas has taken up its field of investigation out in the orchards and fields and feed lots of the farm as has Kansas. This is a grand move. More than 300 field and feeding experiments are now being conducted by co-operation with farmers in every section of the state, and this work cannot help but have the effect of popularizing the best of farm and feeding methods adapted to the particular locality.

One thing only is needed—that of the farmers taking hold and practicing the answer given to the question, "Why?"

Roosevelt, when President, in his message to the fifty-ninth Congress, urged liberal support to those institutions and agencies designed to uplift agriculture, in these words: "The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of the cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development, can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. * * * This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as the other American citizens have. All of this is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions, even in the newest states, have not nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of the more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management."

We have been talking with a number of breeders of late and they feel optimistic regarding the outlook for good business. The demand for pure-bred stock of all kind is on the increase and prices good. The horsemen are wondering some about the effect of the gas tractor, but take it from us, that the man who will grow good horses and mules need not worry for many years about gasoline plows and trunks. These latter have their places and uses, but even the small farm—too small for the gas plow—must increase their horse power. Also, the wagons in the towns must have horse power.

If a man's knowledge is of low grade the result of his labors will be low grade. This law is as certain in its action as the law of gravitation.

A FIVE-YEAR QUAIL LAW.

If one should judge the sentiments of the people of Kansas by those expressed in letters received upon the subject, the great majority would favor either the passage of a law protecting quail absolutely for a period of five years, or would entirely abolish the open season on these valuable birds.

Of course the conditions which bring about the complaints are matters of our own making. In the earlier days we slaughtered the buffalo and elk, and when these were gone we turned attention to the lesser game with the same results. Quail were not thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the sportsman until the larger game became scarce. Then the "sports," if not the sportsmen, turned their attention and their guns towards Bob White, and even to meadow larks and other useful birds.

We have had our fun in thus destroying the wild birds of the state, and we are now paying the fiddler in watching the devastation wrought to our crops and orchards by the insect pests which were the natural food of these birds. Bob White has suffered severely because of his domestic habits and the ease with which he may be "potted." It is only his wonderful fecundity that has served to preserve the species, as our laws do not seem to be efficacious. Reports come to this office to the effect that the quails on a certain farm or in a certain neighborhood have been killed off weeks before the first day of the open season, and it is openly charged that this is not entirely due to the town sportsman.

To the thinking mind there is and can be no more valuable wild bird on Kansas farms than this same cheery Bob White. As an insect destroyer he is without a rival, as a weed killer he has few equals, as an ornament on the farm he stands alone, and as a toothsome morsel for the table he excels all others. And yet he was not created for these purposes alone. He was made for man's use, and should be made use of, and not preserved in a band box. But he should be used, and not abused. The farmer who feeds him certainly has the first right, and in this he is protected by the Kansas law which prohibits anyone from shooting on his premises without the written permission of the owner. After his own pleasure has been satisfied, or as a part of his enjoyment, the farmer has an unquestioned right to invite his friends to shoot over his own grounds and to refuse his permission to others to do so. These rights are undoubted and unquestioned, and serve to bring out the principle idea which we desire to express here, and which is that it is not more law that we need, but the enforcement of what we have.

It appears to KANSAS FARMER as if the county fair would, during the next few years, be given a tremendous impetus. Breeders' and farmers' talk would indicate this. We hope this will be the result. Kansas is behind neighboring states on the whole fair proposition.

What better investment can be made of surplus cash than in the improvement of the farm? We think none. Farm values will increase from this time on very much more in proportion to improvements and condition of cultivation and fertility than heretofore. Money expended on the farm—the home—will be wisely expended.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

We will pay 25 cents apiece for six copies of the July 8, 1911, issue of KANSAS FARMER. If you have a copy of this issue, and want to spare it, send it in, addressing it to T. A. Borman, Editor. Upon its receipt we will remit for it. All papers we may receive in excess of six copies wanted, will be returned to the senders free of charge, if name and address appear on the paper or wrapper.

CONTROLLING HOG CHOLERA

Being the Personal Views and Experiences on the Present Serum Treatment



THE HOG IS A GRAZING ANIMAL AND SHOULD HAVE PASTURE. CONFINEMENT IN DRY LOTS INDUCES WEAKNESS AND DISEASE.

*By F. C. Crocker
President of the
Nebraska Swine-
breeders Association*

It was but a very few years ago that the Bureau of Animal Industry put its stamp of approval on its newly discovered serum treatment for the prevention of hog cholera. At the same time the government recommended this discovery they, for some reason not then generally known, also recommended that the serum be prepared under state supervision through live stock sanitary boards or experiment stations of swine growing states. Representative veterinarians of such departments of different states were requested to participate in a demonstration of the workings of the newly discovered serum treatment with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Many states were thus availed of this opportunity to become acquainted with this discovery.

The plan and advice of the Bureau was that each state take up the preparation of serum for the swine growers of their respective states in order to insure the stability of the undertaking, the reliability of the product and to insure the reasonable recognition and confidence of the people in this treatment, and also that the cost of a reliable product might be minimized for the swine grower.

The far-sighted policies of the Bureau were readily acceptable to a greater number of the stations and boards of swine growing states, even though the preparation and sale of a proven product for the protection of an industry was not entirely in accord with the purpose and workings of experiment stations.

Men that have accepted the charge of these state plants have not been idling in a careless routine of filling an immune hog with virulent cholera blood, cutting off his tail and drawing serum therefrom, which is the seemingly simple formula of serum production. These men have found that the slightest deviation from accuracy in the many steps of this procedure means impotent, worthless serum, and its condemnation by the swine growers.

ESSENTIALS IN SERUM PREPARATION.

The only successful combatant known to science in diseases of the character of hog cholera is merely a transformed or modified germ of the very disease itself. How this mysterious transformation takes place no one knows. It is known that one drop of virulent blood injected will kill a susceptible hog. It is also known that very large quantities of this virulent blood used on a hog having had cholera (called hyper-immuning) will not kill him. It is proven that after a time blood (serum) may be then taken from the immune that will protect the lives of his fellow-beings from cholera. This is the only successful treatment for hog cholera.

The blood (called virus) from the sickest cholera hog to be used in hyper-immuning, produces, when transformed, the most potent or strong serum. Virus, for hyper-immuning, from a hog with cholera in a mild form, or with an inherited or acquired resisting power against the disease, would produce a serum with very little protective power.

Large quantities of virus of a high virulence, to fill the body of the immune from which serum is to be drawn, is essential. The virus must remain within

the body of the immune at least 10 days, or longer, if he does not do well, before the serum is drawn, or the results of the serum treatment may be the opposite desired.

Too frequent and too many bleedings for serum weakens at the later drawings the potency of the serum.

A reliable, tested serum may be produced by taking the two or three bleedings of serum from the hyper-immuned hog, mixing, applying to a susceptible hog or hogs and then exposing them to virulent hog cholera.

A testing of the serum is not always practiced by some plants when the demand is greatest, because of the extra time it takes to determine the results of the test.

Serum should be in a cool place at all times and if exposed to the hot sun, even while sealed, or if it be placed by a hot stove for too long a time, perhaps while in transit, the serum may become impotent.

APPLICATION.

With a potent, reliable, tested serum many mistakes are even then made in its application, making the results of its use unsatisfactory. Application is made inside the thigh of the pig with a hypodermic syringe of 20 c.c. (cubic centimeter) capacity.

There are two methods of treatment with serum—serum alone and serum simultaneous. The serum alone gives protection where cholera has broken out in a herd. The serum simultaneous gives a more permanent immunity without the necessity of the accompanying outbreak.

SERUM ALONE APPLICATION.

Clean quarters, well bedded, are necessary and the parts where injection is made must be washed with an antiseptic solution, and the needle cleansed after each injection. No sick hogs should be treated except with the maximum dose. Sick hogs should be left within the herd without treatment, to establish a greater degree of permanency to the immunity in treated hogs. Swine should never be moved about to get away from infection after serum is used. The degree of immunity is established in each animal by the amount of virulent disease the serum has the opportunity to meet and overcome within such animal. Thus it will be seen that where serum alone is used without an outbreak in the herd, the immunity may last only three to ten weeks. On the other hand, if its use is delayed and the disease gets a fatal hold on the greater part of the herd, no amount of serum can raise the dead.

The serum alone method must be applied as soon as possible after the outbreak occurs in a herd.

With serum alone treatment various degrees of immunity may be expected. Some hogs will, no doubt, contract more infection present than others, giving

them a greater immunity, yet by the use of good serum the protection is lasting enough for all practical purposes, usually, in all treated, or at least until the infection is out of the neighborhood, and oftentimes the immunity is very lasting. Good serum will never kill or injure a pig.

The serum simultaneous method eliminates the necessity of exposure to the disease by introduction of the cholera germ into the blood of the hog by artificial means to combat and be conquered by the serum. At the same time serum is injected into one thigh, virulent blood is injected into the other. Until recently this treatment was regarded as dangerous because of the use of virulent blood. Of late this treatment is regarded by many states perfectly safe by the use of highly virulent blood and a large quantity of potent serum to protect the hog against it.

The writer would here call attention to the eminent success of Dr. Paul Fisher of Ohio and his ten trained veterinarians. By this method one hundred thousand head have been treated and they have never lost a single animal from the results of this treatment. Only one of these veterinarians, however, is ever entrusted with the collection of virulent blood.

By the promotion of this means of treatment the control of cholera is made more feasible by early immunization of herds in close proximity to the outbreak and with necessary enforced sanitary and quarantine regulations at all times.

The application of this simultaneous method where virus is used, should never be entrusted to any one but a veterinarian trained in this work.

Where immunity is desired, even where there is no history of infection in the locality, some are using the simultaneous method for protection and immunity. Some states are even going one step further and using the serum alone as an advance protection and then applying the simultaneous method in about a week as a safe means of establishing a lasting immunity. This last method may be more expensive and appeal more especially to owners of pure-bred herds or valuable animals.

These men in charge of state plants have delved into mysteries of diseases of swine and come out with discoveries, proven facts undisputable that cause us to reflect and wonder why veterinary science has never heretofore given us more accuracy in its teachings on swine diseases.

Today there is no contagious disease that sweeps over a neighborhood destroying herd after herd that is not hog cholera.

Hog cholera is the only prevalent contagious disease of swine of an acute character.

There is no highly contagious disease of swine that does not respond to the serum treatment.

We must change our theory somewhat. There is no swine plague. The real hog cholera germ has never yet been discovered. The little demon of millions, so small that his presence can not be detected with the highest powered microscope, yet his habitude is known because of his ravages. He has at last yielded, through the serum treatment, to the hand of man. His various modes of attack have ever shrouded in mystery his handiwork of destruction. Ranking in the life blood of the porker, unseen in his mysterious workings, it has ever been his pleasure to attack any vital organ, or all. The duration of the porker's life, then, depended somewhat upon the location of these deadly germs. Naturally as many different symptoms and lesions presented themselves for solution as there were different modes of attack, or different organs affected. When there was no successful treatment known, many swine growers were found to be differing widely on all swine diseases and charging up appearing lesions and symptoms of hog cholera to minor disorders not highly contagious, yet perhaps readily visible and commonly present among their herds, vainly hoping to escape the malady. Veterinarians admit their theories were such a puzzle to themselves they were hardly able to refute the doctrine. Today, some private plants that may put out a batch of impotent serum may try to clear their skirts by claiming some other malady, or remedy. Swindlers try to get in their work this way. This, however, is hardly worth the space to give consideration.

CONTROL OF CHOLERA.

One can readily see with the accuracy and time required to make a good serum, no state must in any way depend upon private commercial serum plants. The history of the operation of such plants in the West has had a tendency to bring the serum treatment into unwarranted disrepute. The commercializing of serum production and the effective control of cholera would be impossible. The control of cholera would shut off the means of existence of such plants.

The practical policy of the Bureau of Animal Industry in establishing state plants is indeed a good one.

A clearer and better understanding of the value of the serum treatment by the swine growers will bring us nearer control by his assistance. The swine grower is the only loser of many millions annually by the ravages of this scourge. The idea has not come to him yet that he might help himself.

COST OF SERUM.

The cost of good serum varies and is regulated somewhat by the method of operation of the various states in which it is produced. There are none that sell above cost of production and there are some that have liberal appropriations for this work that sell below cost. One state does not usually prepare serum for swine growers of another, unless such serum is obtained through reciprocity courtesies extending among state plants. In most of the states the average cost will be approximately 50 to 75 cents per head.

"Your front and feature pages contain original and well written articles of very excellent value which rank very high. These I have found worthy to index. I wish you success in your work for better farming and more of it."—O. F. HENNING, Manila, Philippine Islands.

A KANSAN'S BIG IDEA



It is not every day that a really big idea smites a man squarely between the eyes and succeeds in getting in behind the frontal bone where it may stick and expand and operate to move the man to

tread paths untrodden by others before him.

And it is not every man so smitten who will respond to the beckonings of Fate and make himself the efficient agent of the God of Things That Ought to be Better.

Joseph Monerief, yet on the sunny side of 40, is a true Kansan, though he lives in Cowley County, where everybody calls him "Joe." He got his education in Kansas schools—out where the distance from himself toward the sky line on the horizon stretched away across plains that seem to have no ending. He even went to college some, but to date no one has been able to note that it ever did him any harm. Whether the subtlety of the atmosphere of the Arkansas Valley had anything to do with his infection of a really live idea, contemporaneous history does not say. Neither does it say why, after he left school, he went into the nursery business—that is, tree growing and such like—but there is ground for the suspicion that the real reason of his making a start there was that he had to start somewhere. Vulgarly speaking, he had to have a job—for he had no bread to eat other than that which could come by the sweat of his brow. So he was looking for a chance to sweat—and keep from starving.

It is quite a gap between parsing Latin verbs in a college class and digging in plain earth to plant tree seeds, or whittling out scions for tree grafts and buds. It was less romantic, at least for the moment, to travel in the hot sun, the rain and the mud, behind a couple of spans of plodding mules and a tree digger, than to lie in the seductive shade of a kindly tree on a college campus and dream of the applause he would win by a powerful thesis he should write, or a speech he should deliver for the delectation of those hungry for knowledge, with which the more easily to subdue the opposition of the stubborn and the simple minded who stood in the way of an immediate regeneration of the world and all that dwelt therein. It was unpoetic, unrefined, and somewhat disheartening, but Joseph was strong in the faith that was in him. He needed to eat, drink, sleep and wear clothes. Wherefore he stuck to his job manfully—and there he is yet. He has done something—and going ahead doing more, which is the why of this story.

Emerson has been credited with writing something like this: "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, tell a better story or make a better mouse trap, though he live in a wilderness, yet will the world make a beaten path to his door." While Monerief has not, literally, done any of these things, yet the world is making a beaten path to his door. And rightfully so, for he has earned that reward.

In the days of his humble employment

as a tree-digger he had his ears open, his eyes open, and his senses alert. He learned how the nursery business was run, from the cellar to the garret. He noticed one big fact, which by those who had gone before him in the way of tree propagating had evidently been sadly overlooked. The more he took note of the said fact, the more it grew in importance upon him. Presently it became an obsession and he began to investigate in real earnest. Here some of his college lore came into play—and at once he set about to capitalize it—to put it to the test—and he found it practical. He has produced real, simon-pure, pedigreed fruit trees—fruit trees of known ancestry—that is, trees that have been propagated from other trees of known producing quality. Why has he done this? Let him tell it in his own words:

"A number of years ago, in the study of botany, when I came to the statement that plants, like animals, had sex, the idea came to me of improving plants by breeding up, just as is done in animal life. In the last 15 years I have been in the nursery business and have become thoroughly dissatisfied with the old rut into which the ordinary nursery business had fallen, viz., propagating trees by the cheapest methods without knowing anything whatever of the parentage of the trees and without any regard for growing trees to bear fine fruit and large quantities of it.

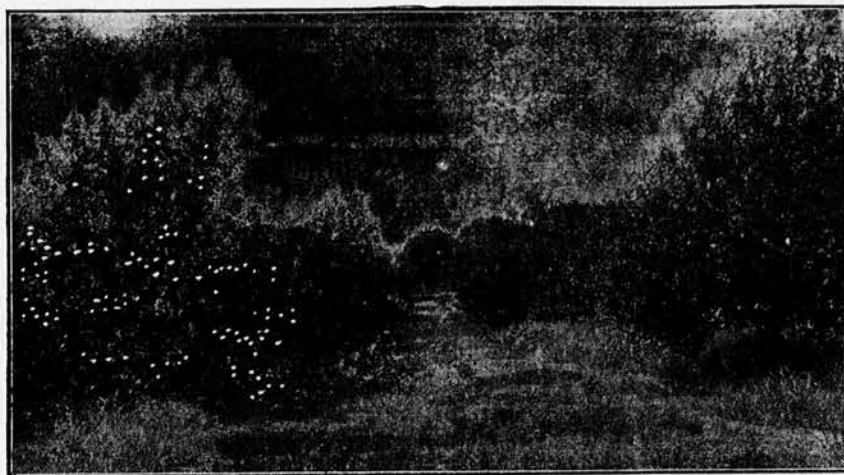
And Something Of How It Works Out

"I also became attracted to the work of Mr. Burbank in California and the wonderful things he was doing in the originating of new varieties both by selecting seedlings and scions which you might say he originated and proved able of getting desired effects and valuable new varieties by hybridizing or breeding.

"I also noted that the only tendency in the old nursery line seemed to be to take up and boom new varieties of fruits, many of which were inferior to the old varieties and unsuited entirely to the climates in which they were to be planted; and further, taking into consideration that they are just one generation from a seedling, why should they be equal in quality to taking something already grown which was good and improving the quality of that by bud selection?

"Further, in recent years, I noted a great improvement which was being made in corn by breeding, and in a number of other things, such, for example, as: The Germans had increased the sugar content of the beet about 15 per cent, and yet while these improvements were going on all around us in almost every line, in birds, animals, flowers, etc., nothing was being done to improve the fruit of the tree, or its bearing quality.

"Think of it! A tree is planted for from 20 to 50 years, while live stock, to be butchered in just a few years, was



Two Ben Davis apple trees, in orchard of Ralph Dixon, Arkansas City, Kan. Both of same age and care. One loaded with perfect fruit; the other barren.

receiving the very best of attention.

"In taking this matter up with a number of other nurserymen I became convinced that the fault did not lie with them alone. Part of it was with the planters, who almost universally asked the price of trees when making a purchase, and cared nothing for the quality. Believing that the old nursery propagating was altogether wrong and more than 100 years behind the times, I determined to make some examinations in this line or get out of the business. Up to this time I had been growing trees such as other nurserymen, aiming to grow good stock, selling wholesale the surplus and buying of other nurserymen what we were short.

"Another very bad thing, from the planter's standpoint, was the fact that in the old line nursery business, the scions—or twigs, as the grower would understand it—from which the scion trees were propagated, were almost universally cut from the nursery row, or, even worse, poor trees which were unsalable and had to be lined out in order for clearing the scion orchard. By this method you could see readily that a large per cent of grafts were made from watery sprouts, which progressive horticulturists readily understand usually take from three to four years to mature fruit buds. Thus a large per cent of the ordinary nursery stock, especially in apples, was three or four years longer coming into bearing than it should be under scientific methods.

"We then began observations in bearing orchards of all kinds of fruit, and found that in the best orchards there were a large number of barren trees, or trees which annually bore poor fruit. Most any orchardist, if you will call his attention to the subject, will tell you that he has observed a certain Ben Davis or a certain Winesap which bore much better than the others. The law of "like begets like" has been well established. Then why not propagate trees from this best Ben Davis which you know is fruitful, rather than by the old methods of propagating from the nursery row, without knowing whether you are getting fruitful trees or barren ones?

"Following out this idea we began to select scions and buds from trees of superior merit, and our results are most satisfying; our orchards came into bearing earlier than others of the same age, besides getting very satisfactory trees when it came to hardiness. We have kept improving on this system until we are now growing pedigreed trees, and this year had 225,000 two-year-old apples in our apple orchard, of which we could give you the pedigree of each individual tree, just as a live stock breeder gives you the pedigrees of his hogs and cattle. As an example, we quote you the description of two or three apples, as follows:

"Jonathan (A): Age of tree, 7 years. Height, 18 feet. Spread, 14 feet. Diameter of trunk, 8 inches. Fruit, very highly colored dark red. Produced six boxes of fancy fruit. Fruiting habits for three years regular. First prize winner in Denver National Apple Show.

"Rome Beauty: Age of tree, 9 years. Height of tree, 12 feet. Spread, 9 feet. Diameter of trunk, 8 inches. Fruit highly striped with red. Produced ten boxes choice fruit. Orchard bearing in three years.

"W. W. Pearmain: Age of tree, 10 years. Height, 20 feet. Spread, 20 feet. Diameter of trunk, 10 inches. In fruiting four years. Produced, last crop, 15 boxes fancy fruit.

"It is through this line of work that

(Continued on page nine)

PEDIGREED TREES

Live stock breeders don't think of mating up scrub stock. We, as tree breeders, don't propagate from any but pure-bred stock. But we go farther—the parent stock we use must be not only pure-bred—it must also be of known producing quality—trees bearing choicest fruit and the greatest quantity at the same time.

Buy your trees from us, and be sure that in the years after planting, when they come into bearing, you will have what you wanted—the utmost quantity per tree and per acre—and of the choicest quality.

We are the originators in America of PEDIGREED TREES. Our work has been proved through 15 years in our nurseries and in the orchards of hundreds of patrons.

from uncertainty of product, in quality and quantity.

And our patrons emphatically and enthusiastically say we have succeeded in our mission.

Send for our FREE BOOK Progressive Horticulture

This fine book tells all about our trees, how we produce them, how we write and record pedigrees, and how we get parent stock of known high producing yields of finest fruits. This book will tell you some new things, just as it has done for U. S. Government experts and college professors. These didn't know it all. A Kansas farmer has shown the world a great, new, immensely practical idea.

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We are also the largest growers in America of strictly pure Catalpa Speciosa, the coming great forest tree (not the "scrub" catalpa). A tree that makes posts in four years, poles in six years, and railroad ties in twelve years. Posts, poles and ties last thirty years in the ground, something un-

known of any other. As a hardwood, it rivals oak and mahogany for many uses. A grove of Catalpa Speciosa is a fortune in itself. Grows forever from one planting, and with little cultivation to start on any corn belt farm. Produces \$30 to \$50 per acre per year, and is a sure crop.

Write us at once about it or our pedigreed fruit trees.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Box 2, Winfield, Kan.

Hog Disease or Hog Cholera

By JOHN G. ELLENBECKER, Marysville, Kan.

The disease among hogs commonly called "hog cholera" probably is not hog cholera at all, but an inflammation of the bowels caused by a protracted state of constipation.

I may be mistaken, but I was led to this theory by many years of careful study and investigation and from the fact that the treatment of sick hogs based on this theory gave very satisfactory results.

There is such a thing as hog cholera, and I have seen hogs die of it, and they always die quickly when it comes around.

I believe in vaccinating hogs in case of hog cholera, but vaccinating will not cure constipation or inflammation of the bowels.

There are many circumstances that tend to constipate (or bind up) hogs.

(1) Mouldy or rotten corn. This is apt to escape our notice when "snapped" corn is fed.

(2) Alfalfa, either dried up or frozen dry standing (uncut) in hog pastures or meadows accessible to hogs. Calves and sheep get "hog cholera" from this as well as hogs.

(3) Too exclusive a corn ration without laxatives.

(4) Long cold and wet periods when hogs drink no water for days. Sometimes they are given none or not enough.

(5) Long wet periods during which hogs eat food and drink water contaminated with filth and mud. This deranges the digestive organs.

Every case of "hog cholera" that came to my notice in recent years could be traced to some of the above causes, and especially the first two. There are two stages to the disease, viz: (1) Constipation. (2) Inflammation of the intestines. A hog may run in a constipated condition for many days before the second stage develops, which may be known on account of a black diarrhea that accompanies it. In a herd of sick hogs a few hogs may never develop the second stage; the constipation continues until the animal dies of starvation in a blind staggers condition.

Generally, after the first stage runs on for a week or ten days the inflammation of the intestines begins, and then there is little chance for the animal to be cured, and even if it does recover it is worth but little, for how can an animal do well with half or all its intestines "burnt out," its digesting and absorbing powers destroyed?

The treatment of hogs afflicted by this disease must be similar to that given to cattle and horses afflicted by a constipated condition. It will at once be seen that it must be necessarily an individual treatment; and this is the way that I proceed when the disease got into my herd of hogs:

The hogs that still ate were given large doses of salts in milk, water or slop. Of course, all were constipated, for all had been subject to the same circumstances. All corn was taken from them as feed and they were given an oats or bran with oil meal ration.

Those that were very badly constipated and would not eat or drink, were drenched with doses of salts and water, and also given injections of plenty of lukewarm slightly salty water until bowels had moved considerably.

Those that were constipated to the blind staggers state were treated like the second lot, only more thoroughly.

As such are sightless, feelingless and senseless, they must be given water and milk in a drench or else they will starve.

Those hogs that had advanced to the diarrhea stage were removed to different pens which were disinfected and often moved to get rid of the stench. They would not eat or drink, so the raw or castor oil and other material to ease and heal the bowels had to be given with a drenching bottle. Those in this stage are very seldom cured, and I succeeded in getting through but a few. I no doubt could have saved more if I had been more particular and persistent. Those in the first stage all were cured.

Here is where the trouble comes in with this disease. When the disease once gets a good start in a large herd, it is impossible to give the individual and detailed attention to each animal that it needs in order to be cured, and hence there will be a great loss even when the disease is understood. A hog, when sick, is generally worse than any other animal, for it goes farther in deranging itself. All this should impress the hog raiser that he should not allow his herd to get into this condition. This is where an ounce of prevention is certainly worth a ton of cure.

Since this disease is so easily prevented, it is really a wonder that a man will allow such a misfortune to overtake his herd. Every time the swine raiser feeds his hogs he should notice the pen, or yard. By the excrement of the animals he can tell at a glance how far from, or how near to, a constipated condition the hogs are. Hogs should be fed clean feed on a clean floor. They should get plenty of clean water, and this should not be so cold that they would not drink enough. During wet weather hogs should be shut up in a dry, well lighted hog house, large enough to have a feeding floor and watering equipment, with a suitable dry space to exercise and to sleep in. They are injured by wallowing in the mud. When the yard or pasture has dried off, open the hog house again and let them have the usual range.

During drouths shut them off the dried up alfalfa in the hog pasture; do likewise with frozen alfalfa. Feed them good alfalfa hay or oil meal for laxatives during such times, as well as in winter. When hogs are being fattened they should be slopped four or five times a week, or put on an oats ration one day each week. Into the slop may be put the oil meal, salts, condition powders, etc. Save the fourth and fifth cuttings of alfalfa for the hogs and you will have a fine laxative for the winter months. Burn up the rotten corn. It is the hog's greatest enemy. As long as a hog is well it is a hog—no food too dirty or water too unclean for it to relish. But when it is sick it is amenable to the same strict laws that govern the diseases of even a human being.

During two sieges of hog cholera in my own herd of hogs, and in as many other among the herds of some of my neighbors, I have gathered the facts just related. The theory originated with me. I want to see it tested by others. If it is on a false basis, I want to see it fail immediately. If it has real merit, I hope it may become widely known and do the good that has been earnestly sought by many.

Seeding and Growing Sweet Clover

There is demand from our subscribers for information regarding sweet clover. Since it has for years in Kansas been regarded as a "noxious weed," we are able to obtain little information regarding its value, seeding, etc., from home folks. The plant is demanding attention of farmers in other states, as in Kansas, and we are able to obtain from other papers the experiences of our neighbors. In Iowa valuable use is being made of sweet clover. One feeder of that state markets annually two or three carloads of prime steers, reared and fattened on corn ensilage and sweet clover hay, which, however, is cut at the right time in its growth.

Be it understood that we are not urging sweet clover as a substitute for alfalfa, clover and other good plants now growing abundantly in some sections. But there are sections in which it seems

ably grown and utilized. It will be noted that the writer below speaks of sweet clover thriving on limestone land. To us that sweet clover may be profitable in Kansas it is found growing by the roadside, in cuts through clay hills, in gulleys washed out by the rains, and in other places where few of our useful plants will grow. If it must have choice land for growth, we think Kansas has better crops. This sweet clover cultivation is still experimental. Some useful hint may be had from the correspondent's instruction regarding seeding, which is below reprinted from Wallace's Farmer:

"Plow a field of sod this fall, disk the sod as for a corn crop, and the first week in May sow 20 pounds of hulled sweet clover per acre, harrowing the seed well in. This seeding might be done as soon

(Continued on page thirteen)

Profit by Competition

When several fertilizer companies decide to extend their business into new sections, price cutting is apt to occur. Farmers are tempted by these reductions to buy even lower grade goods than the average. But the lower the grade, the less plant food one gets for a dollar.

Ask for one per cent. increase of Potash in place of each dollar per ton reduction. Instead of a price cut of three or four dollars you will get 25 or 33 per cent. more plant food for the same money.

Tell your dealer about this right away—the price cutting may come at any time.

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THE FARMER'S BIG SCHOOL

Annual Farmer's Round-up at Manhattan a Great Success in Spite of Bad Weather

By T. A. BORMAN

The State Farmers' Institute, held at the Kansas Agricultural College last week, was sure enough the rallying center of the "progressives" in Kansas agriculture. More than 500 men and women, boys and girls, the latter above 15 years of age, registered at the office of J. H. Miller, director of college extension work, and these reported each morning and afternoon, beginning with Tuesday and closing with Friday, at the appointed places for instruction in stock judging, corn judging, cooking and lectures on every phase of agricultural activity.

The evening sessions were devoted to topics of general interest and these were attended by all. In addition to the 500 persons registered there were at least 300 others who had failed to register and who were regular attendants at the meetings. I take this opportunity to state that institute attendants should register. So to do, costs nothing and your name looks good on the books. You are not square with the Agricultural College or with your state unless your name does appear on the records. Those in attendance are from all parts of the state. By a hurried look over the registration books I conclude that at least 60 per cent are from the middle third of the state—dividing the state crosswise into three equal parts. The most western attendants are from Minneola, Ogallah, Spearville, Quinter, Lebanon and Stockton. A line drawn north and south through these towns comes not far from being the eastern line of the west third of Kansas.

I have been attending these state institutes ever since they have been held. Under more favorable weather conditions I believe I have seen a larger attendance, but the bunch last week showed greater interest and settled down to business with greater apparent determination than on previous occasions. The large number of farmers attending ranged in age from 35 to 45 years, I should guess, and by their attention and the questions asked their interest could not be doubted. And their queries were to the point and indicated a well informed mind on the subject discussed. It was not difficult to see that our farmers have posted themselves on agricultural subjects and are able to discuss the same with understanding. This condition is encouraging and should put to rout the old foggy who says the appropriations for agricultural education should be skimped. I know that the information possessed by our farmers, as indicated by this sample, is very largely obtained through the school house and village farmers' institutes—a most excellent system of which we have in this state and which culminates in this annual round up.

The young men attending—those between the ages of 15 and 20—are up on these farm subjects, too. They are carrying away an intelligent understanding of every discussion. Busy with notebooks and pencil, they take home the data to digest and execute in their work and possibly to present to "dad" with the hope of getting him to take a new hold and pull with them. These young fellows are chock full of energy and enthusiasm and every one will carry away a lasting impression which will have its effect on future work. These youngsters hung around the barns and lots and feeding experiment pens until dark, getting everything to be learned, and the sharp weather of last week made hanging around none too comfortable. It only shows that they were out for business. We older fellows need not worry about the agricultural future of Kansas. These lads will take care of it. We should hump ourselves, though, to give the boys the best start we can.

While the boys and men were doing all this, and much more, the women and girls—just as intelligent and as enthusiastic—were attending meetings of their own over in Domestic Science hall, and "home economics" was the general subject for their study. Ten years ago I was on a farmer's institute campaign with Miss Frances L. Brown, and I well recall how she made staid old men and women take notice by her talks on better feeding the human body. The women and girls fairly drank in all she had to say on the science of baking and cooking, in general. It was about that time that this matter of domestic science became firmly planted in this coun-

try and the subject has been getting broader and deeper and closer to our lives every day since. It's our business—the business of the state, too,—to grow healthy boys and girls. To do that we must feed 'em right, clothe and house them properly. This is as necessary, more so, in fact, than to properly take care of our hogs and cattle. So this institute is a big thing for everybody.

In her address on Thursday evening, Miss Brown gave astounding figures regarding the organization of domestic science clubs, women's auxiliaries to farmers' institutes, and other organizations, the object of which is to give women and girls a better understanding of their daily duties. With only four persons engaged in this work, 134 clubs

oats, barley, Kafir, alfalfa and cowpeas. The awards were:

Yellow Dent Corn—First, S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; second, F. C. Warner, Troy; third, E. C. Lembach, Erie.

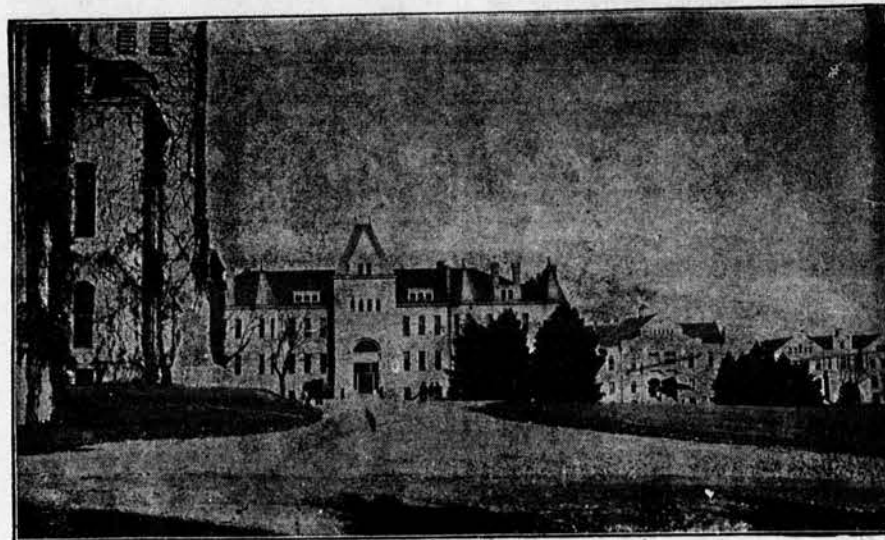
White Dent Corn—First, H. W. Cochran, Topeka; second, Henry Newman, Hanover; third, Herman Groniger, Bendena.

Corn other than Yellow or White Dent—First, E. Wilson, Lawrence; second, M. G. Ham, Holton.

Western Kansas Corn—First, R. Kinghan, Smith Center; second, O. E. Brown, Lebanon; third, F. A. Schroder, Lebanon.

Sweepstakes in Corn—S. G. Trent, Hiawatha.

Hard Winter Wheat—First, A. J. Mahon, Clyde; second, John Morgan,



A BEAUTY SPOT ON K. S. A. C. GROUNDS, SHOWING ANDERSON HALL AT THE LEFT, THEN CHEMISTRY, AGRONOMY AND HORTICULTURE HALLS, IN ORDER.

have been organized, with a membership of 2,600 women and girls. Sewing and cooking is taught in 550 public schools of Kansas, and of these 413 are rural schools. The eagerness with which the women seek these organizations and the small facilities the state has for meeting their requirements makes me feel like advocating through KANSAS FARMER a good appropriation for the promotion of this work for women. Miss Dow told how necessary was a little experimental plant for working out those problems which daily confront the housewife, and every farmer who heard her talk is for the plant. It would cost probably not more than \$5,000 to install an experiment station for women. I am for the women. We need the girls on the farm fully as much as the boys. We must brace up a bit if we keep them there.

The one exhibit which everyone wanted to see was the corn exhibit. This was the sixth annual corn show under the auspices of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, jointly with the boys' contest department of the college extension work, which organizations have for their purpose the development of better methods of corn culture and increasing the yield and improving the quality of Kansas corn. The exhibit was not large, this year having not been a good year for the production of corn from which to select exhibit ears. Under the circumstances, though, I think the showing quite favorable. The idea of improved corn certainly has a hold on our farmers and their boys. On corn they are well posted and many are competent judges.

For the purposes of this exhibit and contest the state is divided by a line drawn north and south across the state and which is the west line of Jewell, Ellsworth and Kingman counties, into the eastern and western divisions. Under this plan the eastern counties compete with themselves and not with the western counties, except, of course, for the sweepstakes prize. The Corn Breeders' Association exhibit is not limited to corn, but includes also wheat,

Lawrence; third, Lee McKissick, Minneola.

Red Oats—First, E. C. Lombach, Erie; second, E. E. Bowersock, Belleville.

Kafir—First, F. A. Schroder, Lebanon; second, O. A. White, Manhattan.

In the boys' exhibit the winners were: Eastern Division—First, Charles H. Verner, Troy; second, Lewis Estman, Lawrence; third, Claude Henery, Nortonville; fourth, Perry Frieland, Horton.

Western Division—First, Albert Tucker, Great Bend; second, Edwin Polka, Smith Center; third, William Adams, Great Bend; fourth, John Mackey, Hill City.

With this winning Mr. Trent has won "first" seven successive times at the Kansas Corn Show, and during this time has won "four" sweepstakes prizes. Seven years ago Mr. Trent imported a bushel of good seed corn from Illinois and from this beginning has worked into a large seed corn business, having this year grown 560 acres of corn, from which he has selected not more than 2,000 bushels of seed. Mr. Trent told me that he selects his seed at husking time, placing the ears which run true to type and of good quality in a wagon separate from other corn. From this wagon to the seed house he handled every ear of the seed corn by hand. This is an example of what a young man with energy and the know how can do, and points to the advantage of the farmer taking up some specialty—a thing of which I have several times written in these columns.

One of the most important meetings of the week was that of institute officers' conference, in which meeting at each session were assembled no less than 100 presidents and secretaries of farmers' institutes. These men discuss ways and means of making the institute more interesting and instructive and in methods of increasing the attendance. These workers are a live bunch and under the guidance of such men the institute must become a tremendous power for bettering agricultural conditions.

Only one thing occurred, so far as I am able to see, which marred the pleasure of those in attendance at this institute. That was the salesman of one kind or other who pesters the life out of people trying to sell something, and the most pestiferous of these were the men who have a set of silver teaspoons or a fountain pen to give away with a year's subscription to some paper. I do not think any of these men did enough business to warrant their efforts. I think the time and place poor for business. But, looking at this from the broad viewpoint, these farmers and their wives really make a sacrifice to attend this institute and those out for business are conferring a favor on Kansas agriculture to allow institute attendants to give their whole time and energy to the absorption of information.

It is impossible for me in this issue—or in any one issue of the paper—to give KANSAS FARMER readers a report of the addresses and speeches in such a meeting as this, even to the extent of naming the main points of each address. I will later publish the essentials of the most important addresses. I have data sufficient to write a volume, and that data will be drawn on from time to time for material to make these columns interesting and valuable. It is my contention that a complete stenographic report of this annual institute should be published in book form. The book should then be sold for a small nominal sum to farmers through the country institute organizations. I believe the book could almost be made to pay for itself through these sales. The book ought to be distributed free except for one thing, viz., that a free book, or free anything else, is not valued and treasured as is a book costing real money. Such a book should be in the hands of every public school teacher and enough of them in the hands of the country school pupils to permit their use as supplementary reading, etc. Kansas is an agricultural state and can never be anything else. Then why not go after agricultural information like we meant business?

This big institute program was furnished almost entirely by Agricultural College people. This marks a new policy, and it is a good policy. We have in Kansas capable men in every way. This gives Kansas people an opportunity to know and hear these men. This policy brings the men of our college and our people together, and decided advantages result therefrom.

That Kansas corn will this year be very inferior for next year's planting is a general feeling, and farmers will this year buy and plant a larger quantity of good seed than ever before in the history of Kansas. This is a good year to make a decided beginning for improving the quality and increasing the acre-yield of our corn.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture introduces his fifteenth annual report with short paragraphs, among which is this: "Educate the farmer's boy toward a more valuable life on the farm. Uplift the farm home through the education of the farmer's daughter toward greater usefulness and attractiveness in the farm home."

The National Dairy Union has a new secretary, E. K. Slater having resigned. The new man is George M. Whitaker, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture. On Whitaker will fall the brunt of battle between dairy man and packers in Congress in settlement of the position oleomargarine is to occupy in the future—whether sold on its own merits or on the merits and reputation of butter.

We think many boys are driven from the farm because of the slovenly and unintelligent farm methods very often practiced. The boy sees that muscle and brawn are the main factors in too many instances and he yearns for the work which employs the brain. If he were given an opportunity to use his intelligence and thought in the breeding and improving of a good dairy herd, the building up of a beef herd, or the development of farm crops to a high standard the results would be such as to attract him to the work and keep him in it.



Let Me Show You How Merry War Powdered Lye Cures Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known. This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

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The following letter is but a sample of hundreds that come every week, telling how happy hog raisers are with Merry War Powdered Lye.

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like this as desired.

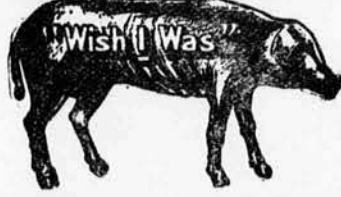
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—and begin today—the sooner you begin, the sooner I will prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good every claim—and 10¢ will make the test.

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Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet, on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12, ST. LOUIS, MO.



This Spreader Costs Less Per Year Than Any Other

YOU must figure the cost of a manure spreader by the years of service and the kind of service you get out of it—adding the cost of repairs. It's the cost per year that counts. That is the basis on which we build the Great Western. It costs more to make a Great Western than any other spreader, therefore it may cost you a little more at the start than one of the "temporary," troublesome, light weight, heavy draft spreaders. It is the few extra dollars in quality that has made the Great Western known everywhere as the spreader that stands the strain.

The Great Western is used and endorsed by 100,000 practical farmers—also by the U.S. Government and State Experiment Stations. We guarantee every Great Western Spreader to stand 50 per cent more strain and require 50 per cent less repairs than any other spreader. Write it in the order if you want to. We know that there is more oak—hickory—malleable wrought iron and steel in a Great Western than in any other spreader.

The massive construction of the Great Western makes it the lightest draft spreader. You can't put on a load heavy enough to make any part "give" or "bind." And it is not the weight as much as the "binding" that causes draft. Figure it out along this line and you'll soon see why the ordinary spreader uses up horses, causes more trouble and soon costs more for repairs than it is worth. The Great Western has fewer parts, too, less draft—less wear. It is the original Endless Apron Spreader, easy rolling because it has three sets of extra large rollers, positive feed constantly; absolutely automatic, simple, mistake-proof.

Write For The Proof Don't let anyone persuade you to buy a spreader on snap judgment. Read our big spreader book first and learn how to really spreader. See the letters from those who know. You want this book whether you buy a Great Western or not and we want you to have it. Send name today. Address

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Fertilizers for Neosho Bottom

By J. G. HANEY

This article, written expressly for Kansas Farmer, will be of much interest to farmers located in the Neosho river bottom. For six years Mr. Haney was superintendent of the Deming Ranch, near Oswego, Kan., during which time he transformed a large acreage of that ranch from waste land to a high state of productiveness by tiling and cultivation, while most farmers in the locality believed the land would grow crops only by the use of commercial fertilizers.—Editor.

"The bottom lands along the Neosho river, similar to all river bottom land, is made soil; that is, it is the result of erosion higher up and the depositing of the material eroded, by water, at lower levels. Such soils are similar to the soils from which they come, and are universally rich in the essential element of plant food.

"Owing to the character of the soil along the Neosho and its location with regard to rainfall, erosion and changing of its course has not been so rapid as along streams running through sandy regions. The river channel is well defined, and remains somewhat permanently located. The result of this is that the overflows from year to year have caused the banks to be built up by the sediments until they are higher than the land away from the bank some distance. This caused areas to become almost lakes, marshes or wet areas. These low areas were filled with water at every overflow, and also by the heavy rains, so that the surface was kept almost continuously covered with water. They may have dried up at certain periods for a short time, but still not long enough to grow any but plants or trees accustomed to wet soils.

"The excess of water on these areas excluded the air, and the rank growth always excluded the sunlight. Also, the winters being usually mild, there was practically no freezing of the soil in these areas.

"Mineral elements to be made available for plant food-crops is generally conceded to require the action of bacteria. The bacteria which has the ability to elaborate plant food require definite conditions,—a combination of moisture, air and heat. Bacterial action which would render plant food available to ordinary farm crops does not take place in a water-soaked soil.

"In water-soaked, cold soils there is a class of bacteria which undo or destroy what has been done by the nitrifying bacteria. The former are known as de-nitrifying; they destroy the nitrates, which are the essential elements of plant food.

"The long, warm season in Labette county, Kan., together with an abundance of moisture at certain seasons, and perhaps the dry periods about once each year, also, result in a very rapid and markedly complete decomposition of all vegetable matter. There is absolutely no accumulation of vegetable matter in such wet areas as Paddy's Meadow, the Reed Lake, etc. When Paddy's Meadow was burned off to be plowed in 1906-7, there was no accumulation of any kind. The plows would not shed the sticky clay—so-called gumbo. On the field north of the cut-off the same condition was noticed. There was no vegetable matter in the soil.

"Such areas away from the banks of streams have received from overflows

only the lighter particles of sediment, clay being the finest of particles of soil, hence these areas are clay, or gumbo.

"The fact that North Cutoff in five years has been brought from a swamp to a highly producing field without the addition of any fertilizer is proof that such soils are high in plant food. The central portion of North Cutoff, where water stood continually before it was tiled drained,—the open ditches never completely drained the surface—was given a heavy coating of coarse manure from the feed lots—in 1906 I believe. The object of this manure was more to get some vegetable matter—humus—into the soil. The manure, mostly of shredded fodder, was plowed under after the tile was put in, and as has been noticed on all fields tiled, the manure and other vegetable matter remains in the soil—does not completely disappear. The field above mentioned, North Cutoff, yielded 30 bushels per acre of 60-pound wheat in 1910, and equally well in 1911. As before stated, this field did not produce anything in 1905. The field is not yet up to its maximum yield, as the lowest portions, where water stood all the time, are not yet wholly reclaimed. The crops showed that from year to year the land is getting better in these low places, indicating that the effect of tile drainage was to allow the proper physical condition of the soil to be secured. The stubble and roots of previous crops remain in the soil, allowing them to retain more moisture for succeeding crops. There is also a very marked improvement in the handling of the soil. It plows much more easily, never gets so hard, and does not stick to the plow.

"From my observation, I am confident that the immediate fertility question is that of securing proper physical condition of the soil. Commercial fertilizers cannot improve the physical condition permanently. The plowing under of heavy crops of coarse plants, like corn, and the liberal application of coarse manure, together with careful tillage, will secure the desired results.

"Humus is what is needed, and humus cannot be secured in a wet, soggy soil.

"I do not believe that clover and alfalfa will leave enough vegetable matter to justify growing them for plowing under. Corn and small grains seem to furnish what is needed, and at the same time admit of cultivating the soil more often than clover and grains. Cultivation is very essential—keeping such soils stirred so that air can enter them.

"I do not see that there is any means of hurrying the reclaiming of such areas. Nature must be assisted, first, by removing the surplus water; second, by plowing and cultivating the soil, and incorporating as much vegetable matter as possible. It is probable that deep tillage, using the 'Spaulding deep tillage plow,' would prove a great benefit."

Bookkeeping For The Farm

If there is any business in the world needing a set of books it is the farm. A fairly accurate bookkeeping plan will cause the farm to make more money, because it will show up the unprofitable undertakings, and this showing will naturally cause the farmer to give his attention to those things which are revealed as profitable. On this matter of bookkeeping Andrew Boss, of Minnesota, says:

"Farming is now considered as a business. To be successful as a business man the farmer must adopt business principles. He should know the cost of production of the various farm products, and which products can be grown and sold at the greatest net profit and with the least draft on the resources of his farm. He should know what he has invested in his business, and the rate of interest his investment is paying; also whether he himself is earning anything, or whether his income is earned altogether by his money. If the latter, he may as well invest his money in 6 per cent mortgages and take it easy himself.

"The only way to learn these facts is to take an inventory of the farm and equipment; start a simple accounting system, carrying it through the year, and taking a balance at the close of the year. The accounting system need not be complex, nor the labor exacting. January 1 to April 1 is a good time to take an inventory, as the stock is at its lowest usually during that season. There are many simple forms of accounting suitable to the farmer's needs, any one of which forms may be used.

"The winter season offers many spare moments for studying these systems and putting one of them into use. Why not utilize the moments and do something that will be useful and at the same time add to the knowledge of the farm business? Often a grown son or daughter may be induced to become the accountant, thus getting a good business training and improving the mind at the same time. And it is surprising how much use will be made of the facts recorded, when once available."

A KANSAN'S BIG IDEA

Continued From Page Five

we hope to succeed, and though it costs more money, we shall go ahead, as we find the progressive planter quite willing to pay for this class of stock, and we believe that it will in time revolutionize nursery work or growing of pure trees, and the people will learn that trees are not like cordwood, and that price should not be governed alone by the size of the tree they buy or the amount of wood they get.

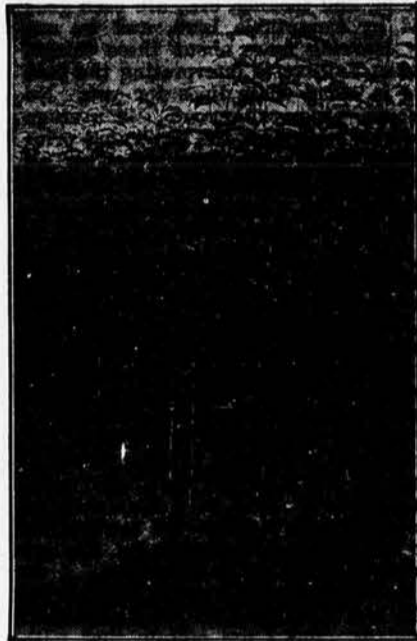
"Our work has perhaps been best demonstrated by the following example: In Elberta peaches we classified some 13 strains. We are now growing a peach we call the Hottes Elberta, which is simply an individual Elberta peach that matured a full crop of remarkable fruit at three years of age, and as an illustration of what the second generation of this peach is doing, I quote from Prof. Favor: 'This is the first Hottes Elberta I have seen or tasted. In appearance it is mighty fine, but on the inside it has all the various strains of the Elberta beaten. It is more distinctly a freestone than any other variety, and to my notion is decidedly sweeter.'

"We are now following a system of having men study orchards all over the country and mark trees showing individual merit, and are watching these trees for two or three years to see whether the quality and quantity of fruit is what we desire and is more than the ordinary. If it meets our requirements, we propagate from it."

While Moncrief was working out his big idea in fruit tree breeding, his mind was also on the fact that a timber famine is threatening the country. His studies showed him that forest tree planting should become a duty with every land owner. But what in this line to plant? Most lumber producing trees are of slow growth, and it is a hard job to persuade the average land owner that he should take of his substance and invest it as a provision for the future for his children. If a tree could be found that would produce an income from timber in a few years, the selfishness of men would induce them to plant it, from the sheer business argument that it would make money for themselves. In casting about for such a tree, his attention was drawn to Catalpa Speciosa. He studied it in its

any. In a building it lasts longer than pine and takes a finer finish. It has proved satisfactory for furniture making—for coach building—in fact, it is the nearest all-sufficient one wood of which the world's arboriculture knows.

All this Moncrief discovered, and having proven it all beyond question, he started to grow it for market purposes. He also found there is only one way to grow the genuine Catalpa successfully—to gather the seed from native trees, in their native soil, in the Wabash Valley, in Indiana. The seed supply is limited each year, and this fact discovered to



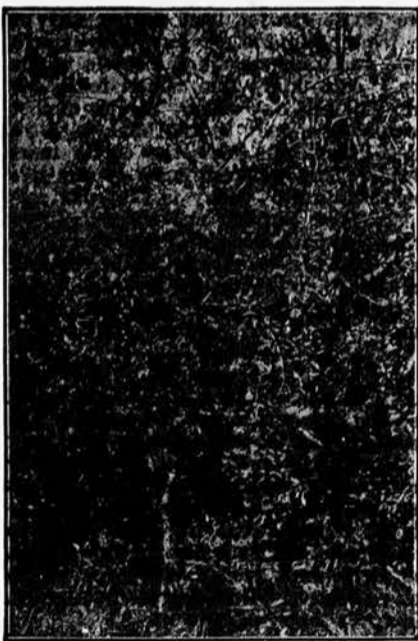
Close view of two-year-old apple trees in nursery row. All pedigreed stock, showing superior individuality of trees.

him another fact—that some persons were selling an inferior catalpa tree—of the species known botanically as the Bignonioidies—popularly called "scrub" catalpa. The difference between the two trees is readily known by their appearance. The genuine Catalpa Speciosa grows straight up, as shown in the picture on page 5, while the scrub kind grows low down in a scraggy form—good for shade, but worthless for timber purposes.

So it has been found that in order to teach tree planters the value of Catalpa Speciosa, it has been necessary to disassociate it from the common variety, of which many thousands have been sold and planted for the genuine, later only to be condemned as being a tree of little practical use beyond shade and fuel purposes.

Horticulturists and scientists from various sections of the country have gone to visit Joe Moncrief down at his Winfield, Kansas, nursery, because, as far as known, it is the only place on the American continent where pedigreed tree growing has been brought to a success on a scale large enough for practical commercial purposes. All of them have expressed amazement at his accomplishments and have come away only to send others to see the same thing and to spread the gospel of better trees, and how Joseph Moncrief has demonstrated that they can and should be grown.

Look up the "Farmers, Attention!" article elsewhere.



Individual tree producing full crop fine quality fruit on interior and exterior. Perfect type from which to propagate.

native habitat. He looked up records for its usefulness and found some amazing facts. Here was a tree that would grow anywhere in the corn belt. In four years from its planting it is big enough for first-class fence posts. In six years it grows into a telephone pole. In sixteen years into a railroad tie. Set in the ground as a post or pole, it is known to have lasted over 25 years. Laid in a railroad bed, as cross-ties, it has lasted 30 years. In other words, it is the only known wood which lasts as a cross-tie twice as long as it takes to grow the wood.

A grove of Catalpa Speciosa, then, would grow posts, poles, and ties faster than they would decay in use. Further, it has been found to make lumber for many uses, the equal of oak and mahog-




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WRITE FOR IT TODAY

SUMERS SADDLERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN THE WORLD

WE have been selling goods direct to the consumer for 30 years. Our factory contains 20,000 square feet of floor space. We offer you single harness at from \$6.15 and upwards, double farm harness \$21.50 and up, leather quarter top buggies at \$41.75 and upwards, riding saddles from \$7.50 up, complete farm wagons from \$64.25 and upwards. We give our business our entire attention and produce a line of goods that is not equalled by any other concern. Every article we sell is positively guaranteed to be as represented. Our Free 152 page illustrated catalogue will be mailed upon receipt of your inquiry. Let us mail you this great complete bargain book by return mail. We will be pleased to send it to you, to say nothing of what we can save you on your harness, saddle and vehicle bills.

ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO., Dept. 32 St. Joseph, Mo.

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:
 To Whom It May Concern:—
 Dover, Minn., September 14, 1911
 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

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) **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

THE FARM



The farm paper can help you only as the doctor can help—if you do not take the doctor's medicine, he cannot do much for you. If you do not faithfully try things recommended by your paper and your experiment station, they can be of no assistance or value. The cultivation of the soil, the conservation of its fertility, the improving of farm animals by breeding and feeding, etc., are each governed by immutable laws, and we are daily learning more about these things. KANSAS FARMER is interpreting the best there is along these lines for you. No man can progress beyond the average unless he recognizes the governing principles of good agriculture. Let us all pull together this new year for greater prosperity and a greater commonwealth.

should be done as far as possible from the shocked sorghum, Kafir and corn fodder and the well stacked roughage feed later in the season. One reason for this suggestion is that the feeds in this shape are in the poorest condition to withstand deterioration from rains and snows. Another reason is that sorghum generally is not a good spring feed on account of souring by freezing, and sorghum should be fed first. Kafir is a good keeper and a good spring feed if shocked so well that the rains and snow do not go to the center of the shock, and if the Kafir is well taken care of I would feed it last. Corn is usually shocked—the same year after year—and while ordinarily it keeps well, it will not so do this year on account of it being immature. There is more mouldy and all around poor corn fodder this season than I have seen for many a year. It has its greatest feeding value now—do not let it rot if you have other feed that will keep better. We should improve in one thing, and that is in the manner of saving our roughage. The loss in volume and feeding quality is tremendous under the present system.

A Conway Springs, Kan., subscriber asks what the experience of silo users is in the matter of expense of filling the silo. As stated elsewhere in this paper, I am receiving reports from a number of silo users. These letters name this expense as low as 50 cents per ton and as high as 90 cents, almost every man saying that his corn was thin and light, and on account of a large number of acres being cut the expense was higher than it would have been in a normal year. This, of course, is true—the heavier the corn and the fewer acres needed, the less expense in cutting, hauling, etc. I do not believe that the above figures include any interest cost or depreciation on cutter. But I am certain that with a normal corn crop and all items of legitimate charge made the cost need not be in excess of \$1 per ton. But no farmer can afford to let the expense of filling the silo stand in his way of erecting a silo and feeding well his live stock.

The necessity of a steady cash income for successful farming is imperative. One of the greatest drawbacks of our farmers today is the lack of working capital. Without ample capital an income—or a way to get money when it is needed—is a highly necessary thing. Many a farmer misses a good trade or a good buy because he has not the money at just the time the opportunity is open. The man who is engaged in good live stock farming is the man who most has ready cash at his command—particularly if at all times he has animals in marketable condition. During the grass season he has cattle fat enough to sell—likewise horses and mules in good condition and marketable. But in the fall and winter are when best opportunities for speculation are obtainable. On the average farm, stock fat or in good flesh is the exception and not the rule. This brings up the silo again. With it the farmer can have cattle fit for beef during any of the winter months. I have fed enough silage and seen enough fat cattle in the barn yard to know that winter-fed silage stuff will sell any time. So it's almost like having money in the bank to have a feed that will keep the cattle marketable. The weakest point in our live stock farming of today is that our cattle are poor through the winter. They rarely go onto grass in the spring as heavy as when they came off in the fall. We cause our cattle to lose too much of their growing and value-increasing time.

One of the questions much interesting farmers who are considering breaking up hardpan soil with dynamite is how long will the dynamiting be effective, or how long will it last? Considerable dynamiting has been done in Kansas the past few years, and almost weekly more is being done, so it would seem that some data on its "durability" will soon be obtainable. Be it understood that dynamiting is not a craze in Kansas or the west. It has been done to a greater extent east than west. I am inclined to the belief that the benefits of dynamiting will be reasonably permanent. The roots of trees will penetrate the broken up soil; the water will sink into the soil, and the freezing and thawing will have a decided tendency toward keeping the soil disintegrated. Much, too, will depend on the character of the soil. If deep plowing follows the dynamiting, and by dynamiting it is not intended to break apart the very bowels of the earth, I am inclined to the belief that dynamiting is worth watching. Let us have the experience of those who have some knowledge on the subject.

This is one of those years when it is necessary to make all kinds of feed go as far as it will with all kinds of live stock, and I have an inquiry from a subscriber asking if it will pay to cook feed for hogs. Years ago a great deal of corn, wheat and rye was cooked for swine. It is my judgment that cooking will make the feed go farther. The cooking probably has the effect of making the grain more digestible. At any rate farmers claim that the loss from undigested grain was less. I notice, however, that the past ten years little cooking has been done, and so conclude that it was not altogether a profitable operation—believing that the labor and trouble involved more than offset the increased value of the feed. But, in a year like this when feed in many localities is scarce and time and labor is the most plentiful thing on the farm, I am inclined to the belief that it will pay to cook. If it does not involve too much expense on the part of our subscriber to arrange to cook feed, I believe it well for him to try the experiment. Let KANSAS FARMER have your experience on cooked feed.

Co-operation.
 A sarcastic old farmer once remarked that the reason farmers did not co-operate more was that there were too many of them who would rather lose a dollar than to see another make two. That may be true of some jealous, narrow-minded farmers, but we do not believe it is true of the majority by any means. But it is well worth while for us to look and see if we belong to that crowd.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Telephone Ruling.
 The farmers' toll lines of Kansas are getting their share of the regulations promulgated by the state public utilities commission, and this will answer the inquiry of a number of KANSAS FARMER subscribers who, having heard of the regulation but not knowing just what the regulation is, have written us. It has been customary to allow subscribers on farmers' lines to talk to the town central at a reduced rate, sometimes free. For instance, the subscriber to the country exchange may talk to the city for 5 or 10 cents, while a non-subscriber must pay 15 cents. Under the ruling of the commission this is prohibited. The ruling reads as follows: "It is held by the commission to be unjust discrimination under the provisions of Chapter 238 of the Session Laws of 1911 for a telephone company to charge non-subscribers a greater rate for toll service than the company's own subscribers pay for the same service."

42.50 and up
for Handy Box Spreader

FREIGHT Prepaid
30 Days' Free Trial
No Deposit Cash or Credit



Write now for big free book and factory prices, direct to you on all spreader styles and sizes—endless or return apron—50 to 100 bu. capacity, wood or steel wheels or handy box spreader—all sold on most liberal terms ever made! Take your choice. Detroit-American quality sells these spreaders quick! Detroit-American prices will save thousands and thousands of dollars for farmers this year. Write for book and prices and note your saving. Then hold your money in your pocket while you try your

Detroit-American Spreader

No risk on your part! Send name now. Book tells about practically all-steel strongest construction—lightest draft. Direct power—no lost motion. Box wider at rear than at front—no binding. Box at least 2 inches deeper than others. Simple for boy to run right! 6 changes of feed, from seat, without stopping team. Cylinder and rake all-steel—no wood bars. Front trucks help carry load, 5th wheel 15 inches—unbreakable steel. Rear axle, 2-inch cold rolled steel, strongly braced.

Write! Let us send you our big book at once. Get name on postal. Detroit-American quality cannot be questioned. Detroit-American Spreaders are guaranteed forever. Our big book is the best ever written about spreaders. Also shows biggest values in famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrows, Cultivators and Gasoline Engines. Write now. Address

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY, 8333 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

A Postal Brings Our FREE BOOK

Watt's CORN SHELLER



\$30.00 buys this
WATTS POWER CORN SHELLER, freight prepaid to your station, which will shell 120 bushels of corn an hour. Less than half the cost of its nearest competitor. Has a feed-grinding attachment for only \$12 more that equals the work of any \$25 to \$35 grinder. Three H. P. operates the Sheller to full capacity.

Pays for itself in a good three days' run. Any farmer can shell when he wants to and sell at the right price. Guaranteed satisfactory; 5 days free trial. Dealers everywhere. Write for booklet to home office. All goods shipped from our branch at Omaha, Neb.

Watts Mfg. Co.
 Box 146 Jackson, Mich.

WEATHER INSURANCE. Are your buildings, silos, roofs, fences and machines insured against destructive action of rain, snow and frost? is the best insurance you can have. It preserves wood against decay. It is also sure death to chicken lice, mites, and all other insects. Spray poultry houses, hog pens and stables. Cheapest and best guaranteed paint on market. 50 gallon barrel \$5.00 Write for booklet.

Petrosote
 PETROSOTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. C, Lincoln, Neb.

A New Kind of Concrete. Successful experiments have been made by mixing sawdust or wood pulp with concrete for indoor purposes. The proportions for mixing are one part Portland cement, two of sand, and 2 1/2 of sawdust. Concrete made this way is elastic; for floors it is almost noiseless. Nails can be driven into it and will hold as well as in wood.

The fall and early winter feeding

Planning to Save Time in Travel.
The following shows wherein it is profitable to plan the farm in such way as to involve a tremendous saving in time and energy in traveling to and from the fields: "We know of two farms of equal size and character; one of which is so planned that men and teams travel an average distance of but 28 rods from the farm buildings to the fields. The other is so planned that an average distance of 69 rods must be traveled from the farm buildings to the fields. The second farmer is handicapped by a good many miles of unnecessary travel for himself, his teams and his machines. Planning ahead will often avoid this handicap."

Destroying Johnson Grass.
For the benefit of our Franklin County subscriber who desired means by which Johnson grass could be destroyed, the following letter from T. H. Smallwood, Fort Scott, Kan., will be of value:
"We plow it up in the winter or very late fall. The roots can not stand freezing. If we have bunches of it growing where we can't get at it with the plow, then we dig the ground with a spade and it does the work. Now is a good time to do the work—any time when the ground is not frozen too hard.
"Johnson grass is often spread by pieces of the roots dragging along on the plow or harrow in the spring work and dropping off somewhere in the field, making a new patch to still further spread it the next plowing. Beware of spreading it."

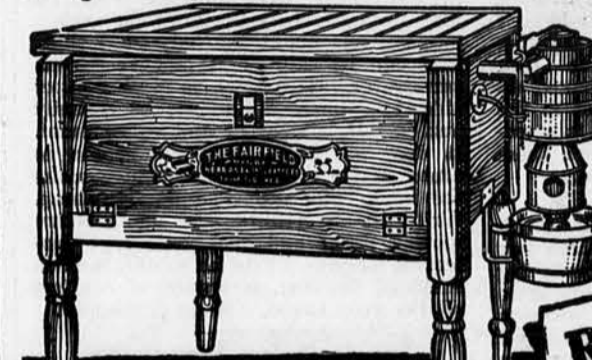
Railroads and Farming.
A subscriber asks why the railroads are interested in farming to the extent of sending out lecture trains, conducting better seed campaigns, etc. This answer is well given by W. C. Palmer, of South Dakota:
"The products of the farm are the measure of their business. There are now two families in town to each one on the farm. The process has been thus: The hired men who ran the cradle are now in town making binders. Those who helped in the different operations of the farm are now in town making implements to do their work, or making such things as shoes, clothing, furniture, or selling groceries—leaving them yet virtually the farmers' hired hands, though often thousands of miles away. The railroad is the go-between of the farmer and these hired hands. They take the produce of the farm to the towns where these workers have congregated and bring the products of their toil to the farmers. This makes it plain that the more the farmers produce the more the railroads will have to haul, both from the farm to the city and from the city to the farm.
"For the railroad, the encouragement of better farming may often be a better and a cheaper way to increase business than increasing the mileage. When the future is considered it is the safest way of insuring a stable business."

Favors Deep Concrete Silo.
Our advertiser, George E. Hopper, writes us as follows, and since it gives the idea that extraordinary depth is advantageous in a concrete silo, it will be of more than passing interest:
"I have just seen a very interesting thing. Mr. Peter Emge, at Fort Branch, Ind., is feeding 126 head of 2-year-old steers on silage. He has heretofore fed from 50 to 55 head with the corn produced on his own farm. From the same land, by the use of silos, he is producing more than twice the beef.
"These steers have been fed now seven weeks. He says he never had any corn-fed lot to do any better. The feed of hay is 2 pounds per steer per day.
"The 60 acres of corn in the two silos is estimated to be 600 tons, and was estimated at 50-bushel corn, being about the same as neighboring corn that husked that. The silage, at the rate being fed, will feed 126 steers for 240 days. Mr. Emge calls this 'full feed.' He is fattening these steers for his own butcher shop.
"These silos are 16 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep. The silage is not brown. It is green and yellow—not a particle spoiled. These and other deep silos I have examined on this trip, which is being made in quest of silo knowledge, have made me a deep silo advocate. These silos were built under a guarantee not to crack or blow over, and a guarantee that the silage in them would not spoil. A most remarkable guarantee and one I have heretofore refused to make, but one which I shall now put in all our contracts for silos over 35 feet deep.
"The cutter with blower elevator filled

Sam Thompson-Here Again

With the Biggest, Fairest and Squarest Incubator Offer of the Season of 1912

Last year when I came out with my 90% Hatch guarantee offer on the Fairfield Incubator, I certainly made the other incubator manufacturers sit up and take notice. Some said I would go broke; others that there was a string to my offer. All of them said that an incubator could not be built that could make good on such a guarantee. These predictions failed. The Fairfield made good and today it's the leader among incubators, and is acknowledged by all to be the World's Best Hatcher. This year I again make my 90% hatch guarantee. Reports received from hundreds of last year's Fairfield users show average hatch at 95%. That being the case, I will go them all one better this year, and in addition to my 90% hatch guarantee, I will give every reader a chance to



Here Are Reasons Why the Fairfield is the World's Best Hatcher

In the first place the Fairfield is made of finest California redwood with cypress binding. Large, roomy nursery. Deep egg tray. Perfect heat regulator. Entire heating system made of pure copper. All joints and connections in the body of the Fairfield carefully joined and sealed to prevent heat from escaping. The lid especially made to retain heat, with fiber insulating between top and bottom walls of lid.
To make the Fairfield this way takes longer and costs more, yet my price to you is no more than you pay for any ordinary machine.
To sum up the entire proposition, the Fairfield is guaranteed to hatch 90% or better. You can get it on a two-hatch trial. I give you more for your money than you get in any other incubator. Why then take chances with your chicken profits by experimenting with some uncertain incubator.

Write Today for Free Catalog It tells all about the wonderful Fairfield. It shows and tells exactly how it's made. It explains every operation of the Fairfield. Tells all about my new improved Fairfield brooder and gives full particulars of my 42 days' free trial offer and my 90% hatch guarantee. Last, but not least, it contains positive proof that the Fairfield is without exception the World's Best Hatcher.
I want you to know more about my Incubator and brooder. I want the opportunity of proving to you just how much better they are than any other on the market. Write today. I will gladly send full particulars of my 90% hatch guarantee and 42 days' trial offer—the best ever made.

S. C. Thompson, Pres.
Nebraska Incubator Co.,
57 Main Street,
Fairfield, Nebraska.

Try My Fairfield 42 Days at My Risk
That certainly proves my faith in the Fairfield. Best of all there are no strings to the offer, no poultry raisers. I have confidence in the poultry raisers. I know they are honest. I know that an honest offer on an honest incubator is all they want, and if the Fairfield makes good, you will be proud to own it. If it fails, I don't want you to own it, but will give your money back without quibbling or argument. The Fairfield must stand on its own merits.

Read These Letters
Mrs. J. Resse, Fairmount, Oklahoma, writes: "I got 88 chicks from 96 eggs."
Mrs. A. E. Wright, Avalon, Missouri, writes: "Have had the second hatch. Out of 198 fertile eggs we got 190 chicks."
W. P. Popejoy, Onawa, Iowa, writes: "Just had another hatch and out of 142 eggs I hatched 139 chicks. People around here are crazy over the Fairfield."
Mrs. Clint, of Pauline, Nebr., reports first hatch 140 chicks, second hatch 143 with a 150-egg incubator.
S. T. French, Sullivan, Ill., reports 100 chicks from 106 fertile eggs.
Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan., reports 134 S. C. B. Leg-horns from 135 fertile eggs; has used incubator 8 years—none like the Fairfield.
N. N. Bashor, Pendleton, Oregon, reports 2 hatches with Fairfield of 9% each.
Mrs. Erwin R. Litz, Columbia, New Jersey, made second hatch, and out of 140 eggs, got 140 healthy chicks.
Mrs. O. S. Stanley, Longmont, Colorado, hatched 183 chicks from 110 eggs.
Mrs. Ellis Johnson, Peabody, Kansas, writes: "We have hatched over 800 chicks this year, and with the Fairfield. We got 90% hatch every time."
August H. Daily, Hammond, Indiana, writes: "Just finished my second hatch and got 97 chicks from 102 eggs."

Special Notice
The above are extracts of only a few of the great many reports I have received. Similar reports are on file from every state in the Union. In other words, the Fairfield makes good in every climate under all conditions—for beginners as well as for experienced poultry raisers. If more proof is necessary to convince you I will be glad to send you reports from people of your state who have Fairfield incubators. Many of them would not trade their Fairfield for any other three machines on the market. You will say the same after trying it.



The Fairfield Brooder, a picture of which is shown here, is as well built, good looking, and does its work as well as my incubator. It's built for the right people and mothers the chicks better than any hen ever did. Investigate it.

My 90% Hatch Guarantee
is different from any guarantee ever made. Most general guarantors will make a product. They will tell you of their guarantee and take a chance on you forgetting the exact meaning. My guarantee is straight. My guarantee 90% hatches—that that Fairfield is the best built, best looking, easiest operated, best of all. I put all this in writing, so you can't forget, and if the Fairfield fails to meet all my claims, you get your money.

Sam Thompson Makes the Only Guaranteed Incubator in the World

these silos the full 60 feet without trouble.
"Mr. Emge paid something over \$1,300 for the two silos, and he says they are paying for themselves this year."

The Russian Thistle Again.
Confirming our editorial that the Russian thistle is not worth fooling with in an effort to breed off the thorns and thereby make a valuable pasture and hay plant, our subscriber from Ellis, Kan., says:
"The Russian thistle has thorns that make it almost impossible for horses to travel through them. Many fields have been so infested with them that it has been impossible to do anything with the field until the thistles dried up and blew into piles. It is almost impossible to burn them, unless mixed with other trash or grass.
"They have been mowed and put up as hay in the western part of the state; for feed they are a lot better than nothing—anything is better than nothing. The law which makes it a crime to allow these pests to grow has the right sentiment, but it has been found impossible to enforce the law on account of work involved. The thistle is an annual weed, but the seed will lay in the ground from year to year and perhaps germinate and grow the fourth year after it has been scattered, thus making a continuous war necessary to destroy the weed.
"They grow so close to the ground that it is almost impossible to cut them with a mower until they are nearly

ready to seed, and in cutting them for hay the farmer only gets a small portion of the plant. They are one of the worst enemies of the fence we have, blowing up into piles along the fence, and the heavy winds, making sails of them, blow over the posts and drag fences into the road, making travel dangerous."

Successful Wintering of Bees.
"Three of the conditions necessary for the successful wintering of bees are plenty of bees whose vital energy has not been wholly or partially exhausted, plenty of food so located that it is easily accessible to the cluster, and the necessary protection from the sudden changes during the time the bees are forming themselves into a compact cluster in order to become a component part of the living whole," writes J. L. Young, of College Hill Apiary, Shawnee County, Kansas.
"In some localities and in ordinary seasons bees will gather enough honey from fall flowers to insure sufficient winter stores. It is the duty of the beekeeper to feed them if they do not secure enough honey to last them until the flowers bloom in the spring.
"To protect the bees from sudden changes some have provided them with chaff hives, others place them in a pit or cellar, but this is too much trouble and expense for the farmer, besides, many of them that are put in the cellar die, I think, for want of pure air. Others put their bees in a specially prepared house above ground, but we doubt if

this is inexpensive enough for the ordinary farmer. It is our opinion that in almost all climates a store box large enough to reach the ground turned over the hive will furnish about as good protection as can be given the bees. Prepared this way one is sure the bees will have plenty of fresh air. They will be shaded so the bees will not fly out when there is snow on the ground, and no difference how deep the snow gets, one need not be uneasy about the bees. They will not smother covered up box and all.
"There still remains the question of plenty of food in the right place, and that is the most important of all, in our opinion. It is now too late to feed syrup. The only substitute for sealed honey is a cake of candy made by boiling sugar syrup until it will harden when poured in cold water. Place the sticks across the frames to give a space for the bees to pass. Lay the candy on the sticks. Cover up well."

Official Cow Tests.
Our subscriber, Princeton, Kan., asks how he can go about securing an official test on his cows. He should write the association which represents his breed. If his cows are Holsteins, write F. L. Houghton, secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt., telling what he wants. If the subscriber desires Jerseys tested, write the Jersey association. The association will arrange for some one—probably a man from the Kansas Experiment Station—to make the test.

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely at small expense. Read what W. T. Sadler, Atlanta, Ga., care of Allen's pharmacy, writes: "Your Treatise on the horse spavin and contains many good formulas for treating stock. I have sold many bottles of your Spavin Cure and have never had a complaint from a customer."

And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Gravette, Ark., writes: "Your book is worth \$5.00 if only used as an aid in locating lameness. Shoulder lameness is the most difficult for an inexperienced man to locate. It is easy, however, with the help of your book."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 2 bottles for \$2.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

DR. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY
1 Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

The Columbian Galvanized Smoke House

Is an ideal fireproof building, which can be used in any building and connected to the flue in the same manner as an ordinary stove, or in the open. With it you can smoke your own meat with absolutely no danger of fire, and after the meat is smoked, you have a rat proof place in which to store it and one that may be locked. Cost is small.



Our new illustrated catalog gives sizes and quotes BIG FREE CATALOGUE prices on this smoke house, steel tanks, scalding vats and everything else in the tank line. Every farmer should have one of these catalogs. It will save you money. Write for one today, it's FREE. "Thanks for the World." COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., 1626 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

\$3,000,000

Will be saved this winter to the 15,000 users of Indiana Silos. Are you getting your share? There is another winter coming. Our best salesmen are the 15,000 Indiana Silos now in use.

Written by over two hundred of the best breeders, feeders and farmers in the world. "Tells how they greatly increased their profits." Write for this valuable book and our new catalog now—FREE. Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627,722. **INDIANA SILO COMPANY** The largest manufacturers of Silos in the world. Address nearest factory: 311 Union Bldg., Anderson, Indiana / Indiana Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa / Silo Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Good Agents wanted everywhere.

NATURAL FINE-GROUND PHOSPHATE

Will add immensely to the quantity, quality and appearance of YOUR FRUIT. THE RELIABLE LAND BUILDER. \$1.25 worth per acre will add 50 to 75% to your crop yields. Leading Agricultural Experiment Stations confirm this, as our free Booklet shows. Write for free Booklet telling all about it. Address: THE FARMERS GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE CO., TENNESSEE.

Otto Weiss' Alfalfa-Molasses Feeds.

Kafir Corn Chop, Linseed and Cottonseed Oil Meal, OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED and all other kinds of feed manufactured by the Largest and Best Alfalfa Feed Plant in the state. Send for circular. THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.



BROWN FENCE MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 29 Cleveland, O.

LIVE STOCK



Just now it would seem that suitable butchering weather has come. All during the fall the weather has been so warm and changeable that farmers have hesitated about doing their butchering for fear they could not properly cool the meat.

A good deal of risk would be avoided by the judicious use of a little hay or alfalfa in the cattle sheds each morning before the animals go onto the stock fields, and after they have cleaned up the best of the grain and fodder in the fields the hay, with some grain, is necessary. It is all right to rough them through, but don't be too rough.

Don't let your horse stock touch wormy corn. The few cents which you imagine you are saving by compelling the horses to eat wormy corn are more than offset, many times over, by security from trouble when only good corn is fed. It pays to break off the wormy tips by hand rather than let the horses eat it.

Most animals do better on ground or cracked grain than they do on whole grain, and the problem of providing it for them is no longer a serious one. Instead of the uncertain windmill or the clumsy and unavailable horse-power it is now only necessary to give a turn to the fly wheel of the gasoline engine and shovel in the grain. One boy does the whole work, and it is better done and is done at the right time.

By the way, I wonder just how many farmers there are in Kansas who do their own butchering or who have it done at home. Not so many as there used to be, and not even a large number perhaps, and yet this job comes at a time of year when it can best be done; and with President Waters' recipe and method a great saving can be made and much more delicately flavored meat secured.

Once in a while the galvanized iron water tank will spring a leak from some small dent or other cause, and this is hard to handle, as the average farmer is not equipped to handle the soldering iron out of doors. Here is where the soft metal rivet comes in handy. These are advertised, and it is only necessary to fit a rivet into the hole to be stopped and hammer it into place.

No mortal man can guess what the price of hogs or of corn will be next spring, but it is reasonably safe to say that both will be high, and that breeding stock will bring the best prices in years. Kansas has suffered from the cholera in various sections, while nearby states to the east have been well nigh depleted of their hog population. The bare spots in Kansas will have to be filled and other states stocked up. Here is where the breeder will come into his own.

Uniformity of type is a most important item in all high-class stock operations. A carload of hogs or of steers cannot hope to top the market without such uniformity, and the breeding animals have but small chance in the herds and group classes of the show ring without it. It counts heavily with individual animals, also, as it makes for excellence of product and reputation of producer everywhere. Keep this item in view, whether you are raising market hogs or pure-bred animals for breeders. Your customer will appreciate it and your pocketbook will be fatter.

At any season of the year the convenience of having running stock water in the barns and stock sheds is so great and the expense of securing it is so small that one wonders why every farmer does not have it. It only costs about \$4 to buy a complete set of thread cutting tools for any ordinary sizes of pipe, and with these and a vice and the necessary piping the water from the tank can be run to all the places where needed about the barnyard and to the kitchen sink, as well. All this can be

done by home labor. No stock will do well which has to drink icy water. They will not drink enough, and indigestion or compaction of the stomach follows.

Up in Brown County a number of hog raisers have been using corrugated iron as roofing material for their hog houses, as it is cheaper than shingles. This is a very unsatisfactory material for such a purpose, and about the only good thing that can be said of it is that it will turn water. Here is where roofing paper aids the farmer. This material is easily put on. It is weather and water proof. It does not leave open air spaces to cause drafts of winter air which make the hogs "pile up," and it is cheap. Write to advertisers who manufacture roofing paper and give your hogs protection against drafts in winter, heat in summer, and the assurance of comfort all the year round, and do it cheaply.

Lye As Cholera Preventative. One of the first to reply to our inquiry regarding the use of lye as a hog cholera preventative was Forest Henry, of Clover Crest Stock Farm, Dover, Minn., who writes as follows:

"With reference to the use of lye in case of hog cholera outbreak, I would say that about 15 years ago a very severe epidemic of hog cholera struck our section. Nearly every farmer lost heavily; in fact, very few hogs lived through the fall and winter. I had heard of the use of lye 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 lye; in fact, it was the only medicine I used during the outbreak stated above."

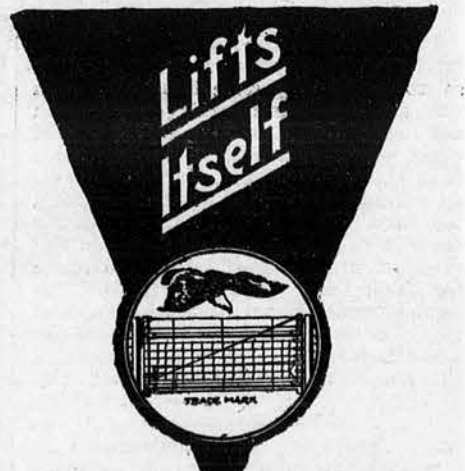
American National Live Stock Association.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association which closed its sessions on December 13 at Denver a series of resolutions were adopted as showing the policy of that great organization and some of the objects for which it works.

These resolutions began with a lengthy one demanding the retention of duties on live stock and its products, and was followed by others recommending the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission; for efficient railroad service in transporting live stock; placing a minimum speed limit on live stock trains; endorsing the administration of the national forests; federal control of unappropriated semi-arid grazing lands; classification of public grazing lands; the fencing of water reservoirs on public grazing lands; for the sinking of wells on desert lands; opposing a prohibitive tax on oleomargarine; opposing advance in commission charges for sale of live stock; endorsing the work of the Department of Agriculture; opposing the exhibition of diseased animals at fairs; for more effective sanitary regulations; endorsing the work of the United States Sanitary Association, and recommending the appointment of W. E. Skinner for director of live stock exhibits of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

No Fear of Hard Times.

"If we expect to get adequate returns for the money invested in lands we must endeavor to get twice the revenue we formerly received," said G. L. McKay, the great dairy authority, in a speech recently. "You can't keep a cow for the value of the calf alone, unless you expect to get an abnormal price for breeding purposes. You can sell your cream to the creamery and produce calves that will top the market by feeding the warm skim milk. Butter-fat is not a profitable or valuable food for calves. Where you have a hand separator you can have your milk in the best possible condition for feeding the calves, the pigs or the chickens and the butter-fat you can sell to the creamery. The man who can sell from \$30 to \$35 worth of butter-fat per cow and at the same time raise a good calf, has nothing to fear from hard times."



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You, Mr. Farmer, your wife or children, don't have to lift an American Farm Gate when you want to open it. Just release the catch, and the end rises automatically (it lifts itself). No tugging, no lugging. Works easiest, lasts a lifetime—but costs no more. Invented by the first manufacturer of steel farm gates.

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Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions. Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railroads. For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

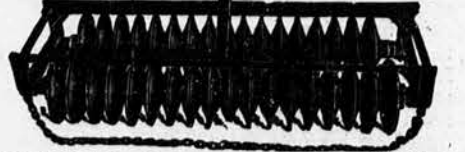
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The best silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON, Manhattan, Kansas

In 1912, as heretofore, the superior advantages of COLE BROTHERS' FRANKLIN LIGHTNING ROD will be advertised in the columns of KANSAS FARMER. COLE BROS. LIGHTNING ROD CO., 312-20 S. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fortunes In Inventions.

Every day you read about some man becoming very rich through some simple invention. Your invention may make you independent. Get it patented. I can help you. Send for my free booklet, "Inventors' Guide." This tells you all about inventions. Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

No Hog Losses in Thirteen Years.

Here is the way one hog man wards off disease. The way many farmers are writing in reply to KANSAS FARMER inquiry regarding hog cholera preventatives it would seem that a large part of the cholera loss was due as much to carelessness as anything else.

"I have never used lye to prevent hog cholera, but do use glauber salts, sulphur, barrel salt and santonine. I keep barrel salt and sulphur in a box where they can get to it at all times, and give them glauber salts in their swill once a week.

"When I think they are wormy I give santonine as follows: One ounce of santonine to every 60 head that will weigh from 50 to 75 pounds. I keep the hogs off feed for 12 hours, then give a physic, which is usually glauber salts. After 6 or 12 hours I mix bran and shorts, two parts shorts to one of bran, and dampen with santonine. I have plenty of this feed handy, so the pigs can eat all they want. In a few hours, say about six, I give another physic. In 10 days I repeat this entire treatment. I have found this treatment highly successful, and I haven't lost a pig from any disease for 13 years."

American Horses.

During the American civil war when the armies, in proportion to total population, were the largest in history and when the total population of the United States was very much below that of the present day, the cavalry and mounted infantry and artillery were supplied with the finest horses of any known army. Moreover, in spite of the fact that the losses were so enormous there never was any serious difficulty in securing horses in ample numbers and of the best.

The Morgans in New England, Standard-breds in New York and the Middle West, Thoroughbreds in Virginia and saddle horses in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee predominated and made up the bulk of the splendid mounts of the contending armies in that great struggle.

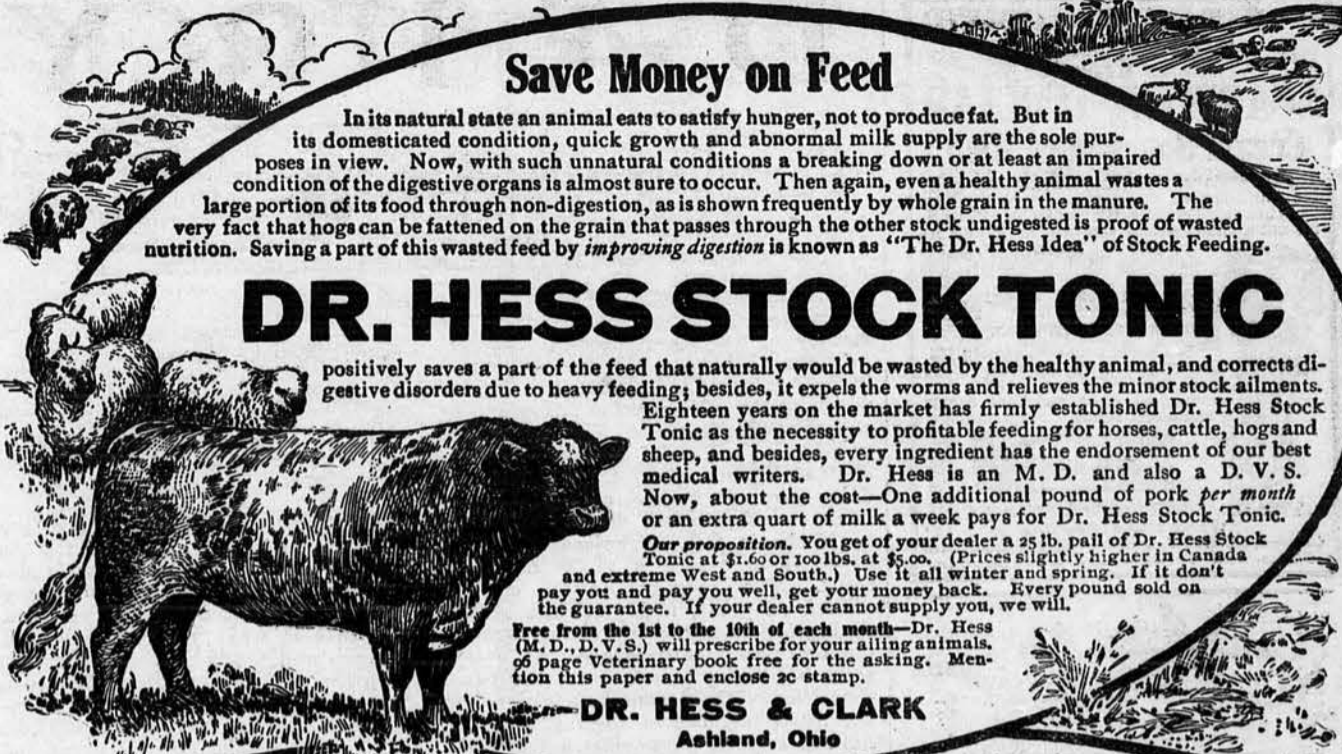
Now, all this is changed in spite of our vastly increased population, and our army officials have been scouring the country for years to secure the necessary 2,500 horses necessary for remounts each year. Horses of the old types which are available for such purposes are no longer available in numbers, and the government has found it necessary to establish at least two breeding stations with Morgan and Standard-bred foundation stock, for the purpose of creating a distinctively American type of horse suitable for army purposes and with sufficient weight, style and action to make them available for carriage horses as well.

Of course, the supply of horses for remounts is obtained in a fairly satisfactory manner when the government buys young animals direct from the farmers and when the army is on a peace footing, but it is necessary to provide for emergencies, and in the view that preparedness is half the measure of success, a surplus must be created in some manner upon which the government can draw in time of war. Horses are just as necessary as rifles in war time and this country could not now supply an army with suitable mounts in the event of war.

England had always depended upon her colonies and the United States for her supply of horses and had never established breeding stations, as had been done by other governments. Her mistake was shown during the Boer war, when America was actually drained of suitable horses and mules, as well. To the officials this question appears serious, as it requires five or six years to mature a horse to the desired maturity, and unless operations are begun promptly, any war which might come within the next five years would find us unprepared.

Of course, no one expects a war within that time, and certainly no one wants it, but the problem is interesting in itself, as it concerns every farmer who likes this type of horse and cares to breed it. The market offered by the government is sure and steady but not by any means the largest one. Cities and various business interests need and must have this same type of horses or something approximating it, and the demand for them is likely to grow more rapidly than it has done in recent years, while the increasing demand for this type for carriage use will serve to emphasize it.

The draft horse has swept America and this fact is based upon sound economic reasons, but it is also a reason for some breeders to take advantage of the opportunity to breed and supply the lighter type, for which an increasing demand exists.



Save Money on Feed

In its natural state an animal eats to satisfy hunger, not to produce fat. But in its domesticated condition, quick growth and abnormal milk supply are the sole purposes in view. Now, with such unnatural conditions a breaking down or at least an impaired condition of the digestive organs is almost sure to occur. Then again, even a healthy animal wastes a large portion of its food through non-digestion, as is shown frequently by whole grain in the manure. The very fact that hogs can be fattened on the grain that passes through the other stock undigested is proof of wasted nutrition. Saving a part of this wasted feed by *improving digestion* is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea" of Stock Feeding.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

positively saves a part of the feed that naturally would be wasted by the healthy animal, and corrects digestive disorders due to heavy feeding; besides, it expels the worms and relieves the minor stock ailments. Eighteen years on the market has firmly established Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as the necessity to profitable feeding for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and besides, every ingredient has the endorsement of our best medical writers. Dr. Hess is an M. D. and also a D. V. S. Now, about the cost—One additional pound of pork *per month* or an extra quart of milk a week pays for Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$1.60 or 100 lbs. at \$5.00. (Prices slightly higher in Canada and extreme West and South.) Use it all winter and spring. If it don't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 65 page Veterinary book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. This splendid poultry tonic and conditioner will make your hens lay better and help you trade off eggs to pay the family grocery bill. Wards off cholera, roup, gapes and other poultry ailments. Cost hardly worth considering—a penny's worth to feed 30 fowl per day. Sold under written guarantee.

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INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Nearly 73 per cent of the pure-bred stallions of Kansas are drafters and this state stands third in the list, Illinois and Iowa being the only other states having larger numbers. In the lighter classes of stallions Kansas ranks fourth, being exceeded in numbers by Illinois, Iowa and New York only, and yet with all these horses and their progeny Kansas would not be able to supply a very large quota in case of war. A lot of valuable information in regard to the proper type of horses has been published in Circular 186 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled, "The Army Remount Problem," by George M. Rammel, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, and this may be had by addressing your Congressman.

Care should be taken to keep the horses well bedded with straw and to provide plenty of feed room. This, besides tending to the comfort of the animals, will also keep them from fighting and injuring each other. They will do better if only five or six are kept in each lot. They should have a feeding floor which can be cleaned regularly and which will keep the feed out of the mud and dust of the feed lots.

As to feed, the sow requires a bulky feed, rich in bone building elements. Where bright leafy alfalfa hay can be obtained it can be made to make the bulk of feed and with a little grain will keep sows in good condition. Local conditions and prices will govern the kinds of feed used. But the mixture of different grains is better than one alone. Great harm has been done by feeding only corn or wheat, as they are great fat producing feeds. Bran is very good for making out the bulk of the feed.

After all, the whole question of winning success with brood sows in winter consists in keeping the animals comfortable. This does not mean that they should be pampered in any way, nor that good treatment consists in giving them an excessive amount of feed. It does mean that they should be so handled that they will have no unnatural appetites, will not be continually fretting or tearing up the pen or fighting. These are but indications of something wrong and such wrongs can, more often than not, be cured by a change in feed. Tankage will solve more feeding problems perhaps than any other one thing, and if the sow be given a ration made up of 60 pounds of corn meal, 35 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds of feed and then fed in such a way that she has all the alfalfa she wants and will come up promptly at meal time, she will at least try to do her best.

Seeding and Growing Sweet Clover.

(Continued from page six)

as the ground is sufficiently dry early in the spring, but for me the best results have come when sown at the above date.

"Another good method of securing a stand of sweet clover is sowing it with some crop which is taken off the ground early, such as barley or Early Champion oats. Still another method is to take the small grain crop off the land as early as possible, plow and disk and seed the sweet clover not later than the last week in July. Seed sown the second week in August has failed to live through the winter, while in cases where there is plenty of moisture in the soil, that sown the last week in July has done splendidly. Sweet clover acts very much the same as does red clover and alsike; and, like them if sown after the first of August, it is likely to fail to live through the winter. Even when sown as early as the latter part, failure is likely to follow unless an abundance of moisture is present in the soil. This method is not reliable in a dry season.

"Seeding sweet clover in corn at the last cultivation gives fair results if the stand of corn is not too thick and the growth is not so very rank. This plan is not to be trusted, as a general rule, however, and has not given me such very satisfactory results. Everything considered, sweet clover does its best when sown alone.

"For the very best results with sweet clover, rich ground should be selected. Limestone land is especially favorable, too, for sweet clover. It is not altogether necessary to have sod ground, but it is necessary, in order to secure a strong stand, to have the ground thoroughly rich and free from weeds.

"When sweet clover is sown with Early Champion oats, about 20 pounds of the seed should be harrowed in lightly. It takes a pretty good weed to outdo sweet clover on good soil. By harvest time it will be high up in the oats and on this account it is well to cut the oats high up from the ground. Sweet clover seed has a very strong germinating power, and always comes up strongly whether sown on rich or poor soil, and it is when the plants are young that many people are deceived, thinking that the soil, even though it is run down, is growing as good sweet clover as the very best of land. The fact is, however, that later on the sweet clover sown on poor soil commences to dwindle away and die for lack of nitrogen.

"It is my opinion that after sweet clover is planted on a farm and the bacteria gets fixed in the soil, a stand will not be so difficult to secure. When a few farmers first sowed this clover here, none succeeded in getting a catch, but

this year most all who used proper methods are succeeding, in spite of the severe drouth. My stand of sweet clover, which was sown on sod ground, is all that could be desired. The sweet clover in the wheat stubble, however, is thin, because the wheat sapped the moisture out of the soil. Some of my neighbors inform me that sweet clover, sown with a thin stand of oats, has come through in fair shape.

"There is more to the successful growing of sweet clover than most people think. The selection of the right type to begin with is of great importance. There are a great many different varieties of both the white and the yellow."

The question of watering animals in winter is one of the most important to consider. If animals are compelled to drink ice water in cold weather they will not take enough to answer the needs of the body and to aid in digestion, and derangement of the digestive apparatus is pretty sure to follow. Impaction of the stomach or costiveness may come from lack of sufficient water, which the animal simply cannot drink through a hole in the ice in freezing weather. Give the sows a chance to drink often, at least three times a day.

Brood Sows in Winter.

The brood sow is the farmer's productive investment on which he can draw for future dividends. Like other productive property, the sow will make better returns if she is properly cared for. If on pasture with shade and water she can care for herself pretty well in the summer season, but she must depend upon her owner for every comfort and her daily food in the winter. The size of the litters, as well as the vigor of the spring pigs, will depend upon the winter care of the sows to a very large extent, and animal comfort means success. If the sow is not perfectly comfortable at all times she will not do her best. If she roots up the ground, tears up her pen or eats pigs or chickens, it simply shows that she wants something which she does not have and without which she will not do so well. Her comfort, then, is a prime necessity, and this should have the owner's careful attention, especially during the winter season.

Ex-Governor Hoard recently made this characteristic statement: "The man on the farm wants to get into town so as to get rid of the 'daily grind' of farm life. The man in the city wants to get back to the farm to escape the 'daily grind' of the city. And so it goes, everybody trying to escape their own grind. And yet no man ever made a success of life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the 'grind'."

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DAIRY



The Kansas milch cow—dairy cow, as we call her—is not so poor a cow as our method of feeding is poor. I am certain that I have made that statement in these columns before, but it is a statement worthy of repetition. It provokes me to hear institute lecturers, dairy writers and editors of dairy papers slander the Kansas cow. I know that for dairy purposes the average Kansas cow is not worth a great deal—particularly so if she is fed high-priced feeds and expected to return a profit on those feeds. The average Kansas cow is milked on grass, and perchance milked during the winter, while eating a maintenance ration of roughage. So everything her milker gets is without expense—at least without expense additional to the usual methods of feeding. So this kind of milking pays—does not pay big, but a steady little cash income has been obtained, and that helps.

ent amount per year, and that would certainly help. It would help you to a better liking of the dairy business. If a business pays well, we work willingly. If it is something we must do and the pay is small, we never get through complaining. That's the way I feel, and human nature is pretty much the same everywhere.

You know what an arm load of green corn will do for the old cow if fed along in the summer when the grass is short. You know what it would do were you able to feed it tonight. If you had a silo that is what you would have fed tonight, and would continue to feed until grass next spring. If, feeding silage, you could have a summer milk flow, or nearly so, during the seven or eight feeding months of the year, it would make some difference in several respects—and one of those is that your herd of common cows would show to much better advantage than you think. The change brought about is not in or on the cows, but in the change of feed. So, I say, we must give the cow a chance by placing before her the right feed and before condemning her and the dairy business.

To be sure, the feeding of silage to the common cow is not all there is in the profitableness and success of the dairy business, but it is a good beginning. An exclusive silage ration is not a balanced ration, but it is so far ahead of what we have been feeding that there is no comparison. A feed of 35 to 40 pounds of silage per day with the cows running to a rack of alfalfa hay and eating 7 to 10 pounds per day is a balanced ration, and with comfortable stabling, June feed and June comfort, will come near producing a June milk flow. It is under these conditions that the measure of our cows should be taken.

On this test I am sure that one of every three would fall by the wayside. If we will apply the scales and Babcock test, one of every two would go to the butcher, and our profits be increased. I believe that at least one-half of the cows in the average farm dairy will on silage and alfalfa hay produce an average of 200 pounds of butter-fat per year. If I am correct, these are good cows on which to lay the foundation for a profitable herd. A well bred, prepotent dairy bull will in the fifth generation get that average up to 300—and then you will be dairying—making more real money out of a smaller investment and with less labor than you had dreamed of.

I do not intend by this article to put a damper on the efforts of the good men who go up and down the land urging dairy-bred and special-purpose cows. They are right in that these are the only cows with which to conduct dairying for the greatest profit. I part ways with them on the value of the cows we now have. I want Kansas farmers to keep milking and improving and making some money from milking. Should they be led to believe that the farm cow of today was a miserable failure, and so would be for all time to come, a permanent and irreparable injury would be done the dairy business and the prosperity of our people would be greatly curtailed. Feed of the right kind and plenty of it is the first requisite for dairy success—and that you may not be left with the impression that the silo is for the dairy cow only, I will add that the silo is necessary for the highest success in live stock farming in general.—T. A. BORMAN.

Oleo Wants Advantage Over Butter.
Not satisfied after years of masquerading as butter, oleomargarine is now asking for a lower freight rate than is charged for the transportation of butter. The oleomargarine interests have petitioned the classification committee of the western trunk lines that the rate on their product be reduced from second to third class. This is for the purpose of being able to place their product in every market of the middle west at less expense.



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We will be pleased to send you an attractive booklet giving prices for doing our work, and showing the saving we can make you; also, telling you how to care for hides, how to ship, and much other valuable information. Sent free. Write today.

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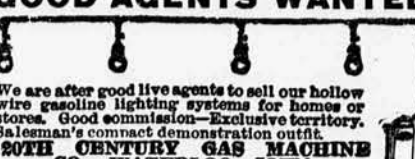
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should be taken to get all the strippings. The first milk drawn may contain as little as 1 per cent of fat, while the last runs from 6 to 10 per cent.

"In milking, the whole hand should be used, closing first that part next to the udder. Then the milk is forced past the sphincter muscle by closing the remainder of the hand. The cow's teats should always be dry when milked. Wetting the teats is not only a dirty, filthy habit, but it also allows the teats to chap and become sore in bad weather. If there is difficulty in milking a cow dry, a small amount of vaseline may be rubbed on the hands; it is beneficial rather than harmful, both in a sanitary way and in its effects on the teats.

"The future of many a promising dairy cow has been ruined by improper milking soon after calving. The dairy cow has been abnormally developed to produce large quantities of milk; consequently certain of her organs, such as the mammary glands, have become greatly enlarged and weakened just before and after parturition, due probably to the secreting of large quantities of milk.

"The art, or science, whichever we may call it, of milking can only be attained by those who are willing to make a study of each individual cow, of her disposition, dairy temperament and physical condition. First, as to the care of the cow previous to parturition. She should not receive much grain, but just enough bran mash to keep her slightly laxative. No succulent feed should be fed, as it stimulates milk secretion."

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Haven't you felt the need of a handy reference book which would give you the latest information on the planting and raising of corn, wheat, alfalfa, cowpeas, etc.—which would give you the latest thought about breeding, feeding and the care of cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep—which would tell you how to prevent and cure all kinds of live stock diseases? Such a book is the "Farmer's Hand Book" recently issued by the Missouri Farmer and Breeder. It contains nearly 400 pages and is neatly bound and printed. Every chapter is by a leading expert in the United States, and besides the above it tells you how to build up your soil, how to rotate crops, how to make money out of dairying, how to keep your hogs from taking cholera, how to care for fruit trees, how to prevent typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc., how to keep your premises sanitary and free from disease, how to keep your stock from getting killed by lightning, how to cure poultry diseases and many other things too numerous to mention. It was compiled by Hon. George B. Ellis, ex-secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, one of the leading authorities in the corn belt states and managing editor of the Missouri Farmer and Breeder. The Farmer's Hand Book is the greatest compendium of agricultural and live stock information ever offered to the farmers of the corn belt, and should be in every thinking farmer's home. It supplies a long felt want. For \$1 you will receive the Missouri Farmer and Breeder for two years and a copy of the Farmer's Hand Book free.

The Missouri Farmer and Breeder is published in the home of Missouri's famous agricultural college and is one of the most powerful farm and stock papers in the United States. Send in your order at once and put in the long winter evenings posting up on how to make more money next year. We will refund your money on the next mail if you are not satisfied. Send us a one dollar bill and a dime at our risk. The dime is to cover postage on the Hand Book. Our supply will soon be gone—so don't delay. Address Missouri Farmer and Breeder, Columbia, Mo.

Butter Breeds.

"I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep," says Prof. G. L. McKay. "This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it depends largely on the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of a calf, which seems quite necessary in our state, the milking strain of the Short-horn meets the requirements as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 225 pounds of butter-fat per year she is not a desirable cow to keep. In building up a herd it is quite necessary to select sires from the best milking strains."

Difficult Churning.

Subscriber of Lyndon, Kan., asks how to overcome difficult churning. Practically all cases of difficult churning can be readily overcome by methods of handling. Ripening the cream to a higher degree of acidity and churning at a little higher temperature will overcome the most of these cases. Cream at this time of the year is often allowed to sour at too low a temperature and is kept too long before churning. It should be ripened at a temperature of about 70 degrees, and when it has developed a clean, sharp, acid taste it should be churned. A thermometer is almost a necessity in getting cream ready for churning. The temperature at which to churn cream will vary with conditions, but for this time of the year it should probably not be below 60 degrees.

How to Milk a Cow.

Inquiries as to the proper method of milking a fresh cow have led E. R. Stockwell of the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural College to make the following statement regarding the care of the cow after calving: "There is an immense difference in milkers. One milker may be able to get 20 per cent more milk than another. The milker should not be allowed to excite or worry the cow by loud talking or abuse of any kind. A cow should be milked quietly and quickly. As she is largely a creature of habit, special care

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 Hamilton Fair, Mont., Bitter Root Creamery, Stevensville.
 Missouri Slope Fair, N. D., Michaels Creamery, Judson.
 Valley Fair, Vt., W. C. Hall, So. Londonderry, score 97½.

Dairy Sweepstakes

Vermont State Fair, L. R. Dana, Pomfret, score 98½.

Dairy Butter—First Prizes

Michigan State Fair, D. P. Miller, Almont.
 Illinois State Fair, Wm. Brautigam, Brighton.
 Virginia State Fair, R. S. Hartley, Youngsville, Pa., score 96½.
 Vermont St. Fair, E. H. Hazen, White River Jct., score 98 on prints.
 Utah State Fair, W. H. Smith, Woods Cross.

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STEER FEEDERS' ORGANIZATION.

An organization of steer feeders promises to result from some recent agitation. The move is a good one. The steer feeders of Kansas represent a tremendously large interest, and anything that will promote the production of better and more meat at a saving to the producer is a worthy effort. The Kansas Experiment Station, for the first time in its history, has now under way steer feeding experiments involving the feed of 200 steers. The steer feeders' organization proposes to visit Manhattan, look carefully into the methods of feeding, look the cattle over, and when

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the experiment is concluded and the cattle ready for market, take another look over the cattle and review the results. Indiana steer feeders have such organization.

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POULTRY



Now that real cold weather has come, the poultryman must pay particular attention to the warmth and comfort of his hens if he would continue to have fresh-laid eggs.

A warm breakfast on cold mornings has a tendency to make hens sing, and hens that sing, most always have an intention of laying. So give your flock a warm meal at least once a week.

Don't forget that meat is good to make hens lay, but don't go crazy on the meat question and give them too much, for you can easily make them sick. Meat two or three times a week is often enough.

The groceryman wants eggs, the hotelman wants eggs, the private family wants eggs, everybody in town is hungry for eggs. Twenty-five good hens are more profitable than a cow, and much less trouble. A cow costs as much as a hundred hens and eats more. We would not deride the family cow, but would make a plea for the domestic hen. Give her a place worthy of her valuable product.

A Quick Way to Dispose of Chickens. If for any reason you cannot get rid of your chickens, try the following old-fashioned method. It never fails:

Once upon a time a youth who had commenced to navigate the sea of matrimony went to his father and said: "Father, who should be boss, I or my wife?"

Then the old man smiled and said: "Here are 100 chickens and a team of horses. Hitch up the horses, load the chickens into the wagon, and wherever you find a man and his wife dwelling stop and make inquiry as to who is the boss. Wherever you find a woman running things leave a chicken. If you come to a place where man is in control give him one of the horses."

After 79 chickens had been disposed of he came to a house and made the usual inquiry.

"I'm boss of this ranch," said the man. "Got to show me," said the youth.

So the wife was called and she affirmed her husband's assertion.

"Take whichever horse you want," was the boy's reply.

So the husband replied: "I'll take the bay."

But the wife didn't like the bay horse, and she called her husband aside and talked to him. He returned and said: "I believe I'll take the gray horse."

"Not much," said Missouri; "you'll take a chicken."

Apoplexy.
Gentlemen—Our poultry has been dying since the middle of September. Sometimes they mope around and appear

sick for an hour or two, but mostly drop from the trees or roost dead, without any signs of sickness. We have also lost some geese in the same way. They are not sick at all—just find them lying dead.

Our poultry has free range and are sparingly fed on Indian and Kafir corn, and eat heartily. What is the disease, and what can we do for it? I wish to know through KANSAS FARMER, and oblige.—J. B. BROWNRIGG.

Ans.—When chickens drop dead from roosts or trees without any signs of sickness, the chances are that the disease is apoplexy, which creates a rush of blood to the head, causing dizziness and death. Apoplexy generally attacks the older chickens and especially those that are very fat. Although fed sparingly, fowls on a farm can find enough corn and other grain to make them over-fat. Food of a laxative nature should be given them for a while and all fattening foods withheld. Give linseed oil meal or oil cake meal in their moist food.

Hens In Snow Time.

When the snow is knee deep and everything sealed with ice, hens will require the best of care. A hen is as helpless in the snow as if she had no legs at all. She must have some place, however, where food, water and the dust bath are accessible, for she will not lay if compelled to crouch on the floor beneath the roosts. With snow on the ground the world is a wilderness to hens; they have no inducements to lay, and will quickly defer egg production until spring weather arrives. The flock will appreciate a warm, commodious scratching shed when the ground is covered with snow, better than at any other time. They can go out and do a little foraging in rainy weather, but when deep snows come they must be kept indoors, and a scratching shed is essential to keep them healthy and in laying condition. If you have no shed for your hens to scratch in then a few square yards in front of the chicken house should be cleared away of snow, where the hens can go out for a little while during the sunny days. The food at such times should be given warm at least once a day, and fed on clean boards or in troughs, so that it may not be contaminated with the filth that is on the floor of the poultry house. A warm place should be provided for them to roost in and the house rendered as comfortable as possible. The main factor in egg production in winter is warmth and dryness. It may involve some labor to remove enough snow to afford the hens a little room outside of their cramped quarters in the hen house, but it must be done or there will be no eggs.



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The Largest Breed of Chickens



LIGHT BRAHMAS are the largest of all breeds of chickens. They are also very attractive in appearance. I. K. Felch, now nearly 80 years of age, and who is referred to as the "Sage of Poultry Culture," says that Light Brahmas are the best breed of chickens. Mr. Felch has bred them continuously for more than 60 years. Mrs. A. P. Wolverton, near Topeka, says Light Brahmas are a money-making breed. She recently sold one cockerel for \$50 and another one for \$25.

The Popular Rhode Island Reds



THE biggest thing that the little state of Rhode Island ever produced is a breed of chickens. Out here in Kansas the poultry raisers think much of Rhode Island Red fowls. It is because of the productiveness of Rhode Island Reds that breeders of others chickens are meeting strong competition. The egg records of Rhode Island Red hens published in this and last week's issue of KANSAS FARMER should prove of interest to Kansas folks who are working to make money with chickens.

Fresh bone is one of the best egg producing foods that can be manufactured at home out of plain, unstimulating material. If you have a bone cutter that will grind fresh bone with the meat on, you are lucky; if you have no machine put the bones in the oven till they are charred, when they may be easily pounded with an axe.

Another Egg Record.

After reading Fred Koehler's letter in KANSAS FARMER, and seeing his six months' egg record for 1910 and 1911, I concluded to give my experience with 20 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens for 12 months, ending December 26, 1911. I am proud of my record, but it may not be as good as some, as I am only an amateur chicken raiser. I hope to be able to make my hens do better during the next 12 months. Here is the egg yield for the year past:

Month—	Eggs.
January	316
February	379
March	393
April	362
May	291
June	149
July	181
August	198
September	171
October	230
November	157
December	254
Total	3081

The way I produced these results was by keeping my hens free from lice and mites. I put wood and coal ashes in the hen house for the hens to dust themselves in. I grease those parts of the

fowl's body where lice are most apt to be found with blue ointment and melted lard. This and the dust from the ashes soon cleans out the lice.

I give my hens plenty of warm water in the winter, also provide plenty of oyster shell and grit. I feed Kafir corn, corn and scalded oats in the winter, but the summer diet consists principally of what is gleaned from ranging over an alfalfa pasture.

My experience has been that lice and mites will keep hens from laying more than anything else.—JAMES HOLLOWAY, R. F. D. 1, Galva, Kan.

Mr. Holloway's egg record is a good one—in fact, above the average. It shows an average yield for the year of 154 eggs, or almost 13 dozen for each hen, which, at 25 cents per dozen, would amount to almost \$3.25. From this it can be seen that when a hen produces 150 eggs in a year she is producing a nice profit.

Mr. Holloway mentions giving plenty of warm water to his hens in winter. This has much to do with the good winter egg yield. An egg is largely composed of water, and it is reasonable to presume that a hen will not lay many eggs when she cannot get all the pure, fresh water she wants to drink.

Nothing will answer quicker to good care than a flock of young hens or pullets, but they can be easily hurt by over-feeding. Unless they have plenty of litter wherein they can exercise in getting their feed they will not thrive.

The Silo Will Double The Income

The letter below from J. W. Reynard, Ottawa, Kan., is, I believe, the best argument I have ever read in favor of the silo. It covers everything there is to be said about a silo. It is printed in the writer's own words, except reference to the particular kind of stave silo is stricken out. I wish that this letter would soak deeply into the mind of every reader.—Editor.

We filled our silo with corn that I thought at the time of filling was too ripe. It would not make five bushels to the acre. We put in thirty-one acres. It was thin on the ground and very short.

We were unfortunate in getting a poor gasoline engine of 12-horsepower to pull the cutter. It did not have the power to do the work, so that we were longer filling the silo than our neighbors were in filling theirs who had a good engine. It cost us about 75 cents per ton to fill it.

We are feeding it to horses, colts, mules, cattle of all ages, and we have to give some to the hogs to keep them quiet. The old hen, too, is fond of it, and my wife is selling a basket of eggs a week besides what we use on the table. We feed to the work horses a gallon and a half at a feed of ensilage, two quarts of oats, and the colts about the same amount, but less oats. The heavier cattle eat about 35 pounds per day, and the lighter cattle in proportion to their weight.

I have never fed any feed that is as

satisfactory as the ensilage and at so little cost, and this year we would not have gotten practically anything out of this corn had we not put it in the silo. We are feeding three times the amount of stock with the silage that we could have fed without it. Our cows are milking like they were on grass, and the steers and heifers will be good "killers" in the spring from the silage. The calves, I can see them grow, and the horses and colts are doing equally as well.

We would have been compelled to sell a part of our stock had we not bought the silo. As it is we have bought several head of cattle and will have plenty of feed to run us until June. We feed a little straw, cowpeas, alfalfa or Kafir fodder each day in connection with the silage, to the cattle, but no grain. The silo is just like a big corn crib full of corn. We can take out each day just what we want to feed, and the next day's feed is always ready.

I have a son 18 years old, and he was opposed to putting so much money up in the air, as he called it, and today I am happy to say he is the most enthusiastic silo man in the country. I have always wanted to make a farmer out of him, and now I believe I have the problem almost solved.

No man will ever make a mistake in putting up a silo, and the 40-acre man or 80-acre farmer will double his income.

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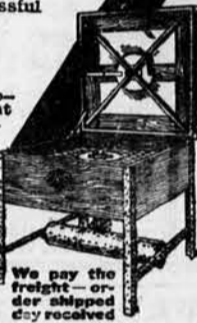
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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE—Cheap and reliable. Write for our plan. Geo. Withers, Clay Center, Kan.

Diseased Seed Makes Tree Short Lived.

There is much discussion pro and con as to the possibilities of Kansas in commercial fruit growing. It is certain that fruit can be grown in this state when proper attention is given the orchards and when Kansas orchardmen get down to business. This letter from our subscriber, J. S. Warren, Burlingame, Kan., will be of interest:

"It was recently said in a farmers' institute here that the average life of an apple orchard in Kansas is 20 years. 'I offer information gleaned from 40 years of experience. Thirty-one years ago I was sent through Kansas to find the reason why nursery stock did not prove satisfactory. I traveled through 40 counties. So far as I could see the stock of one nursery stood the test as well as another. But I had previously made up my mind as to the real cause, and I determined to prove my theory, which I had worked out to my satisfaction.

"Thirty years ago I bought 50 fine-looking trees, and today I have three living out of the 50. Thirty years ago I selected seed from trees that had probably accidentally escaped the germ that I will mention later on. I planted seeds that produced 1,000 seedlings, and out of that 1,000 seedlings I got just one tree that came up to the standard and is second to no apple I know of. I selected scions from the mother tree and have over 200 of these trees in bearing, 8 years old, from grafting.

"My object was to prove that the germ of disease had originated in the seed from which the tree was propagated. Can I prove that? I can prove that in my 250 trees there has never been a borer or a wood-destroying insect. I have not done anything to prevent these pests from entering my orchard.

"This brings me to the seed question. Where does the nurseryman procure his seed? At the wholesale seed house. Where does the wholesale seed house get its seed? Largely from France, or anywhere it can be bought the cheapest. From what kind of fruit is this seed selected? From windfalls and inferior fruit generally.

"This seed is planted in soil of the best. The propagator wants a large nice root to graft. Then he cuts his scions from already diseased wood, and he grows a fine thrifty stock. It sells well, and grows pretty well until the tenth year, and what then? It is dead, or has outlived its usefulness. But the Horticultural Institute speaker says 20 years.

"I ask you to go into any county in Kansas and make an investigation, and you will find 80 out of every 100 trees planted in Kansas at the eleventh year are dead or have outlived their usefulness, and what is true of Kansas is true all over the United States. I have had experience in six states.

"The United States has become a dumping ground for infected nursery stock and seeds until Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Turkey have absolutely prohibited the entry of nursery stock from this country.

"We have from them the Hessian fly, codling moth, boll weevil, the San Jose scale, and other pests too numerous to mention. Statistics say that in a single year the Hessian fly has destroyed wheat that would have been worth \$50,000,000 at harvest; the loss from cotton boll weevil is estimated at \$20,000,000; the loss on horticulture is still more."

Crops in Orchard.

Replying to our subscriber's inquiry as to whether or not in Riley County there was any crop which could be profitably grown in his orchard without detriment to the orchard, we referred the question to E. F. Stephens, the veteran orchardist, of Crete, Neb. Here is his answer:

"I suggest to your reader who makes inquiry that we have planted 50,000 trees in commercial branch orchards in Nebraska and northwestern Kansas. With us the question of soil moisture is the subject of supreme importance,

and we have found it much more important to conserve moisture and store the same in the subsoil than to attempt to lessen expense by growing a farm crop.

"In our early days, when we first began, we used to grow corn in the nursery, being careful to leave the rows at least eight or nine feet apart, or room for the young trees. We sometimes grew crops of squashes and pumpkins; the latter absorb less soil moisture and in the late season shades the ground. After some years' experience we decided that the attempt to grow any kind of farm crop in the orchard required some hand labor, since cultivation could be only one way, and to keep the row of trees perfectly clean required some hand hoeing. For the last 20 years we have fully decided that the best as well as the most effective way of growing orchard is not to put any farm crop in the orchard, to plant the trees in rectangles, so the machinery can be worked both ways. We use the double Acme harrow, No. 27, cutting 13½ feet. With this implement three good horses or mules can cultivate about 30 acres a day, with the Planet Junior orchard cultivator, cutting 7 feet 9 inches. We are able to cultivate a little deeper and cover at least 15 to 18 acres daily. This enables one team to cultivate 14 times in a season 100 acres of orchard. This frequent and thorough cultivation conserves soil moisture.

"We have found that thrifty trees planted and well cultivated will send roots 4½ feet each way from the tree the first summer, showing that trees require at least 9 feet of space the first year, rapidly increasing to at least 20 feet of space required for rapid development. Suppose corn is planted in the space, the roots of the corn will spread rapidly and pump out needed moisture, as well as exhausted plant food, which might better be left in the ground for the orchard.

"In southern Idaho, where we are developing 450 acres of orchard, we do not allow any crop to be grown in the orchards, feeling that we can get a stronger and more vigorous growth of trees by taking advantage of the frequent aeration of the soil, gained by cultivation each season. In this Idaho plant we have irrigation—it is our thought to push these young orchards to a very rapid growth, three to five feet in a season, and then perhaps the fifth season trees can be pushed into bearing and seeded to clover. Under irrigation this can be done; that is, clover can be grown, with the idea of increasing the fertility of the soil, and yet a moist condition of soil is maintained by irrigation. In our Nebraska orchards we have found that in a very dry season we could not gather moisture enough under clover in an orchard to enable us to grow fruit of fair size; we, therefore, in Nebraska under semi-arid conditions, have relied on cultivation of the middles, cultivation of the entire area when the orchards are young, and as the orchard attained age, with wide branches, we mulch under the branches with straw or stable litter or anything available and continue to cultivate the middles."

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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
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Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
Total, regular price.....	\$5.60
Our price for all.....	3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
The Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20	
Total, regular price.....	\$7.45
Our price for all.....	6.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00	
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Total, regular price.....	\$3.25
Our price for all.....	1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year.....	1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
Total, regular price.....	\$3.00
Our price for all.....	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year.....	2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.....	.50
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Total.....	\$4.25
Our price for all.....	2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year.....	1.00
American Swineherd, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Total.....	\$3.25
Our price for all.....	2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Woman's Home Companion, one year..	1.50
Total.....	\$3.25
Our price for all.....	2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine.....	\$1.50
Garden Magazine.....	1.50
Everybody's Magazine.....	1.50
McClure's Magazine.....	1.50
Pearson's Magazine.....	1.50
Good Housekeeping.....	1.50
Cosmopolitan.....	1.50
Delineator.....	1.50
Etude.....	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine.....	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
World's Work.....	3.00
Total.....	\$4.75
Our price for all.....	3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....	\$3.00
Suburban Life.....	3.00
The Literary Digest.....	3.00
The Independent.....	3.00
The Review of Reviews.....	3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Success Magazine, one year.....	1.00
Total.....	\$2.75
Our price for all.....	1.75

Either Uncle Remus' Magazine or The American Boy may be substituted in the above club for Success Magazine.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
McCall's Magazine, one year.....	.50
Total.....	\$2.75
Our price for all.....	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year.....	.50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year.....	.50
Country Life in America, one year....	4.00
Total.....	\$6.00
Our price for all.....	4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year....	.25
Poultry Standard, one year.....	.50
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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each. Address, E. A. Eagle, Melvern, Osage Co., Kan. Route No. 2.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 each; six, \$5; twelve, \$9. A. B. Haug, Route 4, Centralia, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORNS OF QUALITY—Early hen-hatched cockerels, sired by 1st prize cockerel at State Show, Hastings, Neb., 1911. Score by Rhodes, 93 1/4. Prices reasonable. Ernest Holland, Seward, Neb.

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PURE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Mrs. John Morgan, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, EARLY, HIGH scoring birds. Henry Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

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SNOW WHITE ROCKS—A FEW FINE young cockerels and pullets for sale. These birds are strictly high-class, not culls; need room and will sell cheap now. References, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address, J. E. Spaulding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. \$2.50 single birds, \$4.50 pairs, \$6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, \$4 single, \$10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, \$6; hens, \$4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

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BLACK LANGSHANS FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

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48 BREEDS, PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas; 6,000 prizes; stock at low prices; circular free; catalog, 4 cents. Alf. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. The best of their kind. Winning record. Low prices. R. D. Warner, Whitewater, Wis.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS—(THE 400 in chickens). Plumage buff barring on white. Free catalog. L. E. Altwein, St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas State Poultry Show

Twenty-third Annual Exhibition Will Be Held at Wichita, Jan. 8 to 13

The biggest annual event for Kansas poultry breeders is the yearly meeting and exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association, which will be held this year, as it was last, at Wichita. The show will open Monday and continue throughout the week. We quote from Secretary Borders' announcement: "The poultry fanciers of Wichita have raised sufficient funds to guarantee the financial success of the show and, with one of the finest and largest buildings in the West with which to stage it, there is no reason why 1912 should not have the largest display of fowls ever exhibited in the state of Kansas. The chairs in the arena will be removed, leaving a space 80 by 150 feet without an obstacle of any kind to obstruct the view or in any way prevent us from staging our show in the very best manner."

"The Forum (where the show will be held) is situated one block west and two blocks south of the corner of Main and Douglas. The building, being in the heart of the city, and with a large display of fowls advertised, should bring a record crowd of people seeking birds for new blood, as well as those who are going to buy foundation stock. We hope the breeders will realize the importance of showing in Wichita on account of its being centrally located from the standpoint of poultry breeders."

"We are making arrangements at this time to put on some special attractions during the week of the show. Those attending may rest assured that what they will see aside from the poultry at the show will be worth the amount of money it cost them to come."

A month ago Secretary Borders was in receipt of inquiries for entry blanks from as far north as Michigan and as far south as Houston, Texas. This indicates that a general interest is being taken in the Kansas show and that a number of exhibits from other states will be on hand.

The Kansas State Poultry Association was incorporated January 8, 1891, and on February 27, 1903, was legalized by the Legislature as a state institution, \$2,000

being appropriated to be paid in premiums. This gave the Association \$1,000 each year, the poultry appropriation bill being passed at each session of the Legislature, until the last meeting of the state law makers. To tell just why the appropriation was not made last winter might, perhaps, be a story in itself. Still, the State Poultry Association is a state institution, yet at the present time it is not supported by state funds. To the good folks of Wichita belongs the credit of raising something like \$600 which, with the money that accrues from other sources, will make it easy for the Association to pay all expenses, and all premiums in full, at the close of its twenty-third annual exhibition. This situation is gratifying to such old-time poultry breeders as Thomas Owen, who helped to organize the Association, and who has been present at every meeting and exhibition since. Mr. Owen is now president of the Association.

The annual state exhibition should be the final round-up of the poultry breeders for the season. It comes just following nearly all the local shows throughout the state and just ahead of the breeding season. It should also have combined with it an institute program, so that those in search of information would have a place to get it. Poultry breeders are pretty well along in the matter of breeding for type, shape, color and markings, but the most of them need information about the commercial end of the business. The time is coming when poultry prizes will not be awarded on shape and color points only. What a fowl can produce will some day in the not far distant future be of as much importance in determining upon a winner as will the looks of the fowl. Then a hen's egg record will be considered the same as we now take into consideration the amount of butter fat or pounds of milk that the cow produces.

These things will come in due course of time. Why not Kansas take the lead? The annual meeting of the State Poultry Association will be held next week. Why not start then?

A National Good Road

A concerted effort is being put forth by the advocates of good roads to build an ocean to ocean highway.

This idea has taken such hold of the people of the several states through which the proposed road would pass that it now appears to be assured, in part at least. The purpose is not to build an expensive road of macadam or other metal, but to simply see that the roads along the route are properly drained, have satisfactory bridges and culverts, and are then kept in shape by the use of the road drag.

As such roads will be of a direct and personal benefit to all who live in reach of them, and as the expense of maintenance will only average about one dragging per month in Kansas, it would appear to be reasonable to suppose that most people would not only favor it, but would be glad to lend their assistance.

Under present plans Kansas would be specially favored in that there are two routes across the state proposed. One of these is included in the ocean to ocean route and passes from Kansas City through Olathe, Ottawa, Osage City and Herington to the west line of the state following the general course of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The other route, which is called the Golden Belt route, was originated by the Manhattan Commercial Club and follows the general route of the Union Pacific railroad from Kansas City westward.

Topeka has many good roads enthusiasts and, at a meeting of her Commercial Club last week, these men entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and prepared themselves to render all possible assistance in promoting both of these routes and also in the building of a connecting road from Topeka to Osage City, which would serve to connect the two main routes and at the same time afford opportunity for tourists who may desire to travel over the southern route

to come by way of the capital city.

The meeting at the Commercial Club developed much more than this. Enthusiasm for the improvement of the roads in Shawnee County became so great as to make of the other schemes but side issues in comparison.

If every county in Kansas would work up as much enthusiasm the mud tax would soon be abolished. Good roads are very generally desired, but the matter of getting them is very generally neglected. Many farmers are prevented from giving assistance because of the supposed cost, when really this is a very small matter.

Good bridges and culverts are absolutely essential for the safety of our lives and those of our stock. When these are once built and the roadway is graded into shape, the heavy expense is done. The upkeep of an earth road only require the use of the split log drag occasionally, but this must be done at the right time.

In the vicinity of Topeka there is maintained a dirt road that is so good that it is frequently preferred by automobilists to a macadam road near by. This dirt road was put into condition by the farmers and has since been maintained at an expense of but one dragging per month on an average.

Where this road now is there was formerly an almost impassable way in rainy seasons and a dusty one in dry. Others can do the same.

Hired Man and Cows.

When the crops fail it is often difficult to pay the hired man. Well, four old cows milked through the summer will pay his wages at the close of each month. This is one way—and the surest known to us—of getting the hired man's money. Let him milk his four cows and you come just as near making him self-supporting as any one adjunct to the farm.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIG-orous, farm raised, heavy laying. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, white, good stock; \$2.00 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Chs., \$2.50 to \$5; pul., \$2.50; trio, \$10; pen, \$15. T. W. Miller, Oswego, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.—Excellent stock, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Prize winners. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Also Indian Runner ducks. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., Route 15.

FOR SALE—40 HENS, 4 COCKS, SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons, Cook strain; great layers; one-third laying now; \$1 to \$2 each. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULETS and Cockerels. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherburne, Fredonia, Kan.

SELLING OUT—CRYSTAL WHITE OR-pingtons, Kellerstrass Strain. Hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3; cockerels, \$1 to \$5. Mrs. A. Newman, Logan, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels, \$3; eggs, in season. Free catalog. Phillips Poultry Farm, R. 6, De Soto, Kan.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5; Bourbon Red Turkey Toms, \$4.50. Mrs. Marie Lutz, Wetmore, Kan.

S. C. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2; Indian Runner drakes, \$1. Mrs. R. Varman, Kincaid, Kan., Route 1.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS. Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BORDER'S STRAIN BUFF ORP-ingtons, Christian strain Barred Rocks. A few surplus cockerels and pullets cheap for quick disposal. Fine stock at scrub prices. Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, Kan.

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BARGAINS, TOMPKINS' REDS, BOTH combs. Cocks, pullets, cockerels, scoring \$4, \$1.50 to \$10. Red Colony Farm, Elk Falls, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Winners for years, Mo. and Kan. big shows. Fine stock for quick sale. Cockerels, \$1.25 to \$10; cocks, \$5 to \$10; pullets, \$1 to \$7. N. P. Todd, Rinehart, Mo.

LARGE BONED R. C. R. I. REDS—DEEP red color, red eyes, long body, low-down tail, high scoring stock, \$2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale \$2 to \$25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS and IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. My first championship pen is headed by second Madison Square, New York, cock, January, 1910, and contains first Madison Square pullet, December, 1910; also first, second, third, fourth and fifth Madison Square pullets, January, 1910. The greatest pen of Reds in the world. Free catalog. Southern Poultry Farm, Wade Hampton, Prop., Rogersville, Tenn.

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE FOR sale, \$2 each. Alice Johnston, Paradise, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA fine, \$1.50. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—FAMOUS 280-egg strain, from imported stock. Low prices now. Write quick. Mrs. Frank Higgs, Route 19, Idaville, Ind.

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, INDIAN RUN-ner ducks, White Plymouth Rocks. Book, Indian Runner Duck Culture from A to Z. Price, 50c. J. B. Howe, Fortville, Ind., Box H.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Cocks, \$1; pullets, 75c; cockerels, 75c. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, BUFF Cochins Bantams, Muscovy and Rouen Ducks. Gartner Bros., Coleridge, Neb.

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EXTRA NICE WHITE HOLLAND TUR-keys. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. S. Reeves, Ottumwa, Ia., R. No. 3.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WIN-ners at Kansas State Show, and registered Scotch Collie pups for sale. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

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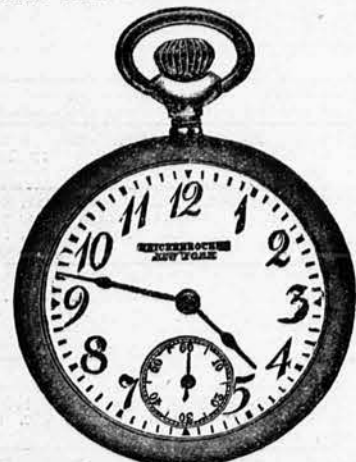
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HOME CIRCLE



Judging By Looks.

When Opportunity came knocking at my door I bade her go at once, and to return no more.

Of course, I am to blame that every chance I shirk. But, honest, when she came, she looked like Plain Old Work.

Underwork is wicked and overwork is waste.

Adding a pinch of cream of tartar when beating eggs will keep them from falling after they are whipped.

"It does not always take brains to make money," observed the father of the college boy, as he looked over that young man's expense bill; "but it sure does take money to make brain."—Woman's World.

A friend of the writer contrives to keep her dollies and center-pieces free of folds and always in nice condition by rolling them around a tube which she made by forming paper around a curtain pole and pasting, leaving it around the pole until thoroughly dried. No doubt you will be able to find a pastboard tube at most any of your town stores, but they are not hard to make. The tube should be longer than any of your embroidered pieces.

Curbed Potatoes.

Pare half a dozen good sized potatoes, cut into rather thick slices and cut round and to form spirals. Soak in cold water for an hour, dry on a soft towel and throw into boiling fat until crisp and delicately browned. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle lightly with salt, and serve.

Saving Steps.

A neighbor of mine whose kitchen is a large one was put to many extra steps each day because her pantry where she kept her dishes was at one end of the room and the sink in the other. She solved the problem by putting casters on her kitchen table so she could roll it across the room with the dishes after drying them. She further had a lower deck fitted in between the table legs which added materially to its usefulness. Needless to say I am having casters put on my kitchen table, as I can see where it will be much advantage to me on baking days.—Mrs. G. C., Marysville.

9059. A Simple, Easily Made Design—Girl's One-piece Seamless Apron, With or Without Pockets.

Gingham, lawn, cambric or similar fabrics may be used for this model, which is simple in construction, comfortable and convenient. The apron is



9059

slipped over the head when worn, and the free edges under the arms are held together by straps. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 24-inch material for the 6 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Creamed Onions in Sweet Potato Nest.

Boil small white onions until tender, drain and arrange in a nest of sweet potatoes which has been mashed, and season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. Garnish with sprigs of parsley, and just before serving pour over a cream made as follows: Cream 1 tablespoonful each of flour and butter, add 1 cupful of hot milk, and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, season to taste with salt, pepper, and add 1 tablespoonful of finely minced parsley.

9035. A Simple House Dress In Semi-Princess Style.

Deep tucks over the shoulder in front and back give the necessary fullness to this design. The waist gathers in easily at front and back and is joined to four skirt gores, that with the panel front complete the body portions of this desirable model. The sleeves are finished at the elbow with a neat cuff that is mounted on a straight band cuff which in itself forms a desirable sleeve finish. The back of the skirt portion has an inverted plait. This design may be developed in gingham, lawn, dimity or linen. Cloth in light weights will also be suitable. As a house dress or a simple afternoon gown the model will be very



9035

appropriate. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Much is being said nowadays on the subject of fresh air, and plenty of it. A good many are having sleeping porches added to their homes, and sleep out the year around. This may not be possible for all, but certainly everyone can open their windows instead of sleeping in a closed room. Fresh air is the basic requisite to good health. The lungs utilize all the oxygen they breathe and expel their impurities in your exhalations. Within a short time a man consumes all the oxygen in an average room if the windows and transoms are down and the door is closed, and then he breathes foul poisons. Rural communities should by reason of natural advantages be practically immune from the "white plague," but statistics show a greater percentage of consumptives among farmers than any other class of people. So raise the curtains and open the windows and let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air.



Hard Water with JAP ROSE Makes Soft Water

These softening, soothing and penetrating JAP ROSE bubbles let every pore breathe. They carry away every atom of dirt gently, but thoroughly. The fine vegetable oils, combined by our process, soften the hardest water, relax the skin and refresh it by purifying it.

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Wherever tried JAP ROSE is prized above all other soap.

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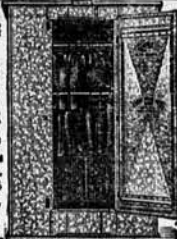
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The GRANGE

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 Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
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 Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
W. H. Coultis, Richland
 Chairman of Committee on Education...
E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
 Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
I. D. Hibner, Olathe
 Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Co-Operative Concerns.

There is a strong sentiment in Shawnee County, and especially in the city of Topeka, for a co-operative store. Both consumers and producers agree that an enterprise on the co-operative plan is both feasible and advisable. The more conservative, however, are slow to take stock in a co-operative concern. They realize that money within itself is inert, its power depending upon the handler. Money well handled results in benefits, poorly handled in disappointment and loss.

Past experiences in co-operative concerns in Topeka are not encouraging, if we concede the stores to have been wisely planned, well managed and loyally patronized. Loyal patronage is the foundation of co-operative business; good management is the keystone that holds the business. This is clearly shown by more than 500 co-operative concerns now capitalized and managed in the west and south by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. Many of these are located in Kansas.

The patrons of husbandry have co-operative stores throughout the east and in many central and western states.

The Rochdal system of co-operative concerns prevails in Europe and in many places in this country.

The oldest and most successful co-operative store in Kansas is located at Olathe, fifty miles east of Topeka and twenty miles southwest of Kansas City. This store was organized by the patrons of husbandry and has been in operation and managed by the grangers of Johnson County 35 years. It was opened on July 27, 1876. The capital stock was only \$785, of which \$400 was borrowed money. The total sales the first year were \$36,840.39, and the net profits, after paying all current expenses, were \$1,334.54.

At no time during the 35 years have the total sales dropped below those of the first year.

The average gross profits have been \$31,107.78 per year. The average expenses have been \$16,360.28 per year. The average net profits have been \$14,747.49 per year.

These net profits have been distributed among stockholders as interest, added to capital stock, set aside for surplus fund and prorated among members on the amount of their purchases.

The capital stock (shares of \$5 each) was first limited to \$20,000. It was then increased to \$40,000, and at this time stands at \$100,000.

In 1903 the buildings and most of the stock were destroyed by fire. The insurance lacked \$30,000 of covering the losses, but the surplus fund so wisely provided amounted to \$28,000, so the loss to the business was only \$2,000.

In addition to the main store at Olathe, capitalized at \$100,000, the association has five branch stores in Johnson County, each carrying a stock of \$6,000 to \$7,000.

The same class of citizens own a bank in Olathe with a capital of \$150,000.

These great business triumphs of Johnson County citizens are the fruits of co-operation, the cash system, well directed industry, honest dealings, loyal support and good management.—G. G. BURTON, Highland Park Grange, Topeka, Kan.

Grange Conditions.

In the annual address of N. J. Bachelor, Master of the National Grange, are found some very interesting facts concerning the growth and present condition of the Granges of the country. In speaking of the growth, he says:

"During the year ending October 1, 1911, five hundred and thirteen subordinate Granges were organized and re-organized in 29 states, a larger number than has been established in any year since 1876, the marvelous growth during that year later proving to be of a temporary nature. The net gain in paid membership during the past year as shown by the treasurer's receipts has

been 77,289, indicating a net gain in nearly every state. During the past ten years the net gain in paid membership has been 305,745, an average yearly gain of 30,574 members. Since October 1, a state Grange has been organized in Nebraska, and there have been large net gains in nearly every state.

"The total assets of the National Grange as reported October 1, 1910, were \$118,825.83 and the total assets October 1, 1911, were \$113,903.04, showing a decrease of \$4,922.79, largely due to the cost of extension work authorized at the last session. The total assets of the National Grange at the close of the fiscal year in 1901 were \$62,440.95, showing a net gain in cash assets during the 10-year period of \$51,462.09, during which time there has been a net gain in paid membership of 305,745, as previously stated.

"One year ago the National Grange gave authority to the Executive Committee to expend in extension work an amount that would not reduce the fund in the treasury below \$100,000, expending not to exceed \$2,000 in any state where a state Grange existed. Regulations were established by the Executive Committee by which this fund became available for extension work in each state under the direction of the State Master. Every State Master with two exceptions entered into this arrangement with the Executive Committee. The total amount expended during the year was \$16,947.64, including the deputy fee fund. The regulations established and the payments in detail will be given in the report of the Executive Committee, including statement of the amount expended in the respective states.

"In the early days of the Grange the organization existed in Nebraska, but that state has not been represented in the National Grange for seventeen years, or since 1894. Through efforts made by the National Master 21 subordinate Granges with a membership of about one thousand, and one Pomona Grange, have been organized in the state during the year. A state Grange was organized and the first state meeting under the new organization held October 31 and November 1 and 2. The representatives of this new organization representing the great agricultural state of Nebraska, are present at this session and will meet a cordial welcome.

"The marked increase in the cost of living in recent years has directed public attention to the great discrepancy between the retail prices of food stuffs paid by the consumer and the prices paid to the farmers. As a remedy for what is alleged to be the excessive profits of the 'middlemen' or dealer in farm products, the farmers are everywhere forming, or preparing to form, co-operative associations for the purpose of selling their crops directly to the consumer. A large number of these associations have formed and many others are now in process of organization.

"The advantages to the farmers of combining with their fellow producers for the purpose of avoiding the payment of high charges by commission houses, and for securing more favorable freight rates, storage charges, etc., have been so manifest that it is only a question of time when the great bulk of all farm products will be marketed through some form of co-operative agency. There is no reason why the same system should not be applied to the purchase of the goods used by the farmers, so that they can buy these goods at practically wholesale prices.

"The favorable conditions for the adoption of co-operative systems has attracted the attention of professional promoters, who are endeavoring to utilize the desire of the farmers for co-operation as a means to further stock-selling schemes. Caution should be exercised by the members of the Grange in giving their endorsement to any of these associations, and the character and financial standing of the organizers should be carefully looked into before joining them. The co-operative principle is sound, and is destined to govern the immense volume of trade from the farm to the city and from the city to the farm, but there will doubtless be many failures unless great care is taken to establish real co-operative societies, conducted for the benefit of all the members and not for the profit of a few promoters. Membership in co-operative associations should be by individual members rather than by a Grange."



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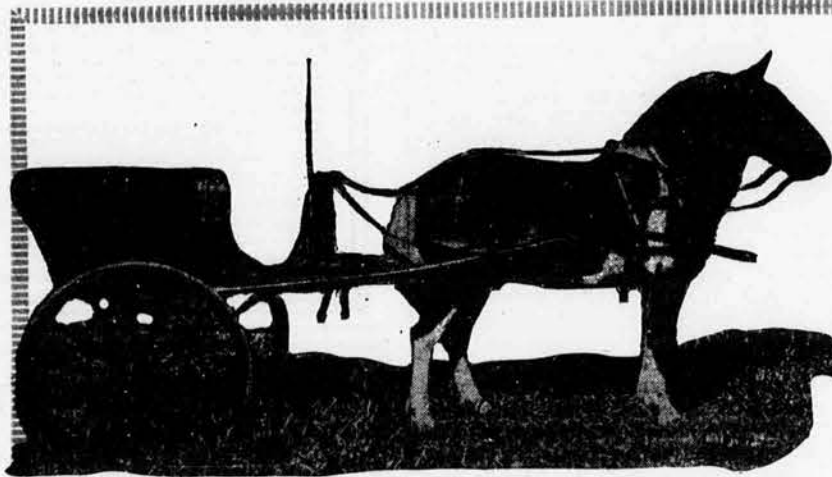
F **J** **O** **U** **R** **T**o Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

JUST think of it! Kansas Farmer will give away four more beautiful Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas boys and girls. If you would like to have one of these for your own and get it without costing you one cent, be sure to read all on this page. Kansas Farmer has already given away ten Shetland Ponies. We shall be pleased to tell you who we gave them to and just how you can get one of these four ponies which we are going to give away

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THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the ponies which we are going to give away are good to mind, and we are sure that the little master or mistress of one of them will think they have the best pony in the world. Be sure to send in your name at once, so you will have a good start to win one of these ponies.



GRAND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

THEIR OUTFITS.

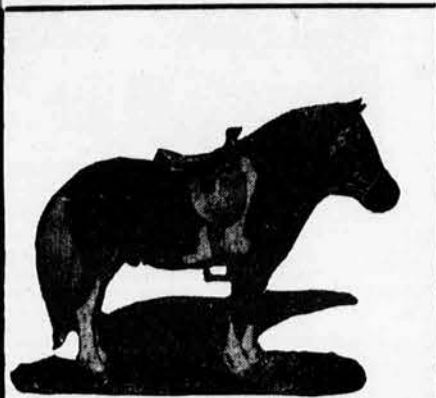
With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. **KANSAS FARMER** is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. **GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.**



SECOND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.



THIRD PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost **KANSAS FARMER**, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for **KANSAS FARMER**.

My Name..... Age.....

P. O. Kan., R. R.

Parents' Name.....



FOURTH PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will offer a bicycle, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other articles which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon at the left of this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters
and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care **KANSAS FARMER**
Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3 1/2 miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price \$10,000.
 No. 121—Excellent 151 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at \$14,000.
 No. 132—160 acres, 2 1/2 miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a \$13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, 1/2 acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.
CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

100—FARMS—100

Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
 Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

FOR SALE—Six-room house at Yaggy, 5 miles from Hutchinson; acre land; \$650; terms. **H. W. McCarty,** Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

WANT TO BUY

Ten level quarters western land, \$500 each. Will pay cash. Will also trade your land.
W. A. LAYTON, THE LAND MAN,
 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

LAND FOR RENT—15 small tracts of nice irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming. **W. J. Trousdale,** Newton, Kan.

Jewell County—320 acres, 5 1/2 miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole,** Esbon, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS, near Chanute. No better homes (few as good) to be had than we offer at \$25 to \$50 per a. Get our revised list. **HOME INV. CO., Chanute, Kansas.**

MUST SELL 23 1/2 acres, one of the best farms in Franklin Co., Kan., finely improved, \$60 per acre. Ask about it. **T. H. Miller,** Olathe, Kan.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.

320 ACRES—260 acres cultivated, well improved, \$55; Dickinson Co. 160 acres, all in cultivation, 40 acres in wheat, upland, small house, Jackson Co., \$65. Have other farms and ranches for sale or trade for land or mds. **Tomson & Coover,** Topeka, Kan.

FOR UPLAND OR CHOICE BOTTOM farms, near Topeka, especial 1/2 section, well improved stock or dairy farm, near railroad; small cash payment. Address, **J. F. TRUE,** 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.

FARM TO RENT—Well fenced, buildings convenient for purpose, stocked with Jersey cows, Duroc brood sows, farm mares; some young stock; good farm tools. Prefer renter buy teams and tools and half the stock.
LYDIA BOYER,
 Lane, Linn County, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

Write me, giving description, and I will send you, free, details of my plan for finding a buyer quickly.
E. L. GARVER,
 Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN.

One of the finest improved farms in Kingman County. 160 acres, 100 acres cultivated, 8 acres alfalfa, 50 acres pasture, 80 rods from school, church and depot; modern 9-room house, furnace, bath and closet; 3 large barns, water piped to house, barn and corals. Buildings practically new. Buy of owner and save commission. For further description and prices, write
GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, \$2500 stock, \$3,000 hardware and a \$4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about \$6,000 general merchandise.
NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.,
 GARNETT, KAN.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, \$20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. E. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. **Winston McMahon,** Conroe, Tex.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency,** El Dorado, Kan.

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth,** Scott City, Kansas.

LIST YOUR EXCHANGES WITH US—Costs you nothing. Don't send blue sky propositions; we can't use them. **BRASS-FIELD & McKINLEY,** Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list.
SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write **Moore Land Co.,** Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE—A good \$17,000 stock of merchandise, fixtures, new store building. Part payment improved Kansas farm and grass land, balance cash. **E. M. Petersen,** Irving, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—400 acres 10 miles from Wichita, 2 miles from station; 175 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres in alfalfa, finely improved. Price, \$112.50 per acre for ranch. **Putney & Dunn,** 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 mi. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only \$5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. **Eberhard & Mellor,** Whitewater, Kan.

GOOD FARMS.

Our printed list offers over 225 good farms located near Topeka and adjacent territory. Any size from 40 acres up. Prices range from \$25 an acre up. We also have a choice list of suburban tracts. If you are in the market for a farm or suburban tract get our list. It is yours for the asking.
TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO.,
 532 Kansas Avenue.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain.

80 acres, 5 miles from Barclay, Kan. 55 acres in cultivation, family orchard, balance native grass land, farm all smooth, 4 room house, stable for 4 horses, corn crib, hen house, good water, R. F. D. This is a special bargain; must be sold by Feb. 1, 1912.
J. C. RAPP & CO.,
 Osage City, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
 Topeka, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA FOR HEALTH; AN ORANGE GROVE FOR WEALTH.

A 5-acre orange grove in full bearing means a living, 10 acres means independence, 20 acres means luxury. Young groves, every tree guaranteed, \$450 an acre. Terms cover six years. If you want a home in Sunny Southern California, or a choice investment, write us.
FONTANA DEVELOPMENT CO.,
 518 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE QUICK

A No. 1 78 1/2-acre second bottom farm; soil black loam, no gumbo, no overflow; 60 acres under cultivation, all can be cultivated; 6 acres alfalfa; 10 acres wild meadow; 17 acres hog-tight pasture; small orchard and an assortment of small fruits; a 2-story frame house nearly new; good cellar; barn 20x34 with cattle shed attached; two good henhouses with 1/2-acre yard; granary, smokehouse, two tool sheds, good well and 150-bbl. cistern; 1/2 mile to graded school, 1 1/2 miles to church; about 30 miles west and a little south of Kansas City, 9 miles southeast of Lawrence, 3 1/2 miles from Eudora. Clear, and title perfect. Price, \$8,000. Will sell tools and stock also if buyer wants same. Address **Leroy N. Walling,** Real Estate Exchange, 945 Conn. St., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas—Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see this farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the state. Fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with Osage posts. Fine modern \$3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 28 head of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn; cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new; wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 400 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and fine Catholic church, 2 1/2 miles from U. B. church and 1/2 mile from good country school. Price, \$40,000; \$25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,

Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

KIOWA.—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no drawbacks to location, quality, water and improvements. Without flaw. Price \$15 per acre. Write **Griffin Bros.,** Kiowa, Kans.

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

THORNHILL & CONNOR EXCHANGE.
 Land to trade for merchandise and merchandise for land or anything worth money. No inflated prices. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state.
Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

Farms, Ranches and City Property for sale or exchange. Merchandise stocks a specialty. Some fine ranches. Some fine small tracts near Wichita. Let us know your wants. **Putney & Dunn,** 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
 Hamilton, Kansas.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop,** Wakefield, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.

One of the best farms in eastern Kansas; highly improved; large buildings; six miles southwest of Topeka; macadam road; touches station of proposed railroad. Drouth did not affect this farm. Exceptional low price for settlement of estate. 360 acres at \$90 per acre. Takes \$20,000 to handle. **John W. Harrison,** Executor, 614 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

212-ACRE irrigated ranch in famous Galatin Valley, Mont. Perpetual water right free, also water power developed, electric lights and power. Farm all in grain, timothy and alfalfa; main ditch and laterals all in. Located near junction Milwaukee & Northern P. R. R. Near three fine towns; 7 room, strictly modern residence, barns, granaries, hog and chicken houses. Products 1911 sold for \$8,000. Will guarantee practical farmer 25 per cent on purchase price—\$23,000. Terms given if desired.
RODGERS & DAVIS, Topeka.

FOR SALE

400 acres 2 1/2 miles south of Hoisington, Kan.; 170 acres wheat, 100 acres alfalfa ground, 130 acres pasture. This is an ideal farm, well improved, and now covered with 1 foot of snow. Snow and land for \$75 per acre. The snow itself is worth the price. Good terms. **I. A. Harper,** Co-operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of \$31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. **M. T. SPONG,** Fredonia, Kan.

ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two windmills and other improvements. A snap at \$11,000.
COOK & FRANCIS,
 Newton, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

Official 100-page book, **FREE GOVERNMENT LAND**, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address **Homeseeker Pub. Co.,** St. Paul, Minnesota.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton,** Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek,** Belleville, Kan.

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, **JAHN,** Box 764, Chicago.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, 1/2 goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER,** Coldwater, Kan.

FOR TRADE—Good as new, 5 r. cottage, rented; \$800 insurance. Price \$2000. Want clear quarter of western land; good town. Address, **M. W. CAVE,** Salina, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult, 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half ml. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. \$50 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
 Fall River, Kan.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?

You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can sell you good soil at \$10 to \$15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.
FRANK VANDERHOOF,
 Otis, Colo.

Real Estate Sales

Are found right along by those who advertise in these columns. From a small ad in a recent issue **The Strauss Agency,** of Topeka reports a fine sale of an eastern Kansas farm. Another firm, from \$20 worth of advertising, received over 200 replies, which the firm reported as being "a very satisfactory class of replies—plenty of good chances to do business." Write us for special low land advertising rates.
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

If the individual breeder gets good results from his auction sales in these two ways, how much more good would result from community sales. The small breeder who is just starting may have a few head of surplus stock which he would like to dispose of, and yet he does not have enough to make an auction. Others having the same breed, or more especially the same lines of breeding, might combine in an offering which would be large enough to make an auction, and have just the amount of variety in breeding which the successful breeders like to offer in their sales. In localities where this has been the practice all breeders have prospered. There are certain sections that have become famous for some one breed, and buyers are attracted to these at all times of year, so that auction sales do not remain a necessity for advertising purposes alone.

The sale circuits are great business builders, and, if continued, will have the same effect as community sales so far as advertising goes. When either a community sale or a circuit is established breeders will travel long distances to buy, as they know the quality of the animals and their lines of breeding, and these combinations will afford a sufficient variety or a sufficient number of a given age or sex to make it worth while for the large breeders and heavy buyers to attend. Such buyers are welcomed at every sale, and the big sales or circuits are more attractive to them.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. **SITUATIONS WANTED** ads, up to 35 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTH-ern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERN-ment positions. \$80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. 533, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over \$50,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN—TO SELL GUARANTEED groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, etc. Big pay. Steady work. Latest plans. You save customers 25 per cent and give better grade of groceries than retail stores sell. Get into a business for yourself that will pay better than a store. Apply with references. K. F. Hitchcock-Hill Company, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED— Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 1473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS FOREMAN on ranch by experienced man. Will furnish references if desired. Write me particulars. Address Frank Turner, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—A MAN TO FURNISH FARM stock and tools on shares. Can handle three teams with my force, and want a place large enough and teams enough to make us both money. Lee Enders, Asbury, Mo.

CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 CHOICE HOLSTEINS, 2 to 4 years old; also two fine Holstein bulls; all high grades; one registered bull calf 8 weeks old. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—8 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey gilts. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES and jacks for sale by E. B. Leinbach, Nickerson, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, ALL AGES; also two herd boars. Correspondence solicited. Lawrence Kinsella, Caseyville, Ill.

DUROC HOGS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn chickens, bronze turkeys. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

BERKSHIRES OF THE BIG PROLIFIC type. Choice boars and sows of all the leading families. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR. FOR sale cheap. Meddler 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

DOGS.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—COON, SKUNK and opossum hounds. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

COLLIES: 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVER-ley, Glasco, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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

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Surface Cultivation—Dust Mulch.

E. H. Smith, our Cunningham, Kan., subscriber, last week wrote **KANSAS FARMER** the letter below. The same was referred to W. M. Jardine, head of the department of agronomy of Kansas Agricultural College, for reply, and his answer is given below. The editor's observation in corn fields of the past season was that surface cultivation during the dry weather resulted generally in great benefit. In fact, in Shawnee County many farmers attribute their corn crop very largely to this cultivation, and we are sure that the results were so favorable as to cause much more surface cultivation in the years to come. There were also fields coming under our notice in which surface cultivation seemed to result in no benefit, and just why we are not now prepared to say. We have our own notions about the cause for this, and will at some other time venture our opinion.

On the matter of conserving moisture in wheat fields before and preparatory to seeding, the harrow is not a good implement to use in this state. It pulverizes the soil too much and makes a favorable condition for soil blowing. The sub-surface packer should be used following the plow, and can be used the second time. Later surface cultivation, we believe, can best be done with the disc. Surface cultivation for moisture conservation is unquestionably in the main a good thing.

Mr. Smith writes: "I notice farm journals recommend a great deal of light surface cultivation, such as harrowing during dry seasons to preserve the moisture. My experience and observation during the last season indicates that corn cultivated lightly during the dry weather last summer was either no better or was poorer than when nothing was done with it."

"Two of my neighbors kept a dust mulch on their wheat ground this fall until they sowed, and the ground blowed badly, in one instance taking the wheat with it. In the other instance only about one-third of a stand was had."

"I think that would be all right if we had some way of keeping the wind off it, but we nearly always have a little wind in Kansas, so I think we had better leave the ground rough."

Prof. Jardine's reply in full is: "Light surface cultivation, such as harrowing during dry seasons for the retention of moisture, is a practice generally advocated and followed in the dry farming districts of the Columbian River Basin and the Great Basin of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Utah. Here little difficulty is experienced with soils blowing. Their winds are not severe enough to move the soil, even when left in a very finely mulched condition."

"It is because of the fact that such a practice in the mountains makes good that it is being recommended for the plains, and especially in western Kansas, by individuals not familiar with the conditions obtaining in both places. We of the Kansas State Agricultural College do not recommend too much surface cultivation during the summer when the ground is lying fallow. We prefer that the ground be kept in a more or less cloddy condition, but not crusted, and free from weeds. The cultivation that we recommend should be given when the ground is inclined to be just a little damp (soon after a rain), and always at right angles to the prevailing wind. When done at this time and in this way the danger from blowing is reduced to the minimum."

"The conservation of moisture is the all important point in the agriculture of western Kansas. The object of the soil mulch is the conservation of moisture in the soil. A dust mulch, however, should be avoided. It is not conducive of absorbing moisture readily, and it is likely to blow away as well. A dust mulch will not work in Kansas where we have a great deal of heavy wind—a cloddy mulch is preferable and is what we should endeavor to maintain."

"Regarding the cultivation of corn, our experiences show that it is advisable to cultivate it frequently, giving it deep cultivations early in the season and shallower cultivations towards the end. There may be exceptions to this rule. The past season being so severe might have brought about conditions that would make such recommendations appear unreliable. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the men who cultivate their corn thoroughly during the growing season are the ones that are making good under the driest conditions. In maintaining a soil mulch on bare ground I would recommend the use of the alfalfa renovator that runs on wheels, or the

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corn planter, or even the alfalfa spike tooth disc harrow in preference to the disc harrow or the spike tooth harrow—

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E. D. MARTIN, - - - - - NEWTON, KAN.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

NOTICE.

Thirty big type Poland China boars for sale. Sired by King Elmo and Hartman's Hadley Prop. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kansas.

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

FOR SALE.

20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son. MATT ALTON, Erie, Kansas.

10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome. JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

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The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

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Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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Headed by Clay Jumbo 54925, one of the best and biggest boars in Kansas; sows of equal merit; 70 good spring pigs to choose from. Write quick. J. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

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100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS, spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us. WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock. T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRE.

Am closing out herd. Have some extra good herd headers and sows. Also, a fine lot of weanling pigs, from \$15 to \$20. Can furnish pair no kin. G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

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BERKSHIRE HOGS. Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs \$15; of breeding age, \$25; very extra choice, best quality, \$35. Registered. Crated f. o. b. B. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kan.

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By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale. GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex. SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

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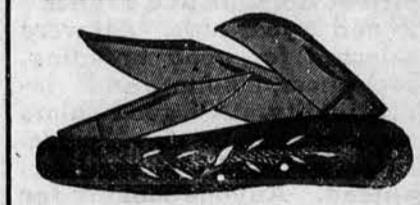
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This is the handiest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimitar blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retail store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. Given free for one new yearly subscription at \$1, and 15c extra for postage. KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Preparing Ground for Corn.

Our subscriber, George C. Lloyd, Ronda, N. D., writes this to the home folks in Kansas: "Though I am up north among the fields of billowy golden grain, I have not always resided here. I lived a number of years in Kansas, and there I raised nothing but corn and flax.

"That the corn belt is slowly moving north none will deny, and I hope to see the day when corn can be raised here with profit, for corn is the ideal crop. "I believe that for Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, the lister is the best implement with which to prepare land for corn, but it should not be used continuously. I have seen farmers throw out the corn rows with the lister, planting in the same rows year after year. I have seen others list between the rows year after year. I have seen a few list one way one year and cross list the next. While the last method is better than the others, they are all bad and will ruin the land if persisted in.

"I believe the best way is to husk a part of the field as early as possible. Cut the stalks up well with a sharp knife cutter if you have to go over them twice, or even three times. Then plow the land crossways of the rows and plow it good and deep. Plow a part of the field the second year, and the balance the third year. By so doing the land is plowed every third year. I have tried plowing every fall, but in this country it makes the land too mellow. I have treated land as above that was 'lister sick' and increased the yield 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

"There are a number of reasons why this last method is preferable to any other. The plow turns under and covers the weed seeds, a number of which may be unripe. These readily decay and are converted into humus to enrich the soil. Those that are ripe often come up in the fall and the cold of winter kills them. The ones that remain and come up in the spring are covered up by the lister and myriads of them are killed. Fall plowing leaves the ground rough, and the rain and water from snow is dammed up in a million and one small pools where it sinks into the ground, where it remains to aid in the production of crops the next summer. If the land is handled the next summer in such a manner as to conserve the moisture, but little rain will be needed to produce a good crop. The frosts of winter crumble the hard lumps of soil, making them easy to pulverize in the spring. I have plowed land that had been listed in the same rows for years, and the plow in crossing them threw out the centers in great chunks, and the way the harrow pulverized them in the spring completely surprised me. Fall plowing gives back to the soil the whole corn plant to be converted into humus to enrich the soil.

"A goodly number of farmers believe that there is no value in the corn stalks, so they break them off, rake and burn them year after year, and then wonder why their land does not produce as well as it used to. The farmer is robbed at every turn of the wheel, but his greatest robber is himself."

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

Importer of
DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.



Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, 1/2 miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS, BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

AL. E. SMITH Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 18 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class Jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class Jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd Jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

ROYAL BELGIUMS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

FOR SALE

At farmer's Prices—two black Percheron stallions, also two Shorthorn bulls. Senator Bruce and Lord Marr breeding. All stock guaranteed.
L. P. GERTSON, Clyde, Kansas.

LIMESTONE FARMS

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

BEN MARTIN'S STALLIONS.

I have for sale the following registered French Draft Stallions of my own breeding: Two coming 2 years old, 1 suckling, 1 imported Percheron French Draft, 8 years, weight 1900; one 4-year-old, weight 1950. All sound and dark colored. Write or call and inspect.
BEN MARTIN,
Garden City, Mo.

HOME OF THE GIANTS.

75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
We won half of the premiums at the Missouri State Fair, 1911. We have these prize-winners for sale. They are the big, thick, big boned kind. **Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.** Main line Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.

Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, draft stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and Jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black Jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—\$250 to \$500 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON,** Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions \$250 to \$600 imported stallions—your choice, \$1,000. **F. L. Stream,** Creston, Iowa.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five Mammoth Jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. **A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.**

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE, Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Durro Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ANGUS CATTLE

Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.
W. A. Holt, Prop.
Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bulls for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS HERD BULLS.
BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167710.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.
GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd.
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Fleete Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. **CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.
The four nearest dams of our two herd bulls average 31 lbs. butter, 614 lbs. milk in seven days' official record. No other farm in the west owns two bulls of such high record ancestry. We are offering some very choice cows and heifers bred to these great bulls. Also bull calves sired by them, many of them out of high record cows. Write us, let us tell you more about this great herd.
WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED BULL FOR SALE—Major 21577, calved Feb. 15, 1910, sired by Bowman 21576, dam Molly 21705. Both sire and dam are from the best beef, as well as the best milk producing herds of the breed, and Major is an A-1 individual. Will offer him during October for \$100. Also have a few choice O. L. C. hogs for sale. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE. Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE. The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. BESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS. Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULL, GULLFOYLE. Qualified by breeding and individuality to head high-class herd. **T. G. MCKINLEY, Junction City, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS. Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
ED GREEN, Florence, Kansas.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978 and Harry 243633, a grandson of Choice Good and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
WILLIAMS & SON, Hunter, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. **C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.**

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

ALFALFA SHORTHORNS LEAF SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some heifers.
JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken Up—On the 11th day of December, 1911, by Joseph Glassner, Galena, Kansas, 1 brown horse, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, scar on right hind leg just below hock joint, some white on forehead with white strip running down to end of nose; 15 or 20 years old.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up, on the 28th day of November, 1911, by Ed Umscheid, St. George, one light red Poll steer, weight about 800 pounds, slit in left ear. Appraised value, \$30.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up, on the 4th day of December, 1911, by H. A. Schwandt, Wamego, Kan., one light red steer, with white on each flank, weight 850 to 900 pounds. Mark on left jaw.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7 from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultans Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. **HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.**

FOR QUICK SALE—A seven-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, solid color. Nice individual, sired by Omeris Eminent 85865 and out of Decanter's Queen 227573, a choice cow of combination breeding. Price, \$40. Recorded and transferred free.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE, 3 large, registered Jersey cows, 8, 9 and 11 years, all in calf. Also, 2 young prize winning show bulls. F. J. SHERMAN, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED Jersey bull calves for sale, from the finest blood lines, at reasonable prices. Dr. D. R. Hill, Joplin, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 608 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

On January 1 we landed two full cars of Registered Guernsey Cattle

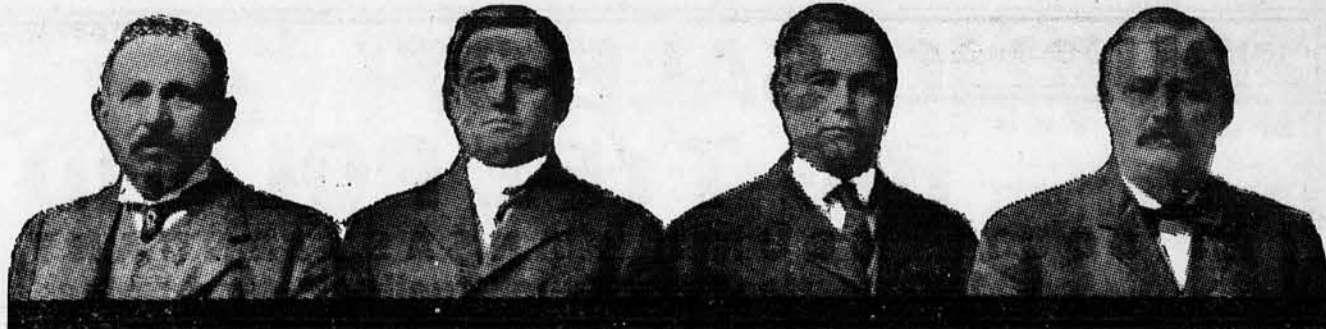
from the east, representing the May Rose, France and Glenwood families. Will furnish same in car lots or singly. We have high grades, all ages; also a fine lot of young bulls, service age. Tuberculin certificate furnished on request.

Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

Des Moines, Iowa. Milk Depot, 1401 Grand.

Official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland, private bank, Albert Neese, owner, at Richland, state of Kansas, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1911: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$105,230.91; overdrafts, \$317.66; expense account, \$1,277.81; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, \$42,501.29; total, \$149,327.67. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$10,000.00; surplus fund, \$10,000.00; interest, \$6,108.49; exchange, \$142.91; individual deposits, \$65,826.83; certificates of deposit, \$57,249.44; total, \$149,327.67. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss: I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1911. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Seal.) Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.
To J. N. Dolley, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



**PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES**

SEND FOR CATALOG



It Will Pay You Well To Visit Our Barns

We have the greatest bunch of stallions in our barns at this time, we have ever been able to buy in Europe in the thirty years we have been in the importing business.

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid dispositions and color. They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in France, England, and Belgium and their breeding can be traced for thirty generations.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for illustrated catalog, and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.

MEISNER

BRED SOW SALE

The Blood of Long King's Equal and Metal Choice

IN SABETHA, UNDER COVER

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1912

47—HEAD IN ALL, EVERY ONE A GOOD ONE AND BRED TO A GOOD BOAR—47

Twelve tried sows; 1 fall yearling; 34 spring gilts.

TRIED SOWS

include Goldie Hadley by Big Hadley and one of the biggest and smoothest sows living, and Orange Blossom by Big Orange, a great breeding sow. Three of her spring gilts go in the sale. Another good one is Bessie Longfellow, by Longfellow 3d. She has five gilts in the sale.

GILTS.

Nearly all of the gilts are daughters of my great sow sire Metal Choice. They will be sold in dandy breeding form and safe in pig for March and April farrow, mostly to my boars King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal and out of Utility.

BOARS.

The offering will be bred to five different boars, including those mentioned above. Others are Metal Choice and Grand Expansive by Old Expansive and out of a Look Grand dam.

WRITE EARLY FOR CATALOG AND STUDY IT.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kan.

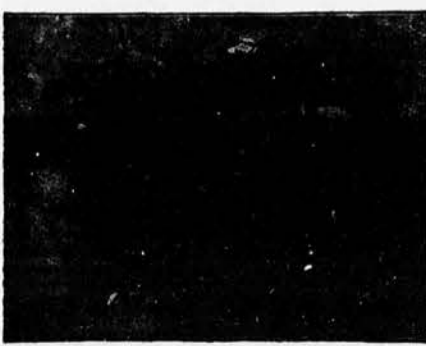
Auctioneers: James Sparks, Roy Kistner.

Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Referencé: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.
NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO., Grand Island, Neb.



SHORTHORN AND POLAND CHINA SALE
Mt. Ayr, Iowa, January 15, 1912

Thirty head of Shorthorns, 15 or more Poland China sows. Will sell a number of high-class cattle of pure Scotch breeding of such noted females as Butterfly, Prince Lancaster, Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon and others from such noted sires as Lancaster Best, Stakeholder, Bapton Admiral, Weston Star by Morning Star. This is a rare opportunity to get some high-class cattle at a medium price, as we sell no red tape. In Poland Chinas there is nothing better to be found of the large type breeding. I have won over 200 prizes at the different fairs on hogs and cattle. Will meet trains at Mt. Ayr on C. B. & Q. R. R. and at Benton on Great Western. Write for catalogue.

E. C. BLAUER, :: :: MT. AYR, IOWA

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5 1/2 miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 64 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions**, for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, **ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.**

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

FIELD NOTES.

Keininger's Land Auction.

The 160 acres of land sold at auction by Mr. Edward Keininger recently was purchased by G. W. Hanna of Clay Center, Kan. A very good crowd was in attendance, but only a few bidders. It was sold in two lots, one 80 which was unimproved and very broken bringing \$38 per acre, the improved 80 selling for \$56 per acre, making a total of \$7,520 for the farm.

Rooney's Farm Auction.

The T. E. Rooney farm at Herington, Kan., which was advertised in this paper to be sold at auction, was sold last Thursday for \$44 per acre. The big snow which covered the ground interfered somewhat. Many buyers were kept away, and those that did come had not a very good chance to inspect the land. The farm was quite a bargain at the price, and would doubtless have brought more money but for the bad weather.

Curry Sold Out of Boars.

Mr. John T. Curry, Poland China breeder of Winchester, Kan., writes that the recent demand has been very strong for boars and that he is all sold out, but still has for sale six tried sows and four gilts bred and safe in pig to his noted big boar. Mr. Curry has secured the services of Colonel Duncan and selected September 27 for his fall sale date next year.

Ziller's Seed Corn.

John D. Ziller, the old-time seed corn breeder of Hiawatha, Kan., starts his advertising in this issue. Mr. Ziller has a fine lot of seed corn on hand which has been raised and gathered and dried under his personal supervision. His leaders are still Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Legal Tender Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Mr. Ziller has a fine equipment for the handling and grading of his seed corn. His plant has cost him lots of money and he takes great pride in the care with which he has the work done. Mr. Ziller makes a specialty of breeding and perfecting big varieties of corn. He likes lots of quality, but strives for size along with the quality. Mr. Ziller's corn has won in the big shows of the country,

and his business continues to grow bigger every year. This year's catalog is one of the most attractive ones he has ever issued, and every line of it is good reading, coming as it does from a man that has spent most of his life in the study and perfecting of the best types of corn. Write Mr. Ziller for the catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Meisner's Sale January 23.

One of the first and most important of all the big-type winter-bred sow sales of the territory will be the T. J. Meisner sale at Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, January 23. Mr. Meisner has rented a big pavilion and will hold the sale in town, where he can make everyone comfortable regardless of the weather. Mr. Meisner has an unusually good offering, consisting of 12 tried sows, one fall yearling, and 34 spring gilts. Among the tried sows are many sows of outstanding merit. Some of them are noted for size. While the sows are very attractive, possibly there will not be a better chance to buy big strong gilts bred for early farrow. Mr. Meisner has selected out a lot of breeding stuff for this sale that should attract buyers from any state where this kind of Poland is appreciated. The gilts sired by Metal Choice are especially choice. They are bred to the magnificent young boars, King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal, dam Utility. Both of these young boars cost Mr. Meisner long prices. They combine the blood lines of the biggest hogs of the breed, and are sure to nick well with the class of sows Mr. Meisner has been producing on his farm. In making up one's mind about attending this sale it should be borne in mind that Tom Meisner is a sale topper and has been for years. It is his policy to buy the best, no matter if it does bring a few dollars more than it appears to be worth. And when he is preparing for a public sale he is willing to catalog a part of his very best stuff and give his fellow breeders a chance to buy it. Tom is on the square and his hogs are first class. Write now for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Meisner's care, at Sabetha.

(Continued on page 30.)

PUBLIC SALE OF BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT SOUTH MOUND, KANSAS, JANUARY 20TH, 1912
100 - Head Big Type, Quality Poland-Chinas - 100

Here is a Big Type with quality enough to win in the show ring. There are brood sows, herd boars, fall yearlings, extra large spring gilts and a few choice spring and fall boars—24 are tried sows, 20 are yearlings, 10 yearling February gilts, and 35 big spring gilts with two of my great herd boars. The balance spring and fall, 1911, boars. There are 12 Blain's Wonder daughters, 12 Orphan Chief, 12 Long John, 12 Logan Look, the balance are sired by boars at the head of best herds in Kansas and Missouri.

The sows will be bred to the following boars: Blain's Wonder, Orphan Chief, B. Wonder, a great son of Blain's Wonder that won first at Kansas City Royal in 1911, a 650-pound yearling. They will be bred early. So many of my sows are sired by Orphan Chief that I can't use him longer, and will sell him, and for same reason will sell Blain's Wonder. I know of no two better boars. Come and see at the sale. Hogs free from disease, none within thirty miles during past year. Guaranteed absolutely free of disease. Bred deep in the Big Type.

Catalogs will be ready by December 30. Write and get your name on the list. Col. F. M. Woods, Col. F. J. Zaun and Col. Charles Beard will do the selling.

If you cannot come to my sale, send a bid to O. W. Devine, who will represent KANSAS FARMER. Any bid sent him in my care will be carefully and honestly handled. This is positively the best offering I have ever sold. Come and spend a day with us.

Auctioneers: COL. F. M. WOODS, COL. F. J. ZAUN, COL. C. E. BEARD.

ROY JOHNSTON, : Southeastern Part of State : SOUTH MOUND, KAN.



ENOS'S KNOX ALL HADLEY BRED

SOW SALE at RAMONA, KAN.,

Wednesday, January 17th, 1912

Forty head, the best lot I ever offered at public auction, 13 tried sows, 27 spring gilts, all bred for February, March and April farrow to the great Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal, one of the best boars ever sired by the noted A Wonder. Among the tried sows are daughters of Knox All Hadley, Mammoth Mike and Commoner. The spring gilts are big, broody type, daughters and granddaughters of Knox All Hadley. Included is the great sow Colossal Queen by Colossus and out of an Expansion dam. Knox All Hadley was sired by the noted Big Hadley and is at this time conceded to be one of the biggest and best sires in the West. He is a wonderful sow sire, and combines size with finish. Never before have I included so many of my valuable tried sows in one of my sales, and I never had an offering of gilts the equal of this one. Come and see them. Catalogue upon request.

A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Ramona is on the Rock Island, 8 miles west of Herington.

Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey, W. A. Fisher.

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him sealed bids in my care.

LONG'S ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

50 Head of Mastodon Poland China Sows 50

At Sale Pavilion, in Harlan,
Iowa, Wednesday, Jan.
24th, 1912

This will be our greatest offering and will consist of 13 tried sows, tops of my herd; 17 head of outstanding good fall sows and 20 head of extra large, high-class spring gilts. The tried sows I am selling in this sale are some of my best ones. Among them are Miss Prospect A, by Big Hadley 2nd, dam Lady Prospect, I X L Model by Chief I X L by Model Girl, Lady Mastodon 85th by Columbia Chief 2nd by Lady Mastodon 4th, Pawnee Maid by Pawnee Wonder, dam Extra A. Two extra fine B Wonder sows, dam Duchess 2nd, Surprise Lady by Crow's Special, Miss Hadley by Perfect Dude, Lady Mastodon 63rd by A Wonder, and others equally as good. A part of the sows are bred to B Wonder. Others to Mastodon Leader and a few to Black Johnson. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers will be handled with care. Write for catalogue.

JAS. G. LONG

HARLAN, IOWA

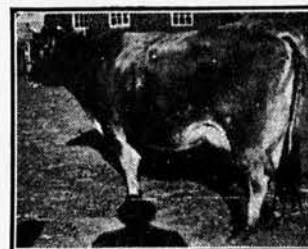
Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel and Col. George Isaac.

SHORTHORN—DISPERSION—SHORTHORN.

BERRYTON, KAN., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1912.

Nineteen registered cows and heifers, 16 of them bred to calve early in March and later. Mostly sired by a son of Gallant Knight. Also the Double Standard Polled Durham herd bull, Scottish Baron 321097.

Take 9 o'clock a. m. Missouri Pacific train at Topeka for Berryton, 9 miles south. JAMES A. BAXTER, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.



CHOICE JERSEY BULL CALVES.

Sired by Silverine's Lorne, a son of Silverine's Lad. These calves are good individuals and out of cows with individual tests; some of them capable of making as high as 550 pounds of butter in one year. Included is the eight months old bull out of Golden Fern's Rowena, carrying 50 per cent of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad. Made 402 pounds butter in nine months. Began as a three-year-old. Her photo is shown here. Write for records of dams and prices.

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

100 HEAD OF IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big bone, American-bred, pasture raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen. NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO., GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper. PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains. WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo. On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

FRANK IAM'S' PARIS WINNERS



Are the real "medal winners"—"show horses of note"—"sensational" "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, Classy, "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of Drafty "top-catchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of Percherons and Belgian stallions and mares have arrived by "Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit-up-and-take-notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years more). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real Drafters," at "Bargain prices," and having the "Horses as advertised," Iams' "competitors" and "Hammer Knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "Knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. "Ikey"—"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All "approved and stamped" by European government. Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize-winners" and "gold medal horses." Big drafty "top-notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eyeopeners." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "buyer's hat." "Georgie dear, Iams made a "Big Killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize-winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices."

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE \$1,000

Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey Boy," come on down town—get into on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "daily Horse Show" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "prize-winners" and best big drafters. He sells no "International tail-ends." No "Auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses." No American so-called full-bloods with questionable breeding (only imported horses). Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey," land me at Iams' Box Office and Importing Barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved \$300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better Imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—

(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "Top-notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "Top" stallion pair of Imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "Auction men" "Hand You a Lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of Questionable breeding. Buy an Imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tail-ends off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb.; Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

BREEDERS' SALE

400—HORSES—400

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Illinois,
Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1912.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we will sell
300 Imported and Native Bred Registered

Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

150 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

150 Head of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 Head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Head Reg. Stallions of very choicest breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912

100 Head Registered Trotters Grade, Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

100 Head PONIES.

Imported and Native Bred Registered Shetland, Welch and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalog Ready January 8, 1912.

D. AUGSTIN, Pres.; C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS

Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.

50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.

Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.



Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from \$400 to \$1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

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.



Robert F. Maupin's Sale.

Robert F. Maupin of Pattonsburg, Mo., a leading breeder of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has announced dates for a two days' sale of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. This will be one of the sale events of the season, and the offering, both of hogs and cattle, will be very high class. The sows to go in this sale are by Missouri's Meddler, Notcher On, Corrector 2nd, On the Dot, Impudence, Major, and other great boars, and are bred to Notcher On, Missouri's Meddler and Golden Glory. The Shorthorn cows, heifers and young bulls that will go in the second day's sale are an ideal lot. They are the big, beefy kind. Many of them are pure Scotch and others Scotch topped. The offering throughout will be one that breeders of high-class Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle should not overlook. Watch for Mr. Maupin's sale advertisement in Kansas Farmer, and write for catalogue.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Robison Sale Good, With Top of \$1,600.

Yearling son of Casino sells at that figure. Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma buyers divide offering with Kansas bidders. The J. C. Robison Percheron sale, Thursday, December 28, was attended by the largest crowd of actual buyers that has ever been attracted to any of these sales. The offering was probably the best that has ever been sold at the Whitewater Farm, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Robison. Five states were represented in the crowd of bidders and the list of buyers includes men from three states. It is significant that a large per cent of the offering was taken by farmers living within a radius of 50 miles of the Whitewater Falls Farm. J. M. Foote of Missouri, a representative of the Texas Agricultural College, and several Oklahoma bidders were factors in the sale. The offering was one of the most attractive Mr. Robison has offered from point of breeding, many daughters and sons of the famous sire, Casino being included in the sale list, and bidding on these lots was spirited. Except for several head of yearling stallions and fillies, the average would have been quite a little higher. L. E. Fife of Newton, Kan., paid the top price of the sale on females when he paid \$1,025 for Ruth, a 6-year-old daughter of Carino, one of the best lots offered. Isador, a yearling stallion sired by Casino, topped the stallion offering and registered the top price of the sale, going to Charles Wilson of Benton, Kan., at \$1,600. Abner, a 5-year-old son of Bosquet, was second highest stallion at \$915 to S. C. Bell of Baldwin, Kan. Colonel Harriman conducted the sale from the box, being assisted by Colonels Snyder, Arnold and Seely in the ring. A summary and list of sales is given below: Thirty-eight mares brought \$17,175, average \$452; 17 stallions brought \$11,400, average \$670.60; 55 head brought \$28,575, average \$519.54. Mares—No. 1, Jeannette, 2 years, sired by Celibat, W. M. Miles, Sedgwick, Kan., \$525; No. 2, Flora, 7 years, sired by Solferino, R. English, Independence, Mo., \$400; No. 3, Viola, 3 years, sired by Roseau, C. W. Fitzgerald, Valencia, Kan., \$525; No. 4, Pansy, 3 years, sired by Roseau, H. Eschelmann, Sedgwick, Kan., \$490; No. 7, Eleanor, 2 years, sired by Albert S., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex., \$570; No. 8, Mariquita, 3 years, sired by Roseau, R. English, \$400; No. 11, Ruth, 6 years, sired by Casino, L. E. Fife, Newton, \$1,025; No. 13, Daisy, 2 years, sired by Toulan, O. E. Martinson, Wichita, Kan., \$400; No. 14, Bessie, 2 years, sired by Triton, John Struthers, Kiowa, Kan., \$380; No. 19, Fannie, 2 years, sired by Casino, E. S. Romine, 2 years, sired by Castelar, B. G. Shirk, Sedgwick, Kan., \$575; No. 20, Della, 9 years, L. E. Fife, \$310; No. 21, Red Wing, 2 years, sired by Alcazar, John Struthers, \$325; No. 22, Delphia, 2 years, sired by Rutllan, H. Eschelmann, \$375; No. 23, Jane Grey, 2 years, sired by Casino, E. F. Grimm, Runnymede, Kan., \$510; No. 24, Hagerie, 5 years, sired by Volage, G. R. Lewis, Piedmont, Kan., \$495; No. 27, Maudine, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, Arcadia, Kan., \$260; No. 28, Eola, 1 year, sired by Casino, S. M. Steele, \$360; No. 29, Lucy, 4 years, sired by Castelar, B. G. Shirk, Sedgwick, Kan., \$575; No. 30, Topsy, 4 years, sired by Roseau, B. G. Shirk, \$530; No. 31, Judith, 3 years, sired by Jupiter, G. A. Walters, Pawnee, Okla., \$350; No. 35, Black Beauty, 4 years, sired by Voltaire, J. M. Foote, Bolliver, Mo., \$400; No. 36, Black Bessie, 4 years, sired by Voltaire, J. M. Foote, \$750; No. 39, Cascadeuse, 7 years, sired by Casino, G. R. Lewis, \$500; No. 40, Malvina, 4 years, sired by Volage, G. R. Lewis, \$500; No. 41, Aurella, 2 years, sired by Lamy, William Campbell, Bronson, Kan., \$365; No. 42, Nanza, 2 years, sired by Lamy, J. S. Beattie, Howard, Kan., \$420; No. 43, Selma, 6 years, sired by Eclipse, O. H. Barber, Foraker, Okla., \$300; substituted for No. 44, Harry King, Arcadia, Kan., \$710; No. 47, Gloriana, 1 year, sired by Glacis, J. J. King, Arcadia, Kan., \$505; No. 48, Eudora, 2 years, sired by Lamy, J. B. Himmel, Wellington, Kan., \$395; No. 49, Irene, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, G. A. Waters, \$365; No. 50, Rosaline, 2 years, sired by Fricoteur, William Campbell, \$350; No. 53, Lois, 1 year, sired by Casino, J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., \$410; No. 55, Dolores, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, \$250; No. 56, Lottie, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, \$250; No. 57, Minerva, 2 years, sired by Casino, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$570; No. 58, Flossie, 2 years, sired by Triton, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$450; substituted for No. 32, C. R. Seward, \$530. Stallions—No. 5, Martin, 1 year, sired by Casino, Ike Martin, Wichita, Kan., \$775; No. 6, Dragon, 2 year, sired by Elet, Frank Johnson, Emporia, Kan., \$470; No. 9, Reparteur, 10 years, sired by Brilliant, Ike Martin, \$705; No. 10, Geronimo, 2 years, sired by Fricoteur, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla., \$420; No. 12, Racquette, 1 year, sired by Glacis, G. O. Thompson, Piedmont, Kan., \$810; No. 15, Blande, 3 years, sired by Canotier, Charles Johnson, Hartford, Kan., \$540; No. 16, not sold; No. 17, Isador, 1 year, sired by Casino, Charles Wilson, Benton, Kan., \$1,600; No. 18, not sold; No. 25, Trojan, 6 years, sired by Morse, J. H. Fornwalt, Penalosa, Kan., \$455; No. 26, Chasseur, 6 years, sired by Theophile, J. M. Foote, Eolivar, Mo., \$310; No. 33, Illustre II, 1 year, sired by Toso, Harry Scarth, Haysville, Kan., \$280; No. 34, Bosquet II, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, J. H. Fangeman, Newton, Kan., \$700; No. 37, Arides, 2 years, sired by Casino, Frank Johnson, \$300; No. 38, Abner, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, S. C. Bell, Baldwin, Kan., \$915; No. 45, Farceur, 2 years, sired by Casino, J. R. Cox, Deer Creek, Okla., \$560; No. 46, Normandy, 2 years, sired by Casino, R. E. Moody, Spearville, Kan., \$760; No. 51, Dandy, 2 years, sired by Paragon, Ike Martin, \$700; No. 52, Romeo, 4 years, sired by Triton, J. M. Foote, \$800; No. 54, Iena, 8 years, sired by Diligent, not sold.

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In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

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The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the South-west. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

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For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

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Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

\$1.50 ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE MAGAZINES \$1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for \$1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.



We present herewith a picture of Master George Roberts, Jr., of Larned, Kan., and the beautiful Shetland pony, cart and harness won by him in the KANSAS FARMER Pony Contest, which closed December 16, 1911.

George is only 8 years old, but proved himself a hustling young business man, just the same. It took him only a few hours' time outside of school to win this valuable outfit. He surprised himself, his parents and his friends, and it can be well understood how proud they are of him.

Three more ponies were given away in this contest, and six in previous contests. Pictures of other winners will appear in later issues of KANSAS FARMER.

KANSAS FARMER is going to bring happiness to the homes of four more Kansas boys and girls during the next few weeks. See page 22 of this week's issue of KANSAS FARMER.

It is easy for any ambitious boy or girl to become the owner of one these fine playmates. All particulars will be sent by addressing a postal card to The Pony Boy, care of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

THE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

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Indiana Farmer.....	50,775	.25	.20
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Breeders' Gazette.....	85,000	.50	.50
Chicago, Ill.			
Hoard's Dairyman....	65,000	.40	.38
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.			
Wisconsin			
Agriculturist.....	62,615	.30	.27½
Racine, Wis.			
The Farmer.....	140,000	.60	.55
St. Paul, Minn.			
Wallace's Farmer... ..	70,000	.35	.35
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Kansas Farmer.....	60,000	.30	.30
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Okla. Farm Journal... ..	50,000	.25	.25
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Cement Silos.
 Hopper & Son of Manhattan, Kan., who have built a set of steel forms for building reinforced concrete silos in any part of Kansas, report a great number of inquiries as a result of their advertising in Kansas Farmer. By erecting these steel forms and pouring the concrete there are no joints left in the structure. The silo constructed in this manner is a permanent structure. Mr. Hopper is planning to build a number of these silos in the vicinity of Topeka, and has orders for several in Coffey county in one neighborhood. Write him for full information.

Special Stallion Meeting.
 During the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association on January 8 to 10, Prof. G. L. Carlson of Norfolk, Neb., the greatest living authority on scientific horse breeding, will give an address. Director T. H. Terry of the Association suggests that, in view of the fact that it is so nearly impossible to secure Prof. Carlson for lectures outside his own state, a special meeting of horse breeders be called in order that we may get the greatest amount of benefit from his teachings while here. Such a meeting will be arranged by the officers and it is hoped that every man interested in horse breeding in Kansas will be present to hear Prof. Carlson's address on Tuesday, January 9, and remain for the special stallion meeting.

Big Hogs, With Quality.
 In the sale of Poland Chinas to be sold by Roy Johnston at South Mound, Kan., January 20, there will be 26 cracker good sows and gilts bred to Orphan Chief, 21 bred to Dan Hadley, 14 to B Wonder, nine bred to Johnston's Grand Look, nine bred to Standard Wonder and three to other good boars. The sows are all young sows, only 2 years old, and most of the gilts are fall yearlings. This will be one of the best offerings that will be sold this winter. Please read the sale advertisement and send for a catalogue early, then arrange to attend the sale. If for any reason you cannot attend the sale pick out some number you wish to place a bid on, then write to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, in care of Mr. Johnston, who will treat you right. In an offering of 100 head there are always a lot of bargains. Remember the date is January 20, 1912.

The Big Bloomington Sales.
 The catalog for the four days' sale of horses to be held at Bloomington, Ill., on January 23 to 26, will contain the names of exactly 400 head of horses and Shetland ponies. Imported and home-bred Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Clydes will fill the draft classes. Single drivers, saddlers, and all-purpose farm horses, mares and geldings will comprise about 100 of the offering. In ponies there will be 100 head of Shetland, Welch and cross-bred animals, including imported ponies. The draft breeds are supplied by some of the best known importers and breeders in Illinois, and there will be afforded a great opportunity to get both imported and home-bred drafters of all breeds. Many of these horses and ponies are prize winners in the big shows, but there are others to suit all demands. Every class of buyers, from those who want imported or prize-winning animals to those who want saddlers, drivers, or farm animals, can be accommodated in this great sale, which will be held in the splendid new sale pavilion in the city of Bloomington, Ill., where every comfort will be afforded the buyers. This sale is of annual occurrence and well established. C. W. Hurt, of Arrowsmith, Ill., has been the secretary since the sale association was organized, and its great success is due to his efforts in very large part. Ask for a catalog, which will give full information, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Just now it would seem that suitable butchering weather has come. All during the fall the weather has been so warm and changeable that farmers have hesitated about doing their butchering for fear they could not properly cool the meat.

Read These Testimonials from Users of
 Williamsburg, Ohio.
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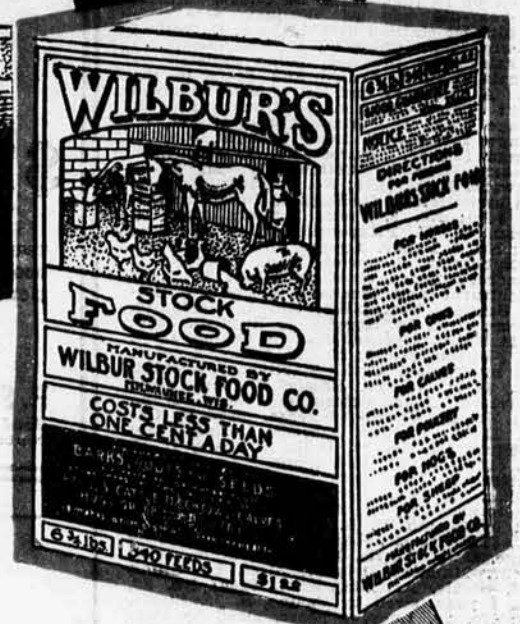
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 very truly, (Signed) CASPER SCHWAB,
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