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"SORGHUMS: SURE MONEY CROPS"

YOU cannot afford to be without Tom Borman's great book—"Sorghums: Sure Money Crops." It is being sold direct to the public by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. This book is designed to induce greater appreciation of the grain sorghums to the end that a greater dependence may be placed thereon for grain and forage. For the sorghum belt farmers it is intended to reveal:

1—Why he should grow more sorghums.2—How he should maintain and develop their usefulness.

3-How to make the most money from them.

Tom Borman says:

I confidently believe that a careful reading of what is printed in my book and observance of the recommendations presented, will aid in the development of a more prosperous agriculture throughout the sorghum belt.

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For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

Volume 52, Number 1.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 3, 1914.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

E looked forth a bright spring day to see an endless row of his little brothers in their bright new uniforms of green, and felt that it was good to be alive.

Soon he was tall enough to see that he was one of a vast army that in the long

bright days became tall and strong, and the prairie wind whispered brave tales of grandfather Sorghum and uncle Kafir from a land far away, of blazing days and scorching soil.

All too soon these legends merged into reality, but our brave little soldier of sunshine folded his uniform over his stout little heart and he and his comrades stood at their posts facing the wrath of the sun-god with strength and fortitude.

It was a long and weary time, but finally the clouds gathered and the thirsty earth drank greedily of the life giving water. Soon the waving plumes of the little soldiers became ripe heads of Milo, and the stirring roll of their drums of victory and the hum of their requiem was the voice of busy machines beside a monster silo, for them a Mausoleum of honor, and for the farmer a cornicopia of plenty.

This was the victory of the three cousins, Milo, Kafir and Sorghum the three little soldiers of sunshine. -C. D. Yetter



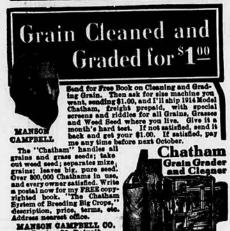
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GRAIN, CATTLE, WHEAT

Valuable Advice to Corn Buyers from Market Correspondent—Cattle and Wheat Situation of Interest

CHARGES have been filed by the Kansas State Inspection Department against a prominent member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the Kansas City Board of Trade for a state of the state misrepresenting the grade of corn sold to Kansas buyers. Another member of the Kansas City grain exchange was suspended a short while ago for 15 days because he filled a Kansas order for corn with No. 4 grade when the order called for No. 2, and accepted payment

for the higher grade.

Why is such misrepresentation possible? Knowing that Kansas and other southwestern farmers are buyers, not sellers, of corn this winter, the Kansas FARMER market correspondent made an investigation of corn trade conditions. Here is what was disclosed: It is possible to sell some farmers No. 3 and even No. 4 grade white, yellow or mixed corn as No. 2, or No. 4 grade as No. 3, because dozens of producers are good judges of quality but not of the market or commercial grades of corn. At present the margin between No. 2 and No. 3 grades is one to three cents per bushel in favor, of course, of the No. 3 grade. And the margin between No. 3 and No. 4 corn is two to five cents per bushel in favor of the higher grade. Thus, an unscrupulous grain man who sells a car of No. 2 corn at the market price and delivers on that contract a car of No. 4, realizes a dishonest profit of three to eight cents per bushel. On a car of 1,200 bushels this amounts to \$36 to \$96. If the farmer buys a car of No. 2

grade corn and gets No. 3, he is cheated out of \$12 to \$36 per car. Experienced buyers of corn cannot be fooled in this way easily, but that is not the case with farmers who are buynot the case with farmers who are buy-ing the grain for their stock for the first time in their lives. Therefore, farmers should be careful in making purchases of corn. A good way to in-sure against misrepresentation of grades is to demand of the sellers the official inspection certificates or Kansas state inspection, if it is possible to obtain it. In view of the inability of many

farmers to distinguish the commercial grades of corn, the grading rules of the Kansas City exchange should be of interest. The rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade provide that No. 1 corn, which is a very rare grade, must conwhich is a very rare grade, must contain no more than 15 per cent moisture, or cent of cob-rotten grain, and 1 per cent of dirt and broken grains; No. 2 grade not over 16 per cent moisture, 5 per cent cob-rotten, and 2 per cent dirt and broken grains; No. 3, not over 19 per cent moisture, 10 per cent cob-rotten grain, and 4 per cent of dirt and broken grains; No. 4, not over 22 per cent moisture. The following are the other Kansas City Board rules governing the grad-1 per cent of cob-rotten grain, and 1 per sas City Board rules governing the grad-

ing of corn:
White Corn.—No. 1 white shall be 99 per cent white, sweet and well matured; No. 2 white corn shall be 98 per cent white and sweet; No. 3 white shall be

white and sweet; No. 3 white shall be 98 per cent white and sweet; No. 4 white shall be 98 per cent white, but shall include damp, damage or musty corn.

Yellow Corn.—No. 1 shall be 99 per cent yellow, sweet and well matured; No. 2 yellow shall be 95 per cent yellow and sweet; No. 3 yellow shall be 95 per cent yellow and sweet; No. 4 yellow shall be 95 per cent yellow, but shall include damp, damaged or musty corn.

Mixed Corn.—No. 1 mixed corn shall be corn of various colors, sweet and well

be corn of various colors, sweet and well matured; No. 2 mixed corn shall be corn of various colors and sweet; No. 3 mixed corn shall be corn of various colors and sweet; No. 4 mixed corn shall be corn of various colors, but shall include damp, damaged or musty corn.

PROBABLE DECREASE IN CATTLE RECEIPTS. Not a few commission dealers at Kansas City are predicting that the first six months of 1914 will witness a decrease of 50 per cent in cattle receipts on their market. In other words, as a result of the short yields of feed, the supply of cattle at Kansas City in the next half year is expected to be over 374,000 head lighter than in the first half of 1913, when the receipts amounted to 748,391 head. This will be a daily average decrease of over 2,000 head. If the commission men are not mistaken, the decrease will be a big factor in prices. Its importance may be best gauged by the fact that in the first half of 1913 the five leading western markets—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph—received 2,979,401 cattle; in the first six months of 1912, 2,924,180; and in the first half of 1911, a total of 3,-336,057 head.

Of course, Chicago and Omaha-partic-

ularly the former-will not show as heavy a decrease in cattle receipts as the Kansas City market. The movement of stockers and feeders into Chicago territory the past season was fully as large as in the preceding year. Whether as many are on feed is questionable. How-ever, thousands of stockers are being wintered in the corn belt, and as the market for fat cattle shows improvement, it is probable that hundreds of these animals will be placed in feed lots. This will tend to increase the future supply of fat cattle. Besides, the importations of foreign beef, which have already been pointed out, and the lower purchasing power of consumers on the whole, will enter as factors in prospective prices of finished beef animals. The outlook for fat cattle prices at the moment is therefore not as bullish as many feeders expected several months

Still, Kansas City prices should be relatively higher than those at other markets, because its shortage in supplies will be the greatest. This will help compensate feeders in Kansas City territory, where prices of feed are relatively higher than in any other part of the corn belt. In fact, some commission men Kansas City are confident its prices will be so attractive in comparison with those elsewhere that feeders in districts who usually ship to other markets will come there with finished stock.

CONDITION OF WHEAT PHENOMENAL. A new record crop of winter wheat in the United States in 1914 is one of the possibilities which is dampening, to a degree, the hopes of grain dealers for higher prices for the bread cereal. With a fair snow covering, the protection it has needed, and with a record acreage, the outlook for the 1914 winter wheat crop is indeed brilliant. And in the grain trade, where the future is continually discounted, to the advantage of both producers and consumers, this fact enters into the calculations of millers, elevator operators and other handlers of wheat.

operators and other handlers of wheat.

According to the official statistics of the National Department of Agriculture, the area sown to winter wheat last fall was 35,506,000 acres. This is greater than ever before and compares with 32,387,000 acres a year ago and 32,215,000 two years ago. Kansas is credited with an acreage of 8,335,000 in winter wheat, more than any other state and 755,000 more than any other state and 755,000 acres over last year; Oklahoma, 2,541,000, or 635,000 more than last year; Nebraska, 3,253,000, or 55,000 acres the preceding year, and Missouri, 2,585,acres, an increase of 258,000.

Of course, a share of the increased acreage given over to wheat in the winter wheat belt of the United States is the result of the 1913 drouth, which made sowing of the cereal on corn fields that had been withered by the heat a comparatively easy matter, and not a few farmers wisely sowed wheat in order to have pasture for their stock. Whether the farmers who sowed the grain for the farmers who sowed the grain for pastures and others will plow up a large area next spring, as is done occasionally, depends upon the progress the crop makes the balance of the winter. If there is no extensive winter-killing and if the plant is promising otherwise next spring, few farmers will plow up the wheat fields, even though they have already realized a profit from them through pasturage. But if conditions are reversed, the plowing up of fields may be done on a rather large scale. This would diminish the indicated harvest for 1914.

Basing the probable harvest on the present acreage and the very high condition of the crop reported last month-97.2 per cent for the country and 100 per cent for Kansas-the 1914 winter wheat output may aggregate 671,700,000 bushels, compared with the record yield of 523,561,000 bushels in 1913 and a crop of 399,919,000 bushels in 1912. Kansas has a chance to produce a crop of 160,000,000 bushels, but climatic conditions must be ideal from now until harvest to make that possible. Besides, Kansas must have the chinch bugs and other damaging pests out of the way be-fore it can hope to garner such an enormous yield.

It is pertinent, in a survey of the out-look for wheat production, to take a glance at the records of the past year. Official statistics of the government place the total wheat crop of the United States for 1913 at 763,380,000 bushels, the greatest on record. This included 239,819,000 bushels of spring wheat. In 1912 the harvest of wheat in the United (Continued on Page Nine.)

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STOCK BREEDERS' PROGRAM.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association which for so many years has held its annual meeting in Topeka, will meet this year, January 12, 13 and 14. This meeting, coming the same week as the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, combines the attractions of the two meetings and makes it well worth while for every progressive farmer in the state to take a few days off and spend it at the capital of the state in attendance at these meetings.

The program of the Stock Breeders' meeting will be especially useful this year. The first session will be held Monday afternoon, January 12, and will be devoted to dairy subjects. The principal speaker at this program will be A. S. Neale, who is expert dairyman in the Extension Division of the Agricultural College. Mr. Neale has had years of experience in the handling of dairy cattle. He successfully bred up and handled a high class dairy herd in Ohio before coming to Kansas. The breeders of dairy cattle in our state should by all means hear Mr. Neale's discussion of the points connected with the breeding up of a high class herd of dairy catof the points connected with the breeding up of a high class herd of dairy cattle. In no place in Kansas has there been such a remarkable development of dairying as in the community about Mulvane. This great development along this line followed the establishment of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Mulvane a few years ago. J. L. Papes of Mulvane, has been secured to give an address at this meeting, tracing out in detail the various facts connected with the remarkable growth and development of this dairy community.

Departing from the usual custom of the breeders, one of the evening sessions will be largely a woman's program. The problems concerning the family and the home are of the greatest importance to the breeders of pure-bred stock, and of the points connected with the breed-

the home are of the greatest importance to the breeders of pure-bred stock, and Mrs. Alida Otis True of Perry, Kan., will give an address entitled, "The Farmers' Greatest Problem." The sub-of rural schools will be taken up by Mrs. J. D. Corbett of Topeka. Both of these women are exceptionally capable. The breeders present will find the papers presented of the greatest interest and value.

It is hoped that one of the instructors of the Demastic Science Department of

It is hoped that one of the instructors of the Domestic Science Department of the Agricultural College will be present and will give an address on some domestic science topic.

During the session an address will be given by Prof. W. A. Cochel, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College. Professor Cochel is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the subject of the most authorities on the subject of the beef production of the United States beef production of the United States and will discuss some phase of the cat-tle subject. The breeders of pure-bred cattle will be greatly interested in the address or paper which will be present-ed by Clarence N. White of Burlington, Kan., one of the well known Shorthorn breeders of the state. L. R. Wiley of Emporia, the well known breeder and

Emporia, the well known breeder and importer of draft horses will present a paper on "What the Prospective Stal-lion Buyer Should Look for in Selecting

a Stallion."

a Stallion."

The necessity for working out methods whereby beef cattle may be successfully and profitably grown on farms of the corn belt, is becoming more and more evident. Nothing but the most highly bred beef animals can be used for this purpose. Tudor J. Charles of Republic, Kan., who has had marked success in the handling of the beef producing business on his farm near Republic, will have something to say on the subject of "Beef Production on the Diversified Farm." Among the progressive breeders of live stock it has been recognized that the local organization of the pure-bred stock breeders into associations having for their purpose the general encouragement of the pose the general encouragement of the interests in their respective communities, is a great aid in bringing about the desired results. Bruce Sanders of Holton, Kan., one of the pure-bred stock breeders of Jackson County and president of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association, will

read a paper setting forth the advantages coming to a county from such or-

ganizations.
One of the most interesting and valuable numbers which will appear on this program will be the subject pre-sented by Frank T. Ransom of Wichita, president of the Stock Yards Bank. Mr. Ransom is an enthusiast on the sub-lect of impression and proportion the set ject of improving and promoting the cat-tle interests of our state. He has not only given the subject a great deal of careful consideration but has done much careful consideration but has done much in a material way to aid in accomplishing the desired result. Mr. Ransom has some very strong convictions along this line and will give an address on the subject, "Conservation of the Cow."

Last year Dr. T. P. Haslam of the Veterinary School at Manhattan, discussed in a most instructive and expansive manner the recent horse plague.

haustive manner the recent horse plague. He will again address the breeders taking for his subject something along the line of the effects following the use of moldy feeds in wintering live stock, and suggestions for lessening the danger. This is a question over which many of our breeders are much concerned and all will be glad of an opportunity to have the latest advice and information from our experiment station on this

from our experiment station on this most important subject.

The business of selling pure-bred live stock successfully is probably not so well understood by many of the pure-bred breeders as the business of breeding and producing stock. The breeder has devoted so much of his ability to the problems concerning the breeding and improving of his stock and their proper development that he has fallen proper development that he has fallen behind on the selling end of his business.

W. J. Cody of KANSAS FARMER staff, will give a paper containing valuable advice which will be of great assistance to the breeder in improving his business methods at the selling end.

The subject of "Rural Life on the Farm," touches every farmer of the state whether he be a breeder of pure-bred stock or not. A great deal of attention has been given to this subject of late and probably no one in Kansas has given more thought and study to the problems concerning social life and conditions of farming communities than Dr. A. E. Holt of Manhattan, Kan. Doctor Holt's reputation along this line has reached far beyond the borders of Kansas and The Improved Stock Breeders' Association is especially fortunate. ers' Association is especially fortunate in being able to secure Doctor Holt to give an address some time during the session on this most important subject. All of the meetings will be held in Representative Hall at the State House.

has been the custom each year to have a gathering of the breeders Wed-nesday evening which partakes of a social and amusement nature. This en-tertainment is extended as a courtesy of KANSAS FARMER. Announcements as to the exact nature of this social feature will appear later as will also the detailed program for all the sessions.

DISTRICT FARMERS' MEETING.

During the past week the Extension Division of the Agricultural College has carried out one of the most successful and well attended State Farmers' Inand well attended State Farmers Institute meetings that has ever been held at Manhattan. This has taxed the energies of the Division of Extension and the whole agricultural staff of the college to the utmost. They are now plantaged to the utmost. They are now plantaged to the utmost. ning a District Agricultural Convention for southeast Kansas. This district meeting will convene at Parsons, Kan., on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 3 and 4. This section of Kansas presents many problems peculiar to that part of the state. The bringing of H. J. Bower, District Demonstration Agent, to this territory has been a big step in facilitating the solution of some of these problems. Mr. Bower has planned a great many demonstrations on farms through that territory through which valuable information is being secured. The problems are largely those of the Results of these demonstrations are showing that much can be accomplished where there is a thorough and scientific understanding of the condi-

tions as they exist. All the organiza-tions of the farmers and the towns-people of this section of the state should co-operate in making this the biggest agricultural conference ever held in southeast Kansas.

southeast Kansas.

The business men of Parsons have already promised to furnish necessary rooms for the meetings and to furnish financial assistance to aid in paying the expenses of the speakers. It is planned to hold three sessions each day. One of these sessions will be devoted entirely the hardises of soils and soil fertility: to the subject of soils and soil fertility; one session will be devoted to dairying; another to beef cattle and the use of silos; one to the subject of farm management in which will be included the subject of the relation between landlord and tenant. One of the sessions will be devoted to the subject of co-operations of the subject of co-operations of the subject of co-operations of the subject o tion among farmers and one to the demonstration work which has already been so well started in this part of the

H. J. Bower, who is Demonstration Agent for southeast Kansas, and Prof. Agent for southeast Kansas, and Prof. L. E. Call, head of the Agronomy Department of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, will have charge of the session devoted to soils and soil fertility. The dairy session will in all probability be handled by A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Okla., the well known breeder of dairy cattle, and Prof. O. E. Reed, who is head of the Dairy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Prof. W. A. Cochel, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Agri-Husbandry Department of the Agri-cultural College at Manhattan, and one other speaker yet to be selected, will lead in the discussions on the subject of beef cattle and the silos. D. H. Doane, who is professor of farm man-Jardine, Director of the Kansas Experiment Station, and Edward C. Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, will lead the session devoted to farm management and tenancy. E. J. Macy, who has so successfully filled the po-sition of demonstration agent for Montgomery County the past year, and President H. J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will lead the session on co-operation among the farmers. The discussion on the demonstration work will be lead by W. E. Watkins, demonstration agent for Allen County, and I. O. Schaub, superintendent of demonstration work for the 'Frisco rail-

road company.

An agricultural convention such as the one planned to be held at Parsons can be of inestimable value to that part of the state if the farmers interested will lend their hearty co-operation in the way of attendance and interest.

of attendance and interest.

As has already been stated many problems to be solved through this section require actual study of the conditions as they exist. The farmers of this part of the state by all means should be thoroughly interested in every scientific fact pertaining to their soil conditions which can be presented to them. Such men as Mr. Bower and Mr. Macv. and others, who are actually liv-Macy, and others, who are actually living in that part of the state and studying the conditions existing, can be of immeasurable help in developing the agricultural resources. The program which has been prepared is a splendid one from every standpoint and all that it requires to make this convention a great success and in fact an epoch in the agricultural development of this section of the state, is the heartiest co-operation on the part of all concerned. The full details of this program will

be published a little later. Kansas Farmer readers should watch for further announcements in our columns.

ILLINOIS WILL CLEAN HERDS.

The state of Illinois is adopting very drastic measures in an effort to clean up the dairy herds of the state. So much tuberculosis has existed among the dairy herds of Illinois that many surrounding

states have practically enacted a quarantine on cattle coming from there.

It has just been announced that the governor of Illinois is to issue a proclamation quarantining the dairy cattle of nineteen different states. This proc-

lamation provides that all dairy cattle shipped into Illinois from quarantined states can be admitted only when ac-companied by a certificate of health showing the animal to be free from tuberculosis. It is apparent that the state of Illinois is anxious to eliminate tuberculosis from its herds so that Illinois breeders may be able to send their cattle to other states where the bars are now up against them.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture will convene for its forty-third annual meeting in Representative Hall, Topeka, on Wednesday, January 14. The first session of this meeting, the business session, begins at 4 P. M., immediately following the adjournment of the last session of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The detailed program is as follows:

EVENING SESSION — 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Address of Welcome—Gov. George H. Hodges.

Address of Welcome on behalf of City and County—Mayor R. L. Cofran. Response—President George B. Ross. What a Kansas Man saw on a Trip to New Zealand, Australia and Africa—E. W. Howe, Atchison.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

MOBNING SESSION — 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Fattening Cattle on Alfalfa and the Corn Plant—R. K. Bliss, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

Deeper Plowing for Western Kansas—M. M. Sherman, Crawford.

AFTERNOON SESSION — 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Possibilities of Kansas as a Dairy State

—J. B. Simms, Topeka.

What the Farmer Wants—A. A. Baldwin, Reece.

win, Reece.
EVENING SESSION — 7:30 O'CLOCK.

The Original Idiot—Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, Chicago. he Woman and the Book—Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16. MORNING SESSION — 9:30 O'CLOCK. Kansas Wheat and Its Products—L. Fitz, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Farmers as Scientists—R. A. Pearson,

President Iowa State College, Ames.
AFTERNOON SESSION — 1:30 O'CLOCK.
Election of Officers and Members— The New Kind of Rural School-Herbert Quick, editor Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.

Query Box—

EVENING SESSION — 7:30 O'CLOCK.

The Farm Four Square—Mrs. Margaret
Hill McCarter, Topeka.
The Influence Kansas Exercises Elsewhere—E. W. Hoch, Marion.

* * *

During the winter season of the year many farm animals do not receive as much water as they really need to give the best results. This is especially true of hogs. In cold weather when all water left in troughs or other recep-tacles is likely to freeze, the animals do not have the opportunity to drink as much as they otherwise would.

as much as they otherwise would.

Professor Deitrich, formerly of the Illinois Agricultural College, found in conducting a series of experiments in feeding swine that a sufficient amount of water is a very important consideration in securing the largest returns from the feed consumed by hogs. He found that oftentimes in securing the best results in the feeding of hogs it was necessary to encourage the consummation of the proper amount of water by supplying some of the food in liquid form. Those who are feeding hogs through the winter season should bear in mind that the supplying of a source in mind that the supplying of a source of pure, clean water at the proper tem-perature is of the greatest importance. Perhaps in many cases it will be desirable to supply a part of the water in the form of warm slop feeds. A feed cooker for the cooking of feeds has little economic importance but such a device may be very useful in supplying of warm liquid feeds during the winter season of the year.

It is our advice to use the crop that will return, under favorable conditions, the greatest tonnage per acre. This undoubtedly will be either cane or kafir for this section. Various experiments that have been carried on to determine

the relative value of the different crops for silage indicate that there is very little difference between them. Cane for

GENERAL FARM INQUIRI

Something For Every Farm-Overflow Items From Other Departments

UR subscriber, W. I. M., of Sumner County, writes us as follows regarding burning winter quarters of the chinch bug: "I notice in the farm papers and literature from the Kansas papers and interature from the Kansas Agricultural College items urging the farmers to burn the roadsides, and the advice is good, but in Sumner County this time it would be just as well to tell them to burn the wheat fields off, for the roads are as green as ordinarily in June and couldn't possibly be burned—at least not now." least not now."

This is an unusual condition, but the green grass will be frozen by the first real winter weather. The chinch bugs are there, and at the earliest opportunity their winter shelter should be destroyed by burning. It requires exposure to winter weather without proper shelter to effectively destroy the bugs.

Fattening Mules For Market.

Our subscriber, C. F. of Rooks County, writes for information as to the best feeds to use in fattening a span of four-year-old mules for market. It is his purpose to sell these mules the latter part of February. He has neither alfalfa nor silage. Wheat apparently is the grain most conveniently available. Wheat while containing fully as much nutrient material as corn, is not relished by animals as well and it would be better to combine it with corn. Equal parts of ground corn and wheat mixed with bran, using one part of bran to three parts of the corn and wheat mixthree parts of the corn and wheat mix-ture, gives a very satisfactory grain ration. Since the roughage will un-doubtedly be of a dry, unpalatable char-acter, the use of a small quantity of oil meal in the ration would be of great advantage in toning up the di-gestive system and placing a good fin-ish on the animals the latter end of the feeding period. One-half pound daily feeding period. One-half pound daily per mule, of the linseed oil meal might be added to the suggestive grain ration with profit. The mules should be given practically all the grain they will eat. Where large numbers of mules are fed for market it is always customary to run them in a large lot with open shed or barn for shelter.

This correspondent makes the suggestion to us that the printing of the market report in Kansas Farmer would

This service is not given in Kansas
FARMER for the reason that the reports
of the markets would be at least a week old before they would reach the sub-scriber. It would seem that such ser-vice would not be of sufficient value to warrant the use of the space required. The attention of our correspondent is called to the "Trend of Markets" which is given each week on page two.

Re-seeding Edge of Alfalfa Field.

Our subscriber, C. C. of Norton Counour subscriber, C. C. of Norton County, writes us for advice regarding the handling, of a field of alfalfa. This piece of ground has been in alfalfa for 20 years and has been pastured for the past two years. The outside of the field is badly taken with wild grass and some Russian thistles. Our subscriber in would be possible inquires whether it would be possible to disk some or all of it and sow sweet clover and get good results, his purpose being to pasture the field with hogs. This is first class bottom land and has grown good alfalfa.

It is our opinion that where alfalfa can be grown successfully there is little reason for trying sweet clover. The sweet clover does not start much earlier if any, than alfalfa and is not relished by animals as well as the alfalfa. It is not a perennial plant and for that reason must be re-seeded. As a rule where sweet clover grows by the wayside and is not prevented from going to seed it re-seeds itself.

It would be our advice to our sub-It would be our advice to our subscriber to prepare as good a seed bed as possible in the spring and sow alfalfa on the edges of the field where the alfalfa is now killed out. With the large amount of moisture which has fallen this fall the soil should have a good reserve to start the crop in the spring, providing proper methods are employed as early as possible to pre-vent losses of moisture.

Regarding the time of sowing in the spring, many have advised against sow-ing alfalfa until all danger of frost is past. It has been our observation, and likewise of many successful alfalfa men, that this danger of frost to spring-seed-ed alfalfa has been over estimated. The greatest danger to spring-seeded alfalfa is the choking out with weeds which

will start in the spring. Early seeding will give the alfalfa plant a chance to get started ahead of many of the weeds and this advantage is of sufficient importance to offset the possible danger of a severe frost destroying the young of a severe frost destroying the young and tender plants.

It is difficult to advise as to the number of shoats which may be turned on this 10-acre field of alfalfa. The new seeded alfalfa can be very seriously injured by over pasturing, and if a good stand is secured it would certainly be unwise to run a risk of losing it by unwise to run a risk of losing to by over stocking with hogs. In pasturing alfalfa with hogs, the best results will usually come where the field is large enough so that the alfalfa grows ahead of the hogs and must be cut for hay. Under these conditions there is little danger of the hogs killing out any of the field. It might be possible to place as many as twenty hogs per age. as many as twenty hogs per acre on a well set field of alfalfa, but in our judgment it is very seldom desirable to pasture alfalfa so heavily for any considerable period of time.

Cane and Milo Seed Wanted.

One of our subscribers from Rooks County writes to inquire where he can purchase milo seed and black cane seed which has well matured. Seeds of the various spring crops will be extremely scarce the coming year and we have urged from time to time in our columns that any man having any of these seeds that any man having any of these seeds which will be available for spring seeding should by all means carefully preserve this seed. W. A. Boys who is District Demonstration Agent along the line of the Union Pacific railroad in western Kansas, has secured the names of a good many parties having seed for sale. Mr. Boys has his headquarters at Hays and we would suggest that all those desiring seeds of various kinds should communicate with Mr. Boys. We roughage is available. The grain ration supplied must contain a relative large amount of digestible protein. Cotton seed meal supplies this more cheaply at the prices quoted than the linseed meal, and where silage constitutes the roughage there would be no advantage in using the linseed meal in preference to the cotton seed meal. If corn and cob meal could be used, a grain ration con-sisting of four parts of the corn and cob meal and two parts of the cotton seed meal would give very satisfactory results. If clear corn meal must be used it will be necessary to add some bran to the ration in order to make it less concentrated. Clear corn meal and cotton seed meal make a very concentrated ration. We would suggest the use of a mixture containing four parts of corn meal, two parts of cotton seed meal and one part bran. The cows should be given all the silage they will consume and in addition, grain at the rate of about one pound of the grain to each four pounds of milk they are producing.

Bran or Cotton Seed Cake For Milk Cows.

D. R., one of our readers in Green-D. R., one of our readers in Green-wood County, writes to inquire which is cheaper for milk cows, bran at \$1.30 per hundred weight or cotton seed cake at \$1.75 per hundred weight. If the cotton seed cake referred to is the prime cake it is probably guaranteed to contain 41 to 43 per cent crude protein. This is about two and one-half times as much crude protein as is contained in bran. From the standpoint of supplying protein, the cotton seed cake is the cheaper of the two.

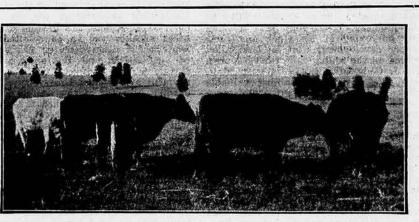
For further advice on this subject we would refer our inquirer to the reply

would refer our inquirer to the reply given to M. M., Franklin County. This subscriber also asks which is the cheaper feed for horses, corn at 80 cents or oats

silage purposes should be grown to full maturity and not placed in the silo un-til it has reached this stage. If har-vested in an immature stage before the juices have ripened and become sweet an inferior silage will result. For silage purposes it would undoubtedly be better to plant either one of these crops in rows and cultivate. When these crops in rows and cultivate. When grown in cultivated rows they are much easier to harvest with the corn binder and run through the silage cutter, than when they are sown broadcast. It is also true that under average conditions the rowed cane or kafir is more sure of producing a good tonnage yield if properly cultivated than a crop of sowed kafir or cane. This is especially apparent in a year in which the rainfall is extremely short which was the case in the season through which we have just passed. It was a common observajust passed. It was a common observation that sowed forage crops this year were so badly burned up as to produce were so badly burned up as to produce practically nothing. In the growing of a good crop of either cane or kafir for silage purposes it is important that as much moisture be stored in the ground during the winter as possible. This can be most effectively accomplished by fall or early winter listing. As soon as spring opens the preparation work and conservation of this moisture which has been stored in the ground must be given conservation of this moisture which has been stored in the ground must be given consideration. A vast amount of water may be lost to the crop by allowing the field to bake on top during the early spring months. By carefully paying attention to the preservation of the moisture during this season of the year and not planting the crop until the ground is thoroughly warm, maximum results may be expected in point of yields.

Our correspondent mentions the fact

Our correspondent mentions the fact that he understands corn must be fed with silage. Silage is essentially a roughage feed, although the grain which it may contain is fully as valuable in the form of silage as if fed separately. For simply wintering mature cattle very little if any extra grain is necessary. As a rule this should consist of a small allowance of cotton seed cake or meet allowance of cotton seed cake or meal since this supplies a relatively large amount of digestible protein which is necessary to properly balance the silage ration. For fully feeding or finishing cattle for market considerable extra grain is of course necessary. The chief purpose of the silo is to make it possible to use to the fullest extent possible the rough feeds, such as kafir or cane. It was noted at the Hays Experiment Station last winter in the wintering of cows, that it required almost three times as many acres of kafir fodder to winter a given number of cattle as where kafir silage was used. In this case the other feeds used were identical, consisting of all the wheat straw the cattle would eat and one pound of cotton seed meal per cow



SCENE ON FARM OF J. H. WALKER, LATHROP, MO., OLD-TIME SHORT-HORN BREEDER. - HIGH MILK PRODUCTION HAS ALWAYS BEEN RE-QUIRED.—BEEF MAIN BUSINESS, BUT \$1,350 BUTTER SOLD ONE YEAR.

would also suggest that those who have carefully saved good seed of the various crops, report to Mr. Boys. Co-operative effort of this kind would be a great benefit to many in the western part of the state the coming year.

Our correspondent who desires to secure the mile and came seed asks re-

Our correspondent who desires to secure the milo and cane seed asks regarding the use of cane as a hog pasture next summer. This crop can be used very successfully as a hog pasture during the summer season. It will not produce a very early pasture since cane does not start well until the soil becomes thoroughly warm. If very early pasture is desired it will be necessary to sow cereal such as oats or barley and use the cane later in the season. Two acres of pasture should be enough for the six O. I. C. brood sows which our correspondent has. It will be better to have this pasture divided into two parts so that the hogs can be moved from one to the other while the crop is getting a start again.

Ration For Milk Cows.

M. M., one of our subscribers in Franklin County, writes us for advice as to how to produce the most milk in the cheapest manner possible. Good silage without any grain is all the roughage he has available. Corn is worth 75 cents per bushel, prime cotton seed meal \$32 per ton, linseed oil meal \$32 per ton, bran \$22 per ton. The \$32 per ton, bran \$22 per ton. The dairyman who does not have alfalfa or clover hay to go with his silage ration is greatly handicapped. With these two roughages proper feeding of the cows is much simpler than where no legume

at 45 cents. At the prices quoted these two grains cost about the same per A pound of corn supplies about a third more actual energy or heat than a pound of oats. Oats when used alone furnishes a better balanced ration than corn and has always been regarded with great favor as a horse ration. Oats invariably are too high in price to be used economically as a sole grain ration for horses and even with corn at its present high price, a combination ration in which corn constitutes the greater part of the grain ration would be cheaper than the oats alone.

In the experiments conducted at Ft. Riley, a full report of which is given in the Kansas Experiment Station bulle-tin number 186, entitled "Feeding Work tin number 186, entitled "Feeding Work Horses," it was found that the most satisfactory and the most economical ration was one consisting of alfalfa hay, corn and oats. For a work horse of 1,150 pounds weight, the ration used consisted of 10 pounds of alfalfa daily, 8 pounds of corn and 2 pounds of oats.

Our correspondent should by all means secure a copy of this bulletin and make

secure a copy of this bulletin and make a careful study of the results reported in the feeding of various rations to work

Cane and Kafir For Silage.

An inquiry comes to us from C. G. M. of Osborne County, as to the best crop for silage in that part of the state. This subscriber has noted some comment on the use of cane for silage and having a silo and desiring to feed cat-tle next year, wishes information in advance as to the best crop.

Breeder Philanthropist.

We had called to our attention recently that a breeder of pure-bred cattle in Montgomery County, was making it a business to help get rid of the scrub and grade bulls in the county. It is the practice of this breeder to buy every one of this class of bulls that is offered for sale, paying a little more than they were expected to bring on the market, and then shipping them, in this way making it impossible for these animals to be retained in the county and used for breeding purposes. There might perhaps have been some business in his methods as well as philanthropy since the elimination of the supply of grade and scrub bulls would make it more necessary for those in the need of breeding animals to purchase pure-bred bulls. In this way this breeder is tending to widen his market at home for pure-bred bulls. This species of philanthropy might well be encouraged. Every effort possible should be made to eliminate possible should be made to eliminate the use of scrub bulls from the farms of the state. If every herd of cattle in Montgomery County could be headed by high class, pure-bred sires the results in the improvement of the quality of cattle produced could hardly be estimated.

KANSAS FARMER KANSAS APPLE GROWING

What Doniphan County Has Done With Apples-By J. H. Merrill

THE above subject was selected because it seemed to represent a typical history of the fruit growing business. This industry in Kansas is comparatively young, yet it has passed through all the stages of apple growing.
THREE ORCHARDING PERIODS:

THREE ORCHARDING PERIODS.

The history of orcharding in this county may be divided into three periods. The first period is that in which, because of the newness of the country, there were no orchard pests; the second period that in which these pests appeared but nothing was done to control them; and the third period, that in which efforts at control were made.

During the first period there were no large commercial orchards, yet nearly every farmer had a few apple trees which produced enough for his use. The next step came when one or two men, more venturesome than their neighbors, set out large orchards. The owners of these orchards were well paid for their investment. Their successes stimulated others and many large orchards were planted. During the first period, owing to the absence of orchard pests, good fruit was raised. Orcharding then was simply a question of planting out the trees and, in due course of time, harvesting the crop. If the yield was heavy it was looked upon as pure gain, while if there was a crop failure, no feeling of loss was experienced, as no expense had been incurred in handling the orchard. loss was experienced, as no expense had been incurred in handling the orchard. Even though good apples could be grown, the orchard was at first considered dis-

tinctly a side issue.

The largely increased area of orchard planting was one of the direct causes in bringing about the second or pest period. Hitherto, when the orchards were few and isolated, there was but little opporunity for pests to spread from one orchard to another, but as the size and number of orchards increased, the opnumber of orchards increased, the opportunity for spreading was made possible. As the orchards grew older, the pests within it, which at first were so few as to cause no apparent trouble, began to multiply and increased to such an extent that the damage they caused annually became disastrous to fruit growing. Some of these pests were not even in this country during the first period, but have since become introduced, the San Jose scale being an example of this kind.

this kind.

While the pests were gaining their foothold the public was becoming educated in the matter of selecting fruit. Inferior apples could no longer compete in the market with the high-class fruit in these parts of the country raised in those parts of the country which specialized on apples.

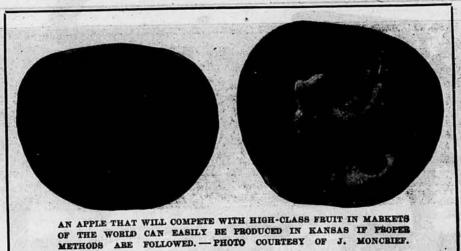
Each succeeding spring would find the trees in full bloom, but a very small percentage of the apples ever reached maturity, and the result was that one crop failure followed another with discouraging regularity. It finally became evident that the land now in orchards could be more profitably devoted to raising other crops, consequently hundreds of acres of orchard in this country were cut out. In making a land sale an or-chard was considered an incumbrance and the cost of its removal was often deducted from the selling price.

FIGHTING ORCHARD PESTS. The third period commenced at a rather recent date. The Department of Entomology of the Kansas Agricultural

Entomology of the Kansas Agricultural College first began work in Doniphan County upon the discovery of San Jose scale at Wathena.

While there is in Kansas a state law making spraying for scale compulsory, better results can be obtained by awakening an interest in orcharding in general. This department has had this object in view in its work in Doniphan ject in view in its work in Doniphan County. The crusade, as it might well be called, to arouse an interest in good orcharding, has not always been an easy or a pleasant one. At first it met with a stone wall of skepticism, but finally a stone wan of skepticism, but finally a few orchardists were persuaded to practice modern methods. Their results were most satisfactory and they became thoroughly convinced of the value and necessity of spraying. These few were followed by many, until now there is hardly a person in that county who does not believe in spraying.

The man who sprayed his orchard raised better apples than his neighbor who did not spray, but even he realized that spraying was only one of the many problems which concern orcharding. The next natural step was pruning. These old orchards had seldom, if ever, been



pruned. In fact, pruning was considered by many as almost a heresy. After pruning, other orchard problems were taken up and dealt with as live issues. During the winter of 1912 the Doniphan County Horticultural Society was organized for the purpose of bringing the growers together that they might discuss the present as well as future problems involved in the growing of better fruit.

Thus it will be seen that the orchard which was at first considered a side issue, then later as an incumbrance, has finally come to be the best paying acre on the farm.

ORCHARD SUCCESSES.

The summer of 1913, as everyone knows, has been a hard one on all living things, but it had its value in that it things, but it had its value in that it demonstrated very clearly the advantages of modern methods. Those who did not spray their orchards had no apples at all, while those who sprayed made good money.

The facts and figures as to the results secured in some of these orchards for

The facts and figures as to the results secured in some of these orchards for 1913 are given below. Not all of those who were successful are included, because the list would be too long. The year 1912 was a big apple year, Doniphan County shipping 202,240 barrels of apples, consequently a small crop was expected this year. It is for this reason that the results of 1913 are the more remarkable.

that the results of 1913 are the more remarkable.

George T. Groh is one of the pioneers of modern orcharding in Wathena. Together with his uncle, Adam Groh, he purchased a power sprayer in the spring of 1912. A severe hailstorm badly damaged his apples, yet the quality of those remaining was so good that he received \$1,670 for the crop from 550 trees. His best previous yield had been 750 bushels of bulk apples. In 1912 he had 4,200 of bulk apples. In 1912 he had 4,200 bushels of sound fruit and 2,000 bushels of bulk. In 1913 he received \$3,386.11, which would make \$6.09 per tree, or \$300.45 an acre.

Adam Groh received \$2,067 from 450 trees, or \$229.66 per acre.
George Groh leased two acres of or-

chard from another uncle, agreeing to spray it for one-half of the crop. He paid his uncle \$218.31 as his share of the crop. This would mean \$100.10 per acre for the lease.
P. A. Pettis of Wathena received \$88
P. A. Pettis of Wathena received \$88

for his apples in 1911. In 1912 he had a large crop which he sold as bulk for \$1,000. In 1913 he purchased a spray-ing outfit, but secured it too late to apply the first spray and later was preapply the first spray and later was prevented from putting on the fourth, yet paying quantities. During all three of

he received \$700 for his crop, which he himself says is just about \$700 more than he would have had if he had not sprayed. Had he been able to follow the complete schedule, he no doubt would have made considerable more money than he did.

W. D. McClellan of Blair has 720 trees. In 1910 they yielded about ten harrels. In 1911 there were about 1.100

barrels. In 1911 there were about 1,100 barrels of bulk, and rather poor bulk at that. This crop sold for \$1,060. In 1912 he had 75 barrels, which brought him in \$36,30. In the spring of 1913 he bought a power sprayer and sprayed his orchard, with the result that he received for this year's crop \$2,900—\$4.03 per

Frank Kotsch of Troy has been spraying his 25-acre orchard for three sea-

ing his 25-acre orchard for three seasons. Last year his apples brought \$8,070, and this year he received a little over \$3,000, making a high average yield per acre for the past two seasons. Lawson Mann of Troy is another man who commenced spraying this year. In 1911 there were but few apples in his orchard. In 1912 he received \$408. In 1913 he received \$1,250. This past season is the first time that Mr. Mann ever had apples that were better than bulk.

had apples that were better than bulk.

F. A. Kinzey of Troy did not get anything from his orchard in 1911, but had a bumper crop in 1912 which he sold for \$1,265. In 1913 he began spraying, and this fall sold \$3,000 worth of apples. and this fall sold \$3,000 worth of apples. The story of the orchard belonging to G. Foster Kent of Troy is an interesting one. This orchard produced in 1910 800 barrels of bulk apples, which was the best crop it had ever borne. In 1911, although the trees bloomed well, only about \$80 worth of fruit matured. In 1912 it was sprayed for the first time and produced 4,600 barrels, which marketed for about \$6,000. In 1913 Mr. Kent received for his Jonathans \$1,119.40, Ben Davis \$4,175, total \$5,294.40. In 1912 Mr. Bauer of Wathena bought the apples from both the Drosselmeir and the Groh orchards. He paid the Grohs \$3,700 for their apples and the

Grohs \$3,700 for their apples and the Drosselmeirs \$275.80. He was so impressed with the value of spraying that he leased the Drosselmeir orchard for five years. He sprayed it this summer and received ten times as much from his crop as he paid for last year's yield.

OBCHARDIST NOW EDUCATED. In the first period good apples were raised; in the second, although the trees bloomed heavily enough, the orchard pests prevented good yields; in the third pests prevented good yields; in the third pests prevented good yields.

these periods nature had done its share of the work, and all that it asked was for man to do his.

The orchard pests have proven themselves to be a blessing rather than a curse. As long as one could plant the orchard and reap the harvest, the ideanever occurred to him that his orchard the course but when the never occurred to him that his orchard needed any care whatever, but when the presence of the pests forced him to purchase spraying outfits and spray materials, then he began to think about making that orchard return all the money possible to him. A well-pruned tree will not use up as much spray material, as the dead limbs will not be there to catch unnecessary spray. When the orchardist came to prune his trees he noticed for the first time the presence of canker, and set about remedying this. of canker, and set about remedying this. It was also noticed that some trees were not making the growth that others were. Upon investigation the reasons for

were. Upon investigation the reasons for this condition are discovered and the poorly nourished trees properly fed.

These are but a few instances of the good that orchard pests have done for fruit growers. They made the fruit grower acquainted with his own orchard and taught him to consider its result! and taught him to consider its possibilities as a paying proposition and to realize that it was something else beside a mere collection of trees.

Starting Catalpa Trees.
We have from L. T. B., one of our readers from Reno County, an inquiry regarding the planting of catalpa trees. This subscriber wants to know how to handle the seed and also the best time to plant. The hardy catalpa or catalpa speciosa is the only catalpa that is worth planting. The greatest difficulty to overcome is the securing of trees which are known to be of this species. The seedlings of the catalpa species are very difficult to distinguish from each other. If nursery stock is purchased it is important that the standing of the nursery as to honesty and reliability be absolutely unquestionable.

Where it is possible to secure the seeds they should always be secured from trees that are known to be of the proper species. The seeds of the hardy catalpa seldom grow more than two or three in a cluster. The trunks of the trees are comparatively straight and the bark on the old trees is deeply furrowed and is never found peeling off in scales, The most common undesirable catalpa

species produces very numerous seed pods, from five to fifteen often being found in a cluster. The bark even on the stems of the older trees is thin and often falls off in large scales. It is deeply furrowed. The seeds themselves have various characteristic markings which makes it easy to distinguish them after a careful study has been made of these characteristics.

Our subscriber should by all means secure from the Kansas Experiment Station a copy of circular number 20, entitled "The Hardy Catalpa." In this will be found most complete information as to the handling of this valuable

The seeds when planted under proper conditions in the nursery will make very vigorous growth. It is usually custom-ary to cover them with at least two inches of soil in the nursery row. The seed should be planted at the rate of 35 to 40 per linear foot and the rows should be far enough apart to permit of horse cultivation. They should never be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger of frost is past.

Cuba's Banana Industry.

Cuba exports over two million five hundred thousand bunches of bananas a year to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—nearly the entire produc-tion—and thus far they have nearly all been grown on the north coast, not only in the rich valleys, but on the hills and in rock soil.

About 21,000 acres are under cultiva-tion, 30 per cent of this area being owned by fruit companies and the remainder by small growers, who sell their fruit to the exporting houses. The bulb is set out in the soil only on the first planting. When the fruit is ready for cutting the tree is felled and one of the suckers from the same root is allowed to grow. In ten or twelve months this again produces, and so on from year to year. Nothing is done with the stalks except to allow them to rot on the ground and so fertilize the soil.



BUSHEL OF BLACK BEN DAVIS APPLES GROWN IN ORCHARD OF J. MON-CRIEF AT WINFIELD, KANSAS.—ORCHARDISTS IN KANSAS CAN SECURE SUCH RESULTS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC HANDLING OF THEIR ORCHARDS.

THEMEATSITUATION

Cattlemen Have Little to Fear From Foreign Competition in Beef Production



ALL THROUGH THE CORN BELT ARE FARMS HAVING LAND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO CATTLE-GROWING .- WHEN PRELIMINARY ADJUSTMENTS IN MANAGEMENT HAVE BEEN MADE THESE ACRES CAN BE USED PROFITABLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF AND THE WHOLE FARM WILL GROW RICHER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE.

HE outlook for meat production in the United States is far from being as serious a proposition as it might seem. While it is true that with the rapid settlement of the grazing ranges and the division of many natural pastures into cultivated farms combined with the increased value of corn on the market, the number of cattle in the country has been greatly reduced but this condition need not cause duced but this condition need not cause serious alarm. The country is well able to meet the present deficiencies which to meet the present deficiencies which are due almost entirely to the important changes which are taking place in our systems of cattle raising. As soon as the necessary adjustments can be made and the business of raising and marketing meat producing animals on the farms can be profitably carried on, it will be found that our production of meat can easily be greatly increased.

it will be found that our production of meat can easily be greatly increased.

The farmer in many instances cannot begin to produce beef at once at a profit. He must make a number of preliminary adjustments in his system of farm management before meat production can be made a source of assured profit in the more thickly settled farming districts of our country. The meat situation as it new exists has been the subject of several discussions by experts of the Department of Agriculture which have been published in some of the recent farmers' bulletins from that department. The following presentation of the situation as it new exists which is taken from one of the bulletins which is taken from one of the bulletins of the department, is by James M. Pickens, an expert in the Bureau of Animal Industry:

"The high cost of meat is a serious reality and it is now obvious that the rise in prices in recent years is the natural result of an actual shortage in production. This condition is reflected in the per capita consumption of meat in the United States, which is estimated to have fallen off 10 pounds in four years, or from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 pounds in the fiscal year 1913. (These figures are exclusive of lard.) It is evident that the country is facing an era of short production of meat, and that some constructive means must be adopted if the American appetite for this class of food is to be supplied.

DECLINE IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

"The decline in beef production is especially marked. This is shown in three different ways—by the number of cattle on hand, the number received at market centers, and the number slaughtered. A decrease in market receipts and in the slaughter with a corresponding increase in the number remaining in the country would not be alarming; but when with a diminishing slaughter we are depleting our stock of cattle there can be no doubt of the gravity of the

situation.

In the last six years the number of beef cattle in the country has apparently fallen off over 30 per cent, while the population has of course increased. According to estimates of the Bureau of

Statistics of the Department of Agristatistics of the Department of Agriculture, the beef cattle in the country on January 1, 1907, numbered 51,566,000, and at the beginning of the present year the number was only 36,030,000. Meanwhile the number of dairy cows has remained practically stationary.

"The receipts of cattle at six of the principal live stock members (Chicago

principal live stock markets (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City) for the first nine months of 1913, as reported in market journals, were very slightly in excess of the receipts for the same period of 1912, but in comparison with 1911 there was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent.

STASTICS ON ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.
"The slaughter of beef under govern-"The slaughter of beef under government inspection, which covers more than half of the total slaughter of the country, shows a steady falling off since 1910, the total decline amounting to over 800,000 carcasses, equivalent to about 450 million pounds of dressed beef. Applying the ratio of federally inspected slaughter to total slaughter according to the census figures for 1009, this means a falling off of 1,419,000 cattle, approximately 780 million pounds of beef, in the entire slaughter of the country from 1910 to 1913. The table on this page shows the inspected slaughter in detail for the past four

liance should not be placed upon this source of supply. A study of the statistical situation in other countries does tle beef. Canada and Mexico do not at present give promise of substantial assistance. The number of beef cattle in Canada is only about one-ninth of that in the United States, and shows a steady decrease amounting to over 11 per cent in the last five years. Resteady decrease amounting to over 11 per cent in the last five years. Recently thousands of cattle have been brought in from Canada, mainly because of poor pasturage and partial failure of the hay crop there. This movement may continue for a time, but it will naturally have the effect of further reducing Canada's stock of cattle. The unsettled conditions in Mexico make it unlikely that any considerable num-The unsettled conditions in Mexico make it unlikely that any considerable number of cattle can be expected from that country for at least a few years. Argentina and Australia are already supplying most of the British imports, and have been called upon to make up the loss in the supply formerly furnished by loss in the supply formerly furnished by the United States. The Australian

not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period. Besides our nearest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, the sources of imports are practically limited to South America (especially Argentina) and Australia. New Zealand exports large quantities of mutton but very little beef. Canada and Mexico do not at

be, even though the state is more free from it than other states of equal milk cow population. There is no reason why tuberculosis should exist in any Kansas dairy herd except that it be introduced into the herd by affected animals brought from other states. In every herd in which tuberculosis is suspected there should be a few Theorem there should be a test. The owner of the affected cow should be as eager to remove her from the herd as the author-ities. An affected cow is not an eco-An affected cow is not an economical producer. From a strictly finan-cial standpoint she is a detriment to the herd. Upon the removal of the affected animals disinfection is absolutely necessary in order to protect the health of the general herd. The Pennsylvania College of Agriculture recently published this plan for disinfecting stables, which is valuable for tuberculosis as well as for other diseases:

1. Remove all manure, litter, loose dirt, loose rotten boards, and scrape the

floor clean.

2. Sweep the ceilings and walls free

from cobwebs, dust and dirt.

3. Wash the feed boxes, mangers, stanchions and partitions with hot water containing enough lye or washing powder to cut the dirt. Scrub all these objects vigorously with a stiff brush.

4. Spray the walls, ceilings and floors with bichloride of mercury solution (1-1000) or a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution (not crude).

5. Flush the floors with a saturated solution of iron sulphate or a solution of chloride of lime (1 pounds to 3 gallons of water).

6. Spray interior of feed boxes, mangers, stanchions and partitions with the 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. This is done for the reason that there is danger of poisoning the animals if the bichloride of mercury is used for spray upon those structures which the animals can lick with their tongues. The car-bolic acid is absolutely harmless if used in a 5 per cent solution.

7. A whitewash applied to walls, ceilings and partitions will add to the clean-liness of the stable.

To make a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid use one part by weight of pure carbolic acid to 20 parts of water. Add the carbolic acid to a gallon of moderately warm water, stir vigorously, then add enough more warm water to make the desired amount. The solution can be applied with spray pumps, sprinkling cans, or with a brush.

Chloride of lime solution is used in the proportion of one pound of lime to three gallons of water. It is a very good disinfectant for floors, gutter and partitions, and can be applied with brush, sprinkling can, pump or bucket.

To Keep Rats From Straw Shed. One of our subscribers writes to ask if coal tar will keep rats and mice out of a straw shed. We are unable of a straw shed. We are unable to answer as to this inquiry. Possibly some of our readers may be able to give us their experience on this point.

	FEDERAL	INSPECT	ion, fisc.	L YEARS	1910-13.
Year ended June 30-	Cattle	Calves	Swine	Sheep	Goats
1910. 1911. 1912. 1913.	7,781,030	2,219,908	29,916,363	13,005,502	54,145

years. Sheep show a steady increase, as do hogs for a portion of the period, but the quantity of meat furnished by these smaller animals is of course rela-

"With our diminished production in the face of the heavy demand and high prices of the home market we no longer have a surplus for export, and it is no wonder that our export trade in most wonder that our export trade in meat animals and products has declined heavily. Our once great trade with England in cattle and fresh beef has vanished, and the only considerable items now shipped to foreign markets are prepared hog products, such as bacon, hams, and lard. From 1914 to 1906 our exports of live cattle approximated 600,000 head annually. For the last fiscal year (1913) they numbered only 24,714, about one-tenth of which went to Great Britain. IMPORTATION OF MEAT.

"Up to the present year our meat imports have been so negligible that they were not separately listed in the commerce returns. Shipments of beef have recently been received from Australia on the one coast and from Argentina on the other. For years an unimportant number of cattle of the class known as 'stockers' have come from Canada and

"While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much re-

colonies, however, are sheep rather than cattle countries and export probably four times as much mutton and lamb (by weight) as beef. Argentina is a has apparently reached the limit of its present cattle resources. The number of cattle in that country showed a decrease at the last census (1911) as compared with the preceding one (1908). The report from Buenos Aires that 7,-262,000 cattle were killed in 1912 out of a total stock of 29,000,000 indicates that Argentina is drawing on its re-

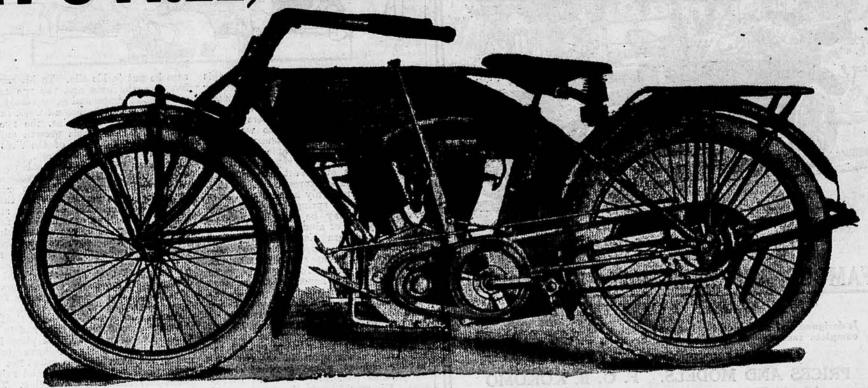
serve.
"It appears that England alone could probably take all of the foreign beef available for export, to say nothing of the new markets which have already the formed in other European counbeen formed in other European countries. We shall therefore have to bid against England and other purchasers of foreign beef, and this competition will tend to keep up prices. It must be remembered, too, that this foreign beef is not up to the standard of quality of our corn fed beef.

In view of the present meat situa-tion at home and abroad, it is unlikely that our cattle raisers will have much to fear from foreign beef."

Disinfecting Cattle Barn.

There is more tuberculosis among the dairy cattle in Kansas than there should

IT'S FREE, BOYS! SEND IN YOUR NAMES. MAKE MONEY AND WIN THIS \$260 MOTORCYCLE





This Fine Machine and six other Big Prizes to be given away in another Prize MOTORCYCLE Subscription Contest just started by

KANSAS FARMER

We pay you Liberally In Cash for the work you do and the best worker wins the Motorcycle. Write us today about it. Joan Muckenthaler, Parle of Motorcycle in the best worker wins the Motorcycle. Write us today about it. Joan Muckenthaler, Parle of Motorcycle in the best worker wins the Motorcycle. Write us today about it. Joan Muckenthaler, parle of Motorcycle in the best worker wins the Motorcycle. Write us today about it.



LETTER FROM JOSEPH MUCKENTHALEB, JR.

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

THIRD CONTEST STARTS RIGHT AWAY AND CLOSES SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1914

KANSAS FARMER, the paper you are reading now, is going to give away another fine Motorcycle boys, so send in your names and addresses right away for the THIRD CONTEST just starting.

Joseph Muckenthaler Jr. of Paxico, Kan., won the first motorcycle given away last June, and Charles Erbert of Ellis, Kan., won the second machine given away in November. We are going to give away a dandy new 1914 model, twospeed, \$260 Excelsior Motorcycle, February 28, 1914, in the Third Prize Contest just starting. Five Hundred Dollars in Prizes will be awarded. It dosen't cost you a cent to enter the contest and we are going to pay you LIBERALLY IN CASH for each subscription you secure while in the contest for the machine, and help you to earn from \$40 to \$60 per month. YOU CAN'T LOSE in this contest

help you to earn from \$40 to \$60 per month. YOU CAN'T LOSE in this contest and you have everything to gain. We turn over to you in CASH and PRIZES what we would pay others for doing this work for us. It is a fine opportunity to turn spare time into cash and a valuable prize easily earned.

One contestant has just as good an opportunity to win as another and you will never know how easily you can win one of these motorcycles until you send in your names and addresses and START. The two other motorcycles were won by sons of Kansas farmers who had never asked people to subscribe for a paper or done any work of this kind before, neither had the other boys who entered the contest, but they did fine and each was paid for his work and the one who secured the most subscriptions in each contest won a motorcycle besides. This is a good time of year to enter one of these contests. You might be too busy when spring work begins and you find people at home in winter with time to talk to you and they read more at this time of year.

The best thing to do is to write at once and we will send you a complete description of the \$260 motorcycle and the six other big prizes to be given away, together with the rules of the contest and our easy plan to secure subscriptions fast and make from \$40 to \$60 per month during spare time. THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING and you will be under no obligation to us whatever if, after reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to go ahead. If you really reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to so ahead. If you really reading about the plan of the contest, you decide not to working for it, send in your name and address at once on the blank below. It will entitle you to a FREE PREMIUM.

You Get Paid Every Week

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

You Won't Know How Easy It Is Until You Start

Don't think for a minute that some other fellow has a better chance than you have. HE HAS NOT. You will never know how easy it is to win in our Motorcycle Contests or how much money you can make until you enter and get started, which only requires that you send your name and address for full information about the prizes and the contest. You can have just as much fun with this Motorcycle as you could with an automobile, and you can go just as fast and as far, and just think—it will be given away absolutely free, freight charges prepaid to your home. Sign and send the blank at once to

The Coffest Manager, KANSAS FARMER MOTORCYCLE CONTEST, 625 Jackson Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

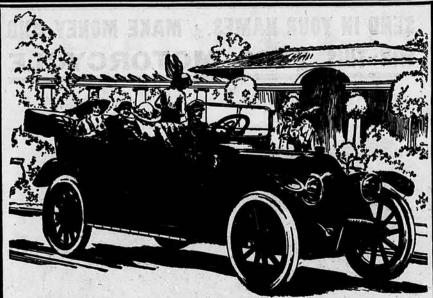
THIS IS THE BIGGEST PRIZE LIST WE HAVE OFFERED AND WE PAY YOU CASH BESIDES

The contest will start right away. A certain number of points will be given with subscriptions secured to Kansas Farmer for which you will be paid, and the boy or man who has the highest number of points to his credit at the close of the contest, Saturday, February 28, 1914, at 6 P. M., will be awarded close of the contest, Saturday, February 28, 1914, at 6 P. M., will be awarded this \$260 Excelsior Motorcycle. The second highest will receive a \$75 Buggy and Harness. The third highest will receive a \$30 Automatic or Double-Barreled Shot Gun. The fourth highest will receive a fine \$30 Gold Watch. The fifth and sixth highest will each receive \$45 Business College Scholarships, and the seventh highest will receive a \$15 Gold Watch. A Business or Shorthand Course may be selected. The Motorcycle is guaranteed to be 7-10 horsepower, new, and in absolutely first-class condition, by Kansas Farmer. It is sold and guaranteed by the Excelsior Cycle Co., Agents for the Excelsior, Topeka, Kansas.

Free Offer Extra to All Who Enter at Once

· Don't wait—send in your name and address today on the coupon below and days A FREE PREMIUM will be sent with the free outfit, and FULL INFORMA-TION about the contest and description of all the prizes. Also names and addresses of prize winners in our other contests and a letter telling you just how to proceed. So ACT AT ONCE.

	EE ENTRY COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.
Contest Manager Kansas Fa	rmer Motorcycle Contest, eet, Topeka, Kansas.
DEAR SIR:—I desire to FREE OF COST the FREE	enter your Third Motorcycle Contest. Please send; PREMIUM and FREE OUTFIT and your special titons FAST, with full information about the prizes ow I can win the \$260 Excelsior 1914 Model Tworom \$40 to \$60 per month at the same time.
My Name	
Post Office	



DON'T ask us whether we use this transmission, that axle, or the other clutch, We don't. Every vital part of the

FAMOUS APPERSON "JACK RABBIT"

"THE WIZARD OF THE HILLS"

Is designed and made and the car assembled, tested and proved in the complete factories of the Apperson Brothers at Kokomo, Indiana. We shift no responsibility to the parts maker

PRICES AND MODELS. F. O. B. KOKOMO

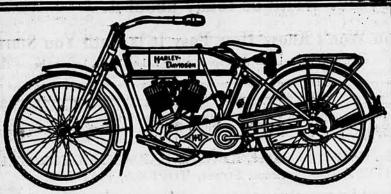
All with Electric Lights, Starter and Full Equipment Light Four Forty-Five:

Apperson Bros. Automobile Co. KOKOMO, INDIANA 321 Main Street

PORTLAND 88 North 23rd St.

CHICAGO

SEATTLE



Startling, Exclusive Improvements Mark the 1914 Harley-Davidson

Step Starter Starts Machine With Rider in the Saddle and Both Wheels on the Ground

In case the rider accidentally stalls the motor in crowded traffic or on a steep hill it is no longer necessary to dismount, perhaps in the mud and find a level place to set the machine upon the stand in order to start the motor. Instead a downward push on either pedal—the step-starter does its work, and the motor begins again to throb.

Selective Type of Two-Speed

The Harley-Davidson two-speed gear (another patented feature) is located in-side the rear hub, thus avoiding dust, dirt or damage. Its speeds are selective and the rider can shift from low to high, or high to low, or to neutral, at any time, whether the machine is standing still or in motion.

Ful-Floteing Seat

For the third successive year the Ful-Floteing Seat is standard. This patented device floats the weight of the rider be-tween two concealed springs, assimilat-ing all jars and vibration due to rough

Double Clutch Control

The patented Harley-Davidson clutch can now be operated either by a foot lever on the left foot board or by a hand lever. The foot lever does away with the necessity of taking either hand off the handle bars, a great convenience when riding through sand or mud.

Double Brake Control

The new Harley-Davidson Band Brake (patented) can be operated either by a foot lever or by back pedaling on either pedal.

Folding Foot Boards

All models are equipped with Folding Foot Boards in addition to the regular pedals.

We will gladly send you on request our complete 1914 catalog giving full details of these and forty other improvements

Harley-Davidson Motor Co., 854 A Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Producers of High-Grade Motorcycles for More Than Twelve Years

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

THE FARM

It is doubtful if ever before at this season of the year a more flattering condition of growing wheat existed. condition of growing wheat existed. This is indicated by opinions expressed in the great number of letters we receive each week. Rarely do we get a letter in which some statement is not made regarding the favorable wheat condition. A recent letter says: "It looks to us farmers out West like the tide has turned." The expression infers that the writer is not only hopeful of a good wheat crop next spring, but that western farmers may be entering upon a series of years of abundant rainfall. We hope the western Kansas farmer—and for that matter, farmers everywhere for that matter, farmers everywhere—will harvest a bumper crop next season. No stroke of better fortune could come to them. We are hopeful, however, that a good crop next year will not so enthuse them that next fall they will seed all their land to wheat regardless of whether or not the ground can be put in good condition in proper season. Wheat growing has a more or less intoxicating effect upon all farmers and in our opinion wheat growing should be pursued moderately and not to excess. We would apply the same general principles as we would in the case of liquor; of course, we think no man must principles as we would in the case of liquor; of course, we think no man must drink whiskey, but if he has a notion that he cannot live without it, then let him use it in moderation. So with wheat; we need wheat as a cash crop, but we should grow it only moderately, not allowing it to foreshadow the growth of feed crops and the proper use of such crops for horses, cattle, milk cows, calves and pigs. We sincerely hope that every farmer who is now without such live stock as he can successfully handle. stock as he can successfully handle, will be able as a result of next year's wheat crop, to make a beginning in the accumulation of a little herd of some accumulation of a little herd of some kind of stock—and by all means, a few milk cows. The wheat production of Kansas, since the records have been kept, has not been such as to warrant a dependence upon wheat. Farmers in those counties—and there are some 33 in Kansas—which for a period of twenty-five or thirty years have not averaged more than 8 bushels of wheat per acre, cannot afford to depend upon wheat. However, they can grow, profitably, 35 or 40 acres each year provided they can do the plowing and the seeding in season. There has been a lot of money made on wheat by Kansas farmers. This made on wheat by Kansas farmers. This money has been made, however, by the comparative small farmer who pursued wheat growing consistently in well bal-anced farm operations. Most of the wheat kings—and we have known sev-eral of them personally—have died poor. We recommend to no individual that he aspire to be the wheat king of his country. The seasons of Kansas, so far as precipitation is concerned, will not change permanently. It may be that we will have a few years of heavier rainfall than during the last few years, but there is nothing in the theory that the rainfall follows the plow. The precipitation of western Kansas, and for that matter of all Kansas, will during the next thirty years be almost identical with that of the past thirty years. The last fitten years of the thirty-year record do not vary substantially from that of the preceding fifteen years, and farmers nowhere in this state can have any hope of greater rainfall than they have in the past experienced. Under these conditions, therefore, it is wise to develop a system of farming which in the so-called "off years" will have the least effect upon the farmer's stability

Seeding Rye and Oats in Corn.

and success.

Not long since we talked with a farm dairyman whose spirits were running rampant. He was much elated over the cream check he had been receiving the past month. He was pleased because at the last cultivation of his corn, which was later than usual because he kept the cultivators going all summer, he had seeded rye and oats in the field, although at the time of seeding it seemed as though he was doing a foolish thing. It looked as though the ground was too dry to germinate the pasture crop sown. However, this man had kept the cultivator running all through the dry weather and to which fact he attributed the 20 bushels of corn per

acre he put in his silo. To his surprise acre he put in his silo. To his surprise, however, the oats and the rye started off in good shape and grew slowly until the rains came the second week in September. With the rains, the rye and oats made remarkable growth and one month from the date of the first rain he began required the company.

he began pasturing the crop.

The man was so enthusiastic over the success of his plan that he recommended we tell KANSAS FARMER readers about it. As a matter of fact, there is about it. As a matter of fact, there is nothing further than as above stated, to tell. This is an example of a farmer realizing the need of pasture to help out on a short roughage crop and which promised insufficient to take his stock through the winter. The real lesson to be taught is that of getting seed into the ground almost regardless of how dry it may be, and depending upon Providence to supply the rain necessary to make the crop grow. The corn field was the only ground this farmer had in condition for seeding. Had he plowed vacant ground it would have turned lumpy and would have required not only much work but in fact a good rain to much work but in fact a good rain to get it into condition for seeding. There is no reason why under such conditions is no reason why under such conditions the fall pasture cannot be sown in the corn field—in a dry year that being the field which offers the best opportunity for the growth of pasture. Fall pasture will, nine times of every ten years reduce the feeding season a month or six weeks and many seasons longer than this. Good fall pasture cannot be approximated, either in cheapness or in results, by any other method of feeding. If a greater dependence were placed ing. If a greater dependence were placed in fall pasture, larger milk checks would result, the animals pasturing would go into the winter fat and milk and growth and meat would be obtained at less expense than by any other means.

Landlord and Tenant.

We have a letter from J. O. Greene, Stafford County, in which it is said that he very much appreciates KANSAS FARMER and has been much interested in what we have had to say recently relative to the relations of the tenant and the landlord in Kansas. However, he expresses the belief that our remarks we have been in favor of the landlord.

If our subscriber will carefully re-read he will find that we have thrown the burden of the present tenant condition upon the shoulders of the landlord. The landlord is responsible for the one-year lease or rent tenure now generally practiced in Kansas, but which we are confident is each year tending toward a longer lease period. We think the landlord has been favorable to the one-year lease because of his lack of confidence in the tenant. The fact that there are so many poor tenant farmers is responsible for this lack of confidence. It has been our observation that in cases in which the tenant was well known to the landlord that there was no trouble in the tenant cases. no trouble in the tenant securing a lease of three to five years. In fact in such cases the landlord has been anxious to make his lease for such terms.

Our subscriber complains of the character of farm buildings provided by the landlord for the use of the tenant. Bet-ter farm buildings would on many farms be provided if it were not for the con-tinual annual shifting of tenants. How-ever, thousands of landlords own the choicest of farms, have the best of tenants and yet fail to provide suitable buildings. Such landlords are, we think, pursuing the wrong course. We person-ally know of landlords who own the choicest of land in the community in which their farms are located, the buildings on which farms are a disgrace to the community. These men are amply able by virtue of the return received from their land, to so improve it as to provide suitable buildings for the tenant and we expressed, not long since, our somewhat decided conviction that the failure to properly improve land was short-sightedness on the part of the landlord.

In brief, this is a resume of what we have recently had to say relative to the tenant system in Kansas. It is the effort of Kansas Farmer to not be biased in favor of either landlord or tenant. There is some fault in each

along with the good to be found. The tenant must be fair, likewise the land-lord. There are two sides to every question and in the final analysis by which the question is to be finally settled, both sides must be considered. Our subscriber submits this paragraph from another paper and which he seems

from another paper and which he seems anxious to have printed:

"Farmers in four of the richest communities in Illinois have openly come out against improved roads. In these counties the land is largely farmed by tenants, while the owners live in the towns. The houses on these magnificently rich farms are mere shacks, because they are occupied by tenants. Now the land owners object to paying for good roads because they cost money."

There is foundation for the complaint made in the paragraph. This country can develop to its highest degree of improvement and prosperity only by the

provement and prosperity only by the plan of the farmer owning the land upon which he lives and the man who owns

land living upon and farming that which he owns.

Grain, Cattle and Wheat

(Continued from page 2.) States was 730,267,000 bushels; in 1911, 621,338,000 bushels; in 1910, 635,121,000. 621,338,000 bushels; in 1910, 635,121,000. According to George J. S. Broomhall of Liverpool, England, who is regarded as the world's leading authority on grain trade affairs, the world's output of wheat in 1913 was 3,834,000,000 bushels, or 171,000,000 bushels more than in 1912 and 425,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1911 yield. It is believed, however, that the Broomhall estimate for 1913 is too high, as it includes 977,000,000 bushels for the Russian empire. This total for the Russian empire is about 175,000,000 bushels too high, to judge from the volume of wheat it is moving. It is said the Russian government overestimated the crop wilfully in order to deceive European bankers, from whom she is seeking big loans. seeking big loans.

Colt Show Great Educator

Good Horses From Good Colts and Inferior Horses From Poor Colts-By W. L. Blizzard, K. S. A. C.

Thorse and colt shows were more common a greater interest in good horses would rapidly develop all over the country, as there is nothing that will create more interest and enthusiasm among farmers and breeders than a good horse and colt show.

A colt show means more than merely bringing colts to a common meeting

A colt show means more than merely bringing colts to a common meeting place—it necessarily brings the farmers and breeders together, thus promoting sociability; it brings the business man of the town in closer touch with the farmer and makes their interests mutual. The colt show, free from the side attractions of the ordinary county and state fairs, comes close to the home as it is a medium for sociability, for the explange of ideas and as almost the exchange of ideas and as almost every man, woman and child is a lover

F horse and colt shows were more common a greater interest in good horses would rapidly develop all in a stallion special, five colts, all being sired by the same stallion. When these colts had been placed the first four colts had been placed the first four were exactly the same as in the open class, showing the uniformity in the get of a good stallion. The writer has been attending colt shows as judge for several years and it is indeed encouraging to note the increasing interest that is being taken in such shows. In some communities the improvement in the size and quality of the colts raised has been especially noticeable, and upon investigation it was found to be due to the fact that they were using better sires.

sires.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty the management of a colt show has to meet



FAMILIAR COLT SHOW SCENE .-- ALL INTERESTED IN RESULTS AND BECOMING BETTER JUDGES OF HORSES.—A REQUISITE IF PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE IN HORSE IMPROVEMENT.

of good horses, the annual showing of colts makes an ideal place to "talk horse" and to create in the minds of the boys of the community an interest in good horses. An interest created in this way is sure to bring good results, results that will be shown in a community by the improvement of the quality of the colts from year to year. The colt show is a big factor in leading to the improvement of the horses in a community and does a great deal to create a desire on the part of the breeder to a desire on the part of the breeder to raise one and only one type of horses. Competition is the backbone of a colt

show as it creates a permanent interest, and the greater the number of colts shown the better and more popular will the show be. To secure this large num-ber, an inducement in the form of liberal prizes must be offered; prizes large enough to recompense an exhibitor for his time and trouble.

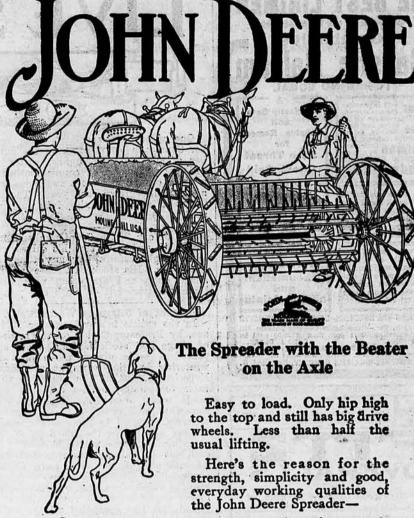
It is also necessary that a colt show be well and judiciously advertised to make it a success. A real live colt show once started advertises itself, as it does not take the horse buyer long to find out where the good colts are being raised.

The man who exhibits his young stuff at a colt show and goes into the competition with enthusiasm is making himself a judge of horses, and until he is a judge of horses he can never become a successful breeder. Good farm horses, market topping horses, show geldings, and the best bred mares, are usually found in communities where they have

good colt shows.
At one fair this fall after placing

is to secure competent judges. The decisions of the judge will show more clearly the importance of good type, well set legs, good feet, strong pasterns, well set hocks, clean feet, bone and plenty of size and quality. His decisions will also show that in improving the quality of the colts the best sires must be used. It is indeed surprising in some localities to see what poor stallions are standing for public service. Is it any wonder that there is not a better class of colts in such communities? As a rule good horses grow only from good colts and bad horses from bad colts. Life is too short for any man to spend four years trying to de poor colt. While he is waiting the wide awake breeders, by using the better sires and dams, will far surpass him in his efforts. Where good stallions are used the colts are more uniform in type and quality and you can usually pick. and quality and you can usually pick out the colts of the good stallion, provided they are not out of too common mares.

Nothing in horse flesh is so hard to Nothing in horse flesh is so hard to judge as foals. To pick out the great horse in his ungainly form is no small task. Too many men when judging colts consider them from the standpoint of a fully developed horse. The colt that is too short, dumpy and close to the ground when young will never mature into a real good draft horse. He must have a little stretch and show some ranginess. Of course it can be some ranginess. Of course it can be overdone either way, but you can feed a horse down, to some extent, but you cannot feed him up to a size and scale which he does not possess.



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E STOCK



One of our correspondents from Barber County in commenting on the num-ber of silos in that county, writes as follows: "This is of course distinctly a stock county and more and more forage is being grown each year. The interest in silos is waxing into enthusi-

One of our Smith County subscribers, T. M. W., writes us that his calves will leave bright alfalfa hay any time for the silage. His stock cattle are getting silage only, and are doing very well. He has not tried it on his horses yet.

Amount of Silage to Winter Cows.

In the article in our December 13 issue, by Professor Cochel on the subject of silage and stock farming, there appeared a table giving the results in wintering breeding cows at the Hays Experiment Station. In preparing this table for publication, an omission was made which might make the figures somewhat misleading as to the number somewhat misleading as to the number of acres required to produce the silage fed per cow during the 100 days of the experiment. There were 19 cows in each lot in this experiment, and one lot consumed all the whole kafir fodder produced on 6.48 acres, or it required about a third of an acre to produce the fodder required for one cow during this period, let two consumed all the letters are the following the fo period; lot two consumed all the kafir silage produced on 4.2 acres or at the rate of a little less than one-fourth of an acre per cow; lot three receiving the kafir stover, consumed all that was produced on 8.1 acres. At this rate it required .43 of an acre to produce the stover consumed by one cow; in lot four stover consumed by one cow; in lot four where the silage ration was limited to 20 pounds daily per cow, the 19 cows consumed the silage produced on 2.28 acres or 1 acre produced silage enough to feed a single cow 100 days. Of course these cows consumed wheat straw as additional roughage, the largest amount being consumed by the lot receiving the limited amount of silage.

This lot it will be noted consumed a daily ration per cow of 17.2 pounds of wheat straw in addition to the 20 pounds of silage. The wheat straw on most.

of silage. The wheat straw on most farms is considered as a by-product and the number of acres involved in its production would not enter into the account in calculating the acreage required to produce sufficient feed to winter an animal. Eight tons of kafir silage per acre is a larger amount than would be normally produced as far west as Ellis County; but five or six tons could undoubtedly be estimated as the average production per acre. It is very evident from these figures that the number of animals which can be wintered from a given acreage of feed can be increased at least three times by conserving this feed in the silo and supplementing it with the by-product, straw, and a limited amount of concentrated feed.

Herd Book Records.

During the past week the library of KANSAS FARMER has received Volume 31 of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. This book contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 95236 to 111599 and cows numbered from 178946 to 205896.

The opening pages of this volume contain matter of great interest to breeders of Holstein cattle. Members of this association receive copies of the herd book free. Non-members can secure copies on the payment of the actual cost of printing and distributing. This has not been stated for this volume as yet.

The headquarters of the association is Brattleboro, Vt., the secretary and editor being Frederick L. Houghton, to whom all communications concerning Holstein-Friesian records should be di-

rected. We have also recently received Volumes 42 and 43 of the American Berkshire Record. These two volumes contain the records of all animals numbering from 170001 to 180000. They are furnished to non-members at \$1 per volume. Communications concerning the Berkshire records should be addressed

to Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill.
The Kansas Farmer library contains
the complete records of most of the record associations. They are used here constantly in our office. Every breeder of pure-bred stock feels greatly handicapped if he does not have free access

to the records of his breed. Readers of Kansas Farmer who may desire at any time to consult these records in our library are welcome to use them. Owing to the constant use we have for them in our office we cannot permit them to be removed from our library, but do extend absolute free use of them at our office. We are sure this opportunity to consult complete volumes of herd book records will be appreciated by those interested in pure-bred stock who do not have these records available.

Pure-Bred Live Stock Rates Unjust.

The National Society of Record Associations, a voluntary organization of the pure-bred live stock registry associations, which includes 30 of the leading associations in America, representing a total membership of more than 97,000 breeders, has been persistently working toward an adjustment of the present inequitable and unreasonable railway rate requirements governing the shipment of pure-bred live stock.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a series of decisions in the spring of 1913, the effect of which precludes live stock shippers, in loss of live stock in transit, from recovering anything but the value stated in the live stock contract, signed by the shipper at

time shipment is made. This is the most important decision ever handed down by the Supreme Court affecting live stock interests. Railroads have heretofore settled for animals lost in transit on basis of actual mals lost in transit on basis of actual value. They now refuse to pay more than the amount stated in the contract and are upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in such action. The present rates on the shipment of live stock, particularly breeding animals shipped in less than carload lots, are not equitable, the value stated in the limited live stock contract is entirely too low, and the rate imposed when a shipper declares actual valuation of animal being shipped, is so exorbitant as mal being shipped, is so exorbitant as to prohibit such declaration of actual value. A specific illustration will make

plain this point:

A stallion shipped from Chicago to
Madrid, Iowa, over the C. M. & St. P.
Railway takes a minimum weight of 3,000 pounds. The rate amounts to \$20, provided the shipper signs the limited live stock contract. The signing of such contract, however, binds the shipper to accept \$100 as the total valuation for accept \$100 as the total valuation for the animal in case of injury or death, whether the fault rests with the railroad company or not. If the actual valuation, say \$1,000, be declared, the freight rate advanced to \$47, which is an exorbitant increase in rate even though designed simply to cover the cost of insurance. If the same stallion be shipped from Chicago to Plain City, Ohio, approximately the same distance, the minimum weight at which he will be the minimum weight at which he will be shipped is 7,000 pounds, and the rate amounts to \$31.70, providing the shipper signs the limited liability live stock contract, which requires him to accept \$100 as total compensation in case of injury or death to the horse. If the shipper declines to sign such limited lia-bility live stock contract and ships the horse at an actual valuation of \$1,000, the horse is shipped at a minimum weight of 10,000 pounds, and at one and one-half first-class rates, so that the total charge will amount to \$64.50,

actual valuation. actual valuation.

The same conditions prevail in the shipment of breeding cattle, the only difference being in degree. In addition to the foregoing, all of the railroads are in the habit of issuing exceptions to the live stock classifications and rates. which have the effect of superseding the published tariffs and which impose addi-

posed upon the shipper who declares the

tional requirements, which are a burden to the shipper in time and expense. The National Society of Record Asso-ciations has gone into this matter ex-haustively within the past two years. Every effort has been made to adjust matter through the uniform classification committee of the railroads, but without success. The executive committee of the National Society of Record Associations has, therefore, decided to try and carry this matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to ask

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Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendom Disease—Tells
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four counts: First: That the minimum weight required by the railroads for the shipment of animals in less than car lots be left as it is in the western classification and that the minimum weight in the official and southern classification be made uniform with that of the western classifi-

Second: That the railroads be requested to cease issuing exceptions to the classifications, requiring attendants to be in charge of live stock in shipments

to be in charge of live stock in shipments less than car lots, and that no attendant be required on any of the railroads.

Third: That the liability assumed by common carriers under their present limited liability live stock contracts, be increased in the case of registered animals shipped in less than car lots to \$200 on horses, \$150 on cattle, \$50 on hogs and \$50 on sheep, with the understanding that shippers must present regstanding that shippers must present registration papers before being permitted

to ship live stock on this contract.

Fourth: That where shippers voluntarily desire to ship their animals at a higher valuation than specified in the regular limited liability live stock contract, that the increase in rate be made 5 per cent per each 100 per cent increase in valuation or fraction thereof, instead of 25 per cent increase in rate per each 100 per cent increase in rate per each 100 per cent increase in valuation or fraction thereof.

At the annual meeting of the National Society of Record Associations, which was held in Chicago during the International Stock Show, the preceding mat-ters were taken up and reviewed, and it was decided that a committee from the National Society of Record Associations should first be sent to Washington to present this matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as it was the opinion of breeders who have had experience in rate matters that more could be accomplished in this way than by dealing through attorneys.

Jackson County Breeders' Banquet

Great Enthusiasm for Better Live Stock at Annual Banquet of Jackson County Improved Breeders Association

EFERENCE has already been made R in these columns to the organiza-tion of the up-to-date live stock breeders of Jackson County into an asbreeders of Jackson County into an association having for its purpose the development of the live stock interests of that county. Jackson County has admirable conditions for the production of the best of live stock, and there is no reason why it should not become known as one of the distinctive live stock centers of the state.

as one of the distinctive live stock centers of the state.

As an aid in promoting the interests of this live stock association, a banquet was given in Holton on Wednesday evening, December 17, which was attended by 150 of the live stock breeders of the county and a number of business men who are directly interested in the promotion of these interests. At this banquet Prof. W. A. Cochel of the Kansas Agricultural College made the principal address. Professor Cochel has



K. S. A. C. SHORTHORN HERD BULL .- PURE-BRED SIRE ESSENTIAL ON LIVE STOCK FARM

made a close study of the relation live stock bears to agriculture, and in his discussion he followed closely the conditions existing in Jackson County at the

present time. The steady decline in the yield per acre of the staple farm crops is evident all over Eastern Kansas. Professor Cochel called attention to this fact, and likewise referred to the large per cent of land which was being tilled and the small per cent of land being devoted to grass and legumes. He showed clearly the relation which exists between this the relation which exists between this decline in crop yield and the method of farming which has been practiced so long. Stock raising and diversified farming are an absolute necessity if this condition is to be corrected. It was pointed out that every bushel of corn hauled from a Jackson County farm meant the removal of 20 cents' worth of soil fertility. The following figures meant the removal of 20 cents, worth of soil fertility. The following figures taken from the reports of our State Board of Agriculture show the decline in acre yield for the two staple grain crops, corn and oats. In arranging this table the figures have been grouped in five-year periods to overcome seasonal variations:

		CORN.	OATS.
PERIO	DD.	Bushels	Bushels
* *****		Per Acre.	Per Acre.
1910 to	1906	23.8	22.4
	1901		22.4
1900 to	1896	26.4	21.0
	1891		21.6
			30.2
1890 to	1886	TA30A2A	
1885 to		33.8	31.0
1000 00			11

The present condition as to the acreage in the various farm crops in Jackson County form an interesting study in connection with this matter of decreasing yields of the grain crops. In order to overcome this condition and halld up the conjustive of the county build up the agriculture of the county, far greater use of live stock must be made, and this would mean that a much

larger percentage of the farms must be devoted to the growing of alfalfa, clover and other forage crops. The figures introduced by Professor Cochel on this point follow:

Crops.	Acreage	Per Cent of Tilled Land
Corn	101.456	54.5
Wheat	21.980	
Oats	9.837	
Millet.	4.683	
All other crops		IN SHAPE
Alfalfa	5 106	2.7
Clover	9 394	2.7 5.0
Timothy.	16 958	
Timothy.	19 907	15.8
All other tame grasses	12 005	23.5
All grasses and legum	les 43,895	20.0

the importance of their using their or-

the importance of their using their organization to encourage in every way possible the use of more and better live stock in Jackson County.

Short talks were made by Bruce Saunders, president of the association; De Vere Rafter, its secretary; H. O. Tudor, F. C. Pomeroy, P. E. McFadden, G. F. Mitchell, R. J. Linscott, and other members of the association. Kansas Farmer was represented by Jesse R. Johnson, who made a short talk, and W. J. Cody. Mr. Cody in his talk was able to greatly encourage this organization by giving them from his own observation something as to the wonderful retion something as to the wonderful results following the organization of a similar association in Shelby County, Iowa. This county has become famed far and near as the home of high-class pure bred live stock pure-bred live stock.

One of the important events of this meeting was the starting of a movement to secure a county demonstration agent for Jackson County. This proposition received the unanimous endorsement of the meeting, and a committee of three members of the association was ap-pointed to take the matter up and a request was made to the County Grange to appoint a like committee to lend their assistance in endeavoring to secure the services of a suitable man as demonstration agent. A demonstration agent can be of great assistance to farmers of the county. This has already been thoroughly demonstrated wherever the ex-

periment has been made.

There seemed to be a strong sentiment present among the business men in favor of joining with the breeders in putting on an annual stock show and making it one of the leading events of its kind in the state. Such stock shows are always a stimulus to the improve-ment of live stock. The idea of holding combination sales of pure-bred stock is another project contemplated by the as-

The breeders of dairy cattle are on the increase in this county, and the men are very much interested in the organization of a county cow testing associa-tion. This is a very important move-ment along the lines of dairy cattle improvement, and is well worthy the attention of the Jackson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The possession of absolutely reliable records as to the productive powers of dairy cattle is not only of great impor-tance to the owners of cattle from the tance to the owners of cattle from the standpoint of placing the business upon a strictly paying basis, but is of great assistance in furthering the sale of surplus stock. It is to be hoped that the breeders who have banded themselves together in this movement in Jackson County will work in perfect harmony and will use every effort possible to convex out the sims and nurposes of the carry out the aims and purposes of the association.





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This is a good time to be thinking about the silo as a means of taking care of next year's feed. It will pay to get the literature of the various silo concerns. This will not only set forth detailed description of the various silos made, but will contain much authentic silo information. It will be a good plan, also, to visit those neighbors who have silos and find out what they think of silage as a feed, how their cows are doing this winter as compared with last, when no silage was fed, and also how they like the particular silo they have. Do not confine your silo investigation to one farm, either. Visit all the farms you can conveniently. You will then get the different viewpoints and be in better position to draw satisfactory con-clusions for yourself.

The members of the Pioneer Cow Test ing Association of Dickinson County will ing Association of Dickinson County will meet in Abilene, January 10, to complete the reorganization of that association for another year. All farmers of Dickinson County interested in dairying are urged to attend this meeting and participate in the discussions. Professor Reed of the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College will be present. Kansas Farmer understands that 311 cows are already subscribed for the testing are already subscribed for the testing work in the year 1914. It is the desire of the reorganizers, however, that 500 cows be subscribed. There should be no trouble in Dickinson County in securing the desired number. Those dairy farmers outside of the association who are heaitating on the cow testing are standhesitating on the cow testing are stand-ing in their own light. It is certain that the facts relative to the advantages of cow testing, as printed in Kansas FARMER, should be sufficient to convince those who are needed to subscribe the should lose no time in so doing. It should be remembered by them that they are joining an association which has had one year's successful work, and this is of value to new members.

The output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the month of November shows a big increase, it having been 234,053 pounds of colored and 9,027,748 pounds of uncolored. This is a total gain over November of last year of 1,231,377 pounds. There are two things deserving of attention in these figures. First, that people who desire to purchase oleomargarine will buy and eat the uncolored product, and second, that the American farmer is not keeping pace in the production of dairy The output of oleomargarine in the ing pace in the production of dairy products with the demand therefor. In other words, the man who hesitates to engage in dairying because of the fear of over-production of butter, will note from the above that there is not yet enough butter to go around. There is no occasion for fear of over-production interfering with any farm dairyman. It is well to note from the above, too, that since the uncolored oleomargarine is consumed so freely there is no reason in the world why oleomargarine should be colored and so permitted to deceive the consumer and that the oleomargarine manufacturer may illegitimately compete with the dairy cow.

Recently in these columns mention was made of gasoline tainted cream being received at the creameries of the state and the ascribing of this taint to the use of gasoline engines operating cream separators. We are convinced as a result of our own observation that much cream is tainted with gasoline through such source. Since the appearance of the article, however, we have received a statement from the Concordia Creamery Co., Concordia, Kan., which is to the effect that much gasoline tainted cream is being received at its plant. Upon the appearance of such cream its men were instructed to investigate the source of the taint and it was found that many farmers who own automobiles fill the cream can with gasoline after the delivery of cream and on the return trip home. The can is then not thoroughly rid of the gasoline odor before being again filled. The cream seller who is so fortunate as to own an automobile is to be congratulated, but he should remember that gasoline does not mix advantageously with cream when considered from the standpoint of the cream-

erv or the butter consumer. The automobile owner can well afford to possess cans for the exclusive use of transporting gasoline and thereby avert the necessity of making a cream can do double duty. The fact is that the cream can duty. The fact is that the cream should be used for nothing—absolutely nothing—except cream.

Ten to fifteen years ago when hand separators were being sold in large numbers in the western states, butter dealers were strongly opposed to the use of such machines because they were certain that the quality of the butter made from hand separator cream would depreciate very materially as compared with the quality of that made from whole milk. The fact is that there is much fancy hand separator butter now much fancy hand separator butter now on the markets, and there has been much of such butter since the use of the separator became general. The fact is, too, that there is much poor quality of hand separator butter, but this is not due to the machine. It is due, however, to the method of handling the machine and handling the cream after it is sep-arated. It is not unusual to hear talk among butter men to the effect that the day will come when farmers will sell day will come when farmers will sell whole milk instead of hand separator cream. It is our guess that the farmers of the West, particularly, will never sell whole milk for butter-making purposes. There is an economy in the use of the hand separator which will force itself and the machine upon the dairyman. However, the time will come when the farm dairyman will be compelled to exercise better care in the handling of cream and which will result in the improved condition of the cream when it proved condition of the cream when it is sold. The farm dairyman can prepare to take better care of his cream, but he need not expect to see the time come when he must discontinue the use of his

The eastern farmer views dairying from a much wider range of usefulness than does the western farmer. For instance, the easterner considers dairying largely from the standpoint of maintaining soil humus and fertility. This, through the use of the manure, and also through the growth of the clovers and other legumes which in themselves have a soil fertility maintaining value and which character of crops are particularly adapted to an economical and abundant milk flow. The western farmer views dairying almost wholly from the standpoint of the needed steady cash income and rarely from the standpoint of the beneficial results to his farm lands. The fact is, of course, that in a state of such large farms as have we in Kansas, the manure from the barns is a small factor in maintaining either humus or fertility. To undertake to maintain the farm ferwould, in Kansas, be almost out of the question. However, the careful use of all the manure produced on the farm, with the production of grove best with the production of crops best adapted to the feeding of farm live stock, will go a long way in the direction of keeping the farm lands fertile and in good condition, and this is a factor in dairying which should be considered. It is well for the farm dairyman to understand that when he grows the feed needed for a considerable number of cows and for the young stock from the same, he is benefiting his farm in a way which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. However, it is something and in fact much greater than is generally believed, and whatever it is should be placed to the credit of the dairy.

Profit in dairying is the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. This is, beyond any question, the basis on which the specialized dairyman should conduct his business. This is the basis of all figures made by experiment stations and others in the handling of cows. When such figures are made, the cost of feed, cost of labor. the interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., are charged against the herd. To be sure, all of these charges have the effect of reducing the profit, and to the average farm dairyman who is struggling to get his dairy on a money-making basis, pre-sent a considerable obstacle. However, satisfactorily large profits can be and are being made from first-class good

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dairy herds with all these charges en-tered against them. The fact is, too, that the profit in growing wheat should be determined on identically the same basis, and when such charges are made against wheat it is doubtful if any more actual profit has been made thereby than is made from the average herd of farm-ers' cows. In the West where we are pursuing dairying as a side issue and pursuing dairying as a side issue and where cows are kept because the farm where cows are kept because the farm would not be a farm without cows, the farm dairyman is not justified in becoming discouraged when he examines carefully into the reports made on a strictly profit basis—either of individual special purpose dairy cows or of common cows. Dairying in Kansas, as has been stated in these columns, is profitable, even though it net no more than a reasonable return for the character of the roughage given. Such return will be in cash. The roughage ordinarily has no market value. The cash it returns through the milk cow is the cash received for tha labor put into the growing crop. In milk cow is the cash received for the labor put into the growing crop. In other words, the cow is paying for the labor attendant upon the milking and the care. Dairying—real dairying—will pay well after all the legitimate charges made against it have been figured, and as a business, dairying will bear the closest investigation. However, the milking of cows—which is not dairying at all—requires another standard when its profitableness is considered. The Kansas farmer knows that it pays to properly feed and care for a good cow and erly feed and care for a good cow and that the better the cow the more profit there is. The skim milk for the pigs and the calf and the increasing value of the cow are all additions to the dairy income which make the maintenance of the farm milking herd a profitable undertaking.

We recently received a letter from a Western Kansas dairy farmer who ex-Western Kansas dairy farmer who expressed himself as very much dissatisfied with the manner in which the creamery business in Kansas is conducted. What he wrote, if printed, would get Kansas Farmer into trouble with the postal authorities. His idea was that instead of the 45 or 50 creameries which are now in constitution with the eries which are now in operation within the borders of Kansas, and the 10 or 12 other creameries outside of the state which buy cream inside the state, we should have four or five hundred smaller creameries, as have other states in this Union. The subscriber must keep in mind that the present system of creamery operation in Kansas is the outgrowth of conditions surrounding dairying in this state and which conditions have ex-isted since the first creamery was built. The condition is that of the general conduct of dairying as a side issue. There are few farmers in Kansas who would milk cows if they could do as well at anything else. A large proportion of the dairying done in the state is not through choice, but because of conditions which make dairying the most certain income of all industries to which the farmer is able to turn his hand. This is a condition which exists generally beis a condition which exists generally because of the satisfactory production of cash market crops. While Kansas is admirably adapted to dairying and cows can be milked in this state more profitably or at least as profitably as in any other state, our farmers are not compelled to depend upon the dairy to the same extent as are farmers in other states. In the particular community from which our subscriber writes, ten years ago there were ten pounds of butter fat produced where there is now one. fat produced where there is now one. The falling off in his community is not due to the fact that the milking herd was not found profitable, but because farmers disliked milking cows and thought the easier way to acquire prosperity was through the growing of wheat. It would be absolutely impossible for a creamery to be maintained on a profitable hasis in the county from on a profitable basis in the county from which this subscriber writes. It is because of the comparatively small production of butter fat in the various ties throughout the state that Kansas does not have more creameries. The present situation will not be changed until the production of raw material sufficient to make creameries profitable is produced in the various localities. Kansas has had her day of the small creamery. At one time she had some 250 or 300 of them. This was during the hard times when milk was about the columbia the fewmen had to sall. When only thing the farmer had to sell. When the seasons became better and crops grew with a greater certainty, the milk cow and the creamery were forgotten. It is a godsend to Kansas, under present conditions, that cream can be skimmed on the farm and sold to the cream receiving station. There will be a day when Kansas will be compelled to engage in dairying serious dairying. Then the product will have increased to the point that the small creamery may

be made successful. We have a copy of the Michigan Dairy Farmer—and Mich-igan is a state of small creameries—in which it is said that a canvass of any 50 creamery plants in that state will reveal that not more than five of that reveal that not more than rive of that number are actually making any money. This is a voice from afar which should mean much to Kansas. When we have the product on which to work, the creamery system may change, but not until then

Great Dickinson County Herd. Here is a study for every farm dairy-man. It is a report of the production man. It is a report of the production of the 30 largest producing cows tested during the months of January to November, 1913, inclusive. These 30 cows if brought together under one roof would make a great herd, and the profit therefrom would cause any other farm industry to hustle for supremacy. The essential thing is that these cows would not have been "discovered" except for the Babcock test, and then to recall that it cost through the association only one dollar per cow to do the testing is truly interesting. When you realize that it is possible for the herd owners to bring the standard of their entire herd up to the standard of their entire herd up to that of the best cow, it makes dairying look like a different business as compared with the ordinary cow milking. KANSAS FARMER congratulates the owner of each cow and glories in the gumption each exercised in placing his herd on test. Here are the owners named, the breed of the cow and her eleven months butter fat record. When eleven months butter fat record. When it is recalled that this is a record made during a short pasture season, during extreme heat and short fall feed con-ditions, the record is all the more re-

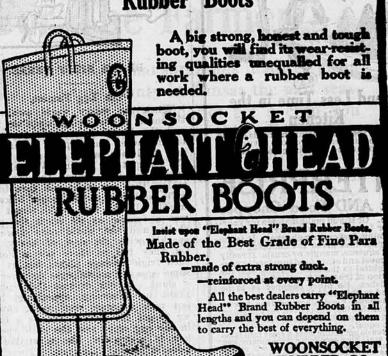
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10 A TO TUTTONY	
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28. J. R. Sterling Jer 296.96 29. George Lenhert	
29. George Lennert S. H 294.81	i
80. John T. Lesner	
Ralph May, the tester, adds: "This	i

Ralph May, the tester, adds: "This does not really show the relative worth of each cow, because some cows made their standing in a less number of months than others. Next month's production will make many changes in the list, as some of the cows are fresh, others are about dry. You will notice that 26 cows have made over 300 pounds of butter fat in 11 months, out of a total of about 365 cows, which you will agree is pretty good considering the dry summer and feed shortage."

Colonel Howell.

Jesse Howell, the successful live stock and general auctioner located at Herkimer, Marshall County, Kansas, writes that he made a good sale of dairy cattle for E. R. Morgan of Blue Rapids, recently. Mr. Howell speaks of having booked a couple of good breeder's sales lately, and says the firm of Howell Bros. has had a good trade on Duroc Jersey boars but still has a few good ones left. They have over 50 sows and gilts already bred for spring farrow, some for their own use and the others to be included in their winter bred sow sale. Colonel Howell.

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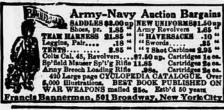
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BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

The Egg Famine.

When the weary world awakens to the music of the spring, when the robins and the bluebirds and the jays begin to sing, when the harps of nature jingle and the lambs cavort and play, will the old hen quit her foolin'? Will she come across and lay? When the hens begin across and lay? When the hens begin to lay, then our night will turn to day, we'll be happy as the bob-o'-links, and warble all the way, we'll forget there was a famine as we crack the pearly shells, and the world once more will sparkle with the dew of bosky dells. Oh, they tell us there are millions in each frigid storage plant; but at those each frigid storage plant; but at those same eggs our mortal eyes do never take a slant. In our dreams they come to a slant. In our dreams they come to taunt us, tempting, appetizing, nicebut poor ultimate consumers, how are we to get the price? There's a famine in the egg crop; and the little speckled hen is a-struttin' like a striker and a-loafin' round the pen. There'll be music in the springtime, when the harps of nature play; but we'll all sing hallelujahs, when the hens begin to lay.

"Brad." -"BRAD."

MY MOTHER.

Mother! dearest friend of all!) Although many miles away, can almost hear her call Me, as she did in by-gone days. I can see her in the doorway, Smiling lovingly at me; As she did when last I saw her Wave her last farewell at me.

Beautiful? More beautiful Than all the girls I know.

Always cheerful, never weary,

Calm as the river's gentle flow;

When the sun would climb the heights, Mother's songs would fill the air, In that home among the cedars, I can almost see her there.

I can see her in the kitchen, Kneading dough or making cake. Pies were never half so good As those mother used to make. And her biscuits, light as feathers, Better never could be made. Dearest mother, she was perfect-

Many pleasant times we've had As we sat and talked together, For she's always just the same, Whether clear or stormy weather. Some sweet day I'll go and see her, For I know 'twill be such pleasure, Sitting close beside my mother, For she is my dearest treasure.

When it came to making bread.

-Herman Russell.

To keep a fruit cake moist, put a fresh sound apple in the box with the cake. The apple shrivels without decaying, and its moisture is absorbed by the

Old bath towels can be made into friction or bath gloves. To do this cut two pieces from the towel from a paper pattern made by laying the hand, four fingers held together and the thumb outstretched on a piece of paper and drawing the outline an inch from the edge of the hand. Seam the two pieces of toweling neatly and whip the edges and then turn the glove the other side out.

To Prevent Fires.

When the stoves are put up this fall great fire hazards may be removed or materially lessened by care in the matter of a number of details. Following are some suggestion made by State Fire Marshall Parkman, that may prevent a disastrous fire:

The floor under the stove should always be protected by tin, zinc, or as-bestos, extending out about two feet from the doors of the stove.

The stove should be placed about two

and one-half feet from the wall but if it is necessary for it to be placed closer, a metal sheet should be hung against the wall as a protection. The sheet should be hung on hooks leaving a half inch space between it and the wall so that the air can circulate, thus preventing the heat from the metal sheet from charring the wall.

Chimneys and stovepipes should be cleaned at least once a year. The brick chimney at the top of the house should be cleaned with a long scraper and the chimney hole where the pipe enters should also be cleaned once a year.

Stovepipes should be scraped so that if there is any rusty spot or holes they will be discovered and the pipe replaced with new.

A stovepipe should not run through a wood partition or ceiling unless a metal collar protects the wood.

If the pipe is long horizontally it should be wired so that there is no danger of it falling down. A large number of fires every winter are caused by the stovepipe falling down.

If a stove pipe runs along under the ceiling for any distance, it should not be closer than two feet from the ceil-

Fires are most numerous during the winter months and most of them can be traced to carelessness in regard to heating stoves. This carelessness is caused by not properly cleaning and putting up stovepipes, by allowing stoves to be-come overheated, by using cracked or broken stoves, by not properly protect-ing floor, walls and ceiling near stoves, and by leaving garments hanging near stoves.

First Loafer-"Hullo, Bill! Got a new overcoat, I see. What did it cost. yer?"

Second Ditto-"Six mont's. I never wears cheap duds."-Boston Transcript.

Guarding Against Measles and Scarlet Fever.

The greatest preventative against any disease is the normal, healthy condition of the person exposed to the infection of that disease. A person's power or degree of resistance is his best safeguard. A lowering of the normal vitality, from whatsoever cause, tends toward the rapid multiplication of disease germs lodged in the body. Normal vital resistance is the first great guard.

To keep that resistance at its best one must live normally—no excess in working, playing, eating or drinking. Sleep eight-hours, work eight hours, recreate the body and mind eight hours. Eat plain nutritious food. Drink no orthogonal to the plain and the stimulants but much pure water each day. Dress comfortably both as to weight of clothing and fit of each article worn. All clothing from head to foot should be loose. Anything worn tight constricts circulation, impinges nerves and lowers vitality. Exercise systematically as to kind, degree, duration, time of day and always with vigor and a cheerful mind. Muscles and vital and a cheerful mind. Muscles and vital force are built up by exercise. Eliminate the fret and worry of life. Worry and fear reduce the resistance more than and fear reduce the resistance more than any other cause. Sleep in a well ventilated room or out of doors. Get in the sunshine as much as possible each day. The sun's rays destroy many germs. The care of the skin is very important. The sweat glands are sewers pouring the refuse from worn out tissues out on the surface of the body. Any habit of life which tends to clog the mouths of these sweat glands will keep the poisons in side to reduce vitality. Frequent cleansing of the skin is a necessity of life. No article of clothing containing wool should be worn next to the skin at any time. Wool is non-absorbent, and prevents the evaporation of the sweat and greatly reduces the activity of the sweat glands. Wool cannot be sterilized and brings live germs in direct contact with the skin.

But measles and scarlet fever are very largely diseases of childhood. It becomes the duty of the parents to see that these directions for preserving and building up the resistance of their children are enforced. A normal, healthy child rarely "catches" disease.

But should a child or older person become ill with either measles or scarlet fever he should be completely isolated from all others save the nurse or at-tendant. The parents of a sick child should, as an act of neighborly kindness,

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Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kanzas City, Mo.



Send for Catalogue HAYES SEED HOUSE, Topeka, Kan. keep the child away from healthy children. The infection from both of these diseasea lies largely in the skin. The infected skin peels off or scales off and is carried in many ways to others. In scarlet fever the discharge from the throat and nose are also highly contagious. A few ways of preventing this spreading of the germs of these diseases may be mentioned. The sick child should be isolated in an upper room removed from the other occupants of the house. Only one attendant and the physician should be allowed to enter that room. A sheet moistened with a 1 to 2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) should be hung over the doorway. The room should be free from all unnecessary articles. All clothing and bed clothing

should be disinfected before leaving the room. Food remaining from a meal should be covered with disinfectant and burned. Utensils of all kinds should be boiled in the room before being removed. A simple expedient for the prevention of the spread of these diseases is the anointing of the entire skin surface of the patient with cocoa butter and wiping the surface with a soft cloth and then literally "burn the rag."

then literally "burn the rag."

After the recovery of the patient the room should be fumigated with formalin gas and thoroughly cleaned, and each and every article in it disinfected.

Absolute disinfection and cleanliness are the key words to the prevention of the spread of these diseases.—C. S. Putnam, M. D., North Dakota Agricultural College.

FASHION DEPARTMENT -ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 4650—Ladles' House Dress. The dress we illustrate is one of the simplest. It has a Gibson tuck at the shoulders in both front and back, and these extend all the way to the best. The closing is at one side of the waist. The sleeves are the plainest leg o' mutton shape and full length. The pattern, No. 4650, is cut in sizes plainest leg o' mutton shape and full length. The pattern, No. 4650, is cut in sizes plainest leg o' mutton shape and full length. The pattern, No. 4650, is cut in sizes price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 5991—Giris' Dress. Here is a dainty little frock for Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 5991—Giris' Dress. Here is a dainty little frock for the small girl, and one quite easy to make. The garment closes at the right side of the front and has a removable shield. The skirt is a three-plece one. Linen, serge or gingham can be used for this dress. The pattern, No. 5991, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 34, yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, vill no doubt appreciate this apron design, as it is one of the simplest ever offered, will no doubt appreciate this apron design, as it is one of the simplest ever offered, will no doubt appreciate this apron design, as it is one of the simplest ever offered, besides being neat looking and practical. The apron is cut in one piece and fastens bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents. No. 4842—Children's Rompers. Every small boy and girl needs a pair of rompers, and here is an excellent pattern for making such a garment. These rompers close at the back. Linen, gingham or percale can be used to make the rompers. The pattern, No. 4842, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2% The pattern, No. 4842, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2% yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, The sacque design is always nice for little girls, especially when they attend kindergarten or school, as it entirely protects the dress underneath. This garment is

More Dollars For The Farmer

Do you know that sorghums matured grain in every county in Kansas the past seas-son? If you did not get a crop you should know how your neighbor did. There is a reason why you failed and why he succeeded. These reasons have been run down by Mr. Borman, Editor of Kansas Farmer, and he gives them to you in his book. That is a good reason why you should have it.

The sorghums have increased the value of every acre of land on which they have been grown, and as yet they have been used in only a sort of an experimental way. Why not go in for them strong? They are the "sure feed crops"—as sure as any crop can be when rightly handled. It makes a big difference whether or not you have feed for your stock. You can have it if you will learn about the sorghums and place your dependence in them and treat them right.

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The market for kafir and mile is rapidly developing. It will sell as readily as wheat or corn and will bring all it is worth. If you can't feed these grains you can sell them—and it is money—some way, some how—that most of us need.

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¶ Did your kafir or mile ever heat in the bin—and you thought you would grow just a little on that account? Well, Borman spent all his spare time one winter cooling off heated kafir. He found out how it can be stored without heating—in fact there is no need for threshing it—and how to feed without threshing is told in the book.

Sorghum Testimony Convincing

There is no good reason why you should not grow sorghums—there is every reason why you should—if you really want to get along in the world. In brief, that's the testimony of thousands of Kansas, Oklahoma and other sorghum belt farmers whose conclusions and methods furnish the material for this sorghum book.

Special Offer

¶ On new and renewal subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER, the book will be sent, prepaid, together with KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$1.50.

¶ This book is now in press and we expect to begin filling orders by January 25. The Sorghum Book will be printed on fine book paper and bound in cloth. The price will be \$1.25.

To order, fill out the coupon below. Send your remittance and address all letters to

KANSAS FARMER .

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I enclose herewith \$1.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer one year and a copy of Mr. Borman's Book on Sorghum, postpaid.

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PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PRICES reasonable. Dradle Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

BARRED COCKERELS, \$1.00; SIX FOR \$5.00. J. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THORoughbred. Strong bony fellows, fine color, \$1.50 each. H. H. Unruh, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS — 68 PREMIUMS. Choice cockerels, \$3 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THORoughbred, \$1.00 to \$2.00, extra well barred. C. F. Fickel, Route 1, Earlton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 EACH, TO make room. Fine big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. Baker, Box 3, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR sale. Cockerels at \$2; pullets and last year's hens at \$1 each. Four male and four female Hampshire pigs for sale. E. S. Taliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—UTILITY birds for the farm flock, hatched from mated pens. Light colored, \$2.00 each; medium and dark, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BRED FROM OUR MISsouri State, Kansas City, Little Rock, Jefferson City and Western Missouri winners. Four good hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Edelstein Heights Farm, Harrisonville, Mo.

SOME SPLENDID BARRED ROCK cockerels and cockerel-bred pullets, sired by Sensation, first prize cockerel at State Show, 1913. For further information write me. Mrs. R. J. Molyneaux, 523 Baltimore St., Wichita, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS

CHICKENS ALL SOLD. MRS. HILL,

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan:

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STANDARD POULTRY—DUCKS, GEESE, guineas, turkeys, bantams (all varieties). Catalog, 2c. F. C. Wilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PAYING 16 CENTS FOR STRAIGHT coops hen turkeys; young toms, 14c; old toms, 13c; springs, 12½c; stags, 10c; H. hens, 12c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, \$1.50 each. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNERS. — DUCKS, \$1.50; drakes, \$1.25. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

ENGLISH INDIAN BUNNER DUCKS— Brown breasted, rich in color. Eggs only. Booking orders. Louis McDonald, Topeka.

ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS, BUFFS AND WHITES,—Cockerels, \$2 and up; cocks, \$3 each. E. F. Glaser, 1220 Rowland Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— From St. Louis 1913 winners. Pens, \$20.00 and up, according to quality. W. G. Langehenig, Jackson, Mo.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS

—Every bird from son of first cockerel,
Madison Square, New York, 1911. Every
bird shipped on approval. If not satisfactory, return at my expense. \$2.50 to \$5.00.
Ed Granerhotz, Esbon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

GOOD HEALTHY COCKERELS AND pullets in Silver Wyandottes. Prices reasonable. H. L. Brunner, Newton. Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—CHOICE BREEDing stock at all times. A few good cockerels on hand. Must be taken soon. Wheeler & Wylle, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY

Now that all the holidays are over, there ought to be nothing left in the pens but layers or breeders for next season. All the drones should have been killed.

Keep the grit box well filled, especially when there is snow on the ground, for the hens cannot find anything to grind their food unless you provide it for them.

To cure feather eating give the fowls some sulphur in their soft feed twice a week. For egg eating give the hens some raw liver for a few days and they will quit the practice.

Write to L. B. McCausland, Wichita, Kan., for a premium list of the Kansas State Poultry Show, which is to be held at Wichita, January 12 to 17. Extra good prizes are offered, with small entry fees.

Clover or alfalfa cut into short lengths, cooked or scalded and mixed with the morning mash is good for your fowls. It is a tonic for the chickens, promotes digestion and largely assists in the elements for egg production.

One advantage of the dry mash over the wet mash, is that the former never sours. If you do feed a wet mash see that the hens eat it up clean before it sours, otherwise you are apt to have some sick chickens.

The results of both the egg laying contests in Missouri and Connecticut, demonstrate that the English birds outlayed the American birds. This is doubtless due to the fact that the English poultry fanciers pay more attention to the utility qualities of their fowls than we do. The White Leghorns that won the prizes are much larger than American Leghorns and their combs are almost twice as large. It is an old adage in England that the larger the comb of a hen the better layer she is, and this has been proved in more cases than one.

A White Leghorn hen at Purdue University, Indiana, during the last two years has laid 443 eggs, weighing 41.5 pounds. She weighs only 3½ pounds and produced 11.8 times her weight in eggs. She consumed 132 pounds of food, manufacturing one pound of eggs from every 3.2 pounds of feed. It cost \$1.93 to feed this hen for two years, but the value of her eggs at market price was \$10.11. Every dozen eggs sold for 27.4 cents, but they cost only 5.2 cents to this kind on the farm would more than pay the grocery bills.

Crop-Bound.

B. D. Kruger, Pfeifer, Kan., makes the following request: "Will you please let me know in the columns of Kansas Farmer what treatment to give a bird that has been craw-bound? I had a rooster which was craw-bound, and I opened the crop and took all the food out, then sewed the opening together. I have been giving him soft feed and a small amount of that, but it seems to stay in his craw so long. Can anything be done for this? I would be greatly pleased to know."

Crop-bound fowls can be saved if operated upon properly. Make an opening in the bottom of the crop and empty the contents, then wash the crop with warm water and sew up. Then place the fowl by itself and give it soft feed for a few days. The cause of crop-bound fowls is an obstruction in the opening of the crop into the passage to the gizzard, preventing any food from passing from the crop, in which it ferments and decays and causes the fowl to starve to death. This obstruction is generally a long piece of hay or straw, and maybe there is but a small piece of it in the crop, the bulk of it being in the passage. The success of this operation depends on getting rid of this obstruction, and umless it is re eved the fowl goes to eating again and filling its crop without any relief. You seem to have gone about the matter in the proper way, but possibly you failed to get hold of the article that was obstructing the passage.

Egg Contest at Storrs, Conn.

The Second International Egg Contest closed October 31. Each pen consisted of five females. The first prize was won by a pen of White Leghorns owned by Tom Barron, England, laying 1,190 eggs. Second prize, a pen of White Leghorns owned by Edward Cam, England, laying 1,109 eggs. Third prize, a pen of White Leghorns owned by W. L. Sleeger, Pennsylvania, laying 1,029 eggs, and fourth prize, a pen of White Wyandottes owned by Edward Cam, England, laying 1,009 eggs.

All pens were fed and handled in the same general way; that is to say, the same general way; that is to say, the same feeding formulas were used for all pens and all varieties. The management felt at liberty, however, to feed more or less according to the needs of the individual pens, A well known automatic feeder was used for the grain and an earthenware dry mash receptacle was used for the ground feeds. Mash, grit, shell and charcoal were given to the birds at libitum, but it was necessary to close the grain feeder a part of the time, especially during the long days of summer. This daily attention to the hoppers would probably be unnecessary in larger flocks. Succulent food consisted principally of dried beet pulp for about six months. After this time sufficient natural greens were furnished by the barley and clover in the yards in which the hens were running so that none was added from other sources until along in the summer when some of the yards became more or less depleted. For about the last three months of the contest period green cut corn was used. The beet pulp and other greens, for that matter, were fed separately; that is to say, they were not incorporated in the dry mash. The formulas for the mash and green rations were not changed in the second year, it being deemed advisable to continue their use on account of the highly satisfactory egg yield obtained in the first competition. It will be noted from the formulas below that beef scrap appears in both the mash and the grain. It should perhaps be explained that all beef scrap was sifted, the coarse particles being mixed with the scratch grain and the remainder being used for the

Coarse wheat bran 200 lbs. Corn meal 100 lbs. Gluten feed 100 lbs. Ground oats 100 lbs. Standard middlings 75 lbs. Fish scrap 30 lbs. Beef scrap 30 lbs. Low grade flour 25 lbs. SCRATCH GRAIN. Cracked corn 60 lbs. Wheat 60 lbs. Heavy white oats 40 lbs. Barley. 20 lbs. Kafir 10 lbs. Buchkwheat 10 lbs. Coarse beef scrap 10 lbs.

DRY MASH.

Here is an item of no practical value so far as we are able to see, but nevertheless it is interesting to note the yield of a single grain of wheat if the product of that grain should be planted year after year for fifteen years and the yield should be fourteen bushels per acre, which is the average of the United States. The world's production of wheat is at present about four billion bushels. If all the wheat in the world except one grain, were destroyed, it would be possible in fifteen years to exceed the present wheat production by nearly one and one-half billion bushels. The manner in which this is accomplished, is as follows: The weight of the single grain is .0012 ounces; the yield from that grain the first year would be .0132 ounces, and continuing on as follows: Second year, .1452 ounces; third year, 1.5972 ounces; fourth year, 1 pound 1.6 ounces; fifth year, 12 pounds 13.8 ounces; seventh year, 24 bushels 53 pounds; eighth year, 273 bushels 43 pounds; ninth year, 30,14 bushels; tenth year, 33,154 bushels; tenth year, 44,011,634 bushels; thirteenth year, 44,127,974 bushels; fourteenth year, 485,407,714 bushels; fifteenth year, 5,339,484,854 bushels.

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS

FINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. ALEX Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE — FINE S. C. WHITE LEGhorns; cockerels, \$1 each. Mr. James Peterson, Box 454, Hays, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra quality. Six for \$5. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS FROM prize winning stock. Cockerels and pullets, 11 each and better also trios and pens. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, prize winning stock, \$1 to \$1.50. White Holland Turkeys, hens, \$2; toms, \$4. Mrs. Frank Odle, Wamego, Kan.

WALLACE'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS WON at Des Moines, December, 1913; 1st cock, 2d hen, 1st, 3d cockerel; 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th pulist; sweepstakes. Mediterranean male. W. F. Wallace, Diagonal, Iowa.

BUFF LEGHOENS, BLUE ANDALUsians, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Rep Cap Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Geess, Bronze Turkeys, Always winners at leading state fairs and state shows. Special prices for quick delivery, Hanson's Polittry Farm, Box K. Boute 2, Dean, Iows

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, BUFF BOCK

FINE BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$4.50 each. Victor Bull, Marietta, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS for sale. Mrs. Wm. Flory, Sawyer, Kan.

DARK RED BOURBON TOMS, \$5.00. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$4.00. ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents. Mrs. J. W. Floyd, Gentry, Mo.

CHOICE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND toms, \$5 each. Mrs. W. U. Stevens, Paradise, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—FINE PUREbred birds. Toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Chas. Crane, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Buff and White Orpington Partridge Rock chickens. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS — THORoughbred young toms and hens for sale. W. H. Oliver, Reger, Mo.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, White Wysndotte cockerels. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, 28; hens, \$2. H. F. Fritzemeyer, Route 5, Box 15, Stafford, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM winners at state show; the best I ever offered for sale. Also registered Scotch Collie pups. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—20 toms, weight 20 lbs., extra choice, \$2.50 each; 12 hens, \$2.25 each. These prices for 20 days. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Norton Co., Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RED PULLETS and roosters, also Black Orpington cockerels. H. A. Hume, Tecumseh, Kan

PURE-BRED S. C. R. I. RED COCKERels. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. John W. Henry, Osborne, Kansas.

CHOICE R. I. REDS, ROSE COMBS, cockerels. \$2.00 each. Three for \$5. High score. Edgar Bass, Oconee, Ill.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PURE-BRED, prize winners, good. Cheap. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS—WE HAVE EXTRA nice old and young birds with size and color at reduced prices. Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan.

BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS-Long back, low tail, red eyes, high scoring, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

WALKER'S STANDARD STRAIN OF S. C. Reds. Stock and eggs. Quality and prices made attractive. Address Walker Poultry Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKS and cockerels that have shape, color and size, sired by roosters costing \$10 to \$30, \$1.50, \$3 and \$5 each. Good hens, \$1.50 each. Pens mated for 1914 are the best we ever had. Send in your orders early. W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.

ANCONAS.

COCKERELS — ANCONAS, REDS, PENciled Drakes, Bourbon Red Turkeys. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Iowa.

White Plymouth Rocks

Again prove their superiority as egg layers in the National Egg-Laying Contest, one White Rock hen laying 281 eggs; 645 hens competing. I have bred White Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have them as good as anybody. Eggs from three high-scoring pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45, delivered free by parcel post or express. Safe delivery guaranteed. A limited number of eggs from a specially fine mated pen, \$5.00 per 15. You will get what you order, or money refunded.

THOMAS OWEN,
Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

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Grange Items National

Acts of Public Interest Adopted by National Grange at the Forty-Eighth Annual Session

BALL 😂 BAND The" Ball-Band" Coon Tall Knit B keeps winter workers feet as warm as teast. This boot is keft—not felt, and is completely shrunk. The patented snow excluder fits close about the top of the stout gum over and keepe out snow, dirt, grain and chaff. "Ball-Band" Arctice—one, two and four buckles—are made of tough rubber forced. paranamanananan into a strong duck fabric and have tops of best grade cashmerette, and linings of fine, warm Look for the Red Ball on the footwear. Write us if your dealer cannot supply you. Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co. 216 Water Street Mishawaka, Indiana

Oh, You Great Big Beautiful Doll! WONDERFUL!



Clip the Coupon below, fill in and send with only 25 cents and get all these wonderful Indian Dolls.

derful Indian Dolls.

The most wonderful set of dolls you ever saw. Children are simply delighted with them and never grow tired or lose interest in them. Wonderful companions—three Indian Dolls, Princess Tambon, 16½ inches high; sister and brother 6 inches high, brilliantly lithographed in gorgeous arrays of many colors closely imitating the Indian leathers and real Indian costumes. No matter how many dollies the children have, any little girl or boy is sure to be delighted with these pretty, new, bright-colored dollies—they are so "different" from the ordinary doll. Children prefer them to wax or china dolls. Besides, these dolls are practically indestructible. These dolls are beautifully and brilliantly lithographed in many colors on heavy soft cloth, all ready for cutting out and stuffing. You could not give a child anything that will afford more real pleasure and happiness than a set of these Indian dolls.

To introduce KANSAS FARMER, the big

Indian dolls.

To introduce KANSAS FARMER, the big agricultural and live stock weekly, into new homes, we will send you these fine dolls, and KANSAS FARMER on trial three months, for ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. All orders promptly filled. Just fill in the coupon, cut it out and mall with 25 cents in stamps or silver, and we will send the dolls by mail postpaid at once and mail KANSAS FARMER to your address three months. Paper and dolls may be sent to different addresses if desired.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find Twenty-Five Cents Please mail to my address KANSAi FARMER for three months and the three Indian Dolls as per your offer.
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When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

NVITATIONS for the next meeting of The National Grange were received from Illinois, Missouri, New York and Delaware. Delaware was selected. California will probably be the convention state in 1915, when the Panama Exposition is on. is on.

is on.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The total assets of the National Grange October 1, 1912, were \$99,390,35 and the total assets October 1, 1913, were \$95,923.04. The total expense during the fiscal year was \$46,545.34, of which \$14,500 was used directly for extension work tension work.

POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS.

The National Grange favors loaning the money deposited in postal savings banks directly to farmers and home builders, at a low rate of interest sufficient to pay the cost of the business, fol-lowing so far as practicable the plans so successfully operated in Europe and under the necessary restrictions to insure safety.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The committee on foreign relations recommended the establishment of free ports in the United States, in order that the farmers might receive the greatest benefit from the Panama Canal; es-pecially such ports at both ends of the pecially such ports at both ends of the said canal, and congress was desired to take prompt action to secure the establishment of such ports. It further expressed approval of President Wilson's course in the Mexican situation and the secretary of the National Grange was instructed to wire the President that the National Grange endorsed his position in the Mexican matter. tion in the Mexican matter. PARCELS POST.

A greatly extended and improved parcels past, and more extensive and simplified postal savings banks and the lending of their accumulated funds to farmers, is demanded.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. The grange endorses a national plan for vocational education and agricultural extension, but regards the improvement of the country elementary schools and of the rural high schools of great and paramount importance.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The committee on international peace favored the endorsement of the advanced thought and plans of Secretary of State Bryan, for arbitration treaties between the United States and all other nations; and especially that phase of such treaties as requires a year of consideration on all matters of international difference by wisely-selected arbitration tribunals by wisely-selected arbitration tribunals before any effort is made toward any other than a peaceful settlement of the question in dispute. The committee also favored the holding of the Thirdo Hague Conference in 1915, and that it should provide for the obligatory arbitration of all international disputes which can-not be settled by any other specific not be settled by any other specific methods. It also commended the state-ment of Right Honorable Winston Churchill to the effect that a British Government is ready to co-operate with other governments to secure a year's suspension of a year's construction of battleships.

FARM ECONOMICS. The agricultural colleges were called upon to establish courses in farm economics and the science of marketing farm produce, to the end that the present enormous waste due to unscientific distribution of farm products may be eliminated.

OLEO LAWS. The grange asks and demands of congress the enactment of a law that will prevent counterfeiting and fraud by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, for interstate shipment, that shall be of a color imitating that of butter of any shade of yellow.

CO-OPERATION. A standing committee is to be op-pointed to investigate the plans of cooperation as carried on in various states and report with recommendations at the next annual meeting. Also each state grange shall use its influence towards securing legislation which would permit co-operative associations to be

LARGE DEGREE CLASS. The largest Seventh Degree class ever initiated at a national grange meeting was that at Manchester this year. It numbered 5,459 and required that the degree be conferred six times. The candidates were from the following states, others furnishing less than 10 each: New York 27, Connecticut 34, Rhode

Island 9, Vermont 250, Maine 510, Massachusetts 1,616, New Hampshire 2,908.

HEALTH DAY.

The grange favors the appointment, by the governors of the states, of an annual Health Day, when schools, churches, granges, clubs, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's Christian Association, and all other organizations shall work for the prevention of diseases and teach wave prevention of diseases and teach ways of healthful living.

CONSERVATION.

The National Grange is opposed to all forms of franchises for the enrichment forms of franchises for the enrichment of the few, at the expense of the people; to the elimination of the public lands, except to bona fide settlers; to the wholesale grabbing of the mineral wealth of the nation by syndicates; it favors conservation generally of all the natural resources, the public lands, water power, coal lands and mineral deposits by the federal government, not alone for the interest of this generation, but for the generations to come. the generations to come.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. The ever-living subject of representa-tion in the National Grange according to state membership was discussed and voted down again. The resolution that was defeated was to the effect that the basis of representation in the National Grange shall be amended to provide that every state master and wife or husband, shall each have one vote on all questions. On roll call every state master and wife or husband shall have one vote each, and for each and every 10,000 members or major fraction thereof, above the first 10,000, shall have one vote each additional.

Master, Oliver Wilson of Illinois; overseer, W. H. Vary, New York; lecturer, G. W. F. Gaunt of New Jersey; steward, F. C. Bancroft of Delaware; assistant steward, J. A. Sherwood of Connecticut; chaplain, A. P. Reardon of Kansas; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell of Massachusetts; secretary, C. M. Freeman of Ohio; gate keeper, C. L. Rice of Minnesota; Ceres, Mrs. Richard Pattee of New Hampshire; Pomona, Mrs. J. C. Ketcham of Michigan; Flora, Mrs. J. A. Pechkam of Rhode Island; lady assistant steward, Mrs. H. Harland of Idaho; member Executive Committee, A. B. Judson of Iowa. OFFICERS ELECTED.

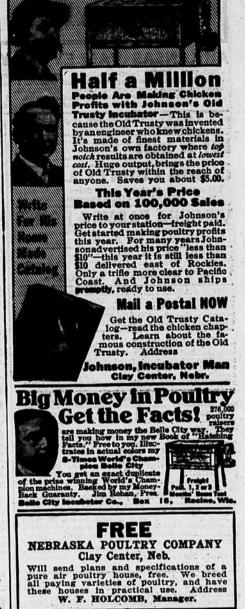
Good Way to Turn Your Spare Time

Into Cash.
KANSAS FARMER this week announces another motorcycle contest for the boys who read KANSAS FARMER. This is our third motorcycle contest, and any boy or young man in KANSAS FARMER'S ter-ritory is entitled to enter the contest ritory is entitled to enter the contest free of cost. We are going to give away \$500 in prizes and pay each fellow who enters the contest liberally in cash for the work he does. We find that the motorcycle is a very popular machine among the boys who read Kansas Farmer. A full announcement of the contest is made on page 7. Turn to it and read all about the contest, and then send in your name or the name of some person whom you would like to see the owner of a motorcycle. This costs you owner of a motorcycle. This costs you owner of a motorcycle. This costs you nothing and places you or the other person under no obligation to us whatever. We will send a full description of the motorcycle and information about the prizes and the contest and our terms, and if you are satisfied then, we will be glad to have you go ahead and become of our representatives and work for one of our representatives and work for a stated amount and for the prize motorcycle or one of the other six prizes.

In the two previous contests which closed, the two winners of the motor-cycles secured them for much less in subscriptions than it would take in dollars to buy either of the machines. The prizes have been won easily. During the next two months we believe a great many will have spare time before farm work begins in the spring, and if you are one with a little spare time you could do no better than to enter this contest and turn your spare time into money and win one of these big prizes. Read the announcement on the other

page, then send in your name and address at once to the Contest Manager, KANSAS FARMEN, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan.,

Whiskey has helped man in a man to get into trouble, but it never helped one to get out of trouble and never kept one out .- M. O. Journal.



Exhibition Buff Orpingtons

For Sale — Eleven 10-pound cockerels, sired by exhibition cock, direct from William Cook & Sons. His sire won first at Madison Square Garden. Cockerels are from hens of good color and weight. Also five cockerels from Cook's \$20 setting, all \$10 each. If not satisfactory, money refunded less express. Eggs in season.

FRANK FIELDS, HAYS, KAN.

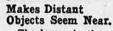


PFILE'S 65 Varieties
LAND and Water Fewis. Farmraised stock, with edgs in season.
Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Foutiry Book for 1914, Write
Henry Pfile, Box 634. Freeport, Ill.

FARMERS! STOCKMEN ARE GIVING AWAY THIS BIG 42-INCH TELESCOPE

Here is a valuable, practical gift to our farmer and stockmen friends—a powerful five-section telescope, 42 inches long extended, and made by one of the world's best known manufacturers. It is built of the best materials throughout and is brass bound. With each telescope we furnish a solar eye-piece for studying the wonderful sights in the heavens. The eye-piece is a powerful magnifying glass too, and can be used to study insects mentioned in crop bulletins, fungus growths on plants, and for a sun glass.

Makes Distant



Objects Seem Near.

The lenses in these telescopes are made by experts and are carefully adjusted. Objects can be seen many miles away that are indistinct to the naked eye. Farmers and ranchmen find these telescopes very valuable in watching stock or people 5 or 10 miles away. By watching the clouds with this telescope some can tell the approach of a storm early and prepare for it.

Our Great Offer

Our Great Offer.

Our Great Offer.

We will send one of these great telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.50\$ to pay for one two-year subscription to Kansas Farmer, or for one renewal and one new subscription each for one year, both for \$1.50. We will refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied. All orders filled promptly. Address

KANSAS FARMER,

Topeka Kansas

Topeka, Kansas.





BARGAINS IN LAND

ARKANSAS VALLEY HAY AND STOCK RANCH

176 ACRES in fine alfalfa, sweet clover and prairie hay. All well fenced, house of 7 rooms, bearing fruit trees; nice grove, 3 miles town, 7 miles county seat and Division Ranch joins free range. Price, \$50 per a. Can furnish good title and terms. \$% int. Owner must retire on account of old age. Also have a few quarters smooth raw land real cheap. Commission to agents. Write today. BOX 451, SYRACUSE, KANSAS.

86 A. VALLEY FARM, \$2,500; imp.; list map free. Exchanges. Arthur, Mt. View, Mo.

BUY or Trade with us—Exchange book free, BERSIE AGENCY, El Dorado, Kan,

CLOUD COUNTY LANDS

160-acre well improved farm for sale. W. C. WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Kan.

VIRGINIA FARMS & HOMES

Free Catalogue of Splendid Bargains. B. B. Chaffin & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

TO TRADE—Fine hotel in a good town to trade for land in Kansas or Oklahoma. Price, \$30,000; mortgage, \$12,500.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

BUY PATENTED STATE SCHOOL LAND, McMullen County, Texas. \$15 per acre; only \$1 per acre cash, balance ten annual pay-ments. F. A. CONNABLE, Trustee, 428 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

595 A., 4 mi. R. R. town, this county. All prairie, bottom and second bottom land, all tillable but 70 a.; no rock or overflow; 38 ests improvements; good neighborhood; 125 a. in cultivation, 200 a. meadow. \$16.50 per screen. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

FARMER INVESTOR.—I have in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, farms of all sizes and prices. I have the choice of Benton Co., Ark., fruit farms. Write for prices and terms. and terms.
PARRICK, The Land Man, Hiwasse, Ark.

ALFALFA FARM BARGAIN.

110 acres best river bottom land, only \$
miles of Emporia; well improved, 40 acres
fine alfalfa. Price, \$100 per acre. Always
have a bargain. Write me what you want in first letter. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

ABILENE ALFALFA FARM.

Now offer my choice alfalfa home, ½ mile of city of Abilene, 100 acres heavy stand alfalfa, fine improvements, a dandy dairy farm. Come see it at once. Only \$150 per acre for 30 days only. Address L. REEP Abilene, Han. Will stop at P. E. Sommers coal office.

160 ACRES, located haif mile of good town; extra fine land; on the main traveled road; 70 acres alfalfa land; 125 acres in cultivation; good 7-room house; barn 30x40; other good outbuildings. Frice, \$56 per acre. Terms to suit. Write for land list.

MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE.

Greatest bargain within the 7-mile radius of Topeka. 80 acres N. E., nice upland, orchard, alfalfa, clover, prairie meadow; plenty of water; 20 acres in cultivation, 75 can be. \$4,500.

B. F. ABMYER, Grantville, Kansas.

HOME ADJOINING TOWN.

240 acres, 6-room house, plumbed for gas; good barn; 140 acres in cultivation, 40 acres alfaifa, balance meadow and pasture; natural gas on farm; royalty, \$300 per year. Price, \$10,000; one-half cash, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. Also other farms for sale incorn, gas and oil belt of N. E. Oklahoma.

J. A. WETTACK, Newsta, Oklahoma.

FOR QUICK SALE, \$35.00 PEB ACRE.
200-Acre improved farm in Vernon Co.,
Missouri. Well located, good land; 7-room
house, good barn and other outbuildings;
aice grove and orchard; 1 mile to inland
town, 6 miles to good railroad town. \$1,500
cash, balance easy terms. If you are looking for a big bargain and fine home, investigate at once. Address owner,
M. MILLER, Petrolia, Kansas.

130 ACRES, 14 miles of fine city of 2,000; high school etc., best wheat, corn, alfalfa land in world; 80 a. in wheat now and you ought to see it, balance in best of timber. Produced better than 40 bu. wheat per a. 1913. In center of oligas belt. Unleased, can lease any time for cash rental and share. No incumbrance. Will sell at once, \$60 a., and is worth \$100. Come and see—you will buy. Terms.

buy. Terms.
LOCK BOX 926, Fredonia, Kansas.

READ THIS! MONEY! MONEY!

1,115-Acre Farm, Gove County, Kansas. Highly improved, up to date. New buildings, fine residence, fine barns, wheat bins, corn cribs. All necessary buildings. Church and school buildings on farm. Everlasting sheet water, wells, wind mills and tanks. Water 16 to 35 feet deep. 300 acres in cultivation, 75 acres fine wheat, 1,000 acres as fine level farm land as in Gove County. Lays in one solid block. This is clear and abstract title. Cash price, \$25 per acre. Will trade for Eastern Kansas farm or will trade for hardware stock or a general stock with or without buildings in small town. trade for hardware stock or a general stock with or without buildings in small town, or will trade for up to date livery stock in good town. Will give time on part if desired. For further information write W. A. NELSON, FALL RIVER, KANSAS.

CALIFORNIA'S BEST LAND

Oranges, Grape Fruit, Lemons and Decidious fruits, produce big money, close to fastest growing city in the state; three railroads, electric line and river transportation to San Francisco in three hours; delightful climate the year round. \$200.00 cash will give you immediate possession of 10 acres. Vegetables, chickens, etc., will support you while your trees are growing. Write today. THE CARMICHAEL CO., 800 Jay Street. Sacramento, Calif.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, 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 address the SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

Book of 1,000 Farms, etc., everywhere, for exchange. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Ks.

THE GRASS THAT FATTENS.

THE GRASS THAT FATTENS.
Butler County, Kansas, native bluestem
pastures. Note the following: All improved,
fenced, permanent water and near railroad,
5,000 acres finest, may be divided; \$25.
5,000 acres, 300 cult., two sets improvements; \$28.50, 948 acres, 150 alfalfa bottom, 250 cultivated; \$35. Other fine mixed
alfalfa, grain and native grass stock farms.
Ask for descriptions, telling me what you
want. V. A. OSBOEN, El Dorade, Kansas.

LOOK \$1,200 cash, terms to suit buyer on balanywhere. "Ask Kirwan & Laird about it."

West Plains, Howell Co., Mo.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of unimproved prairie pasture and hay land, 40 acres of which is smooth mow land, 160 acres rough prairie pasture land, about 100 acres of it could be mowed; spring water. Priced right. Terms reasonable if sold soon. No trades.

W. L. WABE, GABNETT, KANSAS.

Close to

Close to

County Seat

County Seat

County Seat

County Seat

County Seat

County Kansas.

All choice land.

County Kansas.

County

HERE IS A SNAP

320 Acres, finest land in county. Smooth and level, \$\frac{3}{2}\) miles to church, post office, railroad and three elevators; 8 miles from county seat. Good barn, granary, well and wind mill; comfortable house. Price, only \$40 an acre; mortgage \$8,000 can be carried 4 years at 7 per cent. The place has 200 acres of finest wheat in the country.

H. B. BELL LAND COMPANY,

Room 5 Commerce Building. Phone 2.

Dodge City, Kansas.

il and crops of Wisconsin may be had y writing Wisconsin State Board of ration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KAN-SAS FARMER.

Barton County Boy Won First Prize.

In the KANSAS FARMER Shetland pony contest announced in KANSAS
FARMER early in November and which
closed Saturday, December 20, the three prize Shetland ponies and outfits were

won as follows:

First prize—Virgil Magill, Barton
County, 414,250 points.
Second prize—Earl McCaslin, Geary
County, 341,300 points.

Third prize—Will Schalansky, Osborne
County, 249,050 points.

All the active contestants did fine in
the contest and KANSAS FARMER wishes

the contest and Kansas Farmer wishes to thank them for the work they did and their friends for their subscriptions

to Kansas Farmer. The ponies were sent out immediately and reached the contestants before Christmas, and each of the three winners enjoyed a very merry Christmas.

Each of the other active contestants was paid in cash for the work done. Up to this time Kansas Farmer has given away 101 Shetland ponies and outfits to Kansas boys and girls.

In this issue we announce a prize motorcycle contest for the sons of Kansas farmers. Send in your name and address to Contest Manager, Kansas Farmer, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan., and enter this contest. You can turn your spare time into cash easily earned and win a fine prize besides.

Peckham's Noted Immune Polands.

This week we start advertising for R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Peckham is one of the best known and most successful breeders of big smooth Polands that can be found in any western state. His foundation stock came from the John Blain herd, and every year for the past five years he has improved the quality of his herd. His present herd boar, Blue Valley Gold Dust, was the most talked of boar last winter by all who saw the gilts that have gone into the last two sales made by Mr. Peckham. The herd sows inclued daughters and granddaughters of old Big Hadley, Logan Chief, O. K. Lad, grandson of Price We Know, etc. They have never been for sale until now. There are 25, about half of which are tried sows bred to Blue Valley Gold Dust and the others sired by him. Mr. Peckham wants to keep about 12 and sell the others at private sale. If you want the best, write him. Any of them are for sale, and Bob will keep what is left. He also has six good boars, fall and spring farrow. Peckham's Noted Immune Polands. .

New Life For The Old Schoolroom

No. 2 Towns of the Property of the Paris

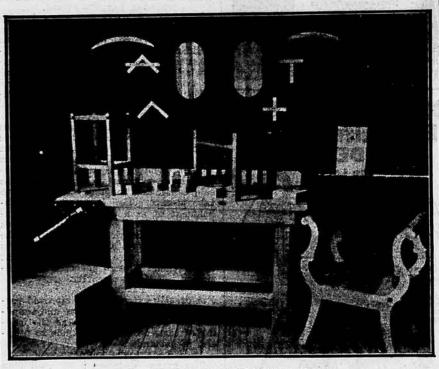
By C. D. STEINER, Kansas State Agricultural College

IME was when the three R's were about all that was needed for a so-called common education.
Conditions of life were then such that a more complete course of study would almost have been out of place. Today, with our complex civilization we need to have a more varied course to prepare the youths for their life's work. To the three R's we have added geography, history, language and grammar, drawing, physiology and hygiene, agriculture and home economics.

And we are not content with the above mentioned subjects as being the "last word" for a course of study. We have come to see that not only must

work is like: Bench hooks, cutting board, coat hanger, pencil sharpener, frames for vines, tool racks, sleeve boards, fly traps, egg testers, mail boxes, etc.

Professor Bray has constantly kept in mind in the preparation of these lessons the limited equipment that is available for those who want to take up this work. About all the tools that will be necessary are the following: up this work. About all the tools that will be necessary are the following: Saw, plane, chisel, hammer, screw driver, guage, try square, knife, ruler, oil can and oil stone. Frequently the boys can bring tools from home for their own individual use. The work can be done during recess, after school or on



WORK DONE, BY, MANUAL TRAINING CLUB DUBING 1912-13 AT HOWARD, KANSAS.

the head be trained but the hand as well. This education of the hand seems to be just as important in the training of our youth as that of the head. Children, especially the motor-minded ones, want to do things with their hands. This desire is instinctive. Modern pedagogy teaches us that our educative methods should be directed to a great extent by the natural instincts of chil-dren. If this is correct, then surely children should be given some work in school that will allow them to develop their natural desire for some form of

Saturdays, and either in the school room, church basement or a vacant store room.

store room.

Blue prints, including direction sheets, are furnished at 5 cents per print. Usually a single print is sufficient for each four boys, so that the cost for blue prints for a club of eight boys would be \$1.50 for the fifteen lessons.

Whether the work be done during school hours or at other times, it is suggested that a club be formed to more effectively carry on the work. All correspondence regarding this kind of ef-

respondence regarding this kind of ef-



BOYS' MANUAL TRAINING CLUB AT HOWARD, KANSAS. THIS CLUB IS DIRECTED BY PRINCIPAL W. F. HEISLER.

our modern from the life of Christ whose foundation for his great work was laid with the hammer and saw at the bench? Perhaps this training may have been accidental; if it was, then many of the great things of His life that we hold so dear will have to be classed as such,

Realizing that many country, village and town teachers in Kansas would like to have their boys do some effective work in manual training, the Extension Division of the Agricultural Col. lege has had Prof. Geo. E. Bray, Industrial expert of the Extension Division prepare a series of fifteen lessons in elementary woodwork for country, village and town schools. These lessons are modifications of the regular Correspondence Course in Elementary Woodwork, and the following constructed articles are suggestive of what the

work in manual training. May not fort should be sent to the Extension of the Agricultural College.

FIELD NOTES

Gronnigers Claim Sale Date.

Gronnigers Claim Sale Date.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, our friends and advertisers at Bendena, Kan., announce March 24 as the date for another of their big bred sow sales. The Gronniger Polands have become famous, and readers of this paper will be glad to know that this firm, with their characteristic faith in the future of the hog business, will hold the sows and feed them until alfalfa is here. The Gronnigers have over 200 head on hand, and they are breeding 80 head of sows and glits to six different boars in order to give their old customers new breeding. Boars as good as money could buy have been bought and placed in service in the herd, with the idea always in view of growing them better. The herd now has the run of the farms, and while it is taking lots of feed for such a large number, there is no question as to the outcome. If a person loves good Polands, it will pay him to spend a day at the Gronniger farm, where the sale will be held. About 60 head will be sold. Watch this paper for announcements later, and in the meantime file application for catalog.

Long Distance Weather Forecasting

By S. D. FLORA, Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau

IF, in addition to forecasting the weather from day to day the weather bureau were able to forecast, at least in a general way, the character of the weather that would occur during the coming season, it would undountedly be one of the most valuable things that have been done by any of the bureau of the department of activations which have been done by agriculture which, as his been so aptly said, "Speak with a thousand tongues of authority." For instance, if the weather bureau could at this time announce whether Kansas would experience a servere winter or an open one and a servere winter or an open one and whether the weather next summer would be favorable for good wheat and corn crops or a repetition of the drought of 1913, the result would be worth millions of dollars to the people of the state.

The man who can theorem the key that will really make it possible to forecast weather a year or even a season.

cast weather a year or even a season abead will be assured of a niche in the meteorological temple of fame almost as high as that of Newton or Galileo in astronomy, and yet after a tireless investigation of every method proposed no official of the weather bureau or leading astronomer of the world can find any scientific basis whatever for making weather forcasts for more than a few

Notwithstanding this well known fact there are publications that regularly print articles from men who claim to have devised "on their own hook" a wonderful "system" for accomplishing wonderful "system" for accomplishing what no weather bureau or observatory of any government of the world will undertake to do. The analogy between these so-called long range weather forecasts and patent medicines which carry testimonials of being equal to curing diseases that any reputable physician knows can not be cured by medicine, is so strong that the writer believes that Kansas Farmer is to be congratulated in not opening its columns to any lated in not opening its columns to any

Long experience has convinced us that farmers, as a class, are above the average in intelligence and yet publications that would not for a minute try to palm off these clumsy attempts at weather forecasting on their city readers, seem to be under the delusion that the farm-

to be under the delusion that the farmers have not advanced to the point where they demand scientific intelligence.

Some of these so-called long range weather forecasters claim the respect due "Professors," "Reverends," and those who have gray hairs, and they all claim to be able to wrest from the future the secret of the weather a season or a year in advance as easily and at as little ex-pense as a fortune teller can tell your fortune. Each has a peculiar "method" of his own and the curious part of it is that no two of these "methods" are the same nor are the forecasts they issue for the same period of time often the same, yet each produces testimonials

to prove he can hit off the weather exactly.

It has been my opportunity to check up the forecasts of a great many of these alleged forecasters who claim to know so much more about the weather of the future than the weather have a document than the weather have a document. future than the weather of the future than the weather bureau does and I have never seen a newspaper that had the courage to print the alleged "forecasts" of more than one of them at a time. Printing the forecasts of any two of them in parallel columns would two of them in parallel columns would be fatal to both for they practically never agree, and yet each must of ne-cessity claim to be next to infallible. I have also tried the interesting experi-I have also tried the interesting experiment of applying one of these printed "forecasts" for last winter with the weather that prevailed last winter, and the winter before and the winter two years before and have made the rather burious discovery that they are interchangeable and will fit this year or last year or next year, one just as well as the other. Try this some time and see if it won't work.

It is unnecessary to say that occasionally these "forecasts" do come true. It would be almost an impossibility to make a guess on the weather for every day a month ahead without hitting it part of the time in a climate as changeable as ours.

When these so-called forecasts have been checked up with the actual weather records and the "hits" of which they talk so much in their testimonials have been balanced against the times they missed it, of which they are careful never to speak, the net result has been worse than the average farmer, at least of the intelligent class that reads KAN-SAS FARMER, could have done for him-

The idea that the position of the moon or stars could influence the weather of the earth, was discarded so long ago that those who teach meteorology in colleges and the officials of the different weather bureaus of all the govern-ments of the world, have abandoned it entirely.

Before weather records became so numerous and so well and carefully studied there was a general belief that the weather repeats itself in cycles and that with a good record of past weather conditions it would be possible to forecast weather a year, or even many years, ahead. This is the basis on which probably most so-called long range weather ahead. This is the basis on which probably most so-called long range weather forecasts are based. However, pains-staking investigators who had access to all the records of the different weather bureaus of the world have approached this problem from every possible angle and the verdict announced by them has been that there is no real basis for making forecasts of weather a year or a ing forecasts of weather a year or a month ahead from past records, except, of course, to tell what the average con-ditions have been and may be again.

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Advertising "bargain counter," Thousands of people have surplus ftems 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 intrading buyers read the classified "ade"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here macket over \$00,000 medien for cease a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.— Make \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Oxment, 44F, St. Louis.

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBER trade. Term not limited. Tools free, Call or write, Topeka Barber College, 337 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St.

MEN FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOT-ormen and conductors. Fine opportunity. About 186 monthly. Experience unneces-sary. No strikes. State age. Address Bex M, care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—AMBITIOUS MEN FOR GOV-ernment positions in railway mail and post office service. Large pay. Short hours. Write for catalog H. Standard Correspond-ence School, Minneapolis, Minn.

PARCEL POST AND INCOME TAX mean hundreds government jobs now available. "Pull" unnecessary. \$65 to \$150 month. Write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B82, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION TIM-ber land for quarter section land in Kansas. Martha Travis, Eche, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FINE IM-proved bottom farms close to town; high school free. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minnespolis, Minn.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF IRRIGATED farms and truck patches. No falleres. Three miles of water. E. C. Stovali, owner, Graham, Texas.

DELAWARE IS A GOOD STATE TO live in. Land is good for fruits, grain and live stock. Free pamphlet. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

80 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, 6 MILES southeast Topeka, 3 miles Tecumseh. Good soil and water, all kinds fruit. Price, \$10,-000. Part time. No trades. C. A. Woodworth, Tecumseh, Kansas.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS RELATING TO the agricultural opportunities of Wisconsin may be had by addressing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 133, Mad-ison, Wis.

WANTED — IMPROVED FARMS AND wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES unimproved Northern Arkansas. Fine white oak timber. Seven hundred acres suitable for cultivation. Will make fine stock farm. Thirteen dollars per acre. Good terms, Box 15, Ozark, Ark.

FOR SALE—AN 84-ACRE FARM 6½ miles northeast of Abiene, Kan. 23 acres in pasture, balance in cultivated land and alfaira. Barn built three years ago cost \$1,200; good 7-room dwelling built during the last five years. Price, \$8,000, with payment of \$2,000 in cash, balance for seven years at 6 per cent. No trade will be considered. C. C. Wyandt, Abilene, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL ADVICE, ANY SUBJECT, \$1.00. The Law Bureau, Box 917-C, Wichita, Kan.

CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING. WORK guaranteed. Manhattan Cleaners, 609 Jackson, Topeka.

WANTED—JOB ON FARM BY EXPERI-enced farm hand, single. State wages in first letter. Address Box 255, Burrton, Kan.

SHORTHAND—20 LESSONS FREE, INcluding corrections and suggestions. The Dougherty Business College, Topeka.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET DOING \$5,000 per month. Best town in Kansas. Cash or trade. Lock Box 71, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—COMMUNICATION WITH 500 armers wanting to buy Silver King seed orn that will grow, direct from their neighbor farmer. H. H. Meyer, Fontanelle, Neb.

WANTED—10,000 PERSONS TO SEND 10 cents for a package of Little Rhoda bluing, bleaches as well as blues your wash-ing. Address Household Economics, 8th and S. Market Sts., Canton, Ohio.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, ALL prices. Guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business." Write for Catalog "G."

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. C. S. Hart & Sons, Milan, Mo.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS, 6 TO 1 months old. J. Hammerli, Oak Hill, Kan.

GUERNSEYS — REGISTERED BULL calves. R. C. Kruger, Burlington, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. TWO pure-bred bulls 16 months old. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, BOTH sexes, for sale. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME HIGH-GRADE Helstein heifers, to freshen in March and April. A. W. Garvin, Lawrence, Kan. FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN balls, Smith & Hughes, Topeks, Kan.,

Route 2. THREE RED POLLED TEARLING bulls, the best of breeding and good individuals. J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, EITHER SEX, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each, crated. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, one grade buil of serviceable age; May Rose breeding, for sale. Also a few bred heifers. C. A. Mountain, West Liberty. Iowa.

FOR SALE — BERPPS TROGAN, 15 months ofd. Registered Holstein bulls, ready for service. Price, \$116. Jack Hammel, 215 Adams, Topeka.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN GRADES, YEAR-lings, and bred two-year-olds, due to freshen this spring. Pure-bred Holstein bulls of serviceable age. John Gates, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE COMING 2-year-old high-grade Hoistein heifers, and three cows, all coming fresh to service of registered buils. W. B. Van Horn, Over-brook, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL caived Jan. 20, 1913. Sire Prince Mercedes Wayne of Deerfield. Seven nearest dams average 25.51 pounds butter. Dam Mercedes, Tatty Genevra. Price, \$75.80. For full particulars address Budd Lants, Madison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE, 12 REGISTERED Guernsey heifers, 6 to 12 months old; four registered cows, 4 to 6 years old. Also a few high-class good Guernsey females, priced right. Best of breeding. Hillcrest Farm, A. L. Hyzer, Mgr., Route 2, Valley Junction, Iowa.

HORSES AND MULES

FOR SALE — TWO EXTRA GOOD young jacks, three and five years. W. J. Strong, Moran, Kan.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE, MARES, coits and geldings, all ages and sizes. Write your wants. C. R. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN EXCEPTIONALLY good imported Percheron stallion, black, 9 years old, guaranteed O. K. every way. D. B. Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN SUITABLE FOR KANSAS soils. John Dunlap, Williamsport, Ohio.

WINFIELD RELIABLE TREES, DIRECT to planter at wholesale prices. Fruit book free. Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan.

GOOD WHITE BLOOM SWEET CLOVER seed and alfalfa seed for sale. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

EXCELLENT BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn \$2.25 bushel, graded. J. B. Hunt, Oswego, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER — GENUINE WHITE blossom—grows anywhere. Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Barteldes Seed Co., 800 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—TAN COLORED SCOTCH Collie pups. Also some fall and summer Poland China pigs. J. H. Becser, Newton, Kan.

HOGS.

WANTED — TO BUY ONE-YEAR-OLD big-type Poland China male hogs, with ped-igrees. Mention weights and price. Jacob H. Hauptle, Route 2, Glen Elder, Kan.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO — SEND \$3.00 AND GET 10 pounds of fine Kentucky Chewing or Smoking Tobacco, direct from the farm. C. D. Easton, Easton, Ky.

TOBACCO—I HAVE THOUSANDS OF pounds of fine old Kentucky chewing or smoking tobacco, 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Chas. T. Daniel, Owensboro, Ky.

VIOLINS.

GOOD VIOLIN FOR SALE CHEAP. Excellent toned. Could send on trial. Write Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN, SINGLE, AGED 41, wants work on farm. Address Theo C. Miller, Salina, Kan.

MAN PAST 40 WANTS SITUATION ON farm for self and wife. Capable of doing all kinds farm or ranch work. George R. Harwood, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Pure-bred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

You can find no way to invest your money and effort so profitably as in the selection and use of a pure-bred Holstein sire of good individuality. In a few years' time you can grade up a very poor herd to a profitable basis.

The Illinois State Experiment Station has been testing a herd where the average production has been increased \$41.65 per cow in four years by the use of a pure-bred sire, and by testing the individual cows and disposing of the poor producers.

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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

80 Head of high-grade Holstein heifers and cows from 2 to 6 years of age. A number just fresh. All to freshen this fall and winter. Also a few young bulls, high grade and registered.

IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kansas

SUNFLOWER HERD—A Herd Sire, Hilltop Pontiac Abbekerk, 116019. Born January 16, 1913. Dam, 21 pounds at 4 years.
Twenty of his nearest tested dams average
25 pounds butter, 7 days. Mostly white, a
choice individual, ready for service. Price,
250. Other good ones, \$150 up. Bull calves,
\$100 up. The best are the cheapest. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMERON, MISSOURI.
Choice young Holstein cows and heifers r sale. Also few young bulls. Tuberculin tested.

PURE-BRED SELECTED HOLSTEINS. We now have about 50 head cows, three to six years old, mostly springers, some to freshen soon; 12 head two year old first calf heifers; a few young bulls. Cows are high grade and bred to registered bulls. Edmunds & Young, Council Grove, Kansas.

We will have a car of
HIGH-CLASS HEAVY SPRINGING GRADE
HOLSTEIN COWS
for sale at Manhattan, Kan., during the
week of the Farmers' Short Course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. ARNOLD & BRADY, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Large registered bulls, cows and heifers.
Also five carloads of grade cows and heifers.
Our herd is state inspected and tuberculin

tested.
THE SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH.
Concordia, Kansas.

For Sale—Fine Holstein ball 15 months old, sired by Butter Boy; extra good calf. Also good milk cow. DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS Two hundred nicely marked well-bred young cows and helfers, due to freshen within the next three months. Also registered bulls ready for service.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

HOLSTON'S HOLSTEINS.

Home of Madison Diamond DeKol 94475, one-day milk record 101 pounds 10 ounces. Six bulls for sale, calves to yearlings, grandsons Madison Diamond DeKol. One Pontiac bred bull. CHAS, HOLSTON & SONS, B. 1, Toneks, Ken. Topeka, Kan.

COOKE'S HOLSTEINS.

Cows 3 years or older, \$225 to \$600.

Nothing cheaper. No heifers or heifer calves for sale. Bulls 4 to 10 months, \$125 to \$175.

Mostly sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

S. W. COOKE & SONS, Maysville, Mo.

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

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS.
For Sale—Some choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write me your wants today, as these bargains will not last long.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ACACIA PRINCE X 8079-338156

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE SIRED BULLS SIRED BULLS SIRED BULLS SIRED BULLS COME and see my herd. C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

Scottish Baron For Sale Double standard, weight 2,200; extra individual. Also 12 Shorthorn cows in calf to him, and younger bulls. Inspection in-

vited. JOSEPH BAXTER, Clay Center, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS AND PERCHERONS
FOR SALE,
Young bulls and helfers stred by a son of
Roan Hero. Also some choice young stalllons and fillies, Prices right.
D. L. & A. K. SNYDER, Winfield, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

T. T. DAVIS, COUNTY CLERK, WOOD-son County. Taken Up — One red helfer, white face with horns; T on left hip. Ap-praised value, \$25. by John Stock, Yates Center, Kan., December 17, 1913.

FIELD NOTES

O. W. Devine......Topeka, Man. Jesse R. Johnson....Clay Center, Kan. W. J. Cody......Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.
Percherons.
Jan. 8—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.
Jan. 27, 1914—Lee Bros., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 17.—Joe Dvorak, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks.
Feb. 26—H. J. Hineman & Sons and D. J.
Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.
March 9—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

SHORTHORNS Feb. 26—Hoadley & Sigmund, Selden, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.

Holstein Frieslans. Feb. 3-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle, March 5—Everett Hays, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Jan. 20, 1914—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 5—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Iowa.
Feb. 11—C S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.—
Feb. 17—H. L. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
at Norton, Kan.
Feb. 17—E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 17—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Sale at Manhattan.

Feb. 18—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Sale at Manhattan.
Feb. 13—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 19—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 20—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 20—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.
March 3—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill.
March 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus.
March 4—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 10—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
March 24—Herman Gronniger & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28, 1914—Geo. S. Hamalser, Pawnee Oct. 28, 1914—Geo. S. Hamalser, Pawnee City, Neb.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 27—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 30—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale
at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Marshan
County, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 6—R. W. Murphy, Cosby, Mo.
Feb. 10—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 12—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon,

Feb. 12—Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon,
Mo.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
March 5—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
March 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
March 11—W. W. Otey and Sons, Winfield,

March 12—G, C. Norman, Winfield, Kan. March 13—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Berkshires.
Feb. 10—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Sale in forencon.

The first Poland China sale of the West this spring will be the sale on Thursday, January 20, 1914, of Roy Johnson's at South Mound, Kan. The writer has carefully inspected this offering and found them in good breeding condition. A number of the sows will be bred to O. K. Lad by Pawnee Lad. Don't fall to send for a catalog. Watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer.

Miama Chief.

At the head of the herd of good Poland China sows owned by P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., is the great herd boar Miama Chief by Wide Awake by Blue Valley Expectation and out of Choice Lady, a sow that J. C. Mees & Son of Ord, Neb., raised and showed for several years very successfully. P. L. Ware & Son have sold several boars to head good herds. They have a few stra good boars and spring gilts for sale. If you need some new blood and want the best in the big medium type Polands write P. L. Ware & Son at Paola, Kan. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Offer Gold Medal Sows.

R. B. Davis, our Poland China advertiser at Hiawatha, Kan., changes his card this week and offers for sale a couple of tried sows sired by the great boar, Gold Medal. These sows are splendid individuals and are both bred for March litters to the herd boar, Melbourne Jumbo. They are being priced very reasonably for such good ones and should be bargains for some good breeder. They are immune and first class in every way. Mr. Davis also offers the herd boar, Melbourne Jumbo and a lot of fall pigs, either sex. Write him and mention

Brady Back From Wisconsin

Col. L. R. Brady writes as follows: "I have just returned from Wisconsin with what I consider the very best load of well bred, close springing high grade Holstein cows that has ever been brought into the state. These cows are all young, good colors, sound and in good flesh; have been tuberculin tested and are healthy in every way. They will be for sale during the week of the farmers' short course at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Also have registered bulls and grade helfers of all ages."

Lamer's Percheron Offering.

On Thursday, January 8, C. W. Lamer of Salina, will sell a splendid offering of 41 head of Percheron stallions, mares and colts. The stallions are a fine lot of young-sters ranging in age from yearlings to 3-year-olds. They have good bone and weight and are a very desirable lot in every way. The mares to go in this sale are a good lot and are all safe in foal by two grand champion stallions, Ilmen 80190, grand champion at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, 1912, and Kangourou 92369, reserve champion at American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, 1913. Buyers will find this one of the good offerings of the season. Write for catalog; they are ready. Mr. Lamer will also sell 50 head of grade farm mares and 50 head of mare mules.

E. M. Wayde Sells, February 17.
On February 17, 1914, E. M. Wayde of Burlington, Kan., will hold a bred sow sale and offer a choice lot of sows and gilts.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS.

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

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma.



JERSEY CATTLE.

WEST VIEW JERSEY FARM

Herd Bulls—Financial Countess Lad, the only national champion whose dam, Financial Countess, was also national butter champion. Ruby's: Financial Count, Register of Merft dam with milk record of 56 pounds per day, sire a Register of Merit son of Financial King. Cows in calf to Financial Lad for sale. J. E. JONES, Proprietor, Nowata, Okla.

Bank's Farm Jerseys

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for

ale. W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan. REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

Offer a fine young cow in milk and bred to Oakland's Sultan for \$150. Also a grand-daughter of Golden Fern's Lad bred to same bull, \$200. Choice heifers, \$100 up. Bulls from high-testing dams, \$50 to \$150, including a son of Gamboge Knight. ing a son of Gamboge Knight.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GREEN HILL JERSEY FARM

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

D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

BENFER JERSEY CATTLE.

A few bull calves for sale, sired by Sultan of Comfortholm. Dams of Golden Lad breeding. Also high scoring S. C. White Leghorn cockerels.

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

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, 324 W. 23d St., New York.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY FARM Headed by the Island-bred bull, Cicero's Rochette Noble. One choice registered cowbred to him for sale.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE



CHOICE REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE
Cows, heifers and young bulls. Nothing
but the best. Wire, write or 'phone.
R. S. WILLIAMS, LIBERTY, MO.
Excelsior Springs car line route. Only 14
miles from Kansas City. Car every 45 minutes, Home 'phone 262.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS

For Sale—Choice young herd bulls, from best families; also registered Poland China boars and glits of extra quality. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

K. H. BROWN, Bolivar, Polk Co., Missouri.

TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

Fourteen months old, sire Lord Hastings out of Scotch dams. Prices reasonable. Write us. J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan. Route 1, Box 144.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Wayde has the large type Poland Chinas and has some of the very best blood lines. At the head of this herd is Master Hadley 2d 61929, and Orange Wonder, a son of Big Orange and of an A Wonder sow. Mr. Wayde has been a liberal buyer at many of our breeders' sales and has bought the best he could buy in the way of brood sows. A number of these sows and their glits bred to the above mentioned boars will be included in this sale. Please watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer of this sale and write for catalog early as Mr. Wayde has no mailing list.

Kansas Farmer Sold Them.

Under date of December 17, Jewell Bros. of Cloverdale Farm, Humboldt, Kan., write as follows: "We wish to report the sale of a choice roan yearling buil of the violet tribe, to Mr. G. L. McFadden of Benedict, Kan., to head his fine herd of cows; also two choice young buils to go to the large, pure-bred herd of P. J. McEchron, Richmond, Kan.; one to Mr. Frank Williams, Austin, Kan., and one to Mr. W. R. Padley, Coolidge, Kan. We have the satisfaction of never having sent out an animal that did not please the buyer. We still have a March calf that will please anyone wanting a big, beefy, young buil and will price a few cows and helfers of the right kind. Kansas Farmer sold all these buils for us. Please find change of copy.

To reach the well-to-do Farmers of Kansas and Surrounding Territory with a Heart-to-Heart Business Talk, use our Classified Columns. Ready buyers at low cost.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Yearling bulls all sold. Have 20 bull calves, oldest a March calf. Reds, roans and red with white marks. Some of them from extra heavy milking dams. Some sired by the big roan Scotch bull, Valiant, and some by Highland Chief. Few coming two. Visitors always wel-

C. W. TAYLOR Abilene, Kansas

TOMSON BROS.' SHORTHORNS

200 HIGH-CLASS CATTLE, 20 leading Scotch families, other standard sorts also. We offer 20 helfers, yearlings and two-year-olds, choice breeding and quality; 10 select bulls of Augusta, Victoria and other Scotch families; breeding stock of all ages. Address either farm. Jas. G. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan., R. R. station Wakarusa, on main line Santa Fe, or Jno. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., R. R. station Willard, on main line Rock Island.

Cedar Lawn SHORTHORNS

For Sale—Six choice young bulls ready for service, in agefrom ten to fourteen months. Good individuals and of the best known Shorthorn families. Also few big-type Poland China boars and gilts. Inspection invited.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

MARCH BULL CALF.

Big and beefy, nice red, just right for
few cows next summer. Few cows and
helfers bred to our beeflest bulls. Write or
come and we will show you. come and we will show you.

JEWELL BROTHERS, Humboldt, Kansas.

SEAL'S MILKING SHORTHORNS.
Eight choice young red coming yearling bulls, sired by Seal's Gauntlet, grandson of Gifford's Red Gauntlet. Same number of choice young helfers. Attractive prices for a short time. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

Springdale Shorthorn Herd

Headed by Athens' Scotchman, a son of the noted Athens Victor. Cows represent the very best milking families. Herd num-bers about 70 for sale; 15 choice young red bulls, the blocky, beefy kind. Also 50 Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels. Inspec-tion is invited. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, (Ottawa Co.) Kan.

Dual Shorthorns, Hornless. 5415% pounds butter sold 1911. No calf tasted skim milk. In-fant male calves. J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

AULD BROTHERS Red Polled Cattle

Heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices right. Herd headed by Prince, one of the best sons of Actor. AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of registered cows, bulls and heifers. Several herd headers.

HALLOREN & GAMBILL,

Ottawa, Kansas,

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



PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD OF RED
POLLS.
Young bulls ready to ship.
Bred cows
and heifers, best of breeding. Inspection invited. Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RESER & WAGNER'S RED POLLS.
Richly bred herd headed by Waverly
Monarch. Bulls of serviceable age all sold.
Fresh cows and young bulls for sale in
spring. Reser & Wagner, Bigelow, Kan.

Coburn Herd of Red Polled Cattle and Percheron Horses.

25 extra good young bulls and 7 first class young stallions for sale at bargain prices. Also young cows and heifers.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM.
Registered Red Poll Cattle. Fifty head in red, headed by 2,400-pound Commander 372. Six extra choice coming yearling alls for sale.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

LANDER'S Brookside Herefords

Herd headed by Gay Lad 14th by the champion Gay Lad 6th and out of Princess 16th. Six yearling bulls and ten bull calves for sale, also seven yearling helfers, the best of breeding and choice individuals. Prices reasonable. Write or call.

WARREN LANDERS, Savannah, Missourl.



JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

MOST PROGRESSIVE BREEDERS OF JACKSON COUNTY UNDER THIS HEAD



Devere Rafter Secretary

Bruce Saunders President

SHORTHORNS.

Oak Grove Shorthorns headed by the great buil "White Star-light" by Searchlight. Dam by Choice Goods. Every cow in herd straight Scotch. ROBT. SCHULZ, Holton, Bansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd, mated with as richly bred cows as can be found. Choice cows with calves at foot, and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

"TRUE SULTAN" heads herd. Shown at 9 leading fairs last year, winning 9 firsts and 8 junior championships. We are mating him with cows of equal breeding and merit. Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan.

HERFORDS.

HEREFORD BULLS. Choice, richly bred individuals, ready for service. Also Duroc Jersey gilts bred for spring farrow. Percherons for inspection.
M. E. GIDEON, Emmett, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS.

SHADY GROVE HERD. For immediate sale, four choice young buils of excellent breeding and out of high record dams. Also three-year-old herd buil. Inspection invited. G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON. Breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. Holton, Kan.

"BUFFALO AQUEINALDE DODE," son of a 24-lb. cow, heads our Holsteins. Cows are as good as we could find. Young bulls for sale later. Visitors always welcome. DAVID COLEMAN & SONS, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEINS. Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. swine of the best strains. Also White Wyandotte chickens. Stock for sale. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

BANNER STOCK FARM. Percherons headed by "Incleus," grand champion at American Royal, 1911; weight 2,240. Big registered jacks and jennets for sale. BRUCE SAUNDERS,

FEW PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Also in the market for some fillies.
JAS. C. HILL, Holton, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.



M. H. ROLLER & SON Circleville, Kan.

Breeders of jacks and jennets. Established 1881. All ages for sale. One imported Percheron and one high-grade Belgium stallion.

Linscott Jerseys. The oldest and strongest herd in Kansas. One hundred head, consisting of cows in milk, heifers and young bulls. Reasonable prices. Island breeding. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE—Jersey Herd Bull "Daisy Corona's Champion," an excellent sire of high producing heifers. Can't use him longer to advantage. Will sell cheap. B. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kansas.

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

H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

SPEING HILL DAIRY FARM. Jerseys headed by "Diploma's Dictator," cows of richest breeding. Choice young bulls and helfers for sale.

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

"Fontain's Valentine" heads our choice, pure-bred, unrecorded cows in calf to this bull, for sale.

W. B. LINTON, Denisen, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Pleasant Home Farm. Choice Durocs, Headed by "K's Golden Rule," grandson of Golden Rule, dam of Tatarrax breeding. Prize winning Black Langshans. Stock for sale. George H. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

OAK GROVE FARM DUROCS. Headed by "Freddie M" 94761, grandson of the noted Coilossal. Sows in herd of equal breeding and merit. Visitors welcome. F. M. CLOWE, Circleville, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS.

MAPLE HILL POLANDS.—Will sell my herd boar at a bargain. Grandson of Co-lossus. Fine individual. Fall pigs, either sex. Also Partridge Wyandotte chickens. WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kansas.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM. Poland Chinas Shorthorns. 15 choice, big bone, spring and summer boars for sale, sired by "Expansive Wonder." Also fall boars. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kansas.

MAHANS BIG POLANDS have both size and quality. Headed by a son of the great Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. 25 fall pigs, either sex, for sale. J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.

COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. 150 in herd. Herd boars, Ross Hadley, Hadley C. Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. 20 bred glits and 25 fail for sale. Also Jersey cattle. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

P. E. McFADDEN, HOLTON, KANSAS. Live stock and AUCTIONEER



ROBISON'S **PERCHERONS**

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462). Stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Come and see the largest pure-bred herd in the West be-One hundred and fifty fore buying. head for sale.

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda - - - Kansas.

BREEDERS' SALE

REGISTERED HORSES IN COLISEUM, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1914.

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

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

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

100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 Head of Imported Fillies, one and two years old.

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

100 Reg. Trotters GRADE DRAFT, Stallions and Mares.

100 Head Ponies Imp. and Native Bred Registered Shetland and Welsh.

D. AUGSTIN

C. W. HURT, MGR., Arrowsmith, Illinois.

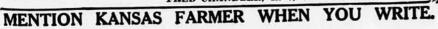
54 Percheron Stallions

We have 54 as good stallions as can be found in any herd, from coming 2's to 5-year-olds. We can sell a better and a bigger stallion for the money than any firm in the business. We fully guarantee every stallion. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROTHERS, Towanda, Kansas.



This particular district, famed for Percherons. The Chandler herd is known for draftiness, substance and bone. Big bunch reg. studs for sale, yearlings to fours, with weight and finish equal to the French. From imported ancestry on both sides and well grown. Grown here simply means surest foal-getters and farmers' prices. Trains direct from K. C. and St. Joe.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. AMERICA'S FAMED HORSE DISTRICTS



PERCHERON SALE

On Thursday, January 8, 1914

I will sell at Public Auction, commencing at 10:30 a. m., on my Pioneer Stud Farm, 17 miles South of Salina, three miles East and one mile North of Lindsborg, two miles South of Bridgeport,

Forty-one Head

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS

Consisting of

20 Mares - Seven Stallions - Fourteen Colts

The mares are all bred and in foal by the two grand champion stallions, Ilmen (80190) 78696 and Kangourou (92369) 91241. Ilmen (80190) 78696 was awarded grand championship at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1912. Kangourou (92369) 91241 was awarded reserve championship at the American Royal in 1913.

Most of these mares were worked on my farm the past summer and every attention was given to secure them safe in foal.

My stallions consist of yearlings, two's and three-year-olds, with as much weight, bone and action as you could ask for.

I have several colts that now weigh over 900 pounds, and among them are the second and third prize winners at the Iowa State Fair.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8

NOTE.—Also thirty (30) head of mules; twenty (20) horses (weighing 1,600 pounds), five and six years old, fat and ready for market. Fifty (50) head of farm mares, most all of them heavy in foal.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

When the clock shows 'Ten-Thirty' we will be selling horses.

Trains leave Kansas City on Union Pacific for Salina at 6:00 P. M. and 9:45 P. M. each day. "Special train" for station at farm will leave Salina on Union Pacific at 8:45 A. M. morning of the sale, returning same day at

AUCTIONEERS-SAYER, CURPHEY AND SWARD.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kansas

25 HEAD STALLIONS and MARES

The cheapest place in America to buy. A dollar saved is two earned. This is what we do for you. Home-bred stallions as low as \$300. Our imported horses, the cream of Europe, at prices unequaled on earth. Two-year-olds from 1,650 to 2,000 pounds now, with year-olds from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds now, with a world of bone and quality. Forty head of real brood mares, big-boned, rugged, matched pairs of blacks, grays and bays, all bred and safe in foal by our head horse. Write and see what we say. "We more than meet competiwhat we say. "We tion, we create it."

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.



BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM

Largest importers of high-class Belgian Draft Horses in the West. Prize winners in Europe and America. Sound, acclimated and ready for service. Our American-bred stock goes back to the blood of Brin d'Or or his descendants.

Lowest prices and safest guarantee of any firm in the business. Also a few extra good Percheron stallions. Come and see us, or write.

W. H. BAYLESS & CO., Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Louis McDonald of Topeka, owns one of the finest flocks of English Runner ducks that the writer has ever seen. They are the brown breasted, rich colored kind that win the ribbons. He is booking orders for eggs only. Look up his card and get your order in early.

G. C. Roan of Cloverleaf Valley Jack Farm, La Plata, Mo., claims March 9, 1914 as the date of his annual jack and jennet sale. Mr. Roan has bought the entire sales herd of L. M. Monsees & Son and he will have the best lot this year ever sold from Cloverleaf Farm. Catalogs ready February 1. Watch for further announcement in Kansas Farmer.

John D. Ziller for Seeds.

John D. Ziller, the old-time seedsman of Hiawatha, Kan., starts an advertisement this week. Mr. Ziller has a big lot of seed corn of the following kinds: Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, and Farmers' Interest White. He also has field and garden seeds and plenty of Poland Chinas and Barred Rock cockerels. Write for catalog. It is free for the asking.

A Good Lot of Shorthorns.
C. H. White of Burlington, Kan., has about 50 head of breeding cows that are strictly Scotch type. Mr. White is a young man deserving of much encouragement. He started a few years ago with only a few good cows. For the past three years Mr. White has made a creditable show at all

our state fairs and won a good share of the premiums. While Mr. White has sold every thing old enough to sell, he has a number of good Scotch calves coming on that will be ready next spring or summer. When in need of a good buil it might pay you to visit Mr. White before you buy. When writing him kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Lee Brothers' Percheron Sale.

Lee Brothers' Percheron Sale.

On January 27 the Lee Brothers at Harveyville, Kan., will sell at Manhattan, Kan., 25 Percheron mares and 15 stallions, including the entire show herd. All the mares old enough have raised colts and are bred again. They are broken to work and are the most useful kind for any farmer or breeder to buy. The 15 stallions are the best individual lot to be sold in a sale this year, a number of them being first prize winners at our state fairs last fall. One two-year-old stud was grand champion two-year-old at Topeka, Hutchinson, St. Joseph, Sedalla, and the American Royal at Kansas City. The offering is a clean lot, and the Please look for their sale ad in Kansas Farmer next week, then send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Remember the date is January 27 and the sale is to be at Manhattan, Kan.

On February 10 the Kansas State Agricultural College will sell forty-five head of bred Berkshire sows. This will be one of the best Berkshire offerings ever sold at the college. The Berkshire sale will be held in the forenoon and the sale of Duroc Jerseys in the afternoon.

Ikey Buyer: Be a "Wise Guy." Buy "Show Horses" of Iams, who has crossed the ocean 50 times for horses and sold 5505 Registered Horses. Iams' 32 years of success in the Horse Business make him a Safe Man to do business with at Special Hard Time Prices. Guarantee ew Importation with at Special Hard Time Prices. Guarantee backed by "Million Dol-lars."

Horses are the "Big Noise." The "Big Black Boys" and "Hard Time Prices" make "Ikey Buy-ers" "Sit Up and Take Notice" and Buy Horses of Iams. The "Peaches and Cream"

Horse Importer is "up to the minute," an Expert Judge and a "Close Buy-er." His 1914 Importation and his Home Bred

Percherons and Belgians are the Classiest Bunch of big-boned, real drafters of quality and fin-ish Iams has imported or bred. and will be sold at Democratic
"Let Live Prices." Owing to war scare, poor crops in Europe, "Iams' Cash," and bought in November and December when Prices are Lowest, Iams made a "Killing" and bought a top

and Business Horses at Bargain Prices. Ikey, shy your "Progres-sive" Hat into the ring, buy a tick-"Iams' Horse Show" and get his "Bargain Prices." Iams' Kind are all "Show Horses."

Only Big Drafters. No Culls.

IAMS' PROGRESSIVE PRICES

and Paris and Belgian winners are the "Town Talk." Iams' "Swell Horses" and "Hard Time" prices are "business propositions" that make the "electric wheels" work fast under a "wise buyer's hat.". Ikey, why worry? "Iams' selling clothes" fit all buyers. Iams has 60 - PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Stallions and Mares, 2 to 6 years old, weight 1,700 to 2,300 pounds. All registered, approved, stamped and inspected by Governments of France and U. S., and Certificates "Stamped O. K." All sound, "Bell Ringers," "Iams Kind" need no State Law to make "them sound."

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED AT \$1000 and \$1400 (Few higher.) Registered mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Terms, cash or one year's time at \$%. One year's time and security at \$%. \$100 less price for cash than time. Isms pays freight and buyer's fare. Gives \$60% breeding guarantee. Backed by "Million Dollars." Can place \$1,500 Insurance. Isms' \$1,500 Show stallions are better than those sold elsewhere at \$5,000 to \$10,000. Isms backs up ads with a \$500 guarantee that you find horses as represented and at less price for "Toppers" than elsewhere. Never were such "big show horses" offered at such bargain prices. Write for "Eye Opener" and Horse Catalog. It has a \$1,000 bargain on every page. Feferences: First Natl., Omaha Natl. Bank, Omaha, and Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Neb.

FIELD NOTES

Buy Jacks at Home.

If in the market for a first class jack or jennet, why not visit H. M. Roller & Son, at their place in the edge of Circleville, Jackson County, Kansas? The Rollers have bred jacks for 30 years, and have about 14 head of extra big, stylish, heavy-boned fellows for sale. Their advertisement will be found in the Jackson County section. The Rollers are straightforward business men and it will be found a pleasure to deal with them.

Banner Stock Farm.

Bruce Saunders, proprietor of the Banner Stock Farm near Holton, Kan., is one of the progressive breeders of Percherons and Jacks. Mr. Saunders has a few good Jacks for sale, also a standard-bred trotting stallion. Write or, if possible, visit him. He is president of the Jackson County Breeders' Association and his card appears regularly in that section.

Lewis J. Cox, of Concordia, Kansas, will hold a closing out sale of stallions and Jacks during the first week in February. His offering will consist of draft, coach and standard-bred stallions, all guaranteed to be right in every way; also a fine bunch of Jacks ranging from two to nine years old and weighing from 850 to 1,000 pounds. Watch for further announcement of this sale in Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs: Just a word to let you know that our ad in your paper is bringing in results. We have made a good number of sales through it. The Durocs are doing fine. We are all sold out of spring boars except one young herd boar, a grandson of Ohio Chief which we will sell as we are through using him. We have about a dozen extra choice spring gits left. They are fine ones and would be hard to beat. They are the document of the strength of the stren ones and would be hard to beat. They are bred to a choice son of B. & C.'s Col., a son of the grand champion, Good Enuff Again King, and a grandson of old Ohio Chief, for April farrow. These glits will do justice to anyone's herd. We have recently added two choice yearling sows sired by Good Enuff Again King and from Burketta I and Burketta I II, to our herd of brood sows. We shipped two glits up to the Old Soldier's Home at Leavenworth, yesterday as a result of our ad in your paper.—John A. Reed, Lyons, Kansas, December 25, 1913.

Morgan Stallions and Mule Jack for Sale.
Attention is called to the advertisement of Charles J. Beck, of Chesterfield, Mo., who is offering the following stock at sacrifice prices: Bishop Monmore, chestnut, 15% hands, and will weigh about 1,000 pounds. He is a real show horse and has several blue ribbons to his credit. His foals are large and have style and sell well. Bishop is bred for a great sire, and he is one. Price, \$500. Major Monmore 5897, chestnut, 15% hands, and weighs 1,000 pounds. Here is a handsome and good-gaited Morgan, one that will make the breed popular wherever he stands. He sires just the type of foals the market demands, and gets them large and smooth. He is bred like Bishop Monmore, with an additional cross to Vivace.

He is just broke, but has never had much work. He is sound except one hip is slightly down. This is hardly ever noticed. He is thin in flesh because he was turned out last thin in flesh because he was turned out last summer and left out late. He is exceptionally kind and hearty. Price, \$400. Storm Cloud 6860, chestnut, 15½ hands and should weigh about 1,100 pounds when matured. He is just being broke to drive, and should weigh about 1,100 pounds when matured. He is just being broke to drive, and should meigh about 1,100 pounds when matured. He is just being broke to drive, and should meigh about 1,100 pounds when matured. He is just being broke to drive, and should meigh about 1,100 pounds when matured. He is just being broke to drive, and has taken to work well. He is brother to Gov. Nimbus that won nine blue ribbons in nine shows. Here is a well-bred Morgan and he should make a great sire. He is a foal of 1910 and has no colts to show. He was bred to but one mare in 1913. Just right to do a good business in 1914. Price, \$400. Barney 2d, black jack, 13½ hands, with lots of weight and style. Barney sires fine large mules with plenty of style and bone. His mules are smooth and muscular. Price, \$250.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Pigs Given to School.

The Portland Union Stock Yards Company has recently made a proposition to furinsh as a gift a pig to every city and country school in the state of Oregon and Washington. The only condition attached to the gift is that each school accepting the pig keep an acceptance. school accepting the pig keep an accurate record of the kind, quality and cost of the feed consumed.

Apparently the purpose of this distribution of pigs is to encourage the study of live stock husbandry in the schools of the two states. It is expected that the pigs will be sold when they reach a marketable age and the Stock Yards Company agrees to buy them back at market prices.

Feed Horses Silage Cautiously.

Owing to the great shortage of feed which exists and the fact that there will not be wheat pasture available much longer makes it likely that those havin gsilage will use it as a feed for their horses. While silage has been used successfully as a ration by a good many farmers, we would again caution those using it to be careful to give the horses only perfectly good, sweet silage. A great deal of moldy feed of various kinds must necessarily be used in wintering stock but the horses should by all means be fed grain roughage. The means be fed grain roughage. The horses should never be fed such heavy quality of silage as is given to cattle. Where horses are performing work silage cannot be used in such large quantities as the feeding of idle horses.

POLAND CHINA Bred Sow Sale

South Mound, Kansas Tuesday Jan. 20, 1914

47 HEAD THE TOPS FROM 100 HEAD

36 LARGE YEARLING GILTS. 11 TRIED SOWS THAT HAVE RAISED LITTERS.

The Gilts are sired by Expansion Ex. by Big Logan Ex., Missouri Metal, Giant Mogul, Standard Wonder, Topsy's Chief, Orphan Chief, Big Lige, Dan Hadley, and other good boars, and are bred to O. K. Lad by Pawnee

The Sows are all from the best families of large-type breeding. This is a clean lot, and in good condition.

Send for catalog and come to my sale. Everybody invited to attend or send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kansas

MORGAN STALLIONS AT BARGAIN PRICES

On Account of other business must sacrifice This High Class Stock to Close out Quick

BISHOP MONOMORE—A 15½ hands 1,000-pound chestnut, a real show horse with several ribbons to his credit. Bred for a great sire and

ne. Price, \$500.00.

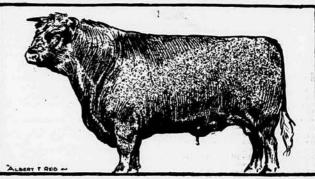
MAJOR MONOMORE 5897—A chestnut, 15½ hands, 1,000 pounds,

MAJOR MONOMORE 5897—A chestnut, 15½ hands, 1,000 pounds, good gaited Morgan that will make the breed popular wherever he stands. Sires the type the market demands. Price, \$400.00.

STORM CLOUD 6860—Chestnut, 15½ hands, will weigh 1,100 pounds when matured. A brother to Gov. Nimbus that won nine blue ribbons in nine shows. He is a well bred Morgan and a prospect for a great sire. Price, \$400.00.

Also the great mule jack, BARNEY 2D, black, 131 hands with lots of weight. Sires large mules with plenty of style and bone. Breeders will find this stock priced far below its actual worth.

CHAS. J. BECK, CHESTERFIELD, MO.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

Do You Want Employment for Fall and Winter?

HEN your fall work is done, if you want work for fall and win-ter, write to the Employment and Agency Possesson ter, write to the Employment and Agency Department of Kansas Farmer, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas. A responsible man, with rig preferred, is wanted in each Kansas county. Good pay and per-

POLAND CHINAS



ADVANCE 60548

The mammoth 2-year-old grandson of the great Expansion is the sire of the great line of fall pigs I am offering for sale at weaning time. Either sex. The dams of these pigs are a splendid bunch of brood sows of the Black Mammoth breeding. None better in big-type Polands. Priced to sell quick. Book your order early and secure choice, wentlening Kansas Farmer. mentioning Kansas Farmer.
PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Some splendid spring guts for sale, or vill hold and breed for early next spring itters. A few dandy boars left. Booking orders for fall pigs. These are the old orig-nal big-boned spotted kind.

THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (30 Miles South of St. Louis.)

ERHART BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS head of strictly big type Poland China pigs for sale at reduced prices for 30 days. Herd header and herd saws prospects. Sired by Major B. Hadley the Grand Champion, American Royal, 1911. Young Hadley—Giant Wonder—by A Wonder. Write today. We want to sell quick. ERHART & SON, Beeler, Kansas.

BIG ORANGE AGAIN BOARS.

Extra good March and April boars, sire by "Big Orange Again," and "Gritter Surprise." Dams—By "A Wonder," "Miler's Chief Price," and Podendorf's "Chie Price Again." Immuned. Priced right.

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Six spring boars sired by Missouri Metal out of Big Logan Ex. Sows, ten fall pigs, five gilts and five boars out of same sows; sired by Chief Mogul. Prices reasonable. Write us. J. M. RHODES, Topeka, Kan. Route 1, Box 144.

TWO GOOD POLAND CHINA SPRING
BOARS
Sired by U Wonder and out of Mogul sows.
A few spring glits by U Wonder and Orange
Lad by Big Orange. Ninety fall pigs, will
sell pairs or trios. Write us today.
THURSTON & WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

DAUGHTERS OF GOLD METAL Two daughters of this noted boar, tried and bred for spring. Also my herd boar, Melbourne Jumbo, and 20 tedl pigs. R. B. DAVIS, Hlawatta, Kansas.

CLAY JUMBO POLAND CHINAS
Headed by the only Clay Jumbo, assisted
by Big Joe, an A Wonder boar. Six choice
fall and twelve selected spring boars at bed
rock prices. Also glits. JAS. W. ANDERSON, Leonardville, Kan.

HARTER OFFERS POLAND BOARS

No fall sale. Twinty choice spring boars, ps of 35, best of breeding, \$20 each. Also fall boars, good ones, \$25 each. Nothfive fall boars, good onlying but the best shipped.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS Sired by Peter Mouw boars. Here is where you can get big-type pigs at a low price. Never before was there such a bargain of fered. Write me your wants. Ben Rademacher, Box 13, Mulberry Grove, Illinois.

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

GREAT SON OF GOLD METAL
Heads our herd, mated with Utility, dam of
the neted \$589 litter; Collossua, O. K. Price
and Gold Metal. Fine lot of pigs out of
these sows, most of them sired by Melbourne Jumbo. Inspection invited.
AUSTIN SMITH, Dwight, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS.
Fall yearlings and tried sows, bred to "Mollie's Jumbo," 74 in. long, 36 in. high and has 10-in. bone. Gilts \$20 and up; fall gilts and tried sows \$30 each. They are out of big dams. V. E. Carison, Formoso, (Jewell Co.) Kansas.

FOLEY'S EXTRA CHOICE POLANDS

Five spring boars, good ones; ten extra choice spring gilts bred for spring; also a few tried sows bred. Reasonable prices. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, (Norton Co.) Kan.

Immune Peland China Boars and Gilts.
Ten big strong spring boars, \$20 each sold soon. Thirty spring gilts, bred, \$25 each until January 1, or while they last.
Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kansas.

Merten's Big Smooth Poland Chinas
Headed by King Hadley 3d and Kansas
Wonder, mated with daughters of Old Expansion, What's Ex, and Grand Look Jr.
Stock for sale.
E. E. MERTEN, Clay Center, Kansas.

BRED SOWS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few choice Poland China brood sows, sired by Missouri Governor and bred to a son of Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley. A few extra good spring boars for sale. Write me. L. R. WILEY, SR., Elmdale, Kan.

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

ARKELL'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS. Eight good big smooth spring boars still for sale, mostly by First Quality, others by Pan Look, out of our big sows. Popular prices. Jas. Arkell, Junction City, Kansas.

FIFTY IMMUNE POLAND FALL PIGS
Extra choice, either sex, sired by the great
King of Kansas, and out of mighty big
sows. Attractive prices.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

June and October Boar Pigs for Sale.

A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

PECKHAM'S IMMUNE BIG POLANDS.
Six fall and spring boars; 25 tried sows;
fall yearlings and spring gilts. Big and
smooth. Want to sell half of them. Take
your choice. All tried sows bred to the
great "Blue Valley Gold Dust;" gilts sired
by him. Inspection invited.
B. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Nebrasks.

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

TWO HERD BOARS FOR SALE—One 8-year-old, a grandson of Big Hadley; one fall yearling sired by Mastiff by King Mas-tiff. Priced to sell. Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kan,

POLAND CHINAS. Spring pigs, one year-ling boar Meddler breeding. All immune. Sable & White Stock Farm. Seward, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HIGH QUALITY HAMPSHIRES,
Spring Boars and Gilts,
sired by prize-winner, T.
R. Fancy. Will sell Mollie
5th, one of my best sows,
due to farrow October 12.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES. Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Pat Malloy and General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. Wit-torff, Medora. Kan.

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Crystal Herd O. I. C's

Headed by Frost's Buster 29745 by Thea 30442. A few choice boars by this great sire, \$25 while they last. Will weigh 225 pounds and up. Bred gilts, March farrow, \$35 to \$50. Gilts bred to Frost's Buster, Expectation, and Illustration. They are the kind that win the ribbons.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

FROST'S O. I. C's FOR SALE—Ten good spring gilts, 70 fall pigs in pairs or trios not akin. All sired by prize winners. Address

ize winners. Address S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.
Large, prolific kind, March and Apr
boars, Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Pric
low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. SWINE Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Write today for big free catalog of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens January 5, 1914.

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GRAFF'S MULEFOOT HOGS.
One hundred head, sows, gilts and boars.
All ages. Prices reasonable.
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HILLSIDE DUBOCS.

20 March boars sired by Dandy Model's litter rothers won first and second at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs last year. Priced

W. A. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

Sensational grand champion, and Crimson Wonder 4th, second prize at Kansas Fair, 1918. Fifty head great sows and gilts sired by and bred to these two great boars.

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DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by a son of B. & C.'s Col. Immune spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax. Col., Ohio Chief and Neb. Wonder breeding at farmers' prices.

JOHN A. REED, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc Boars, \$15. B. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD.
Immune boars for sale. Orders for immune glits to be bred December and January to my two best herd boars. Also September pigs, all immunized, double treatment. N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, Kan.

CLEAR C EEK DUROCS

eaded by Clear Creek Col., grandson of eamland Col. No stock for sale at present

J. R. JACKSON, Kanapolis, Kan.

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

MARSH CREEK MMUNE DUROCS
Headed by Crimson Defender. Boars all sold.
Reserving best glits for my March 5 sale.
Something choice to ofter a little later.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS of early spring farrow, sired by Joe's Price 118467, a son of Joe, the prize boar at the World's Fair, out of large mature dams. Will ship on approval. Prices very moderate.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

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

QUIVERA PLACE DUBOCS.

Herd headed by Quivera 106611 assisted
by M. & M.'s Col. 111095.

E. G. MUNSELL, Prop.,
Route 4.

IMMUNE DUROCS—Fifty big-type sows and gilts, fall boars and spring pigs. Choice breeding and guaranteed immune from choiers. Inspection invited.

P. I. NELSON, Assaria, Saline Co., Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Choice pigs, 10 to 16 weeks old, either sex. Sired by Robin Hood, Premier 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price, registered, crated, F. O. B. here, one, \$20; two, \$35; three, \$50.

W. J. GRIST, Ozawkie, Kan.

40 — BERKSHIRE BOARS — 40 Cholera Proof (Hyper-Immunized) sig and growthy. Ready for service. Prices, \$25 to \$50. SUTTON FARMS, Lawrence, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Holstein Bulls.

Segrist & Stephenson, breeders of registered Holsteins located on a farm adjoining the town of Holton, Kan., offer a few very choice bulls for sale. Write them and get prices, with information about their dams.

Jersey Bulls.

J. B. Porter & Son, the veteran Jersey cattle breeders located at Mayetta, Jackson County, Kan., have some extra choice young bulls for sale. These bulls are exceptionally well bred and will be priced reasonably.

Garden Seeds.

The Hays Seed House has out a splendid catalog of all kinds of seeds for field and garden. It is nicely illustrated and worth writing for. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

R. W. Murphy of Cosley, Mo., and a well-known breeder of prize-winning Duroc Jersey hogs, claims February 6 as the date for his bred sow sale. Mr. Murphy will have one of the select offerings of the season, and Duroc breeders wanting strictly high-class sows bred to a prize-winning boar that has made good as a breeder should apply for a catalog at once.

Clemetson Buys Herd Boar.

O. B. Clemetson, the successful Poland China breeder located at Holton, Kan., reports that he has just bought a very choice spring boar from R. J. Peckham of Pawnee City, Neb. The boar was sired by Mr. Peckham's great breeding boar, Blue Valley Gold Dust. His dam is one of Mr. Peckham's best sows and the dam of the gilt that topped his bred sow sale last winter at nearly \$100.

Mr. Harter Writes.
J. H. Harter, our Poland China advertiser living at Westmoreland, Kan., writes that he has had a splendid trade on boars and has only a few good ones left. Included in the tops is one fall yearling and one spring boar that are real herd headers. Mr. Harter says the herd is doing exceptionally well. He always has something first class on hand for sale, and his descriptions are accurate. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

N. B. Price, of Mankato, Kan., for years recognized as the foremost breeder in his part of the state, will make a dispersion sale at Mankato on January 30. The offering will be one of the very best that ever went through a sale ring in Jewell County,

HORSES AND MULES

IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS



Importation arrived October 1, 1913. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS Emporia, Kansas



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 Large Mammeth Black 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. A few good Jennets for sale. Come and see me.

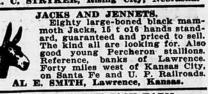
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

My entire herd. All line bred Brilliants.

Mares, Lulu and Fancy; two-year-old filly,
Golddust; stallion, Teddy R., coming four;
two 2-year-old stallions, two suckers, both
stallions. All recorded.
Stallions have certificates from Stallion
Registry Board of Nebraska. All sound.

H. C. STRYKER, Rising City, Nebraska.



OSAGE VALLEY JACK FARM.

Sixteen jacks, from 4 months to
3 years old. Yearlings up to 15
hands, standard. One jack just
turned 3 years old, weight 1,050.
Forty jennets in herd, second to
none, some for sale. Twenty
years a breeder.

W. D. GOTT, Xenia, Bourbon County, Kan.

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

and will include all the noted tried sows in the Price herd. A. M. Rinehart & Son sell the next day at Smith Center. Breeders who want the best should plan to attend both sales.

Dispersion Shorthorn Sale.

Headley & Sigmund authorize us to claim February 26 as the date for their closing out Shorthorn sale. The members of this firm live at Selden, Kan., but have recently sold their farm, making this sale necessary. The sale will be held at Norton, and everything will be sold.

Hamaker Claims Date Early.

George S. Hamaker, our old-time friend and advertiser located at Pawnee City, Neb., asks us to claim October 28 as the date for his next fall sale. Mr. Hamaker is breeding 25 of his big-type Poland China sows and glits and will keep every one for his own use. He reports good sale on boars and thinks next year will be the best ever, with a big crop of corn.

Rinehart's Durocs.

As time goes by and breeders have opportunity to investigate and know, it becomes more evident that one of the greatest Duroc herds in existence is located out at Smith Center, Kan. Rinehart & Son are constructive breeders, and have given years of study and spent large sums of money in building up this herd. They are raised on alfalfa with plenty of grain to insure a big growth. Sixty immune sows and gilts go in their January 31 sale. N. B. Price makes a dispersion sale the day before at Mankato. Prospective buyers should attend both Prospective buyers should attend both

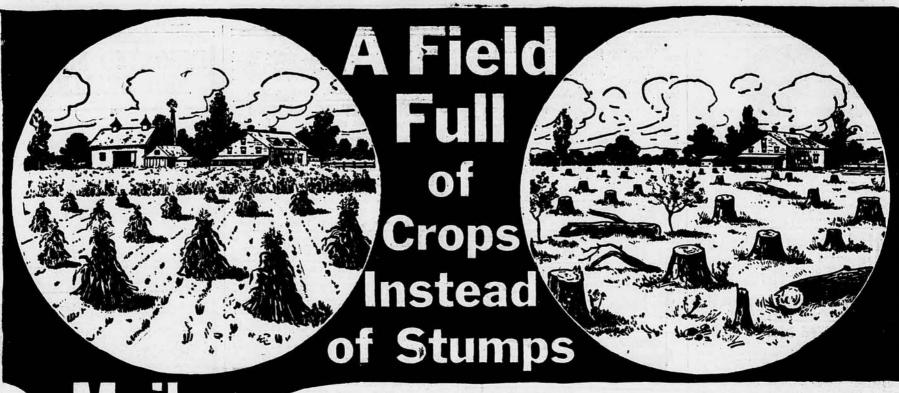
Four Hundred Head of Horses.

On January 27 and including January 30 there will be sold 100 head of imported stallions and mares that have just been imported; 100 head of imported stallions and mares that have been here one year and are acclimated; 100 head of the best registered mares and stallions that ever went into an auction ring, and 50 head of imported fillies one and two years old. Of the above mentioned there will be choice individuals of the leading breeds—Percherons, Belgians, French Drafts, English Shires and Clydesdales. All the breeds will be represented, and on Friday 100 head of registered trotters, Shetland ponles and cross-breeds will be sold. These sales have been conducted for a number of years, and Bloomington, Ill., is known all over the world as the central market for horses of the draft breeds. Some of the best horses known to the breeds they represent are sold in these sales, and any breeder or farmer knowing a good horse can always find bargains in these sales. We ask our readers to please look up the ad and send for a catalog to C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Every Casting Guaranteed

for 3 Years Against Breakage from Any Cause, Flaw

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Make \$1281 Profit the First Year on 40 Acres and \$750.00 Profit Every Year After

The estimate is low. You can do even better. Remember, you plant on virgin soil when you plant where stumps stood.

An Acre of Stumps Pulled in a Day

That's what you can do with a Hercules. And you won't have to pass by any of them. Big or small, they can't resist the terrific pull of the triple power. And the Hercules won't break. It gives a greater pull than a locomotive—yet the strain is so scientifically distributed over the All-Steel Hercules that we can and do guarantee it against breakage for 3 years.

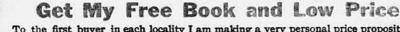
My 3-Year Guarantee

If any casting of your Hercules breaks within 3 years from date of purchase, send in the broken

part and we will replace it free, whether the break was your fault or the fault of too great a strain or a flaw or anything. Even with the great power and strength of the Hercules, it is 60% lighter than other pullers.

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Read the many letters in my books See what your brother farmers are doing. One man increases the value of his land from \$25 to \$125 the value of his land from \$25 per acre. Another makes \$1000 by pulling hedge fences. Another pulls stumps for 4c each. And so on. Don't you want the facts? Don't you want to know the easiest, quickest, cheapest, safest and surest way to clear out every stump in your fields?



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