INSAS IA

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

Volume 49, Number 52.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 30, 1911. Established 1863. \$1 a Year







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The frame is the foundation of a manure spreader—it must stay square and level or the machinery parts will soon stop working right. Appleton frame is made of solid oak and so braced and trussed by steel rods that it is always square and level.

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Some time ago one of our subscribers ordered his paper stopped, and among the reasons he felt called upon to give was one that seemed to me a weak one the paper carried too much advertising.

Of course, there are numerous other "stops" in the course of a year—just as there are even more new subscriptions and renewals. It is not a misdemeanor for a man to "stop" any paper he may be taking, for whatever reason he may

or may not choose to assign.

But the particular case I am now referring to was one that set me thinking -and whatever sets us to serious thinking usually is something that we remember, whether we specially try to or not.

I found out by inquiry that this par-ticular subscriber had quite a good knowledge of pure-bred live stock and poul-try; he knows about all the latest farm machinery; about building materials; farm equipment; household furnishings; clothing (men's and women's); and even of the various foods and food products. The very things he told me convinced me beyond a doubt that he has been rather a persistent reader of advertis-ing. He even admitted that if some force or power could take out of his knowl-edge the general information he had, and which could come only through reading advertisements, that his stock of useful knowledge would be sadly less-

This man kept pure-bred live stockcows, hogs, and some horses. He had a manure spreader—had learned of its usefulness through the papers, and said the kind he had was the best one made. Yet he was the first one in his neighborhood who had bought that kind of a machine. Traced down to his first knowledge of it, he said he had read about it in the paper. The same thing was true of his silo; of his gasoline engine; of his litter-carrier system in his barn; of his power hay stacker; of his air preshet sure water system with bath roomand cold water and acetylene lighting plant; of the suits of clothes he always bought for himself and his boys; of many of the things he insisted on having served at his table. It would make quite a long list to set out all the things he admitted he liked, and of which his first conscious knowledge was due to having read about them in the papers.

He wouldn't say the advertising he had seen had anything to do with it; wouldn't even admit reading any adverwouldn't even admit reading any advertising. But the case was clear against him. He had read advertising and had been influenced by it, too. As a result, he was enjoying things in his life, which in Queen Elizabeth's day were unknown and unattainable by the richest and most powerful potentates of the earth.

The world certainly has progressed some since Columbus discovered Amer-And progress has been much more rapid in the last 50 years than ever before. With instantaneous dispatch of news via the telegraph, both wire and wireless—fast mail service—across the continent in less than four days-improved printing machinery—the dissemination of information has really marked the march of progress. A scientist in Germany discovers a specific that robs diphtheria of its terror, and a few weeks later the patient in a lonely farmhouse on the outskirts of civilization is given the benefit of the discovery. A man in perfects an aut rance a few days the world has full knowledge of it. A Wright makes an aeroplane, and shortly aviation becomes a new sci-ence. So I might fill this paper with incidents in the world's progress.

Advertising is making known what the world is doing—what civilization is and what it holds for him who wishes to set civilization's mark farther along than was possible for his forbears. Whether we admit it or not, there is more for every one of us in life because of advertising than ever would have been possible without.

As far as getting information is con-cerned (and that is an obligation resting upon every one) there is no practical

difference whether information is gleaned from paid advertisements or through

pages of papers and books in which there is no advertising.

In these days, when advertisers have learned that the best advertisements are those which most clearly and nearly state only the truth, it happens that the advertising pages of a reputable paper may contain more reliable infor-mation on the things advertised than may appear over the signatures of editors or special contributing writers. This is so because a great deal of the advertising noweders is written only advertising nowadays is written only after the most painstaking investigation by trained investigators, as to the merits of an article or its uses. Frequently the advertising writers—men of high ability and integrity—spend weeks and months in factories, work shops, and among homes of people where the use of goods to be advertised may be of special benefit, It stands to reason, then, that goods direction of the stands to reason, then, that goods advertised after such thorough investi-gation are worth knowing about.

The product on the market today that looks simple, and can be easily utilized, was not always in that form. Human effort and thought have been necessary to bring it out, simple as it may be in use or appearance, or of whatever benefit

The man who has anything to sell ought to know more about it than anyone else. Especially if he be a manufacturer. As long as he is doing an honest business, and tells the truth about his goods and his advertising, he has a right to buy advertising space where he will. Not only that, no editor or set of editors in the country could give the public as full or as accurate information public as full or as accurate information on the goods the market affords as do the advertisers who have the goods to sell. No one mind is big enough or flexible enough to comprehend fully and accurately the whole range of human activity and its needs.

Far from being a detriment to the value of any publication, good, clean, legitimate advertising is a benefit to the readers in more ways than one. First, the advertising itself gives needed information in respect to the goods advertised. Second, it makes possible publications that are of more practical benelications that are of more practical benefit to the subscribers—for subscription rates far below what would have to be rates far below what would have to be charged if no advertising were printed. Third, the public gets better goods for less money and with greater convenience. It is a co-operation in the true sense to advertise, to print advertising, and to read and believe advertising—all of it that rings true and is run for a legitimate purpose. mate purpose.

This issue contains the index to the matter that has been printed in KANSAS FARMER for the 52 weeks in 1911. I think that a study of this index will convince any reasonably minded person that this paper has been on "the job" during the convergence of the conve ing the past year to mighty good advantage. I can't help but feel that the good things KANSAS FARMER has carried to its subscribers in this time have made up a great, big dollar's worth, and then

In going over the many items of the index I am impressed by the fact that we are, after all, only the servants of our subscribers. I take it that we are commissioned to keep ourselves informed on all the world is doing toward better farming, (I don't mean more work for farmers, but I do mean more return for the work done), and winnow out the wheat from the chaff, and set forth what can be used to advantage by those who employ us at a fee of \$1.00 per year.

Let us greet the new year with a de-termined resolution that 1912 shall bring us a greater store of health, wealth and happiness. Of course, all of us know we are going to make some mistakes and be "short" in many places and ways, but we can take cheer that we are not going to make the same mistakes twice, if we can know what we are doing.

Ja Borman

Winter Tours for the Summer Stayat-Homes

Just because it was inconvenient for you to do any traveling last summer do not stay at home now. Many persons prefer to do their sight-seeing in winter.

Take your outing now. Why not visit

California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas

or some of the many other desirable winter resorts?

Come in and let me tell you the whole story. Literature and information about fares and train service free.



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Your simple request on a postal card, which costs you only 1c, brings you our great corn book by Professor A. D. Shamel of Illinois Experiment

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Farmers Sons Wanted : 15 5 5

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\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

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30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor question-ably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication



LYE AS HOG CONDITIONER. Were it not for cholera and other diseases of swine the hog would be by far the most profitable farm animal—labor, feed, and all other things considered. The editor of Kansas Farmer lived on a Kansas farm until 30 years of age, and during that time does not recall a single case of cholera in his father's swine herd or in his own. We believe the absence of cholera was due entirely the employment of those measures which insured the best of health in the swine herd and which in realty were preventive measures against cholera, worms, etc. In keeping hogs healthy, clean feeding and sleeping places were provided, clean feed used, abundance of pasture afforded, and when pasture was not obtainable, green corn, sorghum or oats were substituted. With these wood ashes, charcoal, coal and salt were fed occasionally, but the use of lye—the concentrated canned lye found in every grocery store—was prayerfully and consistently used the year around in the slop. A can of this lye to the barrel of slop was the proportion. These pre-cautions, along with the enforcement of a strict quarantine against neighbors' boars, and the avoidance of an exchange of swine for breeding purposes, were in our judgment the things which prevented the loss of a single dollar's worth of swine from the diseases mentioned.

During the past few months of the cholera ravages in Kansas the loss has been tremendous, and precaution, we are satisfied, would have greatly decreased this loss. The use of lye is urged by the manufacturers of that product, and we have obtained the names of a number of hog raisers who have used lye as a cholera preventative. We have written these users for a statement of their opin-ion regarding it as a conditioner and disease preventative, and hope soon to be able to print letters on the subject. Any subscriber who has used lye or other preventatives for cholera will confer a favor on farmers in general by writing KANSAS FARMER.

FARMERS' WEEK IN TOPEKA.

The annual big week for farmers has again rolled around. This week brings again rolled around. This week brings hundreds of the most progressive farmers of Kansas to Topeka. The big meeting of the week is that of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and this year that board will hold its forty-first annual meeting. The first session will be held January 10 at 4 o'clock p. m., in Representative Hall, where each of the subsequent sessions will be held. See another column in this paper for comanother column in this paper for complete program.

Other meetings of the week will be those of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will hold its annual meeting January 8, 9 and 10, and in connection with which will be held the sessions of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, on the 8th. Other meetings are the Red Polled Cattle Club, on the 10th, and Association of County and

District Fair Managers, on the 8th.

The New York Assembly has passed here providing that registered purelaw providing that registered bred cattle so killed on account of tuberculosis or other contagious diseases may be appraised at not to exceed \$300 and other bovine animals at not more than \$100. Previously pure-bred cattle were allowed valuation at \$125 and grades at \$75. Such a law will cause breeders and owners to clean up their herds and advance the safety of the public health.

The Kansas State Fair here will be held at Topeka during the week of September 8 to 14 next fall, according to the announcement made by Secretary H. L. Cook. It will follow the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln as usual, and will be followed by the Hutchinson fair the next week. This fair is a wonderful institution and our readers should now begin making their arrangements to at-

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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

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GUARANTEED GIRCULATION OVER 60,000

PREMIUMS FOR MODEL SCHOOL.

The country school deserves all the The country school deserves all the encouragement possible to give it. It is the school in which the great mass of our young people get their education. Not one of our schools should be skimped in support, but the country school should be the last to suffer—or rather the first to be well provided for. State Superintendent Fairchild is a country school champion. He says:

country school champion. He says:

"At present the state has an appropriation to help the weak districts which are not able to hold a seven months' term without state aid. That is all right and as it should be, but I believe we ought to give premiums to the districts that are doing good things. I want to see the legislature appropriate \$100,000 to \$300,000 so that the department of public instruction may give premiums of from \$50 to \$100 a year each to such districts as have model schools, qualifying them to enter class A.
"I would require before a district can

be declared a class A school, that four things be complied with: First, erect a modern, model district school; second, keep the grounds in proper condition; third, the school to be supplied with everything needful in the way of equip-ment; fourth, to have a good teacher with at least a second grade and perhaps

a first grade certificate.

"And why shouldn't the state do that?
Suppose the total appropriation amounted to \$600,000 for the district schools. The state last year appropriated \$2,500,-000 for the 8,000 pupils in the three state educational institutions. Why not expend \$600,000 to help the 509,000 other pupils in the rural schools?"

The Anti-Horse Thief Association is to be admired for its versatility. Organized years ago to intercept horse thieves, it has every few years taken up the apprehension of other sorts of criminals, only now to tackle the job of ridding the country of hog cholera. The Mulvane, Kan., order has started a movement to help the officers of the law prosecute all offenders violating the Kansas state laws requiring the burying or burning of hog cholera carcasses within 48 hours. It is a well known fact that hog cholera is spread in the main from the careless way in which dead car-casses of infected animals are permitted to lay around, the disease being carried by cows and dogs from one herd to another. According to the views of members, a man had better steal his neigh-bor's horse than to infect a whole herd of high-priced hogs. It is the purpose to get all other sub-lodges to join in this movement and make the crusade state-

KEEP UP WITH THE MARCH.

For 10 years agricultural conditions have been changing, and changing rapidly. Within this time great progress has been made in every walk of human activity. The man at the head of commercial enterprises is the most progressive of our population. It is he who first whips into practical and workable shape the new things. His success de-pends upon keeping step with the march of progress. Competition forces him to

On the other hand, the farmer is the last to take up with new methods and new ideas. The farmer does not feel the press of competition. It is too bad that he does not. If he did he would be striving to produce more than his neighbor and produce at less cost. would be grasping for the new things in agriculture, and farming would be vastly different as compared with today and ideas regarding farming as a business would be manifestly changed.

The farmer must keep up with the march. He must keep step with drum.

The powerful gasoline tractors are now very much in the lime light. At every big fair they attract attention, especially if they have room to show off.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" OLEO LAW.

Congress will this year be asked to revise the present oleomargarine law. Dairy farmers are not particular what the oleo law of the future is, except that it must not permit the sale of oleo as butter. John Morley, of Owatonna, Minn., in a recent speech urged an "original package" law. In editorial comment

the Dairy Record says:

"Original package law in oleomargarine legislation, which means that all
oleomargarine manufactured must be put on the market in original packages of certain standard sizes with a revenue stamp on each and every package, in the same manner as cigars and tobacco are now sold. This would mean abandoning the color distinction, better butter and oleomargarine to a certain extent, which is not just what the dairymen want. On the other hand, it would mean a law that the revenue department both could and would enforce, which certainly would be one feature in which the law would be ahead of the present one. A sale of oleomargarine in public eating places would be a matter for state authorities to deal with.

"Present prices of butter makes a mar-ket for legitimate substitutes, and the dairymen never have and never will have any objection to the sale of oleomargarine as long as it is not sold as butter. If new oleomargarine legislation is bound to come, and if this new legisla-tion means an 'original package' law, the dairy organizations of the country may well heed Mr. Morley's suggestion and get in on the ground floor in the making of this law."

WHY AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS?

Now that some agriculture is being taught in our public schools and parents have become interested in its teaching, it is not unusual to receive letters from subscribers asking what public school teaching on this subject should include, and one such letter we have before us. Be it understood that now only a few fundamentals are being taught. We think it well that the beginning has thus been made. Our teachers must have the required training before they can teach more. When we get to teaching agriculture in fact, the study will prette to the control to form some horizonthes. pertain to farm crops, horticulture, farm animals, farm management, dairying, poultry, soils, rural engineering, rural economics and rural sociology, together with a practical demonstration of the facts and theories studied in the school.

Why agriculture as a vocational subject should be taught in our public schools is briefly set forth by E. L. Holton, professor of rural education, and who is in charge of extension of such work in connection with Kansas Agri-cultural College. He sets forth these reasons:

1. It will help to redirect our schools

toward country life.

2. It will give our boys an insight into the possibilities of scientific farming as a life work.

3. It will result in bringing about a closer relation between the schools and

community life. 4. It will result in increasing the yield and quality of farm, garden and

orchard crops.
5. It will lead to the raising of purebred farm animals and poultry.
6. It will tend to stop the drain on

the rural population.
7. It will help to lift to a higher level the farmer and the farm home. 8. It will add strength to our national life. Fundamentally the strength

of our nation depends upon the health, vocation, social and moral level of the farmer. Every man and woman employed as a

teacher in Kansas should feel interested in the program outlined for the Farmers' State Institute, to begin at the Agricultural College December 26. Particular attention has been given to classes for high school teachers and common school teachers.

OUR GUARANTEE

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



PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK.

PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK.

Almost any farmer will admit that good farm animals which mature early and make profits quickly are vastly better than those of less capabilities, and yet there are still those who decry the work of the breeder and deprecate what they call "hot-house" animals, such as at prize winners in the show ring. This very admission on the part of such farmers is one of the highest compliments that could be paid to the breeder's art. Without this art our cattle and hogs would rapidly deteriorate and approach the form and characteristics of their the form and characteristics of their wild ancestors. Such animals are now seen in the thin-fleshed, hard-feeding, semi-wild cattle of Arkansas and Mis-sissippi which sometimes find their way to markets where they can only be classed as "canners" at the best. Such animals are also seen in the "hazel splitter" and "railback" hogs from the same regions.

It is not necessary or even desirable that farmers in general should breed only show animals, or that they become "fancy" breeders. They do not have the time nor the inclination to get into the show ring classes of breeders, even if they had the ability, but they do need good stock in order to make money, and they must depend upon the breeders for Good live stock costs no more to this. Good live stock costs no more to raise than poor stock, and in many cases not as much. The idea of "hot-house" live stock on the farm is all wrong, as good breeding stock requires no more care than any stock should have, while any serious attempt to give it "hot-house" treatment will result in injury to the stock. to the stock.

Pure-bred animals produce good mar-ket animals, and this is the final test for all meat-producing animals. Scrubs will not do this, no matter how they are fed or cared for. Pure-bred animals will reproduce their good qualities, while the scrubs will reproduce their bad quali-ties. How often it is that the farmer finds it necessary to purchase a new herd boar in order not only to improve the quality of his herd, but to actually prevent its further deterioration. It is much easier for a herd to go backwards towards the form and character of the wild state than it is for it to go forward towards the perfection of the prize ring. The breeder's art is the only thing that has brought these farm animals up from their wild state into the modern money-making machines which they now are, and too much credit cannot be given the men who devote their lives to this work.

Utility should be the watchword on the farm, and utility animals should be the only kind that should be found there. Such animals do not need umbrellas or blankets or hot-house care, and they will be the worse off if they receive it. Such live stock does not mean extravagance. It means economy and profit, just as any good farm machine means economy and profit. Back of all successful work in raising farm animals and making a profit from them lies the breeder's art, and the nearer the farmer approaches the perfect type of the breed in his farm ls, the greater will be his success. 38 38

J. A. Miller, director of Kansas Agricultural College extension work, should be pleased with the success of the 180 odd farmers' institutes held in Kansas and which have just closed, these completing the fall circuit. The institutes have been well attended and the interest manifested indicates that the thought of the need of better farming is forcing it-self upon our population. An encourag-ing feature of the farmers' institute everywhere is the attendance of and interest in the meetings shown by the business men. The man behind the counter in the country store can be a wonderful power for improved agriculture if he will learn something about the subject and talk it. His attendance at the institute indicates that he recognizes the necessity of laying hold of the opportunity.

THE DRAFT HORSE IN KANSA

When Kansas was settled the pioneers who did not have oxen were compelled who did not have oxen were compelled to depend upon the light, all-purpose horses with which they had transported their worldly goods to the new land, or upon the broncho of the plains for the heavy work of breaking out the prairies and building new homes. Right nobly did these wiry little horses do their work, and that history of Kansas is incomplete which does not pay to them a just tribute of praise.

a just tribute of praise.

Yet these pony horses, with their light weight and the necessarily light implements which were used with them, were ments which were used with them, were one of the causes of the hardships endured by the pioneers. Unequalled for riding purposes and fairly good as buggy horses, they failed of best results when put to work on the farm from which these first families gained their livelihood and laid the foundations for the future greatness of the state of th future greatness of the state. Small areas were covered with the plow or harrow, and light loads were necessary when market time came, yet these ponies paved the way for better things.

Kansas could never have made her record of advancement in so short a time but for the heavy horses and improved machinery which followed in the wake of the broncho, and Kansas could not have won her prominence as a draft horse state and the best buyer of draft horses in all the west but for her alfalfa and corn, which make a balanced ration. and corn, which make a balanced ration. The modern draft horse was perfected in the rich pasture lands of northern Europe, and his importation to this country has been followed by improvement or deterioration according to the location of his new home. Perfection is attained in Kansas, where the luxuriant vegetable growth which supplies his feed is supplemented by abundance of pare water, pure air and sunshine, which the horse loves and thrives under.

While sentiment does not necessarily follow the dollar, it can easily be made to do so, and the farmer early learns to love the breed or class of live stock which is profitable to him. Finding himself possessed of large areas to cultivate, and learning that real economy lay in the draft horse as a farm motor, the farmer soon began to love the draft horse, and now there are but three states in the Union which exceed Kansas in membership in the Percheron Society of America, which is the largest horse rec-ord association, and each of these three states is twice the age of Kansas. Other breeds of horses are proportionately represented, but the Percheron is the most popular, and it is doubtful if France has ever produced better animals than are now raised amid her broad corn and alfalfa fields.

Something of this quality is shown in the official figures. Ten years ago, in 1901, Kansas had a total of 825,553 1901, Kansas had a total of \$25,553 horses of all ages and kinds, and these were valued at \$47,056,521, or an average of \$57.00. Now, in 1911, Kansas has 1,063,998 horses, worth \$120,231,774, or an average of \$113 per head. This is an increase in numbers of 238,445 in ten years, and an increase in value of \$73,175,253. In other words, the horses of Kansas have increased nearly 25 per cent Kansas have increased nearly 25 per cent in numbers and nearly 100 per cent in value in the last ten years, and while some of this increased valuation is due to the general appreciation of horse values throughout the country, more of it is due to the use of good sires and good feed.

good feed.

Comparing these figures for both years with those for the country at large, we find that the average valuation in 1900 was about the same for both state and nation, while that for 1911 shows strongly in favor of Kansas. horses are worth more per head than the average value of horses for the whole United States.

If the introduction of good sires of the draft breeds will add so appreciably to the horse valuation of the state, why will not the introduction of pure-bred mares prove equally profitable? The figures show that there was no great gain in horse values until within the last decade, and the facts show that it was only within that period when much attention was paid to the breeding of draft horses, and this was almost entirely confined to stallions. Seventythree million dollars is a pretty fair profit from our investment in good stallions and the general rise in the price of horses. Both breeders and farmers are seeing the possibilities in owning

One of the Most Potent Influences in the Development of Kansas Agriculture

By I. D. GRAHAM



IN THIS AGE OF MODERN FARM MACHINERY, THE DRAFT HORSE IS THE FARM HORSE.

good horses, and more attention is now being paid to pure-bred mares. Public sales, as well as breeding and importing firms, are both including mares in their offerings in order to meet this increasingly growing demand. The pure-bred draft mare will do her share of work; will cost no more for feed and care, and will produce a colt that will sell more readily and for a much higher price than will one not registered, while the difference in her cost is so small that it could easily be offset by the satisfaction which the horse lover gets from her owner-

The demand for high-class horses of draft breeding is only fairly started, and the present season will see a greater call for this class of stock than ever. Not only because of their greater economy in farm work and the higher apprecia-tion in which they are held by all classes of people who need plenty of motive force, but because of their absolute ne-cessity to the farmer. To meet the de-mands of modern agricultural methods the manufacturers have taxed their inventive and factory capacities to make machines and implements which are not only more nearly automatic, but which will do vastly more and better work than anything which has preceded them. They have accomplished wonders, and the machines now put out by these manufacturers leave little to be desired in the way of effectiveness. But such machines are of necessity much more complicated and consequently must be heav-ier, and each of these features demands more power.

The help problem has always been more or less acute on the farm, and, in these later years, seems to be increasingly so. The use of modern machinery has made each farm worker about six times as efficient as he was when Kansas became a state, and our agricultural products have increased each year in spite of the decrease in the number of farmers. The time has come, however, when our national powers of consumption have approached our powers of production, and the problem of farm help becomes more interse than ever. Morebecomes more intense than ever. More-over, the prices of farm lands have so increased that greater profits must be secured from our farms if we would "break even" and lay by a little something. This will be done by means of better farming methods, better live stock, better seeds, and greater economy in production.

A writer in a prominent eastern journal which, however, is not agricultural in any sense, states that "it is rather the fashion to eulogize the horse shows and racing interests for the enormous benefits they have worked to the Amer-ican horses of all kinds, but when one looks back over the years wherein such exhibitions have been fashionable, and coldly reviews the facts and figures, complacent contemplation of our efforts receives a severe joit—and we are obliged to confess that while demand has ad-vanced the values of horses of every kind, and while we have awakened in the public of this and other countries a desire to possess our products, we have

not, in one single family or breed-on the average—improved quality, character, physique, stamina, conformation or ability."

It is apparent that this writer is more familiar with race and trotting horses than with the draft breeds, and what he says about these light classes is undoubtedly true. Too much attention has been given to the greation of speed management. been given to the creation of speed ma-chines and not enough to those quali-ties which make for the improvement or permanence of the breeds.

But this is not true in regard to the draft breeds, at least in Kansas. It is easy to remember the time when almost any kind of a horse that was heavier than the common run and that had some kind of a pedigree, was considered good enough. Conformation was only a secondary matter, and but little effort was made to secure the proper type. With the education which came from the use of better horses came a knowledge that type is essential. Even the importers lacked this knowledge, and their importations suggested that the breeds represented had no fixed type in their home countries. Now this is changed, and importers are finding it bad policy to bring over horses which lack changed, and importers are finding it bad policy to bring over horses-which lack in this particular, even though they are purchased cheaply and the profit is greater. If nothing else had been accomplished than to fix the type of each breed in the public mind and create a demand for it, an enormous good would have resulted. This great good is, however, only one of the many.

Another thing that has done much for the improvement of draft horses in Kansas, and in educating the public in Kansas, and in educating the public in a knowledge of what constitutes a good horse, is the work of the Live Stock Registry Board, which has published numerous fraudulent pedigrees and the names of fake pedigree associations designed to graft on the public. These fake associations have done immense damage. The money they take for their fake pedigrees is the least of the public loss, though that is considerable. The greater damage comes from their pracloss, though that is considerable. The greater damage comes from their practice of issuing pedigrees to grade and cross-bred stallions, whose progeny, in some generation, is sure to cause a deterioration in the breed. It is difficult enough to have every colt even approach perfection when both parents are purebred, but the use of a scrub, grade, or cross-bred sire is the quickest way to insure deterioration among our borse. insure deterioration among our horse population. This board is deserving of the earnest support of every farmer, breeder and importer of horses, as it is only through such means as it has adopted that the public can be protected.

There is no country in the world better adapted to growing draft horses than the prairies of the west. In all history the prairies of the west. In all history the draft horse business has been confined exclusively to rich land. Big stock follows big grass and big grass grows only on rich land. Most favored of all grass lands is the limestone regions, as vegetation is better and the water of such a nature as to foster bone and muscle development. Kansas has all such advantages and abundant grains and all such according to the property of t muscle development. Kansas has all such advantages and abundant grains and alfalfa, besides. These plains regions can and do produce as good drafters as any country. Their capacity for horse production is unknown. Not only should they produce all the draft horses needed in this country and Canada, but a supply for other countries, as well. All we lack is a fixed type for an American draft horse, and this can only come through community breeding. through community breeding.

Prices of draft horses will vary again, as they have in the past, but it is un-likely that there will ever come another time of serious depression. Draft horses will be needed just as long as we have big cities, great factories and good farms. From the draft type of mares can be produced the big mules for which there already exists a world-wide demand, whole pure-bred draft mares will pay for their keep as work horses, while their foals will furnish the best of markets for how and emission the best of markets for how and emission of the best of markets for how and emission of the best of markets. kets for hay and grain and prove the most valuable of farm animals when selling time comes. Horses can be grown on grass to a greater extent than any other class of animals. They need lit-tle grain except when at work, and the broad pastures of Kansas, growing on a limestone soil, afford opportunities for the horse raiser such as are not found in many regions or countries.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE

American agriculture is but a transient thing, as we have already learned to our cost.

There can be no permanent system of agriculture without live

There is a pronounced scarcity of meat-producing animals in this country, and it is nation-wide in its scope.

The dairy industry is in its infancy, and the nation is calling for its expansion.

Not in years have the prices of breeding and market stock been so close together, and the demands of the future will exceed any-

thing known in the past.

With land already at a high valuation and constantly increasing in price, there is no room for poor and unprofitable stock on Amer-

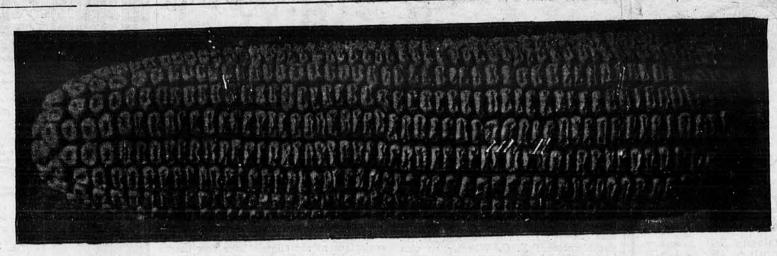
These and other conditions make sure that there never was a time in recent years when the opportunity to engage in the pure-

bred live stock business was so good as right now.

Keep your eyes on the advertised sales of pure-bred stock, whether dairy, beef or pork, and get into the game by attending a sale or sending your bid.

It will be the best money you can invest.





NEAR A PERFECT EAR. THIS TYPE OF EAR GROWS IN EVERY FIELD AND IS THE TYPE TO SELECT.

CALL

I have, during the past few weeks, in the basement of my home been testing the basement of my home been testing twenty-five ears of this year's corn. Throughout Kansas the corn erop was this year late in ripening, and in many sections a hard freeze come before corn had matured. Knowing these constand knowing that the disposition of many farmers is to plant seed selected from their own fields and with too little regard as to quality of seed. I have obregard as to quality of seed, I have obtained here and there, in my travels, an ear of the best corn I could find, until a total of twenty-five ears was secured, and these are the ears I have tested. Each ear represents a different locality. The showing in a germination test is such that it would be disastrous for Kansas to plant this coming season corn of this kind. I know that under corn of this kind. I know that under favorable conditions we plant poor seed corn, generally speaking, and if the coming season's seed is selected as we usually select it, I feel that the stand will be very poor and the plants will possess so little vitality that the chances will be good for another light corn crop. It is my own little ear test and my feeling as expressed which is the direct inspiration for this and subsequent articles which will appear on this page.

Statistics are uninteresting and meaningless, almost, to the average reader. It is not unusual for a writer to spend It is not unusual for a writer to spend much time and use much space in figuring the total millions of dollars of loss to the state because of poor seed, and when all is done the result fails to strike home to the reader. We all know the result to each of us individually if it were possible to double the yield of each of our principal grain crops. If I could give you the recipe in these lines and you had the confidence in me to feel that the recipe would act as surely as a and you had the confidence in me to feel that the recipe would act as surely as a dose of castor oil on a boy, you would prelaim me a truly great man. I will give you that recipe, and it will, in a period of ten years, double the acre yield of corn in Kansas if you will follow the instructions. The same recipe will apply to oats, Kafir, wheat, and any other of our crops, but those named being our principal crops, they deserve our first of our crops, but those named being our principal crops, they deserve our first consideration. Doubling the acre yield! Think what it means! Millions—and the farmer gets it all, and every farmer in proportion to his ability.

Of 24 states having a corn acreage in excess of a million acres, only five states have a lower acre yield than Kansas, and these are North and South Carolina, bama and Georgia, from which states nothing much is expected, and the other is Oklahoma. The remaining 18 states each outyield Kansas, Pennsylvania leading with an average of 41 bushels per acre in 1910, which year's figures are here used for each of the 24 states. Ohio grew in that year 36½ bushels, Indiana 39, Illinois 39, Michigan 32, Wisconsin 32, Minnesota 32, Iowa 36, Missouri 33, South Dakota 35, Nebraska 25, and Kansas 19. As a corn growing state, Kansas is at no disadvantage with either of the above named. It will be argued that one-third to one-half of Kansas is not adapted to corn culture. That is so, but that part of the state is adapted to Kafir and milo, each of which plants in the western section will grow an average acre yield for a ten-year period equal Better Seed, More Careful Planting Better Cultivation, and Double Yield

By T. A. BORMAN

to the corn acre yield for the remaining part of the state, so in so far as the farmer is concerned, the results will be the same. In each of the states named there is a large area of land not adapted to corn, and my information leads me to corn, and my information leads life to the belief that on this account Kan-sas or Kansas farmers are not to be ex-cused. Our acre yield is low because we have a low standard in mind. We are pleased to let well enough alonewe have not kept pace with states immediately surrounding us in boosting the acre yield of corn. Minnesota and Iowa have for years been doing the things which will be recommended to you in these columns and the improvement has these columns, and the improvement has been marked. All states named having a larger yield than Kansas have given more attention to better seed, more careful planting, etc., than has Kansas, and the results speak for themselves.

Now my little test tells me that there Now my little test tens me that there is very little corn in Kansas this year fit for seed. This means that large quantities of seed must be bought with which to plant our eight or nine million acres. Hence I say that next spring more good seed corn will be planted in Kansas than for many years past. I want now to advise farmers to buy only want now to advise farmers to buy only tested seed corn—get it on the ear so you can see the type of ear, the seed from which you plant. This matter will be further discussed as we get deeper into the subject. This good seed we buy must be properly planted—that is, the seed bed should be thoroughly prepared, and above all we must learn the lesson of more uniform planting and the securing of a better stand. The year will furnish as good opportunity as we have ever had for better methods of cultiva-

tion. After the crop next year is grown will come the necessity of selecting seed corn, drying, etc., and the getting ready for another crop. If I could induce every farmer to prayerfully undertake the best methods of corn culture for just one year, the call of the field would be answered

Kansas' acre yield can be more than doubled by the employment of the best known methods of corn culture. There are individual corn growers, here and there in the eastern half of the state, who this year, according to the news press, have grown 75 to 100 bushels per acre—as poor a year as this was. I have the names of a number of farmers who are reported as this year having done this. I have written them to asdone this. I have written them to ascertain the facts, and I hope to give some good information in these columns from home people. There are in almost every community farmers who exceed the average corn yield three, four or five times, just as there is an occasional dairyman who gets from his cows 300 pounds of butter-fat per year, while his neighbors are kept busy to get 75 or 100 pounds. There is skill in growing corn as well as in breeding large producing dairy cows. Before our very eyes men are doing these big things—we atmen are doing these big things—we attribute their success to luck, but luck on the farm, in 99 of every 100 instances, is only knowing how.

Aside from inferior seed, the weakest point in corn culture is our failure to get a good—an even stand—every hill occupied by the right number of stalks and each stalk form a strong, vigorous, large ear. Under our present system we have too many blank hills and too many

barren stalks—although on each acre, as a rule, we grow too many stalks. These conditions can be improved with care, and it will be the object of these articles and it will be the object of these articles to give you the information. There are approximately 3,500 hills to the acre, if hills are 3½ feet apart each way. It will require only two ears to the hill, each ear weighing one pound, to yield 100 bushels to the acre. Think of it! Only two medium-sized ears per hill, if every hill is occupied, to make a 100-bushelper-acre yield, and here we are a lot of us fiddling along year after year with an average of 25 bushels or less and entirely satisfied. Will it not be worth while to devote some time in studying the fundamentals of corn growing so the fundamentals of corn growing so that we may begin improvement next

The first step is that of seed selection. Many farmers have within the past two years obtained well bred seed corn of those varieties best adapted to Kansas. These farmers will want to plant seed selected from their own crop if the seed will grow. Many farmers have unknown varieties, but are satisfied with these varieties, and they, too, will want seed from their crops. So the matter of selecting suitable seed and testing it is the first step in preparation for next year's crop. Of course the good ears should have been selected before or at husking time, and in the selection at husking time, and in the selection other things than the shape and size of ear should have been taken into consid-eration. But the right time to select seed corn has passed, and now it is necessary to select it from the crib. But next year, determine to select the seed corn in the field. That is the place to get seed corn. This page will tell you why before that time another year rolls around.

Get into the crib and pick out good ears with as little delay as possible. See ears with as little delay as possible. See illustration on this page for the type of ear to select. This is very near a perfect ear. You will be fortunate if you can match it closely. Pick out about five times as many ears as will be required for planting—while on your knees in the crib you cannot afford to spend too much time in looking the ears over —so make a selection of the best ears and later select those the grains from —so make a selection of the best ears and later select those the grains from which you will plant. How to sort—what to look for, etc.,—will be discussed in the next page on this subject. After you have made the selection as above, see that the corn is thoroughly dried. If your residence has an attic, that will If your residence has an attic, be a good place to dry the corn. The attic of the machinery shed or swinging shelves suspended from the rafters of other buildings having water-proof roofs will do. Spread the corn one ear deep only and hurry the drying. Seed corn will stand hard freezing weather if it's will stand hard freezing weather if it's dry, but if the corn contains moisture, hard freezing greatly damages it. These instructions apply to the handling of this first selection, and preparatory only to your making the final selection, being guided, I hope, by what I will tell you in the next chapter. That chapter will contain cuts of proper methods of storing cuts of germination boxes for testing, cuts of germination boxes for testing, etc. * * *
I am especially anxious that the boys

(Continued on page 20.)



The call of the fields—Kansas' broad and fertile acres—is for better farming. The call is not alone for better and deeper plowing, more thorough cultivation for weed destruction and moisture conservation, but for larger crops, a greater acre yield, a better quality of grain and withal, the maintenance of and, in too many instances, the building up of soil already robbed of its fertility by poor farming for past decades.

The call of the field is for good farming. Good farming involves all of the above, with a half dozen or more subdivisions of the several points mentioned. Good farming only—better than we have done—will permit a continued unprecedented prosperity in Kansas. Good farming only will feed our people, and it alone—not only in Kansas, but elsewhere—will enable our people to continue to the exalted position

Americans today obtain.

This page in Kansas Farmer will be devoted to the better farming of our fields—seed selection, test-ing, planting, cultivation, etc., being taken up so far as possible in seasonal sequence. I am hopeful of being able to prepare the page for publication at least every other week during the next four or five months.

T. A. BORMAN.

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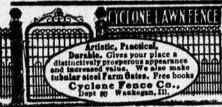
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Percheron Society Meeting

A GREAT MEETING HELD ANNUALLY BY THE PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The annual meeting of the Percheron of America was held at Exposition Hall, Chicago, on December 4, last.

There was an attendance of about 600 members, one of the largest in recent years. Routine business occupied a large share of the time, and H. G. McMillan, of Rock Island, Ia., was elected president for the tenth consecutive time, but declined to serve. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore was unanimously re-elected, and J. B. McLaughlin and C. M. Jones were elected to succeed themselves on the board of directors. E. B. White succeeds W. E. Pritchard and W. S. Corsa succeeds E. G. Wheeler on this board. In his report Secretary Directors. board. In his report, Secretary Dins-more thoroughly covered the work of his office, which is included under the

1. The regular work involved in issuing certificates of pedigree.
2. The publication of studbooks.

3. The correspondence relating to the routine work of the office, and that involved in answering inquiries from all sources, on all conceivable phases of the draft horse industry.

4. Promotion of the breed by prizes at various shows and fairs.

5. Publicity of matters relating to the development of the breed.

The routine work of receiving appli-cations and issuing certificates has been complicated somewhat by the taking over of the Percheron Registry Com-pany, and the renumbering or rewriting of many of the animals recorded therein. Inasmuch as this involves substantially the same work as an original registra-tion, these cases have been grouped with our regular registration. Seven thou-sand six hundred and eight animals have sand six hundred and eight animals have been recorded during the year ending October 31, 5,571 of which are Americanbred, and 2,037 imported. Americanbred mares number 3,287; Americanbred stallions, 2,284; imported mares, 764; imported stallions, 1,273. These totals are for eleven months only, and show a slight gain over the preceding year, when 8,161 animals were recorded in twelve months. There has been a decrease in the number of imported animals, and an increase in the number animals, and an increase in the number

a decided decrease compared with a year

ago.

Of the animals recorded during the past year a considerable number are Percherons that heretofore have been recorded in some of the minor assorecorded in some of the minor associations. Such registrations involve a great deal of extra work and correspondence, and invariably are much delayed on account of the necessity of thorough investigation. A very large number of those offered for record from such minor associations, have been found ineligible, and it seems clear that practically all horses in such minor associations as are eligible have now been recorded in the Percheron Society. recorded in the Percheron Society. Tabulated, the figures are as follows:

| Registrations | For 11 months | for 12 month 2358 Total imported....2037 Grand total 7608

The correspondence devolving upon the secretary's office is very considerable. A complete record for the past year was not kept, as a memoranda of letters received and sent was not begun until January 23, 1911. Since that date 12,-152 personally dictated letters have been mailed, and this excludes all form let-ters which were sent out to our entire membership. Inquiries are sent in on practically every conceivable subject in the draft horse industry, and as these inquiries come chiefly from present or prospective owners of Percherons, they are given as prompt and careful attention as possible.

All records for gain in membership have been broken during the past year. The actual gain in new members during the eleven months covered by the fiscal year 1911 was 1,079 individual breeders, none of whom had previously held membership in the Percheron Society. The total number of certificates of membership issued during the year was 1,212. Nine hundred and sixtyof American-bred animals recorded.

The decrease in the number of imported animals recorded is in line with the decrease in number that were imported to this country, the records of importation at port of entry, where inspection is now maintained, showing was 1,212. When the their distributions was 1,212. When the their distributions was 1,212. When the their distributions was 1,212. When the desired and sixty seven of these were for cash, two were donated, 183 were issued in exchange for Percheron registry certificates taken up and 60 were transferred shares. The Society now has outstanding 4,174 shares of stock in the hands of 3,979 individual breeders. seven of these were for cash, two were

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LANKFORD HORSE COLLAR
is made of best duck, heavy leather trimmed. Filled with medicated absorbent cotton. Absorbs sweat, keeps shoulders healthy. Price, \$1.25. If your dealer doesn't handle the Lankford, send his name for free memorandum book and full description of collar.

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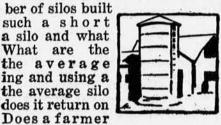
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SPECIAL SILO NUMBER

JANUARY 27 th 1912

HERE is great interest in Kansas in silos. I Three years ago the state had less than 100 silos. Now there are over 1,600 of them. What made this wonderful increase in the num-

ber of silos built such a short a silo and what What are the the average ing and using a the average silo



in this state in time? What is is ensilage? real benefits to farmer in ownsilo? What does cost, and what the investment? have to mort-

gage his profits for years to own a silo? What does the silo mean to Kansas welfare?

These and numerous other questions have been coming to KANSAS FARMER for some time. They will be answered by men who are specially qualified by experience to give their best answers, in the January 27th issue.

The value of this special silo number cannot be priced at its real worth to the farmers of Kansas and adjoining states. It will give in concise and authoritative articles, properly illustrated, the most down-to-the-minute information yet published. Thousands of farmers will find this one issue worth more to them than the cost of a whole lifetime's subscription at \$1.00 per year.

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

Gasoline Engine Great Labor Saver.
Our subscribers, Anderson Bros., Clay
Center, Kan., write of the variety of
uses to which they have put a small
gasoline engine. They say:

"Last fall we purchased an International three-horsepower baling press, and
during the winter we baled about 250
tons of hay and alfalfa. Besides that,
we have used the engine for sawing tons of hay and alfalfa. Besides that, we have used the engine for sawing wood, and later on we will use it for many other things. The little engine has run like a top and to perfect satisfaction. We highly recommend a gasoline engine to every farmer as a great labor and money saver, and the cleapest and most economical power on the farm."

Utility Motorcycle Proven.

Farmers and farmers' boys are finding the motorcycle a farm necessity almost. In the illustration the start for the de-In the illustration the start for the depot is about to be made for the express office for the delivery of a pure-bred boar pig to go forward on next train. Some farmers carry five to eight gallons of cream to the cream station. They carry the children to school, make quick trips for repairs, and short runs after the day's work is over and all the horses tired. It permits the young man to have sufficient of the pleasures of the city at his command and to make the farm even more attractive. farm even more attractive.

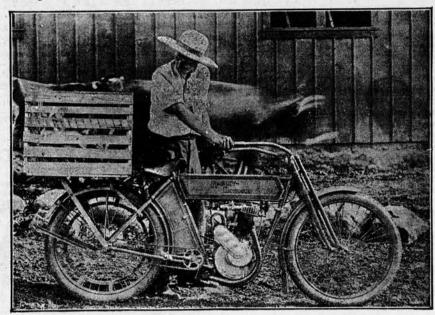
The speed at which motorcycles can

the things which should be on every farm is a light hoist, costing \$2 or possibly a little more, the cost depending on the lifting capacity. A hoist of 2,000 to 4,000 pounds capacity is the most catifactory size for general farm work. satisfactory size for general farm work.

With a good hoist you can do all the heavy lifting without calling your neighbor or interrupting the hired man in his work. It is surprising the great number of jobs on which a hoist can be used, at a great saving of time and labor. hoist will lift stones, logs, sacks of grain to loft, pull stumps and small trees, lift pump pipe from wells, bind loads of hay, pull autos or wagons out of mud holes, lift windmills, change wagon boxes, etc.

A hoist hung up in the wagon shed will pull the hay rack or wagon box up out of the way when not in use. Drive into the shed, attach the hoist to the hay rack, put it up, and drive out from under it, and when again wanted on the wagon, back the wagon under the rack and let it down onto the gear. A hoist can be used to good adgear. A hoist can be used to good advantage when butchering, for lifting the carcass. It enables the man to swing up a 300-pound hog where it would otherwise take two or three men on a

These hoists are advertised in Kan-SAS FARMER from time to time, and it will pay readers to write for literature.



be operated in safety over good roads is almost unbelievable. Many riders have maintained a speed of nearly a mile a minute for a distance of 20 miles. This would be impossible with an automobile, as there would be a great inclination for them to jump the road. The writer bethem to jump the road. The writer be-lieves that this is largely due to the small fly wheels in the crank case re-volving at from 1,800 to 2,500 revolu-tions per minute. This, with the high speed of the wheels, seems to form a gyroscopic action which makes it almost impressible to use the machine. The impossible to upset the machine. The motorcycle can pick the road and travel in a narrow track. The motorcycle can be handled on rougher roads with comfort than could an automobile.

All standard makes of machines today can be equipped with luggage carriers or an extra seat which permits the carrying of about 200 pounds of freight, or an extra passenger. Hundreds of cases are on record showing machines operated at a cost of one-tenth of a cent per mile.

Motor Trucks in Postal Service.

special automobile delivery mail service was inaugurated in Washington, D. C., November 15, which, it is expected, will be extended to other cities in the country. Letter carriers were taken in motor cars from the postoffice to the various routes loaded with mail, and thus were enabled to deliver the mail several hours earlier. The collection of mail by the carriers was similarly expedited.

Farm Hoists.

There is a lot of heavy lifting about farm work, and no one knows better that this is so than KANSAS FARMER editor. There are, however, many little inexpensive contrivances, some of which it is necessary to buy and others of which can be home made, which will save a great deal of very hard labor. One of Gas Tractor Schools.

The gas traction engine business is supervised by a lot of live fellows, but the tractor business is no different from other commercial lines. The one thing which now characterizes the tractor business is the establishment of engineering schools by Hart-Parr. This company is establishing schools in the west at Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Wichita, Kan., and Des Moines, Iowa.

Many a farmer would buy a tractor if he was convinced that he could operate it successfully. This school simplifies the matter. He can sit in his own home during the slack times in winter and thoroughly acquaint himself with every function and operation. When he gets through with the written lessons, gets through with the written lessons, fourteen practice schools are open to him without extra charge. Here he will apply practically what he has studied on paper; here he can handle and operate the actual tractor under the directive of the second tion of experts.

This school also fits young men for well-paid positions as operators of gas tractors-similar to the well-paid chauffeur. Every man who farms 200 acres and over ought to write to the Hart-Parr Company, 212 Lawler street, Charles City, Iowa, and get detailed synopsis and prospectus.

The cold storage system of the country has been charged with many of the existing evils of the present time, and it is interesting to note the American Warehouse Association in its annual re-Warehouse Association in its annual re-port recommends government supervision of cold storages. The report ends with a declaration against the establishment of a time limit, claiming that no need for such a provision ever has been established.



Bigger Hatches With Only 1 Gal. Oil To Hatch—One Filling of Lamp!— The X-Ray Incubator actually brings a new standard of artificial hatching to anyone who has used the old style, wasteful machines. It is the one incubator today that's built on the right principle with the lamp underneath, in the center, and not on the side. This means perfect distribution of heat in the egg-chamber and no outside cold. We use a large oil tank holding 4 to 8 quarts of oil—making only one filling of the lamp, but just four quarts are all that's needed for hatch. Old style machines have to be filled every day. The X-Ray saves both work and money! Heat is regulated by our patented automatic trip which cuts down flame at burner when egg chamber gets too hot—this is a big saving of oil. The ever successful

X-Ray Incubator

has other exclusive and proven features that you will like. It opens from the that stoo double glass panels so you can see the thermometer at any time with letting in outside air on ergs. Ventilate or turn ergs by simply raising the litters are no sliding heavy drawers to break the ergs. X-kay is heated to hatching temperature in just 15 minutes—others take 4 to 8 hours because of their old style principle. X-kay is made of all genuine California redwood, covered completely with enamelc, is teel, beautiful rosewood finish, legs galvanized, strongly braced.

Every X-Ray incubator fully quaranteed.

Write Today For Free Book No. 34 i.earn all about X-Ray construction—why X-Ray is entirely different and wonderfully better than any other. Read why women and all mere beginners have such big success every time with the X-Ray! Write today—this is very important news—worth money! X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY, Wayne, Neb.

Let Galloway Save You \$25.00 to \$40.00 on a Manure Spreader

If you'll send a postal for my Special 1911 Spreader Offer, I believe we can make a deal. If we do, you'll save at least \$25.00, perhaps \$40.00, according to size and style you want. And you get a free trial and a guarantee that would break me if my Spreader wasn't right. I know I have to go high on quality and low on price, because I sell by mail. The other fellow is right on the ground to persuade you personally. My quality and price has to do all my persuading. Let me try it. Our capacity is 42,000 spreaders this year in order prices, \$39.50 Up.

\$25.00 to \$40.00 saved—think of it!
That's fair, isn't it? If you can think of a fairer proposition than I'l. make you, I'll print it in my next advertisement.

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Western Farmers and Automobiles. "There is nothing to alarm the average merican citizen in the news that has American citizen gone forth that there will be 225,000 automobiles manufactured in the United States in 1912. Of course the people will pay out something like six or seven hundred million dollars for these vehicles. No doubt more than half the number manufactured will be disposed of in what is known as the 'corn belt' country," says the Motorist. "This means more than three hundred million dollars will be paid out by western people for motor cars. The west can well afford it. The automobile is fast making the western farmer a greater producer, a greater student in applied economics. During 1911 western farmers produced more than two-thirds of the 2,776,300,000 bushels of corn, which is valued at the farm at more than \$1,805,080,660. Western

DON'T BE COLD ON WINTER DRIVES

Clark Heater in your auto, wagon or sleigh.

These Heaters are made in twenty styles, from 90 cents to \$10.00 each.

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farmers have grown three-fourths of all the wheat, the oats and the other cereals valued at a billion dollars more, not to mention the few billion dollars worth of live stock, butter, eggs and farm produce in general. The few hundred million western farmers will invest in automobiles will be well invested, and their individual bank accounts will continue to grow larger. The intelligent farmer of the west knows better than the average statistician the value of the automobile, and how he can most advantageously invest his money.'



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SEND COUPON TO THE NEARER ADDRESS

An acre of Catalpa fence posts is worth \$150 to \$250. Takes only four years to grew on any corn belt farm. Six years will make telephone poles. These posts outlast all others in the ground and don't split or let loose of nails or staples. But, only

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will do it. The common "scrub" catalpa seen in so many places is useless except for poor shade trees. Let us tell you the difference—about the profit in the one and the worthlessness of the other. Our free Catalpa book explains and pictures it all out very fally.

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We are the original and largest pedigreed tree producers in the world. Don't take chances on trees of unknown ancestry.

An animal is bought for three or four years—a fruit tree for a life time. Purebred trees of certain high producing quality and quantity pay best.

Get our great free book, Progressive Hor-ticulture, and prices, before you buy another tree of any kind. Write for it new.

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Here's New York's latest style in Men's Soft Fur Hats. Made from the best imported furs. Colors, black, brown and pearl. Usually sold for \$2.50. Write now for latest catalogue of Hats and other goods.

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Guaranteed Fur Robes

\$20 FUR ROBE This Label is your Positive Protection— it Means Satisfaction or Money Back Sold by all live dealers at PRICES FROM \$5.00 to \$20.00

Your dealer has—or can get—Perfection Brand uaranteed Fur Robes. Insist on getting them— ley wear best and are guaranteed for one year. All robes have newly invented wear-proof border and colored robes all have natural leather. Look for the Guarantee Bond on each robe, and oven label shown above. (4)

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THE FARN



If the farm equipment does not already include a manure spreader, you should buy now. Get into the habit of hauling the manure direct from the barn to the field. This gives the soil the greatest benefit from the manure, and saves a great deal of the labor expended the old way. With a spreader you will haul manure, a few loads at a time, out of the lots all winter, and the big job of hauling next spring will be considerably shorter. With a spreader the boys may not be inclined to shy at the job as formark.

On the farm, as well as in every other business, there is ample opportunity to make good resolutions the first of each year. Resolutions might be along these lines: Deeper plowing; early plowing for wheat; fall and winter plowing; better seed of all kinds; more thorough cultivation; the farming of only such land as can be well taken care of; a few head of pure-bred live stock with which to begin the year, etc. A good resolution, though broken, is better than no resolution made. no resolution made.

The news press has reported the merger of some ten or twelve of Kansas' large mills, and the reasons assigned for the merger look reasonable to us. for the merger look reasonable to us. Kansas mills, when running full time, make much more flour than they can sell advantageously. The result is that the mills run a while, make up a lot of flour, and shut down until the flour is sold. When the wheels are not turning, the owner is losing money. Large northwestern mills buy much Kansas wheat, make it into flour, advertise their product widely, and sell that flour in territory which could be best served by Kansas mills. The Kansas merger is to advertise Kansas flour and establish a marvertise Kansas flour and establish a market for that flour-the best in the world. Here is hoping for the success of the plan. One lesson is this: That no man-ufacturing enterprise can succeed unless its product is well sold. The other les-That no manufacturer can afford to be idle one-half, or even less, of his time. What does this teach the farmer? The production of the best of everything at the lowest cost and its sale at the best price and the turning of his labor to some good account every day in the year except Sunday.

A good many complain about the work on the farm. Crop farming is laborious, on the farm. Crop farming is laborious, and there is only one way of getting away from it. That is to grow feed and get into live stock farming. This is most profitable and most satisfactory from every viewpoint. The farmer cultivates the fields and grows as much food each is help will result. feed as his help will permit. He immediately gets on that farming basis to which every man should look forward, viz., just what he and his family can do comfortably and well. The remaining comfortably and well. The remaining part of the land is seeded to pasture and cattle, horses and sheep do the harvesting. These furnish plenty of choring for the winter months, and this time of the year is turned into money. The live stock grows—increase in value—every day and night and Sunday.

"The Water Supply of the Modern Farm House" is the title of a pamphlet which Dr. J. D. Walters, head of the department of architecture and drawing of Kansas Agricultural College, is writing. This bulletin will be published by the college extension department. One on the "Heating of the Farm Home" also is being prepared. An intelligent discussion of and a practical solution of these two subjects will do much to complete the sum total of farm comfort.

There will be many days between this and planting time next spring during which some important things can be done around the farm. On most farms gullies have been washed by dashing rains, and these gullies are becoming deeper each year, and in just the proportion that the depth increases, the surrounding land is, by the washing, being robbed of its surface soil. Soil erosion can be controlled, and the effort is worth while. Begin now. This method is from the Kansas Agricultural College: "Place brush in

the gulley with the tops upstream and it will catch and hold the material washed down. Be certain that you place enough brush in the ditch so that the spring rains will not wash it away. It would be well, also, to throw some hay on the brush, to aid in catching the finer material. And, if you prefer, the woven-wire dam also may be used. Place a stake on each side of the gully in the ground three feet from the bank and fasten a piece of woven wire to them. Be sure that they are firmly in the ground. Put straw, old hay or fine brush above this dam, and it will catch most of the material washed down by the water. As the gully fills up add another strand of woven wire and re-peat the process."

The solution of these problems, including that of hired help, must rest in the volume of power that can be made use of. Future farming will be power farming, and it is vastly better to have this power in plenty and with a reserve. The draft horse solves this question. He is a most efficient all-round motor for the average farm as well as for the everage average farm, as well as for the average average farm, as well as for the average farmer. He can do practically anything that can be done by the lighter horse, and vastly more. His great strength and weight of body makes of him an engine of concentrated effectiveness, while his gentle disposition and large intelligence makes him easy to break and handle. He is not only necessary to modern farm operations, but he is profitable in other ways. His progeny is easily sold, even in hard times, and the prestige he gives to the owner has a cash value, gives to the owner has a cash value, while his manure is money.

The idea of the all-purpose horse has faded, and in our modern economy the draft horse is pre-eminently the farm horse. Lighter horses will always have their uses and their admirers, but on the farm, where power is needed, the vast strength, the firm, heavy bone, the great weight, and the mild disposition of the draft horse makes of him the prince of all farm horses.

A letter from a man who will on March 1 begin operations under a fiveyear lease on a quarter section farm asks if he can afford to buy a silo and erect it on the farm, since he has no assurance that he can again lease it at the expiration of his present contract. Yes, this renter can well afford to buy such silo. A 100-ton silo will pay for itself in one year if its user has suffi-cient stock to consume 100 tons of silage. If our correspondent buys a good stave silo he can move it with little or no damage, and he will be out labor only. We suggest he endeavor to get his landlord to buy the silo upon expiration of the lease. If the landlord is wise he will in five years see the advantage of hav-ing a tenant who will use a silo and will make the silo a part of his farm

equipment.

Landlords who encourage, or even require, the growing of grains for market, on a crop sharing basis, are in our judgment making a big mistake. They are, with every load of grain produced, delivering to its purchaser a part of the farm in the form of the soil's fertility. Under the cropping system the farm is every year getting poorer, and, worst of all, the tenant, who cannot afford to fool his time away, is making no money much his time away, is making no money much by the sale of corn think the land owner should require live stock farming, and provide buildings, including silo, and fences suitable, rent for cash, and make not less than a five years' lease. When a good tenant is found, keep him as long as he will lease. By this method the landlord may not realize more in cash per year than under the cropping system, but his land is in much better condition and the tenant can and will do a better job of farming and will make more money. The most miserable and inexcusable farm condition in Kansas, in so far as this editor knows, exists in the Kaw Valley, a large part of the farms of which are owned by people who rent them on a crop basis. The land is valuable—worth \$125 to \$150 per acre—but the owners say it is producing less corn now than ten years



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OHN FRAZEUR tells how he made \$840.00 in one season with a Success. Spreaders do hard work. Cheap machines made of pine and iron lose money, give trouble and die

Success frames are second-growth white sih and oak, mortised, bolted and trussed—double sills through the middle.

Only Spreader made having a beater that slides back out of the load when thrown into gear—no strain on the ma-chine or the horses when starting.

Axles, cold-rolled steel—three times the strength of common steel. Special wheels of great strength—wood or steel.



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MANURE SPREADER MADE AND MOST DURABLE

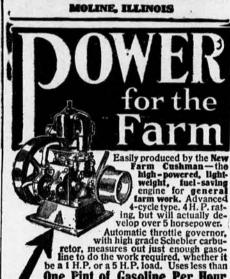
Patented Steel Brace from Cylinder

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Others brace to the spreader bex. All driving parts compensating. Pressure of the load is against the cylinder, while the drive chain pulls forward, forcing the gean together. No lost motion—no getting out of mesh. The Success is the only spreader having these valuable features.

The Success spreader uses a steel pinned drive chain. It withstands the strain of fresen manure and obstructions in the load.

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One Pint of Gasoline Per Hour Run Per Horse Power.

Easy to change speed, do it instantly. Weight less than 200 lbs. Mounted on an iron truck, easily pulled from one job to another. Cossesses valuable features no other engine has. Guaranteed for 10 years on your farm. Anyone can run it.

Write for free booklet telling all about it. Cushman Motor Works, 2048 N. St., Lincoln, Nes.

Farm Cushman The Original Binder Engine



ago. On thousands of acres no effort has been made to improve the soil by manuring, by plowing under green crops, by crop rotation, or any other method. Much of the soil is sick through lack of humus. On many of these fine lands the buildings are as scenty and near as the buildings are as scanty and poor as those of the homesteader—simply because the owner is taking everything from the farm and giving back nothing
—not even comfortable buildings for his tenant. Then the landlord wonders why the tenant does not stick, or why he is not a good farmer. The system is wrong.

Silage and Dry Roughage.

Answering several inquiries from Kansas farmers asking if it is necessary that other roughage be fed with silage: We think it wise to feed some dry roughage with silage. The stock will crave some-thing dry. With 30 to 35 pounds of silage fed per day to grown animals they will eat four or six pounds of hay, alfalfa, sorghum, etc.

Spoiled Silage.

An Ottawa subscriber says he has mouldy silage two or three inches around the entire inside of silo, and wants to know why this spoiled. Our opinion is that the silage was not well tamped on the edge of silo while filling. Keep the silage as nearly level as possible while filling, and tamp well the entire surface.

Silage for Hogs.

Answering our Hope, Kan., subscriber: Silage is a feed for hogs to about the same extent that pasture is. It is a good conditioner and a valuable part of the hog's winter ration. The hog has a small stomach, and silage is a bulky feed. He can not consume enough silage to give him the nutriment required for fattening.

Listing for Corn.

Our subscriber, F. W. Schindler, Valley Falls, Kan., states good listing practice in the following: "I have had bettice in the following: "I have had bet-ter success in double listing than in plowing and top planting, as it will stand the dry weather better. In list-ing the first time, list deep. In plant-ing, list very shallow. When listing deep the corn is planted down on hard and poor soil, and when not listed too deep it comes on good soil and grows faster. That is my experience, and I have tried both ways and find this better."

Value Farm Products for 1911.

The final estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture on the production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States for 1911 are as follows:

	Production,	** **
Crop-	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	.2.531,488,000	\$1,565,258,000
Winter wheat	430,656,000	379,151,000
Spring wheat		162,912,000
All wheat		543,053,000
	000 000 000	414,643,000
Oats	400 010 000	139,182.000
Barley	00 440 000	27,557,000
Rye		12,735,000
Buckwheat		
Flaxseed	. 19,370,000	35,272,000
Rice	. 22,934,000	18,274,000
Potatoes	. 292,737,000	233,778,000
Hay (tons)	. 47,444,000	645,570,000
Tobacco (lbs.)		85,210,000

Saving Manure Results in Big Yields.

Twenty tons of corn silage per acre was the crop harvested this fall by George L. Hyslop, Henry County, Ohio, and while this would not be a big tonnage for Kansas' best land, it is extraordinary in that section of Ohio. But the most interesting thing about this big

yield of silage is that it is the result of the proper utilization of barnyard manure. The manure shed has an important place on his farm, and care is taken to prevent loss of plant food. Mr. Hyslop has only recently finished a new \$6,000 barn which is designed to facilitate the care of manure as well as shelter the stock. This barn is 90 by 92 feet and has long feeding sheds on two sides with founda tions walls and floors of concrete, allowing for the accumulation of 2½ feet of manure. The cattle are allowed to run over this manure, and keep it well tramped down. The barn has a capacity of 128 head of cattle, 40 hogs, and 7 horses. There are four big silos, of 160-ton capacity each, in the center of the building.

On Buying a Farm.
"I tell you this to show that it pays to look carefully before you buy. Often you can tell when an agent is telling you the truth, and often by dropping back to the place alone and talking to the neighbors you can get a sackful of valuable information—the ins and outs of the family that own, why and how much they wish to sell, at what price the adjacent property is selling, what sort of land it is and how it can be worked up, whether it is worn out or rested or not yet worked out, and-oh, well, you understand you have to look into the matter of buying a country place just like anything else; investigate and get the opinion of persons who know and don't just jump in at a chance."

Printed Letterheads for Farmer.

W. C. Palmer, our North Dakota farm correspondent, says that "printed letter-heads and envelopes are traveling adver-tisers. When a letter comes it makes a big difference if it has a printed letterhead and envelope. It looks like business, and it is business of the best kind." He says further:

"The farmer needs such printed letter-heads. There should be something for sale on every farm, and the letterhead can be made to advertise it very cheaply. an be made to advertise it very cheapity.

It will also be found that the printed letterhead will have quite an influence on the person himself. The more he sees it the more pride will be taken in keping up the quality of the articles for

"It is not accident that business men in all lines use the printed letterhead. They have found that it is a good business proposition. Those farmers who have tried it have found it both profitable and a source of pride. The cost will not be so much more than for plain paper. It may seem a little large, but then one wants to remember that he is getting a good many sheets and en-

Facts About Cold Storage.

The result of an investigation into cold storage operations by the United States Department of Agriculture are given, from which it appears that the period of storage is less than seven months for 99 per cent of fresh beef, fresh mutton and fresh pork, 96 per cent for poultry, 88 per cent for butter, and 75 per cent for eggs. Only an insignificant quantity of any of these products remains in cold storage for a year, and in most cases it is due to lawsuits or other noncommercial reasons.

Cold storage has equalized the prices of butter and eggs through the year, making them higher in the season of

natural plenty and lower in the period of natural scarcity. On the whole the average annual price level has been

raised.

It is estimated that there is put into cold storage annually 13½ per cent of the total production of eggs, 3 per cent of the beef, 4 per cent of the sheep, 11½ per cent of the fresh pork and 25 per cent of the creamery production of but-

Nutritive Substances in Forage.

The nutritive substances in forage is divided into two classes—flesh formers and fuel or energy producing substances. When the proper amount of these two classes of substances is fed the ration is said to be balanced. If an unbalanced ration is fed, as one containing more fuel or energy producing substances than are needed and less flesh-forming material, the ration is partially wasted, and such unwise feeding will not bring as good results as the feeding of the same amount of a balanced ration. Each class of substances has different offices to perform in the body. If not enough flesh-forming substance is fed, the body suffers, because it is absolutely neces-sary to keep the body in good condition. Thousands of animals are fed all they can eat, yet are poorly nourished be-cause the food contains little except fuel substances.

The flesh-forming substances are used to replace the waste that goes on in all living tissue. Energy-producing substances are used to furnish the energy required for the nervous and muscular activities of the body, and when fed in excess they may to a certain extent be stored up in the form of fat for use later, when needed for either energy or heat.

One of the most important substances one of the most important substances in any food stuff is protein. All nutritive substances which contain nitrogen are classed under the general term of protein. Protein is the substance which builds up the body. The muscles, tendons, ligaments, connective tissues, skin, here were not of the hone, and in fact hair, hoofs, part of the bone, and in fact every part of the body but fat are made up of protein, together with mineral mat-ter and water.

The next important class of substances The next important class or substances is the carbohydrates, which contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but no nitrogen, sulphur, or phosphorus; they include starch, sugars, etc. These are used for practically the same purpose for which coal or wood is used in the steam engine, namely, to furnish energy

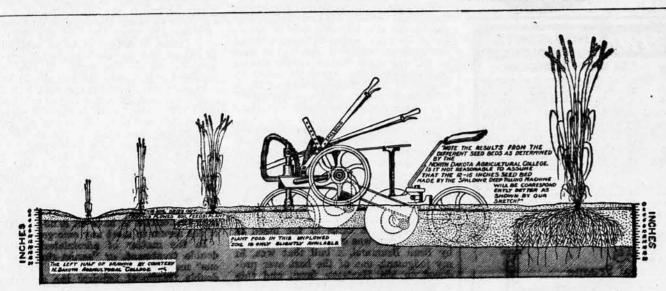
and heat.

The third important constituent of hay is its oils. Small quantities of oil are present in all kinds of hay. These oils serve the same purpose as the carbo-hydrates. A pound of these, however, will furnish two and one-fourth times as much energy or heat as the same quantity of carbohydrates.

Kansas Horse Breeders Meet.

Kansas Horse Breeders Meet.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will meet at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., on Wednesday, December 27, with the following program: Morning Session—Navel Infection and Contagious Abortion, Dr. F. S. Schoenleber; Diseases of the Horse Caused by Corn Smut, Moulds, etc., H. P. Haslam; Uniform Classification of Horses at Our County Fairs, T. G. Paterson; Review of the Work of the Stallion Registry Board, Dr. C. W. McCampbell; Future of Our Horse Registry Association, Hon. H. W. Avery. Afternoon Session—Demonstrations of Unsoundnesses of the Horse, Dr. C. W. McCampbell; Shoeing and Care of the Foot, Dr. K. W. Stouder; Special Work in the Study of Types and Breeds, Dr. C. W. McCampbell. Evening Session—Banquet. Report of Horse Feeding Experiment at Ft. Riley, Dr. C. W. McCampbell; business session.



This illustration shows the difference in root growth resulting from deep or shallow plowing. Deep plowing makes more food and moisture available for the growing plant. The machine in the illustration is a deep -regardless of what kind of machine does it. tilling machine—it's a disc plow. Deeper plowing is necessary



GOOD YEAR

PROTECTION PATCHES

An outside boot fits firmly over the casing and laces over the rim with a thong. This protects the tire—no dirt can work into the cut. An inside protection patch prevents damage to the fabric and prevents placing the tube. The whole operation takes but a few minates—and the car can run many miles. Among other Goodyser accessories that are essential to motoring comfort are our inside tire Protectors. However, the Bags, Quick Bepair Outsite, Lever Handle Grips, Inner Tube Bags, Quick Bepair Outsite, Lever Handle Grips, Inner Tube Bags, Quick Bepair Outsite, Lever Handle Grips, Inner Tube Bags, Quick Bepair Outsite, Lever Handle Grips, Incorporated and challenge will get them for you. Write today for interesting motoring leaffest to [364] The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co in Offices and Factory, 42nd St. AKRON, Office unches and Agencies in All the Principal Office









Buy the One Plow That Will Serve Every Purpose

Why spend your good money for a plow that only answers one purpose, when for about the same price you can get a real, ALL-PURPOSE plow? An implement that will do perfect work in any field

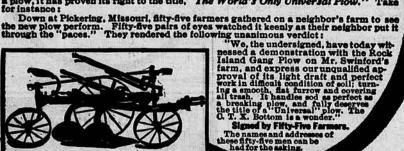
on your form.

What a vast saving and convenience it is to be able to plow (at any depth up to 8 inches) Tame Sod, Heavy Clay, Sandy Loam, Mixed Soil, Stubble Fields, Old Corn Fields, etc.—all with the same plow. The Rock Island Universal Plow does all those "stunts," a fact to which thousands of farmers gladly testify. Besides, this remarkable plow turns over each slice flat and smooth. Leaves no kinks—no air spaces between top soil and subsoil that keep the precious moisture from coming up when needed. Even though hot, dry weather sets in, your crop goes right on growing, because the top soil lying flat on the subsoil allows moisture to be taken up from below, just like a lamp wick takes kerosene out of the bowl of a lamp.

Farmers tell us, too, that land plowed with a Rock Island "Universal" needs less harrowing, because this plow will pulverise the soil more as it turns the furrow. The

Rock Island (C. T. X.) Universal Plew

has been in actual, general use for three years. Under the most difficult tests ever given a plow, it has proven its right to the title, "The World's Only Universal Plow." Take for instance:



ne of plow.

Irge pictures of this gang plow and of our
versal Sulky Plow are shown in our free

is, together with complete description and

Write!

put your name and address below and send post-ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO. 244 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill. (42)







LIVE STOC



"I always find that I get the best results by cross-breeding the Poland China with the Duroc Jersey," said a farmer who raised hogs for market. "I use purebred boars and high-grade sows, the higher the grade the better." "How about the second generation? Would you use them for breeding purposes?" The first cross of this kind will often produce a good market hog, but such breeding operations is a first step down-ward and the further it is continued the worse the herd becomes. Deterioration comes from crossing animals of dif-ferent types within a breed, but much more rapidly when different breeds are crossed. Keep inside your chosen breed limits if you would build up the herd.

Kansas farmers are, as a rule, better equipped for carrying their hogs through the winter at low cost than are those of most other states. With our alfalfa and Kafir or mile we have advantages not possessed elsewhere, and the hogs fed on these will come through in the finest possible share and ready to go onto possible shape and ready to go onto alfalfa pasture. Of course the alfalfa hay is worth a lot of money, but it is worth very much more when fed on the farm than when sold as a money crop. Alfalfa enriches the soil all right, but only when it has been manufactured into beef, pork, poultry or milk. You don't believe that? Then why does an alfalfa field "run out" and need manuring?

Serum Control by U. S. In his annual report Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department

"It is especially desirable that the secretary of agriculture should have power to control and supervise the manpower to control and supervise the manufacture and importation of vaccines, serums and like substances for treatment of animals so as to insure their purity and potency. Such preparations, when contaminated, have in the past been responsible for the introduction of contagious diseases into the country. The great cost of eradicating these out-breaks should alone be a sufficient reason for granting the authority required."

Hold On to Your Breeding Stock. Live stock conditions are unusual, and the farmer who holds to his breeding stock during the coming winter is sure to be well paid for so doing. The cattle shortage, which is nation-wide and which has resulted in southwestern feeders going clear to Chicago for feeding stock, will be sharply felt by spring, while the shortage of farrow in some states has been intensified by the ravages of cholera and the shipment of breeding stock era and the shipment of breeding stock because of the cholera scare until the prospects indicate an enormous demand for breeding hogs in the spring. If necessary, strain a point, but keep the "seed" over until spring. As a famous auctioneer expressed it, "the man who has a good lot of breeding sows next spring can wear diamonds on his coat tails."

Banza of Kansas.

The Twelfth International Live Stock Exposition recently held at Chicago was peculiar in that it contained no exhibits of breeding animals from west of the Missouri River, and but few were in the fat stock classes. The Kansas Agricultural College gave an excellent account of itself with its herd of steers of different breeds, and won the Galloway championship, as reported in these

The Hereford heifer, Banza, which was champion at Topeka, Hutchinson and Kansas City, and which sold in the Royal sale for \$1,050, was bred, raised and fitted on a Kansas farm. She won second in class at the International. This remarkable heifer was bred by Robert H. Hazlett, of Hazford Place, Eldorado, Kan., who owns one of the largest and best herds of the breed in America. She was sired by Beau Beauty by Beau Brummel, a bull that was, in my judgment, one of the best ever pro-duced on Mr. Hazlett's farm, and this is saying much, as this farm is noted for quality. This heifer, with her brothers and sisters, is the embodiment of the highest possible compliment to Kansas A. H. T. A. and Hog Cholera.

The Kansas division of the Anti-Horse Thief Association will go after those who violate the laws in regard to the burning or burying of dead cholera hogs. Also those who haul dead or sick cholera hogs along the public highway. This disease is most readily transmitted by contact, next through drinking water, and third by wind-blown dust which

contains the germs.

As the A. H. T. A. now numbers about 40,000 members in Kansas, and as these members have the reputation of getting what they go after, it may be expected that their powerful aid will materially assist the officers of the law in the de-tection and punishment of those who violate this law.

It is never the purpose or practice of the A. H. T. A. to execute the laws, but to aid the civil officers in their duty and in the protection of society in general and their own membership in particular against violators of the laws against the person or property.

Pink Eye in Cattle.

"I would like to have the following questions answered through the columns of Kansas Farmer. In what manner is pink eye contagious? Has it been known to attack other animals than cattle? Is there any known way of curing this disease or of lessening its bad effects?"—
I. N. FARB, Bellaire, Kan.

Pink eye is a horse disease which is called catarrhal conjunctivitis by the veterinarians. It is a sort of influenza which attacks the transparent covering of the eyeball, but which affects the whole system. It is contagious by con-tact either with the animal or something

he has infected.

Veterinarians are uncertain as whether pink eye in cattle is identical with the horse disease bearing the same name, but they are inclined to believe it is. In some cases it is not contagious, though it may be classed as pink eye. This disease usually attacks horses in the spring, and is thought to be more severe on cattle that pasture on low, wet land.

If more than one animal is affected it is best to call a veterinarian, as this will prove that the disease is contagious. If you undertake to handle the case

yourself, first separate the animal from all others and then disinfect the prem-ises with a good dip such as is adver-tised in Kansas Farmer. Then remove the constipation by giving a dose of salts and place the animal in a very dark stall. Bathe the eyes three times a day in hot water for about 15 or 20 minutes, and then drop into each eye a drop of the saturated solution of boric acid after each bathing.

Report progress to this department.

Can Farmers Use the Serum?

"I think it would be a good thing if the farmer could get the anti-hog cholera serum and use it on his hogs himself. He can then do the work when it ought to be done, and he will be clean about it, as he can take time to wash the place where he makes the injection and will not have so many abscesses as do some veterinarians when they do the work. If a farmer is competent to understand directions and use the hypodermic syringe, he can do the work. If this is against the law, then the law should be changed."—W. J. DEWITT, Jewell, Kan.

There is nothing in the law to prevent the former from administration the continuous control of the continuous control of the control of th

the farmer from administering the antihog cholera serum to his own hogs. In fact, this is just what he can do at a very small expense for a hypodermic set,

provided he can get the serum.

Of the commercial serums I know nothing, and the serum made at the State Agricultural College will be plentiful enough in the future, it is believed. Extra efforts are being made by the college authorities to have on hand enough of the serum to meet any emergencies.

In the matter of administering the double treatment, or "serum-simultaneous" method, the law steps in. As this double treatment requires the adminis-tration of diseased blood at the same time that the serum is injected, and as there is very great danger of spreading the disease through the careless or ig-norant handling of this diseased blood, w provides that only such veterns as have received special permis-from the live stock sanitary com-oner shall be allowed to handle it. live stock sanitary commissioner owers of discretion in this matter, ver, and will grant permission for of standing in the community to nister this treatment to their own

Jewell County Colt Show.

at good feed means good stock may ferred from the fact that Jewell ty, Kansas, which won the distincof producing more corn than any y in the world and more alfalfa any other county in Kansas, has closed a most successful colt and show.

e stock exhibited was fine, and W. McCampbell, of Kansas State ultural College, who judged them, that these were the best let of he ever passed upon. The horse was almost entirely Percheron in

was almost entirely Percheron in ing, which accounts for its quality which may partially account for the quality as well.

e following are the winners: Mules, lings, first prize, G. B. Simpson, second prize, S. D. Elyea, \$5; third, k Juttner, near Mankato, \$3. Yearmules, first prize, Howard Staple-\$10, and also the second and third s, \$5 and \$3. Horse colts, weanlings, prize, W. I. Jordan, \$10; second, Martin Oplinger, \$5; third prize, Gillen, \$3. Yearlings, first prize, E. Sanders, \$10; second prize, John as, \$5, and also third prize, \$3.

Alfalfa for Hogs.

lease give your opinion on the folng matter: ake a bunch of hogs that are hav-

all the corn they can eat and then to feed them alfalfa hay; will they ess corn than when they were getcorn only as a ration?

orn only as a ration?

a discussion of this matter one
takes the ground that the hogs
actually consume less corn, while
other maintains that they would
eat as much corn as formerly, but the growth would be so much faster the cost of producing a pound of would be made less in that way."

I. BURTON, Coffeyville, Kan. though not so stated, I take it for ted that the purpose of this query learn what is the best feeding rafor hogs where corn and alfalfa hay the feedstuffs available.

the reedstulls available. hile it is true that the hog would me as much, or nearly as much, with alfalfa hay as without it if the regiven liberty in the matter, it rtainly true that he would not make ortionate gains. The age of the hog the length of the feeding period d have something to do with results, the main fact lies in his lack of abilthe main fact lies in his lack of abilo assimilate the increased ration. an 84 days' feeding test Professor

h found that hogs fed on corn alone an average daily gain of one pound a total cost of 496 pounds of feed each 100 pounds of gain. At the time hogs which were fed on a on of three parts corn meal to one alfalfa hay made an average daily of 1.1 pounds at a total cost of
477 pounds of feed for 100 pounds
ain. Here is 22 pounds less of feed
and four pounds more of pork

was also found in the same experit that hogs which were fed a ration wo parts corn meal and two parts If a meal made a daily gain of only pounds and at a total cost of 566 ads of feed for 100 pounds of gain. there lot was fed three parts of corn and two parts of alfalfa meal, and e a gain of 1.1 pounds a day at a of 481 pounds of feed for each 100 ads of gain, which showed that the fa produced a gain of three pounds ork at a saving of 15 pounds of a gain with the corn alone as gowered with the corn alone. , as compared with the corn alone

he best ration was composed of three s of corn meal and one part of cut Ifa hay as above mentioned, which uced a total of four pounds more of at a saving of 19 pounds less of on each 100 pounds of pork, as comd with the corn alone. The great e of alfalfa hay when properly com-

Then the ration was one-fourth al-a and three-fourths corn, the hay worth its weight in corn meal and far superior to the same weight of n, but when alfalfa formed one-half ration the results were unsatisfac-When alfalfa is cut and mixed corn meal and fed wet in the ghs the grain saved was about 20 cent, and when the hay was fed

whole the grain saved was 7 per cent of the amount of grain required for each 100 pounds of gain where no hay was

Hogs will eat the same amount of grain when fed alfalfa that they do without it, but they will not do so well.

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Cottonseed Poisoning.

It is a well established fact that cottonseed, in the form of meal or cake, is one of the best of fattening agents for live stock. It is also well established that it will poison stock and cause blindness if fed long enough and in large quantities.

With the idea of finding the toxic principle if possible and the length of time within which cottonseed may be fed

with safety the Arkansas Experiment
Station has conducted a series of experiments from which the following conclusions are drawn:

With two lots of steers which were
fed a daily ration of 4.3 pounds and 3.6
pounds, or 0.9 pounds per 100 weight of
live animal, the length of time which
elenged before symptoms of poisoning live animal, the length of time which elapsed before symptoms of poisoning appeared was 70 days where the larger amount was fed and 116 days with the smaller amount. This means that in case of the larger ration, the animals ate 75 per cent of their own weight in cottonseed before poisoning appeared, and with the smaller ration they ate 108 per cent. per cent.

From these experiments it would appear that the usual custom of feeding cottonseed meal to cattle during the whole period of fattening full-fed steers is wrong and likely to result in damage, but if used during the latter part of the feeding period or on short-fed steers the danger is either eliminated or greatly lessened.

Ordinarily, cottonseed meal can be used in the fattening ration with perfect safety, provided that care is used to see that the animals do not get, during the feeding period, an amount of the meal approximating 75 per cent of their live

In the experiments referred to, the poisonous principle was not found, though it is suspected to lie in the decomposition and putrefactive changes which take place in the digestive system of the animal.

Cornstalk Disease.

Reports of losses of cattle from socalled "cornstalk disease" are numerous every fall, but some of Kansas Farmer readers think that the losses have been much heavier than usual this season. much heavier than usual this season. One farmer reports losses from feeding shocked fodder, and states that this is the first case of the kind he has ever known—all others coming from the cattle eating the standing stalks.

"Cornstalk disease" is not a disease at all, but is the result of heavy feeding on moldy cornstalks and fodder. Nor is it traceable to any one particular mold,

traceable to any one particular mold, but to several, which form on the fodder in damp weather, or on that which stands on damp ground. As such fodder is moist and soft, the cattle seem to prefer it to the drier fodder which is free from mold. Of course there may be

some flavor about the moldy stalks which the cattle like.

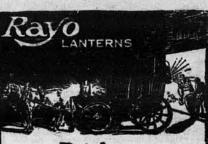
This "disease" manifests itself suddenly and with very few premonitory signs. Veterinarians differ as to the real cause of death, but all are agreed that it is either due to acute indigestion from eating too much of the coarse fiber, or to poisonous mold. They are also agreed that death is not caused by corn smut, and also that they know of no remedy for "cornstalk disease."

Preventive measures are the only safeguard. These consist in seeing that the cattle are well fed before going into the stock field, and that they have plenty of water. Some laxative feed, such as alfalfa or millet, should be fed every day, preferably in the morning. The cattle should be turned on the stalks gradually by giving them a half stalks gradually by giving them a half hour or so the first day and gradually

increasing the time.

If shocked fodder is used, watch for the mold on those portions which have been in contact with the ground, and do

If the hens are not laying during this beautiful weather there is something radically wrong in the feeding, housing or care of the fowls.



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It will be a long time before the farmers of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska are ready and willing to forget braska are ready and willing to forget about the dual-purpose cow. In each of these states a good deal of farm dairying is done—that is, the cows of the farm are milked and the cream sold. The cows are not bred for dairy purposes, and are not fed especially for milk. Practically all of the so-called dairying done in these states is with the farmer a side issue—the principal excuse the farmer has for keeping cows being that of growing calves which eventually find their way to the slaughter house. For the present this seems ter house. For the present this seems to be what he wants, and consequently a cow that will give milk enough to allow the women folks to get a little cream check each day and a cow whose calf will sell advantageously to a feeder is sought.

It is my idea—and my opinion is based on about 15 years of experience—that a farmer should keep one of two kinds of cows—either a dairy-bred cow and feed and milk her for all she is worth, or keep the best of beef-bred cows and make or break in the beef business. I believe in the farmer being a specialist —a thing I have already urged elsewhere in Kansas Farmer. The farmer who in Kansas Farmer. The farmer who does real dairying will have some beef to sell—he will not go out of the calf business. His dairy-bred calves, well cared for, will sell for as much money as some poorly reased as less of today. as some poorly-reared calves of today which are said to be of beef breeding. The beef man, too, will have some milk to sell, and will get a milk check. But I do not believe that milk and beef are so combined in one animal but that for one or the other the animal is a failure. I know that this question will be argued in Kansas for a good many years yet, but the time will come when our farmers will follow one or the other of the two paths.

To me one of the most interesting exhibits at the International Live Stock Show was a herd of dairy Shorthorns, from Granville Center, Pa. The first thing I asked the herdsman was whether or not he had records of his cows. Sure enough he had, and gave me a pamphlet containing these records. It is only a few years ago that a number of eastern breeders were advertising "dairy" or "milking" Shorthorns, and upon my inquiry I was able to obtain no records, and only rarely was I able to get a breeder to say that he was doing any a breeder to say that he was doing any dairying. So, you see, there has been some progress made among this class of breeders. The herdsman with whom I talked was a dairyman. He knew about feeding a dairy ration and otherwise talked like a fellow who was handling a herd of milch cows. I am convinced that an honest effort is being made to develop the dual-purpose cow. The develop the dual-purpose cow. The Brown Swiss is making a bid for dual purpose recognition, but that breed leans most to milk production and does not please from the beef viewpoint.

The Granville Center cows looked the dual-purpose part. They were beautiful cows and weighed 1,400 to 1,650 pounds. They possessed the dairy temperament and conformation to a greater extent than any cows I had ever seen of their breeding. Two or three aged bulls in breeding condition were said to weigh 2,400 pounds. These cattle were red and white, the latter color predominating.

From the herdsman I learned that all cows in the herd had milk records of 8,000 pounds or better. That sort of a statement does not amount to much, because no doubt both young and mature cows make up the showing. For a herd of mature cows the showing is not attractive from a dairy farmer's standpoint. From the catalog the herdsman gave me I find that Rose of Glenside in one year produced 18,075 pounds of milk, one year produced 18,075 pounds of milk, and for an average of seven years gave 9,417 pounds. Minnie Clay 2nd averaged 10,640 pounds for five years. These are the two highest averages of 66 cows' records printed. Other records run around 8,500 pounds for an average of from three to five years. The claim was made verbally, not claimed in the catalog, that this is the greatest herd of milking Shorthorns in this country. It is the greatest showing of milk records by Shorthorns known to me.

If this herdsman continued breeding and feeding for dairy usefulness he will and feeding for darry useruness he will after a while develop a dairy animal—as much so as is the Jersey or Holstein of today—but if that is what he gets at last, what is the use of all the trouble? As he breeds and feeds dairy performance into the cows he will breed beef out, so if that is the final result, why pursue further? Better begin with why pursue further? Better begin with a dairy herd—already far ahead of his present showing—and improve that.

One of the best farm dairy herds I have known was a herd of Red Polls which for 20 years had been bred and fed for milk. The herd was originally the ideal beef type of that breed. When the bottom fell out of the beef business and bull calves for a few years would not sell at a long figure, the owner be-gan milking. He fed for milk, selected for milk, and milked until those cows had lost the beef conformation. The herd, when I knew it, was producing 10,000 to 11,000 pounds of milk per year. Continued handling along this line would have increased milk production and reduced the value as beef animals.

Now 10,000 pounds of milk per year is far from milk enough per cow per year for a herd of dairy-bred animals, but a good many dairy-bred herds are not yielding more. The chances are that a dairy-bred cow is producing 10,000 pounds of milk per year at less cost than the same quantity produced by the than the same quantity produced by the beef and milk cow. The comparative ease of production of the two kinds of animal must be taken into consideration in the final figures. As a rule the more flesh a cow carries, the more her milk costs—this because the flesh must be supported, and that costs feed. This is the point on which the special purpose advocate makes his strongest argument against dual purpose.

The Kansas farmer has not yet reached the point where he can afford to totally disregard the value of the calf. Then, too, the calf for meat is sure to become more valuable for beef as the years pass, be-cause the beef of the future will be grown on the farm—on the quarter section. The farmer who desires to milk a few cows as a side issue can get all he is looking for in the best milkers of the Shorthorn breed, but the man who wants to dairy—who must make the most of every cow he keeps—cannot afford to stop short of the best of the dairy breeds, keeping in mind that it is the individual, not the breed, that fills the milk noil the milk pail.

The Tuberculin Test.

Buyers of breeding stock should ob-Buyers of breeding stock should observe this caution given by the Holstein-Friesian Register: "Attention has been called to the fact that the commonly-used term, 'tuberculin-tested,' does not necessarily mean that the animals to which it is applied have passed the test; and that its use opens the way for deception and fraud. We do not wish to hand out the inference that any of our Holstein breeders would send out tuber-Holstein breeders would send out tuberculous stock under a guaranty of this nature, accompanied by papers which certify nothing; but it is nevertheless up to the buyer to see that he gets a definite guaranty, 'tested and passed,' and a bona fide certificate of health with his animals whenever and wherever purchased."

Kansas Jersey Record.

Kansas has a number of dairy cattle breeders who are going after authenticated records for their herds. One of the active among these is R. J. Linscott, the active among these is R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., breeder of Jerseys. His cow, Sultan's Beauty, 231914, began her year's test December 10, 1910, and finished December 9, 1911, during which time she produced 7,541 pounds, 1½ ounces of milk, containing 435 pounds 13¾ ounces of butter-fat equal to 512 pounds 12½ ounces of butter. The last part of the test she carried a calf. She was one year and eleven months old at was one year and eleven months old at the beginning of the test, and at its close weighed 740 pounds. The cow was

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

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Written by over two hundred of the best breeders, feeders and farmers in the world. Tells how they greatly increased their profits." A? Write for this valuable book and our new catalog now-FREE. Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627, 753.

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The largest manufacturers of Silos in the world. Address nearest factory:
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Good Agents wanted everywhere.

Power And The Plow

By L. W. Ellis & E. A. Rumely

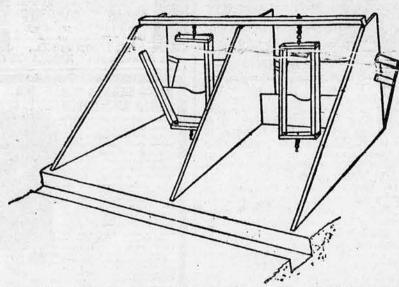
Every prospective buyer of tractors should read it. An analysis of the farm power problem; the story of the plow and the power that pulls it. Written in popular style; readily understood; educational, vitally interesting, thorough yillustrated; 318 pages; well bound. Sent postpaid to any address on seceipt of \$1.50. Address L. W. Ellis care of M. Rumely Company.

88124 Main Street. LaPorte, Ind.

doing splendidly until the excessively hot weather of the past summer came, when she could not hold up against dry pasture and no silage nor green feed of any kind. Of the 900 cows of all ages that have qualified for the Register of Merit so far, she exceeds the average. She was imported from the Island of Jersey, and is a daughter of Mr. Linscott's herd bull.

Secretary George F. Woodworth of the Standard Poland China Record Association at Maryville, Mo., announces the next annual meeting for Wednesday, January 3, 1912, at the Exchange Building, South St. Joseph, at 9 o'clock a. m. The meeting will be preceded by a breeders' banquet at the Transit House on Thesday evening. A president, one vice-Tuesday evening. A president, one vice-president from each state represented, and seven directors are to be elected.

Cow Stalls and Stanchions



The above illustrates a comfortable cow tie and stall. The floor is concrete or plank. The gutter should be of concrete, but may be of wood. A stanchion of different style may be used—either home-made or of some of the patented type. A good stall will remove the unpleasantness of milking.

Oklahoma Farm

KAFIR, BERMUDA AND DAIRY COWS THE SALVATION OF OKLAHOMA

There is food for thought in this letter from Farmer F. A. Mitchell of Chandler, Okla. It is worth almost as much to Kansas readers as to Oklahoma read-ers. Note what he says about the value of Kafir in dry years, the desirability of the dairy cow and the worth of the hen. Note, also, what he says about doing only what you can do well:

"Last spring we predicted a good season and bountiful crops, but we were

mistaken. For 1912 we predict a bad season but some pretty good crops. The lessons taught us during the past three exceedingly trying years will never be

forgotten.

"We have all been conducting an experimental station without an appropriation from state or federal government. Our results are a sack of cotton, a bundle of Kafir and a carpet of Ber-

muda. "Next year we are going to plant as much cotton as we can take care of ourselves, and we are going to raise more cotton than we did this year. We undertook too much this year and have in many ways lost. We have already sayed a goodly supply of the very best. saved a goodly supply of the very best cotton seed. Now we are going to fall cotton seed. Now we are going to fair plow all of our cotton ground and plow it two inches deeper than the land was ever plowed before. We will every day thoroughly harrow all the land we plow and keep harrowing it until planting time, then harrow it some more just before planting. Will practice shallow, rapid and prolonged cultivation and if we have even as good a season as this we have even as good a season as this has been we will have cotton.

"Our Kafir crop this poor season was an eye opener. When the wheat and oats failed we drilled in Kafir, cultivated it a couple of times and gathered 30 bushels of seed per acre, besides the fodder. We will stick to cotton and

Kafir, too. "We are going to set a lot of Bermuda next spring. No use to think about how we can get enough of it. We better think how we can get more of it, for 'it's the stuff.' Last summer when the native pastures were brown and bare, the Bermuda pastures were feeding our else starving cattle and put-ting up a desperate fight for life. Then when the rains did come, how it grew and how the stock grazing upon it grew. Next year we are going to plant a good garden upon the best land we have, plow it this fall after we have hauled out all the manure we have and spread

upon it. We will plant several times as much as we think we shall need, so if the season is not good still we will have plenty. We want to quit living out of paper bags and tin cans. We want to raise what we need and live at home.

"Our chickens furnish so much of our living, both in meat and 'hen fruit.' A nice chicken or even an old hen is better any time than a piece of side meat from Kansas City. A couple of eggs upon a nice slice of home cured ham fits a man for a good day's work in the field.

"We are not going to sell any more of our heifer calves. We are going to keep them until we have a dairy of 10 cows. Ten cows pasturing upon Bermuda grass and wintering upon cane or Kafir. We will huy a separator and sell Muda grass and wintering upon cane or Kafir. We will buy a separator and sell cream. We will fix up our homes a little and make the work easier for our wives. When we stand together in the doorway watching all of our children carrying their dinner pails as they start for school we will be proud and then for school, we will be proud, and then when they come home at evening and pitch in and help do the milking and the chores, we will be happy.

"There is a better day dawning for Oklahome forwers as we have been

Oklahoma farmers, as we have been taught how to farm in bad years, which gives us all the better results in our good ones.

"We want everyone who reads this to write us a letter telling of their ex-periences in the past and their plans for the future."

Value of Good Cow.

Our subscriber, Walter Jensen, Vesper, Kan., asks what he can afford to pay for a good cow. We have handy some figures given by H. D. Gurler, the veteran Illinois dairyman, which will answer the question. Four of Mr. Gurler's best cows average 477 pounds fat per year, while his four poorest last year averaged 166 pounds fat each. When the cow that produces 166 pounds of butterfat per year at a food cost of \$39, which was the case, and a labor cost of \$12.50, is worth \$35, the cow that produces 400 pounds is worth \$400, and the owner can make net \$16 more from her after paying the interest on his \$400 than he can from the \$35 cow. There is, of course, a difference in the feed cost, for a cow cannot as a rule produce 400 pounds on the same minimum feed that another cow only produces 166 pounds, but Mr. Gurler figures that this will be

DELAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Now is the Time to Buy and Start the New Year Right

There is no good reason to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL cream separator until Spring. On the contrary you may buy one now and save half its cost meanwhile. Moreover, if you can't conveniently pay cash you can buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

As to YOUR need of a centrifugal separator, if you have the milk of even a single cow to cream you are wasting quantity and quality of product every day you go without one. This waste is usually greatest with cold weather and cows old in lactation, and it counts most, of course, when butter prices are high. Then there is always the sweet skimmilk and saving of time and labor in addition.

When it comes to a choice of separators DE LAVAL superiority is now universally recognized. Those who "know" buy the DE LAVAL to begin with. Those who don't replace their other separator with a DE LAVAL later-thousands of users do that every year. If YOU already have some other machine the sooner YOU exchange it for a DE LAVAL the better.

Why not start 1912 right in dairying? TRY A DE LAVAL machine for your own satisfaction if nothing else. See the nearest DE LAVAL agent or write us direct and we'll do the rest.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Co. SEATTLE

offset by the increased production of skim milk.

Since Mr. Gurler has given the value of 166-pound cow and 400-pound cow, the Pacific Dairy Review ventures to give the intervening values as follows:

ve	the interv	ening	80	v	u.	ц	16		×	и	ø	9	LOI	TO MP	
	166-pound	cow											.\$	35	
	200-pound	cow				٠								60	
	250-pound	cow												100	
	300-pound	cow					i	٠					0	150	
	350-pound	cow				•		•	•		0			250	
	400-pound	cow												400	

In these figures no allowance is made for calves, which would allow for a still wider range of values, but we started to deal in values only so far as their indi-vidual production at the pail is con-

Winter Wheat Acreage Decreased.

Winter wheat was sown on a smaller acreage in the United States this fall than last year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The condition of the crop December 1 was 4.1 per cent better than a year ago, but 3.3 per cent less than the 10-year average for that date.

age for that date.

A total of 32,213,000 acres, 435,000 fewer than last year, was planted.

Following is the acreage sown this fall and the condition December 1, with

the 10-year average on that date for the central west winter wheat states:

Acreage. Kansas 6,538,000 Nebraska 3,191,000 Missouri 2,513,000 Oklahoma 1,700,000	1911. 88 92 85 78	Average 90 95 90 87

Rock Phosphate Fertilizer.

Here is a brief lesson in the use of phosphate fertilizer. Be it first understood that phosphoric acid is the most essential fertilizing ingredient in the production of fruit or grain. Natural fine ground rock phosphate furnishes phosphoric acid at the least cost. The application of \$1.25 worth of it per acre is safe to increase the yield of all grain crops from 25 to 75 per cent, and to increase the yield of hay crops, both grass and clover, from 50 to 150 per cent. Applied to a ton of manure, 16 to 20

cents' worth increases the productive capacity of that ton of manure from 50 to 100 per cent when applied to grain

and hay crops.

Fifty cents' worth of fine ground phosphate thoroughly mixed through a ton of animal manure, which is then allo ved to lie in case a short time before using, is safe to increase the productive capacity of that ton of manure from 40 to 75 per cent when applied to vegetable crops.

The figures above are applicable to soil deficient in phosphoric acid.

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Bown the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

▲ Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Every-one Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone, or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf. 108 North

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 108 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

SHOOT WINCHESTER GUNS and CARTRIDGES



Grind Your "BULL DOG" TEN DAYS FREE

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The Name **Means Quality**

Bonner Wrenches, Pilers, Pry Bars, Fence room, Auto Tool Kits, Farmer Tool Kits, and other specialties are drop forged from high quality tool steel—tempered by an expert and backed by a guarantee that guarantees. Ask for them. They're cheapest because they last longest.

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50 Concord Grapes \$1 Hardy - V 10 Budded Cherrys \$1 Stock Gua-hat has a reputation for low prices and squ-ing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 50 J FAIRBURY NURSCOIES, Box 7 Fairbu

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World's Champion 140-Egg Belle \$1

which is easiest to operate, surest of Rockies results. Let me send you proof in my big portfolio, "Hatching Facts"—It carries all the evidence—tells you how to start in the poultry business on a profit-making basis at a small outlay. Has double walls and door—and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot water heater, self-regulator, "Ty-cos" thermometer, egg-tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs.

My 140-chick Brooder double wall, hot water to pheat \$4.88 Guaranteed best brooder made. \$11.50 gets complete outfit when ordered together, freight prepaid. My portfolio proves all. If in a hurry order the propagation of the propagation of the provided in the provi



laking **G000**



and satisfying all buyers. All money is returned if the

does not fulfill all the claims I make for it. The high-class hatcher that is sold at a reasonable price. Why pay more? Get my free Poultry Quide and Catalog and see my plan. I pay freight and guarantee 10 years. Address WICKSTRUM, Queen Incubator Man, Box 28, Lincoln, Nebraska

White Plymouth

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

Rocks

GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

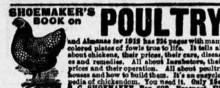
Mite P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 e gg s each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

240 Page Book On Silos and Silage

Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know. 240 pages—indexed—over 40 fillustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"How to Maintain Soil Fertility by Silage System." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Limited Revised and Enlarged Edition now ready. Send for your copy before too late. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

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BARRED P. ROCKS THAT ARE barred. Over 1000 cockerels that are now ready to ship. We breed all the paying varieties of standard-bred poultry. W. F. Holcomb, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

\$80 .Per Month Straight salary and with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies.
We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food
Co., D. 596, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGH-est market price, Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES - BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.

The choicest pedigreed stock. Also, 300 Barred Rock cockerels. Catalog free. Mrs. Florence B. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

Remember the State Poultry Show will be held at Wichita January 8 to 13.

If you have surplus stock to sell now is a good time to advertise it in KAN-SAS FARMER.

We would advise the readers of KAN-SAS FARMER who are going to need new blood in their flocks next spring to secure it now. They can get bargains at this time. Besides, the stock they will have become the stock they will have become thoroughly accustomed to buy will have become thoroughly ac-customed to their new surroundings by the time they are wanted for the breed-

Help the organizers of poultry shows to make a success of their undertakings. This is not only a duty but a profit. Exhibition are the surest means of creating local sentiment in favor of better poultry. Hundreds of persons in every community do not realize the value of poultry as a source of wealth. This the poultry show will teach to all who

The man who coaxes his hens to double the output weekly will smile a pleased smile as he surveys his well-filled pocketbook. If your hens are each giving you one egg a week, they are paying the bills, and the extra egg will be clear profit. Let us have more eggs.

When the holidays are over and the days begin to lengthen, the careful breeder commences to think about mating up his breeding pens. In fact, many breeders of the large varieties, such as Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, have their pens mated and hens laying in December, so as to have chicks early in January. It takes the large breeds so long to mature that it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early in the year in order to be large enough to exhibit at the fall and winter shows. The breeders of the smaller varieties are not so

anxious for so early a start, but it is not too early for any of them to be on the lookout for anything in the chicken line that might improve the standard of their breeding stock, and there is no better place for them to secure this than at some of the poultry shows this

Selling day-old chicks is practically new departure in poultry culture in this country. Five or six years ago it was almost unheard of. No one thought of shipping newly hatched chicks hundreds of miles and expecting them to arrive in good condition. This, however, is what is being done at the present time with perfect satisfaction to the buyer. Dozens of breeders throughout the country have taken up this branch of the poultry industry during the past few years and are doing a thriving business. The chicks are usually shipped in shallow wooden boxes, about six inches deep, with small holes cut in the sides near the top for ventilation. The top con-sists of two thicknesses of burlap, with narrow strips of boards nailed across for protection. The chicks are taken from the incubator as soon as dry and packed somewhat closely in these boxes, and can be shipped one thousand miles or more in perfect safety. Owing to the fact that newly-hatched chicks do not need for from forty-sight to need any feed for from forty-eight to sixty-four hours after they emerge from the shell, it is possible to ship them any distance that does not require a greater length of time than this, and by the time they reach their destination are ready for their first meal. This is a very suitable and profitable business for those who have neither time nor room to raise the chicks after hatching them. Profits are good, considering the amount of capital that is necessary to invest in such a business. It would be well for some breeders to think about the advisability of selling day-old chicks next season, so as to advertise accordingly.

Ship Your Hides and Furs

In any quantity, large or small, to the oldest and largest consignment house. Established 1870.

We originated this plan for handling hides and furs in this field—have made it the special feature of our business for years, and have developed the best outlets in this country. We understand the requirements of the shipper, and send quickest returns at top prices.

Our service from any angle is the best in the business. Satisfactory results assured. Write today for tags and our full classified price list, with much information which will keep you thoroughly posted. We mail it regularly and it's free for the asking. We can be satisfy you-try us.

M. LYON & CO.,

238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

HIDES TANNED FOR COATS AND ROBES

Send us your horse and estile hides, as thousands of other farmers and stockmen are doing, and let us tan and make them into coats and robes for you. Don't sell your hides for a few dollars; we can make them worth \$10 to \$15 to you.

worth \$10 to \$15 to you.

The great savings we make our customers, which makes every customer a pleased one, has built us up the largest custom tanning business in the country. No name is so well and favorably known to farmers and stockmen as the name COWNIE, which for fifty years has stood for fair and square dealings.

We will be pleased to send you an attractive booklet giving prices for doing our work, and showing the saving we can make you; also, telling you how to care for hides, how to ship, and much other valuable information. Sent Free, Write today Cownie Tanning Co. 103 2nd St Des Moines, low to the country of the coun

LET-US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. It will certainly pay you to look into it. Our filustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; how we pay the freight both ways; about our marvelous brush dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the goods we sell, taxidermy, etc., but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. If you want a copy send in your correct address.

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To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.

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Old Reliable (26 yrs.) and Largest Dealers in the Northwest.
Pay High Prices. Quick Returns. Satisfaction.

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WHERE BIG, QUICK RETURNS ARE SURE

1386 W. EIGHTH ST. TARRAGE CHT.



This trade mark is a Seal of Excellence — a Guarantee of Quality in farm machines. It insures you absolutely the most for your monéy. See the I H C local dealer or write for any information you desire. International Harvester Company of America (Inc.) Chicago, U. S. A.

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Shetland Ponics.
C. H. Clark of Colony, Kan., is offering for sale 150 head of Shetland ponics. Please read his advertisement in this issue and write for price folder. Kindly mention Kan-

OUR POULTRY ANNUAL



FEBRUARY 3rd 1912

NO PAINS will be spared to make this issue the most instructive paper on farm poultry raising ever published in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has

on its regular staff some of the best informed men in the country on all phases of poultry raising. Editors Borman and Graham know by practical experience of poultry raising in Kansas. Otto Barth knows, by extensive experience, about artificial hatching and brooding as few men know it. G. D. McClaskey, licensed poultry judge, and breeder of a lifetime's experience, knows how to put practical poultry raising experience on paper equal to the best of them. Thomas Owen, poultry breeder and writer of 40 years experience, has made pure-bred poultry raising pay when most others had said it couldn't be done.

Besides these, other special contributors will help to fill the big special poultry number to overflowing with everyday, helpful information.

Albert T. Reid will see that the illustrations are in keeping with the high class editorial matter. This issue will be full of up-to-date and reliable information never before published — matter which if put into book form would easily sell for

more than the price of a whole year's subscription. Poultry breeders, and those dealing in poultry supplies and equipment, will find this an excellent issue in which to use advertising space.

Advertising rates and any further information on this big issue will be cheerfully furnished on application.

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$1 each. Address, E. A. Eagle, Melvern, Osage Co., Kan. Route No. 2.

CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each; six for \$4.50, this month only. Mrs. Charles Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. BROWN LEG-horns—Extra quality. Write your wants, Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels. Prices reasonable if taken soon. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS AND Belgian hares. Delta, Route 37, Kenosha, Wis.

\$2 TO \$5 R. C. B. LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$1 to \$2; \$10 to \$20 per dozen. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$1 each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

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

PURE-BRED R. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, \$1 each; four or more, 85c each. Absolutely high-grade stock. Must sell quick on account of removal. J. H. Albers, Nashville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN 1911 BLUE RIB-bon winners at Topeka State Fair and K. C. Royal; 1-year-old hens, cockerels, both scored and unscored, for sale. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Rose Lawn Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Holton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

CLOSING OUT BARGAINS. BUFF Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Ducks, W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK, FARM RAISED cockerels at \$1.50 and \$2 each; cocks, \$1; hens, \$1. Mrs. John Yowell, Rt. 4, Mc-Pherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$1.50 each. W. Holland turkeys. Toms, \$3; hens, \$2.50. M. M. Johnson, Potwin, Butler County, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 15 years. Cockerels, \$1 and \$2. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—WHITE ROCKS and Light Brahmas, \$2 apiece. Standard bred. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. F. Rick-ert, Seward, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLU-sively. Place your orders now for baby chicks the coming season. Some good stock for sale now. Prices right. Quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

COCKERELS (WHITE ROCKS) PULLETS

Large, white, vigorous stock that never fail to win in any show. Eggs from all six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Write Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS, MAM-moth White Holland turkeys. Imperial Pekin ducks, White Cochin bantams. Satis-faction guaranteed. Write for prices. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 UP.
Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Cornish
Indian Games, Buff Orpingtons, wild Mallard
and White Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and
Pearl Guineas. Booking eggs at half what
others charge. R. E. Bristol, Dept. H.,
Vermillion, Ohlo.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED COCKERELS SCORING FROM 88 1/4 to 92 1/6, \$2.50 to \$7.50. P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers, A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ose Comb, \$1 and \$2 each, \$5 and \$10 for good stock. Howard Vall, Marysville,

RHODE ISLAND RED, BUFF ORPING-on cockerels. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, Dorado, Kan.

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

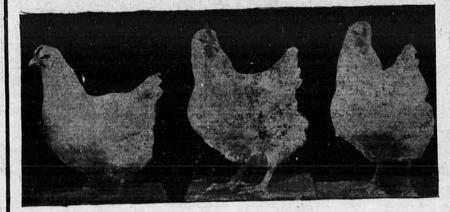
FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, \$2 to \$25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



D ESCENDING direct from the Barred variety, White Plymouth Rocks are pure bred—not made by cross breeding. They possess all the good qualities called for in an all-around farm fowl. Where White Plymouth Rocks are raised, the owner is making money from chickens.

Crossing Pure Bred Fowls

A correspondent inquires as to the desirability of crossing a White Leghorn male on a Light Brahma female, so as to retain the egg laying qualities of the Leghorns with the addition of the increased weight of the Brahmas. We say, as we have often said before: "Don't do it." It is a waste of time and money for the ordinary poultry breeder to exfor the ordinary poultry breeder to ex-periment in crossing pure-bred fowls. periment in crossing pure-bred lowis. Besides, in this instance, we have a comparatively new breed, the Columbian Wyandotte, that has the characteristics desired in a cross of White Leghorn upon Light Brahmas. We have the same color as the Light Brahma, with the increased egg laying qualities of the White Leghorn and the additional weight of the Light Brahmas, with the clean limbs of Light Brahmas, with the clean limbs of the Leghorns. A still later breed, the Columbian Plymouth Rocks, have nearly the same characteristics, with the exception of the single comb of the Rocks, in place of the rose comb of the Wyandottes. If one desires to create a new breed there is no objection to such an experience of the constant of one experimenting by crossing as many breeds as he wishes, though, goodness knows, there are enough pure breeds of chickens now, nearly one hundred varieties. But for the ordinary breeder to try and improve on the breeds we now try and improve on the breeds we now have, by crossing two pure breeds, is folly. There ought surely to be enough variety in shape and color among the present standard breeds to satisfy all tastes. If you want an egg layer, what better egg machine can you find than the Leghorns or Minorcas? If you want meat galore, what larger carcass can you the Leghorns or Minorcas? If you want meat galore, what larger carcass can you find than a 15-pound Brahma?. If you don't like black chickens, there are pure white ones; if you don't like white ones, there are beautiful buff ones. If you don't like any of these solid colors, there are the variegated ones of black and white or blue and white or black, brown and white. There is for the extra patriotic citizen a red, white and blue chicken, viz., the Blue Andalusian, with its red comb, white earlobes and blue plumage. There are ornamental breeds, with crests and beards, and again, the bald-headed and clean shaven. There are fowls with tails 10 and 12 feet long and some again that are without tails at all, the Rumplers. There are some with feathers as closely packed to their bodies as sardines in a box, the Indian games, and others again with feathers as loose as the tattered sails of a ship in a gale of wind, the Frizzlies. There are all sizes, shapes and conditions of fowls, and the reason man is not satisfied with them is that he is never satisfied with anything mutable; he is always wanting the unattainable, believing that what he has not got is better than what he has. In order to show the folly of promiscuous cross-breeding, we give the following experience of a California breeder:

"Two years ago I crossed a White Owigets wale on a Barred Rock formula.

Orpington male on a Barred Rock female. I set 15 eggs from this cross, as that was all I wanted, and 12 chickens hatched. Out of the 12 chicks I had five Plymouth Rocks, and the strange part about it was that the pullets looked just as good as pure-bred pullets. The three cockerels were just long-legged, mangy-looking things, and I was awfully glad when they were old enough to fry. There were several with lacings about the neck that looked like Brahmas, only of course

being smooth legged and one black pullet. The black pullet turned out a good layer, good sitter and mother, but she seemed to have a different nature than either of the parent breeds, for she was and is as wild as a Leghorn. To look at her you would take her for a Black Orpington, being of the Orpington type and having black legs, with plumage a bottle green, and now that she is through the melt she looks really handsome. But bottle green, and now that she is through the molt she looks really handsome. But she is not as good as either of the parent stock. So what has been gained by the experiment? Simply the ex-perience. She is nothing but a market bird now, for I have no place for her when I mate up my yards. "This brings me back to the statement that crossing is a poor practice and of

"This brings me back to the statement that crossing is a poor practice and or very little value, except for experience. Here in twelve chicks there was but one that was any way worthy of keeping long enough to prove what had been gained or lost by crossing. Had the Barred pullets been kept or sold as breeders they would undoubtedly have thrown back the white legs and feathers of the Orpington. So, unless we are trythrown back the white legs and feathers of the Orpington. So, unless we are trying to breed a new breed, it is better to stick to the pure-bred and let crosses alone. Breed up all you can; improve and cull out, but cross nothing with feathers on. It spoils the harmony and very often causes degeneracy in what are really good breeds."

A Correction.

In the large advertisement that appeared on the back cover page of last week's Kansas Farmer, of the Hazard week's Kansas Farmer, of the Hazard & Chesley Land Co., the statement was made in one place that excursions would be run January 2 and 16. In another place it was stated the excursions would go January 2 and 12. The correct dates of the two excursions next to go are January 2 and 18.

Is He Crazy?
The owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few 5-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure 5 acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubank Farms Company, Block 86, Pittsburg, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for \$5 per month. Your profit should be \$1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness. be method in his madness.

Uncle Sam is making some progress in his affairs, as is shown by a statement recently issued and pertaining to the postal department. For the first time since 1883 the annual financial statement of the Postoffice Department shows a surplus instead of a deficit. In 1909 the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was the largest deficit on record. In two years this deficit has been changed into a substantial surplus. The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, important extensions have been made in every branch of the serv-ice. The reason for the improved showing is because of better business con-

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Of human care and crime,
With whom the melodles abide
Of the everlasting chime,
Who carry music in their heart,
Through dusty lane and wrangling mart,
Plying their daily toil with busier feet,
Because their secret souls a holy strain re—Keble.

[The kitchen is the good wife's workshop. She works there long days, year in and year out. Its arrangement should be as convenient and step-saving as possible. A handy kitchen expedites the woman's work—helps her get through and leaves time for rest or for other work. This article by someone who knows how to arrange a handy kitchen and which was printed in The Kansas Industrialist is worthy of careful note.—Editor.]

Make the Kitchen Handy.

It doesn't matter, much, how rich you are or how artistic, if you start to improve your home you would better spend

your first money in the kitchen. That's where the work begins. No matter how many handy, little devices there are there, it must be a com-fortable place, and the greatest source of discomfort in the average kitchen is the roaring coal or wood stove. The cook stove, ordinarily, is supposed to serve three purposes: It must furnish sufficient heat to do all the cooking; it must furnish plenty of hot water to the kitchen sink and the bath room at all hours, and in winter heat the kitchen, the last of which it does in summer as well as in the winter. Cooking with denatured alcohol during the hot months and having a small laundry stove in the cellar to heat the water seems to be the best solution of this problem. By having just a small fire in the range, just enough to take the chill out of the room, alcohol may be used for cooking right through the winter.

Instructors in the domestic science de-partment of the Kansas Agricultural College have given much attention to the matter of conveniences. In the fore front, doubtless, is the fireless cooker. It is one of the articles which should rank near the first in the average kitchen. Its use cuts the work of the litchen in two. A little fire early in kitchen in two. A little fire early in the morning is all that is necessary. While there are many good cookers on the market, one can be made at home which for all practical purposes will be just as good as the other. All that is needed is an old bucket, wooden or steel, or a strong, heavy box, a little excelsior, some asbestos and cloth. Pack the excelsior around the edge of the box and cover this with the asbestos. Take the vessel or vessels which you intend to use for the cooker and pack excelsior and asbestos around them in the center of the box. Make a lid by padding a heavy board with excelsior, and the cooker is ready.

One of the standard kitchen cabinets is almost invaluable to the tired housekeeper, for it concentrates in a space of 40 or 50 inches all the kitchen utensils.

Pure drinking water is of vital importance. Every city and town guards its water supply to the best of its ability against contamination. Why, then, should a farmer be negligent in this matter? As a general rule, the "old oaken bucket" is far from pure. Why not have a water still?

is a collection of brushes A brush mop and mops which are adjustable on the same handle or on different handles.

Aluminum cooking utensils are easily kept clean, and for that reason are especially sanitary. They are impervious to most acids and, being cast in one piece, do not crack and gather dirt and

Cooking in paper bags is just now being tried all over the country. Specially prepared bags may be purchased, or any clean paper bag may be used by greasing. They make pan washing unneces-

The dish pan stand consists of a rack made of heavy steel wire, on four legs three and a half inches high. The idea is to lift the dish pan from the sink bottom, not only making it easier to work at, but keeps the bottom of the pan from marking the sink bottom. The rack may also be used for many other purposes around the kitchen.

Electric contrivances are numerous: The electric iron, small ones, and man-gles; the toaster, hot water heater, chafing dishes, percolating coffee pots, tea kettles and electric disk stoves; also, electrically operated washing machines, hair curlers, and other devices. If you really want to lighten your burden, look about you. The world is filled with "helps."

Cooking Odors.

A great many people now live in "rooms" and apartments, instead of separate dwellings, and it is very difficult to prevent the odors from the cooking from going into every nook and corner, not only of our own premises, but those of our neighbors, and to very many, this is one of the greatest trials in "bunching" families together under one roof. Yet this can be in a measure lessened, by seeing that every cooking utensil is perfectly clean when put away, or at least before again using. In order to clean even the hardest jobs in the dishwashing line, have a jar in which one pound of washing soda is dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, with a teaspoon-ful of ammonia added when cool. Keep this on the sink, and when cooking vessels are emptied, unless washed immediately, pour a little of the soda solution—about an inch deep—in each pot, skillet or sauce pan, turn them around rapidly a few times and leave stand until ready to wash them. Cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and all strong-odored veg-etables, should be prepared several hours before time to cook them, and left stand covered with cold salt water; then, when ready to cook, rinse them well, and when the first scum arises in cooking, take it off carefully, adding salt as needed; then pour in a cupful of cold water, removing the second scum arising; then add another cup of cold water, and remove the third scum; there will be much less odor. If a window can be opened close to the range, so much the better. A hard crust of bread dropped in a pot of boiling cabbage will take up much of the odor, and also a half cupful of vinegar.

Garden Comfort.

A bench or two in the garden is a good thing, as claimed by our correspondent, who writes: "I got a surprising ent, who writes: "I got a surprising amount of work done even that first summer, although I was a green city chap with a game leg. At each side of the garden I had a little bench shaded by a few sticks of arbor covered with bean vines which made a good resting bean vines, which made a cool resting place. I could work for half an hour or an hour, and then sit down and rest ten minutes. I had seven or eight of those little benches scattered about the place, each under shade; and no matter where I was I could rest a little when my game leg got too tired, and then go on working. Unless you've tried it you can't imagine how much work you can get done in that way." If the women do the gardening, try the plan suggested, even though you care nothing for it yourself.

No. 205 .- Home, Sweet Home. Beautiful tinted pillow top in natural colors on ecru art cloth, intended for



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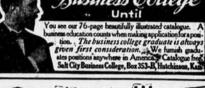
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Horticulture

Kansas University Helps Orchardists.

Recognizing San Jose scale as the most serious menace to Kansas orchards, Kansas University has sent three expeditions into the field to co-operate with fruit growers on ways and means to stamp out the pest. The expeditions left Lawrence December 1, and will give farmers and fruit growers the latest ideas in methods of eradicating the scale, also instructions in winter pruning and in spring spraying. The expeditions are under the direction of Prof. S. J. Hun-

under the direction of Prof. S. J. Hunter, state entomologist, and member of the university faculty.

The work of these expeditions is rapresentative of the interest which the university has for years taken in the welfare of Kansas orchard men. Professor Hunter, in his report read last week before the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, reviewed the work done in the past year by his department. It is a narrative of investigations carried on in many parts of the state, and conon in many parts of the state, and con-

clusions drawn from them.

Especial attention was paid to the codling moth, which inflicted severe inpury upon Kansas orchards this year. Professor Hunter's field workers reported that the blossom spray is the most important in holding the moth in check. Where it was used properly the printer from the moth was reduced to

check. Where it was used properly the injury from the moth was reduced to from 5.8 to 20 per cent. Where no spray was used there were no apples.

Experiments carried on in Douglas, Franklin, Shawnee, Reno and Sedgwick counties showed that the element of time is of great importance in spraying. If not done at the right time, spraying may as well be left undone. The investigators found, too, that an entire orchard must be sprayed, as disease is

vestigators found, too, that an entire orchard must be sprayed, as disease is readily transmitted to sprayed portions from those in which no spray is used.

Professor Hunter's report shows that in the season of 1911, parties from the university examined and reported upon 17,000,000 fruit trees, 300 acres of small fruits, and 67,000,000 forest and fruit seedlings. seedlings.

The seedlings were mostly apple seed-lings. Practically the world's supply of apple seedlings is produced in Shawnee and Douglas counties. The state's system of orchard inspection and certifi-cation insures that this supply leaves the growing grounds free from insect and other pests.

The system on which the field parties

work in making orchard inspections is a model of accuracy and efficiency. To begin with, maps based on the county survey are made of the territory to be visited. One copy is taken by the field party and another is left in the office of Professor Hunter, who directs the work of all the parties by mail or telephone. So accurate are the details of the maps that there is no trouble with this method of working, and if a change should unexpectedly be made in the de-partment, the work could be taken up by a new man exactly where it had

Directed by their maps, the field par-ties proceed to their territories and set to work visiting every farm or city lot. On blank forms they tabulate the num-ber and kind of fruit trees, the location of the property, the owner, the condi-tion of the trees and recommendations as to their treatment if they are diseased. On another part of the blank an inspector following later reports whether the recommendations have been carried out and the results of the treat-

The blanks are bound together and form part of a permanent record of the orchard conditions in any given year. It is through this permanent record that the department of entomology at the university expects to compi garding orchard pests and their relation

to general orchard conditions.

The university parties on their summer expeditions spend as much time as possible collecting insect specimens. The university has one of the largest entomological museums in the world, and about 30,000 specimens are added each year. The work was begun by the late year. F. H. Snow. An entomological survey of 28 counties covering the entire western end of the state has been completed. Every insect which either helps or hinders the farmer in field or orchard is registered at the university museum. When the report reaches the university that some unknown pest is damaging crops in a particular locality, reference to the data compiled at the university will generally show just what the de-

Farm Necessity ft will pay for itself in one year by converting a food which costs \$2 per ten to produce and store into a food worth \$6. OUR PATENTED HINGE DOORS—Are the greatest improvement ever placed on a silo. They are always in place and not scattered about the farm. They will not sag, bind, freeze shut or stick. The hinges form a convenient and dependable ladder. BUILT OF FIR — Our specially selected Washington Fir is used throughout in the construction of the Hinge-Door Silo. It is the best material known for silo construction. It has a low degree of shrinkage and expansion and is little affected by cold, heat or moisture.

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stroyer is and whether or not there is an insect foe that can be turned loose upon him. Professor Hunter places great value on the permanent record of what the field parties have found.

Information of great economic value to the state has been gathered by these parties. For instance it was learned through this agency that contrary to the general belief the injurious grasshoppers in Kansas are natives, not migrants, and must be dealt with in alfalfa fields. It was demonstrated that the fields. It was demonstrated that the disc harrow is the most effective means of prevention against grasshoppers. It was the university department of entomology that demonstrated that the honey bee is a necesary factor in alfalfa seed production. Other discoveries of practical benefit to the farmer were the green bug parasite and the discovery of a wasp which preys extensively on a clover pest.

Planting Cedars.

Our subscriber, Charles C. Nimz, writes that no other tree so beautifies the farm home yard, and he urges farmers to plant them. Since most farmers have little success with cedars he gives his plan of growing, which has proven successful:

successful:

"Cedars are adapted to poor soils. Do not use the top soil. Dig the hole not less than 4 feet across and throw all the dirt to one side. When well through the rich soil throw the lower ground to the other side. Dig hole not less than 4 feet deep. Put in 18 or 20 inches of small or broken rock and fill in between and cover with sand. Pour water in and wash it down, or fill with water and let it soak. Fill the hole within 18 inches it soak. Fill the hole within 18 inches of the top and make it high in the center so that when you set the tree the roots will hang down all around. As cedars have many fine feeding roots they must be well spread and not turned upward. I would advise 2-year-old transplanted red cedars. Protect from the wind and hot sun the first year. Most people make a mistake in setting out trees and they make the greatest mistake right in the start. When they dig the hole they taper it at the bottom, rather than to have it slope outward and downward. When the roots strike the hard ground they will turn up and die and the tree will do the same."

Dirty Eggs on the Farm.

While there are a few egg producers who take the best of care of their product, the average farmer considers the eggs produced on the farm a by-product and makes very little provision for their care, aside from gathering them. A large loss is caused by dirty eggs, the number being enormous, and according to the estimate of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture this money loss to the farmers in the United States amounting to about \$5,000,000

annually.

This loss is very largely brought about by not gathering the eggs often enough. In wet weather more dirty eggs are found than at any other time.

You Can Plow 40 Acres a Day

easy possibility with the REEVES MULTIPLE GANG PLOW. The only really successful outfit is the Reeves Florible-Frame Engine Gang Plow



because it does perfect work in all conditions of land. Flexible frame and running of plows in pairs gives REEVES PLOWS a great advantage over others. There are a dozen points of Reeves superiority.

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telling the whole story of traction plowing. Shows plowing scenes and gives letters from users. Either steam-lift or hand-lift plows can be furnished for either steam or gas tractors.

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A SNAP--Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets.

From the famous Gowell Poultry Farm of Maine. Greatest egg producing strain in existence. Laying now. Will sacrifice in any number, at only \$1 each.

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R. F. D. 8, Topeka, Kan.

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THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

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

This is caused by the fact that the hen's feet are often covered with mud or other filth, and in going on the nest to lay she soils the eggs already in the nest.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs found. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw stacks, and becoming stained, are classed as "dirties." Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in a nest, some are broken and many of the others be come smeared with broken yolks. This condition is often brought about by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers. On a farm where one nest to every four hens is provided and the nests are kept clean and well bedded, it is found that very few dirty eggs are produced.

After gathering the eggs, care should be taken not to put them where they will become heated, or near oil, onions, or other vegetables, as they readily absorb odors.

Although dirty eggs may be perfectly fresh, they invariably sell as "seconds," and when but a few dirty eggs are mixed with an otherwise fresh, clean lot, they materially decrease the price of the clean eggs.

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All kinds of Poultry Remedies. Ship us your best stock for sale. We get fancy prices. Highest price paid for poultry and eggs.

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Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Road, N.W., Cleveland, Ohio

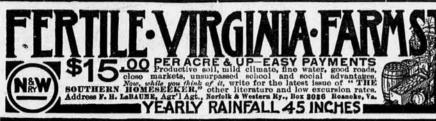
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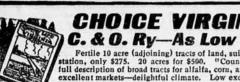
You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern

into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful Bright Light Burner. 50 candle power invisible and unbreakable Steel Mantle. Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and perfectly safe. No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

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CHOICE YIRGINIA FARMS ALPRE C. & O. Ry—As Low As \$15.00 Per Acre

Pertile 10 acre (adjoining) tracts of land, suitable for poultry, truck and fruit, near Rallway station, only \$275. 20 acres for \$500. "Country Life in Virginia" booklet of 134 pages gives full description of broad tracts for alfalfa, corn, and other grains and grasses. Abundant rainfall—excellent markets—delightful climate. Low excursion rates and booklet free. Address: K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va. Box V

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The National Grange.

At the annual meeting of the National Grange which recently closed its sessions at Columbus, O., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of two years: Master, Oliver Wilson, Illinois; Overseer, L. H. Healey, Connecticut; Lecturer, N. P. Hull, Michigan; Steward, D. C. Mullen, Idaho; Assistant Steward, George R. Schaefer, Wisconsin; Chaplain, C. F. Smith, Vermont; Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell, Massachusetts; Secre-E. S. McDowell, Massachusetts; Secretary, C. M. Freeman, Ohio; Gate Keeper, A. B. Judson, Iowa; Ceres, Mrs. Richard Pattee, New Hampshire; Pomona, Mrs. T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia; Flora, Mrs. A. B. Judson, Iowa; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Vermont. Although this ticket was elected by the scalled expressions is the believed.

the so-called conservatives, it is believed that the results will go a long way toward smoothing out any little friction which may have existed in the past. The National Grange voted \$2,000 for

extension work in each state where the Grange is now organized, and \$5,000 for the same purpose in each state where the Grange is not organized. Beginning with the statement that the

fad of today is "back to the land," that the press is full of it, the agricultural colleges emphasize it, that special agricultural trains are operated, all carrying the gospel of better farming, the Committee on Agriculture signified approval of these agencies, but more is needed to be done. We may indulge the hope that remedial legislation needs no further spur than the evidence of existing wrong, but the manifest duty of the National Grange is to demand a substantial and immediate downward revision of the

On the question of good roads, the committee urged that the money now wasted in military and naval expenditure be used for the purpose of improving our highways and conserving our natural resources. The procrastination on the part of Congress in furnishing immediate legislation in aid of good roads, postal reform, in tariff reduction, was commented upon, and the committee rec-ommended that the legislative commit-tee continue its work to concentrate the influence of the order on their representatives in Congress until they secure the legislation needed. The committee suggested that a representative be established at Washington during the session of Congress, whose duty would be to scrutinize with interest all bills touching on the farmer's interests and report at once to the Legislative Committee.

The Committee on Education said the Grange should not limit its educational work to the ordinary work of schools. There are great educational problems facing us for solution and the Grange must do its part. Among the problems are such as the following:

What causes the high cost of living, not in agricultural products alone, but generally? How far does the burden of taxation affect the cost of living? Has the increase in the world's gold any influence upon the cost of living? What effect have past wars and the preparation for war upon the cost of living? How may the cost of distribution be reduced? How far should the government provide or control the means of distribution? How may the producer procure a larger per cent of what the con-sumer pays? Are the present high prices of farm products permanent or are they to find a lower level? Why was the proposed reciprocity with Canada bad for the United States farmers? What should be the future tariff policy of the Grange and our farmers? Who is most deeply interested in the cost of living, the producer or the consumer? Is the cost of distribution a problem for the consumer or the producer, or have they a common interest in it? Should our banking laws be amended? If so, how? Is a centralized bank desirable? Why

These are live questions and the

no better work than to familiarize its members with such problems.

Kansas State Grange.

Another annual meeting of the State Grange has come and gone, and with the many intelligent and interested delegates from the various counties of the state present, some good will necessarily

Every Grange county of the state was represented except one, and these delegates comparing notes, experiences, and

working together in various ways, will certainly bear fruit.

Worthy Master Black's address was of much interest. Coming, as it does, from one who has had a life experience in the work of the Grange, it has more than an ordinary influence upon more than an ordinary influence upon the members of the order.

In his address the Worthy Master discussed all of the important measures before the progressive people of the country, emphasizing our own progress for the year just closing, our increase in membership and the steady increase in the growth of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Insurance Company, which has increased the risks nearly \$2,000,000 dur-

ing the last year.

The standing committee on legislation recommended to and instructed our legislative committee to work for the following measures:

The reason that the committee did not favor the initiative, referendum and re-call was that the resolution contained other matter which was objectionable to the committee.

The State Grange adopted a resolution putting the organization on record as being opposed to the fee system as it applies to county officials. The resoluapplies to county officials. The resolution to county offices of only such men as will pledge themselves to support a salary law and the abolition of the fee system.

In connection with the resolution it was stated that in several of the large counties of the state county officers re-ceive under the fee system from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. It was stated that in Shawnee County the probate judge receives in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year, while the governor of the state receives but \$5,000 a year. The Patrons favor placing all the fees in the county treasury and paying the county officers straight salaries.

The Patrons also went on record as opposed to the currency plan known as the Aldrich plan, or to the central bank under any name.

They declared in favor of a parcels

They declared in favor of the enactment of a state law raising the bounty on gophers.

They declared in favor of a reduction of import duties to a point which shall fairly represent the difference in the cost of finished products at home and abroad.

They declared in favor of a law forbidding the hunting or trapping of quails for a period of five years.

They declared in favor of the immediate ratification of the pending treaties with France and Great Britain.

On the question of interstate shipments of liquor the Patrons adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the Kansas State Grange oppose the shipping of intoxicating liquor into any prohibition state and that we urge our representatives in congress to amend the interstate commerce law so that it will not conflict with the passage of a law carrying out the spirit of this resolution."

The Grange has always stood for equal rights and that the right of franchise be extended to women. The following, be extended to women. The following, offered by Mrs. Ed Blair, of Johnson County, was unanimously passed and heartily endorsed by every voting mem-

ber present:
"Resolved, that the Kansas State Grange welcomes with delight the movement now being advocated to give the women of Kansas the right to vote at all elections."

At the present time, through organization, the members are benefited in a material way by buying in car lots such commodities as can be divided at the

car.

The next annual session will be held in Manhattan in December, 1912.—O. F. Whitney, Secretary Kansas State Grange, Topeka, Kan.

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By L. H. Bailey, Director New York College of Agriculture in Dry Farming Bulletin

Dry farming methods are generally thought of in connection with semi-arid regions. This editor contends that the principles of conserving moisture as exemplified in "dry farming" practice are only methods of good agriculture, whether in dry sections or those sections blessed by a reasonably heavy rainfall. This idea is in accord with that expressed in the following article by Dr. Balley. Other phases than those generally considered in connection with dry farming and which are well worth a thought, are given in the article.—Editor.

I am convinced that the dry farming movement has direct value in its application to eastern as well as western conditions. The movement is necessary, and therefore worth while, in its west-ern applications alone, and in its bear-ing on the welfare of those regions it should appeal to all the people; but it also has a bearing on agriculture in the entire country such as our people do not et understand.

We habitually associate "dry farming" with dry regions; but the conservation of water lies also at the foundation of agriculture in most humid region of agriculture in most numic regions, as well as semi-arid regions, for the crop in humid regions is very generally determined by the pinch of the "dry spell" or drouth. As the strength of a wall is measured by its weakest course, so is the crop producing power of the year determined, under prevailing farming methods, by the poorest or least effective growing month.

effective growing month.

Farmers in the semi-arid regions are compelled to save the rainfall, and they prepare a definite program of conservation, making this program a part of their reckoning. But the farmer in the program are properly makes little or humid regions usually makes little or no allowance or reckoning for drouth, and when it comes he is caught; and yet the drouth and not the rainfall de-

vet the drouth and not the rainfail determines his crops.

We shall never have a good agriculture until the farmer prepares for dry times and drouth just as consciously as he prepares for winter. The "dry spell" of summer is usually considered to be a calamity; it is probable that a properly regulated system of husbandry would make such spells to be advantageous.

DROUTH LOSSES. Of course, the figures of rainfall can-not of themselves establish the presence of drouthy conditions, for several other factors are involved; but they are the best measures that we have on record. It is certainly not too much to say that in most parts of the humid regions the farmers may expect conditions of dryness about every other year sufficiently marked greatly to reduce his yields. We are accustomed to hear estimates of the loss occasioned by injurious insects and by diseases of animals and plants; but it is probable that the loss from "dry spells" greatly exceeds any or all other spells, greatly exceeds any or all other cases. Humid regions are likely to suf-

fer most from dry weather.

Nor is it merely a question of carrying the crop over the recognized dry spells. A sufficient supply of soil moisture continuously throughout the year is a fundamental necessity of crop growing. The acre-production must be made to increase, which means that we must be increasingly careful of our water waste.

In the hard-land, hilly regions of the east it is not only a question of the actual quantity of water falling on the actual quantity of water falling on the earth, but quite as much the loss of the water by rapid run-off. Within a few minutes after a heavy rain, the streams are choked and the lowlands fill up and perhaps overflow. The water is lost to one place and is accumulated in too great quantities in another place. The violent run-off is like water running from a roof. It tears the land, moves stones and other tears the land, moves stones and other heavy objects, and carries away immense stores of fertility. Within two a heavy rain, sides and tops of hills may be suffering from dry soil. Many of the hills of the humid eastern states are unor three days after productive or even sterile because they

productive or even sterile because they are dry. I see as much disaster from drouth in New York as I see in the less humid regions of the middle west. The discussions of the Dry Farming Congress, therefore, should have significance to the entire country. We shall find the principles of dry farming to be increasingly applicable to the cast. In fact, these principles have been worked out in humid countries. But the present recognized methods of dry farming are not sufficient for hill regions and something further must be developed. The accepted practices of dry farming are associated with two main ideas;

such preparation and tillage of the land as will catch and hold the rainfall; the perfecting of such a cropping scheme as will make the most of the situation. These are fundamental to all watersaving practices. To these methods may be added the supplying of water, other than that of rainfall, by means of irrigation. But beyond all this, we must in time devise some mode of storing the water of rainfall on the hills of individual farms.

STORING WATER ON HILLS. Many of the hills cannot be tilled with profit, certainly not by dry farming methods; nor is it advisable to cover all of them with forest or even with other cover—and even a crop cover could not hold the water. A method or "system" of storing water on steep hillsides was perfected and even patented by Asahel N. Cole of southwestern New York in 1884, and it was made the basis of his book called "The New Agriculture." It consisted of a series of ditch reservoirs, running along the face ditch-reservoirs running along the face of the hill, connecting with each other, and filled with stones and covered with brush and earth. These tranches were to catch the run-off and to hold it against the time of drouth. Whether such a system is practicable I do not know; but it is suggestive of a solution, perhaps in a simpler and less expensive form, of a very real problem in hilly regions. It is a problem of farm en-gineering. We must make the most of our hills, in time.

Irrigation and dry farming are com-plementary processes in the problem of saving and utilizing water. Dry farm-ing practices are essential to the best results after irrigation water is secured. Irrigation will certainly come in the east; but it is first necessary that we save and utilize the water that falls on

any farm.

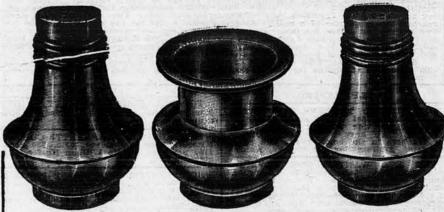
I hope that the Dry Farming Congress will be held to a scientific and non-partisan discussion of the problems involved; and I hope also that its meeting places in the future will not be withheld exclusively to the west.

The year 1911 has been one of the most successful years in the history of the Kansas City live stock market. Local packers and outside killers have bought heavily of all classes of live stock, and it has been one of the big years in the stocker and feeder trade. Prices paid for hogs at Kansas City have been so strong throughout the year that the territory of competing markets has been invaded to an astonishing extent. Nebraska shipped 183,000 hogs to Kansas City in 1911, and 64,000 in 1910. That is a gain of 170 per cent in Nebraska hogs at Kansas City, indicating the supremacy of Kansas City over Omaha and St. Joseph in the matter of hog prices. Missouri shipped 915,000 hogs to Kansas City in 1911, and 558,000 in 1910. That is a gain of 64 per cent, years in the stocker and feeder trade. in 1910. That is a gain of 64 per cent, largely at the expense of St. Joseph and St. Louis, competitors with Kansas City for the Missouri hog business. The slaughter of sheep in Kansas City in Slaughter of sheep in Kansas City in Standard Research by 400. 1911 breaks all previous records by 400,-000 head.

In 1911 95 per cent of all the live stock received in Kansas City found ready sale. Stock cattle and sheep, en route from one part of the country to another, made up most of the remaining 5 per cent. Very little live stock was forwarded to other markets because of unsatisfactory bids at Kansas City.

Great improvements in the facilities at the yards were made in 1911. On the site of the old Exchange building new unloading and loading chutes have been erected. One of the most important additions to the facilities that has been ditions to the facilities that has been made in years was the erection of new sheep barns in 1911. These barns cover three acress of ground, and are as near fire-proof as they could be made. Nearly 2,200,000 sheep, lambs and goats were received in the yards in 1911, an increase of 350,000 head over the best previous year, 1910. In all departments 12,000 more car loads of live stock were received in the stock yards at Kansas City in 1911 than in 1910.

Dry Farming National Issue This Aluminum Table Set FREE!



This set consists of a salt and a pepper shaker and toothpick holder, made of satin-finished aluminum with solid nickel-plate base, made heavy so they

cannot tip over. If tipped, they right themselves immediately.

We guarantee this beautiful table set to meet the highest expectations

of our readers.

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We will pay you the highest prices on your hides and furs. We build our business by giving every man a square deal. We charge no commission. We send you a check the same day shipment is received. We treat you right. The same day shipment is received for 25 years could not stand if it did not satisfy its shippers. Try us and see. Write for full list and tags. See quotations on market page.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO.

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Our Shetland Ponies.

On the last page of this issue appears the announcement of our Midwinter Shetland Pony Contest, in which KANSAS FARMER will give away four Shetland ponies, and other prizes to boys and girls living in Kangag and girls living in Kansas.

We are giving away in this contest the very best ponies and outfits we can buy. They are well worth the efforts of any boy or girl to win them. A child cannot have a more desirable pet than a Shetland pony. There is something about these little animal friends which wins the heart of every boy and girl.

A child who grows up with a Shetland
pony has a companion which yields a
most wholesome influence. This love for animal pets should be cultivated be-cause the child who is the master or mistress of one grows up with a tender heart and kindly disposition. The con-test which we have just announced will be conducted upon a competitive basis and the business training each candidate will receive will be most helpful.

Every candidate will be given a prize,

regardless of whether a pony is won or not. Tell the little folks in your home about the contest and let them enter. The Pony Boy will be pleased to give them full information and help them get started.

SOOT in pipes and chimney makes a house a FIRE TRAP. For safety, try 20c pkg. from Soot Destroyer Co., Shenandeah, Ia.

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

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

To any gentleman reader sending us 50 cents for five trial subscriptions we will send, free of charge, a fine fountain pen. Address, Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Jacks and Stallions.

J. P. & M. H. Malone, of Chase, Rice County, Kansas, are offering a few big jacks and stallions for sale. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee and priced reasonably for first-class stock. Please read advertisement in this issue and write or call.

Get Better Light FROM KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

Chicago, and Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps shows the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice so much light as the Bayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

ONE LAMP or BURNERFree

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, Agents Ball sold over ask for catalog M. Agents 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold \$800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 195 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.



DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

The biggest gate offer ever made—on the best gate ever built. Made of 1%-in. steel tubing; buil proof, hog-tight, easy to operate. Sold on two years' guarantee, and your money back if not satisfactory.

Write for Free Gate Offer.

We will send complete price list, also special proposition how one farmer in each community can get gate free by helping us introduce them. Address Standard Mig. Co., 308 State St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.



BC A S E CARS

Ask your dealer J.I.Case, T.M Co. RACINE, WIS,

400 STOVES Factory Price CASH OR CREDIT

Write for our big Factory Price Book No. 189; saves \$5 to \$40 on cook stoves, ranges, heaters, gas stoves and furnaces. 400 styles. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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

HELP WANTED.

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

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions. \$80 month to commence.
Annual vacations, short hours, no "layoffs," common education sufficient. Over
12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free
list of positions open, with description,
Franklin Institute, Dept. R-88, Rochester. N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

WANTED-WORK ON THE FARM BY the month. Have had experience. Ad-dress, Wm. Blume, Route, Herington, Kan.

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

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

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

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—6 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey glits. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE, JANUARY 2, 1912—AT
the Fair grounds in Topeka, Kan., 140 head
of high-class dairy cows, Jerseys, Holsteins
and Guernseys; 40 Holsteins, 2 to 5 years
old; 60 Jerseys, 2 to 7 years old; 25 Guernseys; 15 Shorthorn cows; 2 Guernsey bulls;
2 Holstein bulls; 4 Jersey bulls; 1 registered
Holstein bull, 3 months old. Not like most
sales, more billed than sells, but we guarantee that 140 head will be sold to the
highest bidder. These cows will all be sold
for two good reasons: First, no feed; next,
we need the money. Terms of sale: Nine
months' time at 6 per cent interest, 3 per
cent off for cash. 140 head to sell, and
sale will start at 10 o'clock sharp. Lunch
at grounds. (All tuberculin tested.) Ed.
Hewings and O. N. Himelburger. C. M.
Crews, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

HOGS.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG stock, a fine thoroughbred Poland China boar of the celebrated Peter Mauw stock, 3 years old. Mrs. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys, Kan.

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

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

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

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

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE Good working stock. Males, \$8; fe Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan. ; females, \$5.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, \$5.00 each. Poodle and Spitz bitches, \$5.00 each. All thoroughbred. Address Box 12, Colony, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

TWO EXTRA GOOD FARMS, 320 AND 162 a., for sale or exchange. Wm. Bryan, Blue Rapids, Kan.

IDEAL INTERURBAN HOUSE, NEAR car line and college campus. L. Adams, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY, WRITE Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

BARGAIN—FINE LAFAYETTE COUNTY, Missouri, corn and clover farm, 230 acres. \$100 per acre. Write William Hoefer, Hig-ginsville, Mo.

SIXTY ACRES GULF COAST PRAIRIE, half in cultivation, all tillable, well drained, fenced, 2 miles Danbury, 6 miles Angleton, \$2,500, half cash. D. H. Hendrickson, Dan-

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TROPICAL MEXICO—EXCURSION, JAN. 3. Rich agricultural lands, low prices. For map, booklet and full information, write Mexican Isthmus Land Co., 412 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE—350 ACRES; JOINS good town; fairly well improved. You should investigate this. Price, only \$36.50 per acre. L. A. Grimsley, Bushong, Kan.

FOR \$4,200, NICE 80 ACRES, LINN CO. Well improved, with gas well and good water; good terms on \$2,000. Address, L. F. Hatfield, Pleasanton, Kan.

OZARK PARGAIN: 160-ACRE FARM, 80 cultivatiou, fine land, 6 room house, fair barn. Terms to suit buyer, or trade. W. C. Shannon, "B," Mountain Grove, Mo.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IM-proved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—IN EASTERN KANSAS, Allen Co., the banner county, 160 acres at \$50 per acre, finely improved; large house, large barn, silo, blacksmith shop, corn cribs, orchard, all fenced and cross fenced, some hog-tight, finely watered, level as a floor, bluegrass pasture, timothy and clover fields, For information write Mrs. Anna B. Smith, Moran, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE— Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE—SEND stamps for samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn., R. 1.

FOR SALE-25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

NEW HONEY IN 60-LB. CANS, \$5; PER case of 3 cans, \$9. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

RICE—NEW CROP, 100 LBS., FREIGHT prepaid your station, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765J, Beaumont, Tex.

WANTED—\$12,000 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise for good farm near here. Price \$17,000; mortgage, \$4,000. A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, PREPAID, 11c A pound. Sample free for housekeeping neighbors' names. List honey, nuts, fruit, free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 134, Nordhoff, Cal.

WANTED—500 FAMILIES TO BUY \$50 candy course, \$2.00; learn how to make fine candy. Everything explained. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. W. Embree, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

POST CARDS.

QUALITY POST CARDS — ENTIRELY different from anything else on the market; high-class, clever, clean, catchy subjects; 16 at 10c; 50 at 25c; 100 at 45c; 225 at \$1. Postpaid. Wolbrink, Aberdeen, S. D.

TELEGRAPHY.

TELEGRAPHY — MORSE AND WIREses—Rallway accounting (station agency)
taught quickly. R. R. dispatchers and
Western Union wires and complete wireless
station in school. Splendid opportunities.
Graduates assisted. Living expenses low—
may be earned. Largest and oldest school—
established 37 years. Investment, \$25,000.00.
Correspondence courses also. Catalog free.
Dodge's Telegraph & Ry. Institute, Elm St.,
Valparaiso, Ind.

65-ACRE FRUIT AND ALFALFA FARM, 2 miles west, of Hutchinson, Kan. Fine dwelling and outbuildings. Terms. L. H. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE STOCKS OF all kinds. Also Missouri, Oklahoma and Western lands, and city property for exchange. Write or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

Write me, giving description, and I will send you, free, details of my plan for finding a buyer quickly.

E. L. GARVER,

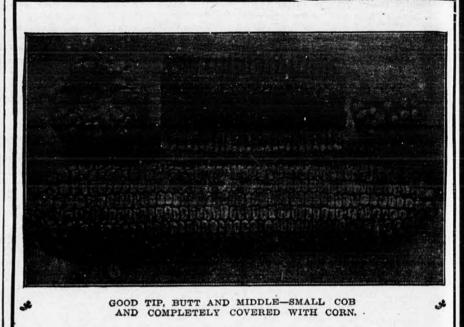
Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

Readers Market Place The Call of the Field

Continued From Page Five

in families of KANSAS FARMER subscribers read these articles. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow. I can do more good in ten years writing for boys than in a hundred years writing for men of middle age. I am trying to work out a plan of contest of some sort or other in which the boys will have a chance to

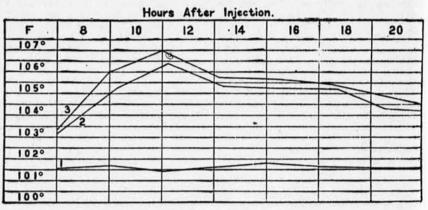
later show me how much of this they have absorbed. Merchants, bankers, capitalists and others throughout Kansas, I see from the news press, are offering prizes to farm boys who excel in corn culture, and I am hopeful the informa. tion given on these pages will help some boy in pulling down a good cash prize.



THE TUBERCULIN TEST

The working of the tuberculin test is not so thoroughly understood as it should be. The effect of the tuberculin injection on the temperature of the animal is plainly shown in the chart be-low and the explanation given. This test is made by hypodermically inject-ing into the body of the animal a small

process of preparing tuberculin makes it absolutely free from danger, so far as liability of producing the disease, or in any way injuring the animal, is concerned. Fig. 1 shows the temperature range of both reacting and non-reacting animals. While the test is not absolutely infallible, it is so far superior to any other and all other methods of diagrams. any other and all other methods of diag-



quantity (about 2 c. c.) of tuberculin, and noting the temperature of the ani-mal before and after the injection. Tuberculin, a product of the growth of the tubercle bacillus, when injected into the body causes a marked rise in temperature in the case of an animal affected with the disease, and no such elevation in the case of a healthy animal. The

nosis that it should take precedence over

TEMPERATURE CURVES.

1. The temperature curve of a healthy animal after injection with tuberculin. 2 and 3. The temperature curves of tu-berculous animals after injection with tuberculin. Chart after Moore. Test from Russell's "Dairy Bacteriology."

Milk For The Chickens

Under the date line of Hutchinson, December 13, we read: "Eat, drink and be merry; for tomor-

row you may die."

That motto might well be hung over the entrance to the wholesale poultry feeding station here.

For 18,000 chickens are having the time of their lives in the big feeding room at this plant, gorging and stuffing themselves with all they can eat three times a day.

Never were chickens so well fed as these 18,000. And for seven days they have all they can eat; for seven days this banquet continues, and then on the eighth morning—off go their heads.

The entire second floor of the plant

The entire second noor of the is devoted to this feeding station. There is devoted to this feeding station. There is devoted to this feeding station. are row upon row of coops, "holes" they are called by the chicken feeders. In each hole seven chickens are placed. The coops are arranged in rows, each of which is known as a "battery," and each battery containing from 500 to 700 chickens. When they are small as many as 700 can be fed in a battery. The average number is 552, however.

The chickens are fed for seven days—no more and no less. On the eighth day the feeding process has fattened them so that the average gain in weight is from 26 to 40 pounds to the 100 chickens. As chicken meat is valuable, this gain means quite an item of profit in handling large quantities of chickens. The menu fed the chickens differs at

each of the three meals. In the morning they are given a soft milk feed of milk and a little meal. At noon more milk and meal porridge is given with some shorts mixed in with the feed. The evening meal is the big feed of the day, the bill of fare including milk, meal, shorts and a little sand.

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BARGAINS AND LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3½ miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price \$10,000. No. 132—Excellent 151 acres, 2½ miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at \$14,000. No. 132—160 acres, 2½ miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a \$13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, ½ acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

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

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

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

100-FARMS-100

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

For Sale 6,000 acres of best wheat and alfalfa land in Kansas.

Nearly all level and within one-half mile of a town of 3,000, in central part of state.

1. A. Harper, Co-Operative Realty Company, Holsington. Kan. town of 3,000, I. A. Harper, Co-O Hoisington, Kan.

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

60,000 Acres in Wyoming, with water rights; completed irrigation system; also 35,000 a. Carey act and deeded; low prices. Write Wyoming Development Co., Chey-

for UPLAND OR CHOICE BOTTOM farms, especial ½ section, well improved stock or dairy farm, near railroad; small cash payment. Address, J. F. TRUE, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.

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

BEST BARGAIN

in Shawnee county, 40 a. farm, 10 ml. from Topeka (in plain view), 4½ ml. to good R. R. town, ½ ml. to school; improvements brand new, but small; owner old and says sell at \$55 per a.; one-third cash; balance at 6 per cent. Farm worth \$80. Address, J. E. THOMPSON, (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseb. Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN.

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

FOR EXCHANGE

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

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.

FOR SALE

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

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

TEXAS LAND **EXPOSITION**

TEXAS LAND EXPOSITION
and Northern Settlers' Convention, Houston,
Texas, Jan. 15-28, 1912. Low interstate railroad rates. Eighteen lines into Houston,
Homeseekers and investors should not miss
this opportunity to visit Texas and see the
South's great Land Show. More than 100
exhibits of farm products and machinery.
Any information about Texas, Texas lands
and opportunities on request.

TEXAS LAND EXPOSITION.

TEXAS LAND EXPOSITION, HOUSTON, TEX. Publicity Department.

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

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

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

GOOD FARMS.

GOOD FARMS.

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

TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO.,
532 Kansas Avenue.

GREENWOOD COUNTY NURSERY. We have for fall and spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot, quince, grapes, berry plants, catalpa and black locust. A certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment.

J. W. HINSHAW.

Eureka, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain.

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

J. C. RAPP & CO.,
Osage City, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

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

CALIFORNIA FOR HEALTH: AN ORANGE GROVE FOR WEALTH.

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

FONTANA DEVELOPMENT CO., 518 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE QUICK

A No. 1 781/2-acre second bottom farm; soil black loam, no gumbo, no overflow; 60 acres under cultivation, all can be cultivated; 6 acres alfalfa; 10 acres wild meadvated; 6 acres alfalfa; 10 acres wild meadow; 17 acres hog-tight pasture; small orchard and an assortment of small fruits; a 2-story frame house nearly new; good cellar; barn 20x34 with cattle shed attached; two good henhouses with ½-acre yard; granary, smokehouse, two tool sheds, good well and 150-bbl. cistern; ½ mile to graded school, 1½ miles to church; about 30 miles west and a little south of Kansas City, 9 miles southeast of Lawrence, 3½ miles from Eudora. Clear, and title perfect. Price, \$8,000. Will sell tools and stock also if buyer wants same. Address Leroy N. Walling, Real Estate Exchange, 945 Conn. St., Lawrence, Kan. FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas—Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see this farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the state. Fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with 20 care posts. Fine modern \$3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 28 cares of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn: head of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn: cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new; wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 400 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and fine Catholic church, 2½ miles from U. B. church and ½ mile from good country school. Price, \$40,000; \$25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

BUY OR TRADE with us. Write for free list. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

WRITE WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

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

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

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

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

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

Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

Tell me what you have to trade, and I will find you something to match it up. Give good description and price, location and so forth, with first letter.

HOWARD, THE LAND MAN,
105 N. Main, Wichita, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

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

J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

50 acrcs 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. \$200° cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included. Write for list, J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan,

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.
One of the best farms in eastern Kansas; highly improved; large buildings; six miles southwest of Topeka; macadam road; touches station of proposed railroad. Drouth did not affect this farm. Exceptional low price for settlement of estate. 360 acres at 390 per acre. Takes \$20,000 to handle. John W. Harrison, Executor, 614 New England Bidg., Topeka, Kan.

212-ACRE irrigated ranch in famous Gallatin Valley, Mont. Perpetual water right free, also water power developed, electric lights and power. Farm all in grain, timothy and alfalfa; main ditch and laterals all in. Located near junction Milwaukee & Northern P. R. R. Near three fine towns; 7 room, strictly modern residence, barns, granaries, hog and chicken houses. Products 1911 sold for \$8,000. Will guarantee practical farmer 25 per cent on purchase price—\$2,300. Terms given if desired. RODGERS & DAVIS, Topeka.

AN IDEAL GRAIN AND STOCK FARM

400 acres, Sedgwick County, Kansas, All
fenced and cross fenced with hedge and
some wire. Running water, two wells of
splendid water 16 feet to water; 230 acres
under cultivation, balance pasture, meadow,
orchard and lots; 22 acres alfalfa, smooth
clean land, one-half bottom; good 6-room
house; good barn 36x40; granary with driveway and shed additions; double corn crib,
shingle roof; hog sheds; scales; wind mill
and other buildings; telephone and R. F. D.
Terms to suit purchaser. A good farm priced
right for someone. right for someone. Clyde McGrew et al., Owners, Benton, Kan.

GOOD IMPROVED FARM

Close to town in Montgomery Co., Kan. Must sell to settle an estate. Price, \$32.00 per acre. German-American Land Co., Tyro, Kan.

FOR SALE south of Hoisington, Kan.: 170 acres pasture. This is an ideal farm, well improved, and now covered with 1 foot of snow. Snow and land for \$75 per acre. The snow itself is worth the price. Good terms. I. A. Harper, Co-operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1885.—Write for free list, Park /H; Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Celdwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. Improved stock and grain farms; \$30 to \$65 per acre; write for list, free.

J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.

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

WRITE for our new list of S. E. Kansas wheat, corn and alfalfa farms, \$30 to \$60 per acre. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, JAHN, Box 754, Chicago.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANY-where. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bidg., Newton, Kan,

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ½ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale \$45 per acre. Easy terms on half. TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

WANTED — Hardware, implements or merchandise for Washington Co. land. We make all kinds of exchanges. Write us. Box 53, Morrowville, Kan.

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

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BAR-GAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

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

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

ACI QUICKLI FUK 1 H15.
Farm of 240 a., 7 ml. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, eribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half ml. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. \$30 per a. Fine bargain. Wite quick.

W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME? WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?
You can do so in eastern Colorado, where
good land is still cheap, and where crops are
raised every year. I can sell you good soil
at \$10 to \$15 per acre that will produce 25
to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley
and potatoes; also, make large yields per
acre. Write me for particulars.
FRANK VANDERHOOF,
Otis, Colo.

320-ACRE relinquishment, unimproved, 2 miles good small town, all bottom shallow water land but about 20 acres; as fine alfalfa and grain land as ever laid out of doors; unlimited water at from 10 to 20 feet; \$600 for pumping plant will irrigate this. The greatest snap in the country at the price, \$2,000 cash; no trades considered. CARL M. COOK,
Limon, Cole.

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DR. W. H. RICHARDS Importer of

DRAFT HORSES

Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the



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



30 Head of Percherons Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

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

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



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Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
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W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno., All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.

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100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

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I have for sale the following registered French Draft Stallions of my own breeding: Two coming 2 years old, 1 suckling, 1 imported Percheron French Draft, 6 years, weight 1900; one 4-year-old, weight 1950. All sound and dark colored. Write or call and inspect.

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

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

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

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

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



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

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIE-SIAN CATTLE, Up-to-date Poland China hogs, Write your

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FOR SALE.

Four-year-old jack. A nice, big fellow.
Call Home phone 345, or see me at residence, 322 W. 6th Ave. C. E. BEAN, Garnett, Kan.

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Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Du-

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REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
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E. E. FRIZELL. Larned, Kansas.

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Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the \$1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale, Inspection Invited. Farm adjoins town.

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

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

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

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31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.

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

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FIFTY—Sunflower Herd Holsteins—FIFTY \$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next spring service. Also a few young service bulls at attractive prices. I want to sell my bull crop in next 60 days. A few choice cows in calf to my \$5-1b. herd bull for sale. F. J. SZARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Freislan cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Jo-hanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

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Registered buils for sale. Dams A. R. O.
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miles east of St. Joseph, ½ mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.
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BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
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Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College, His dams on both sides for four generations average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb, sisters.

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterplece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybla's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

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CATTLE.

Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice buils, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomerl's Eminent, dam Guenon's Salle M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Helfers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas, A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

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

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

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

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

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

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and helfer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS, HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowec, Wis.

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The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red heauties. J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

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

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULL, GUIL-foyle. Qualified by breeding and in-dividuality to head high-class herd. T. G. McKINLEY, Junction City, Kan.

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GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.

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

ED GREEN,

Florence, Kansas.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978
and Harry 243633, a grandson of Choice
Good and Russilla. Young stock of both
sexes for sale.

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

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

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD leaded by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

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Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some helfers.

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MODERN HEREFORDS HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719. BEAU BEAUTY 192235. CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan. ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls -

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

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POLAND CHINAS

FESENMEYER'S A WONDER OFFERING.

Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A Wonder. Fifteen A Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed. H. FESENMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7% o 8%-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from \$30 to \$35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs f you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars:
Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley
2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grannetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Motile S., 750 lbs., and
Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the
biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90
choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

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

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Thirty big type Poland China boars for ale. Sired by King Elmo and Hartman's Hadley Prop.
J. J. HARTMAN,
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MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

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

FOR SALE.

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

MATT ALTON,
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10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals.

A. L. ALBRIGHT,

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LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS. Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

WILLFOUNG'S POLAND CHINAS LEAD. 100 spring pigs ready to ship. Either sex, nairs not related. Prices reasonable and quality first class. Breed both big and medium type.

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BIG POLAND CHINA BOAR. r sale, cheap, Tulon Prince, a noted

big boar. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Riley Co., Kan. M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling.
For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this
great boar for March farrow.

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HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS The best of the big-type breeding; fed for best results; sale at Falls City, Neb., October 28th.

W. V. HOPPE,
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DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Glant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

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

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

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Adrian, Mo.

20-Choice Big Type Poland Boars-20

Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers.

S. B. AMCOATS,

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.

A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address, ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.
FOR SALE—At low prices, several of
Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me
quick. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BRED GILTS \$25 to \$30 EACH. 20 fall glits, big and smooth. Big type.
Good time to start herd. Write quick.
F. D. YOUNG,
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FOR SALE—Fullblood Poland China boars and sows; good individuals; pedigrees furnished; no cholera. Prices reasonable. GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

WALNUT GROVE FARM POLAND CHINAS.—For quick sale, choice of 2 tried boars, litter brothers sired by Grand Look and out of Expansion dam. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS. 60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

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HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTER,
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W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and hn Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and glits exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and glits, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All regispossible. Book sale hogs. All registered. Priced to sell, The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

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High Class Hampshires — Herd Headed by the elebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young oars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger. J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

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AS LONG AS THEY LAST. Spring boars, \$22. Fall yearlings, \$27. Gilts, same prices.
Sired by sons of State Fair champions WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.



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

LAWSON'S HAMPSHIRES.

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

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RERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

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for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once. T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

BERKSHIRE FOR SALE.
One boar, two bred also fall gilts for sale, them.

One boar two bred sows, one fall boar; Prices right to move

J. C. STARR, Vinita, Okla.

KENT'S IOWA HERD A SQUARE DEAL,

Fifty boars for sale. Say! I mean you. If you want a high-class, lengthy,
heavy boned Chester White boar, good head and ear; the very best breeding, it
will pay you to write me for prices and the way I ship hogs, before buying. They
are sired by 800-pound boars. Dams weigh 400 to 500 pounds. Will pay R. R. fare
if I cannot show you as good herd as you can find anywhere. Mention Kansas
Farmer and write

THOS. F. KENT, Route 2, Walnut, Is.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

200—CHOICE DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS AT ALFALFA FARM—200 Sired by 14 different boars. Dams are of best breeding.

PEARL H. PAGETT, Beloit, Kansas.

SUNNY DELL FARM,
Choice Duroc boars by Budy K. 4th. A
good pair of registered Holstein cattle,
Hereford cattle, any age or sex. Prices
reasonable. Write—
T. I. WOODALL,
Fall River, Kan.

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.
GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.
Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col.
Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and
Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.
FRANK ELDER.
Green. Kan.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and cood colors. Priced for quick sale. W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25
Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of
Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion by Ohio Chief,
third prize aged boar Kansas, 1909. Blue
valley Chief, by the \$4000 Valley Chief, out
of sows of the very best breeding. Priced
to sell. We have pleased others, we can
please you.

THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan. -DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS-25 By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY. Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs net related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

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

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Bunceton, Missouri

FOR THE BEST RESULTS employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other
Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable.
Special service to breeders.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

F. E. KINNEY

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years experience; best of refer-ences furnished. Write or phone for dates.

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas-15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

W.C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Write, phone or wire me for dates,

MONT ORR Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan. Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

WANTED — A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone. Address Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Tongka, Kan er. Topeka, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

SUNNY SIDE O. I. C.

One hundred choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading Kan., Box 36.

THE STRAY LIST

GEORGE THROCKMORTON, COUNTY Clerk, Coffey County. Taken up—On the 16th day of November, 1911, by R. Luthi, Gridley, Kan., one red helfer, two years old; has white face; no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$20.00.

O. K. MILLER, COUNTY CLERK, LYON County. Taken up—By J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan., one yearling heifer, red, no marks or brands. Appraised value, \$20.00.

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

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

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

Soil Packers.

It has been shown by experience that a machine to crush clods, pulverize, roll and level newly plowed ground is one of the things the western country needs. Attention is invited to the Imperial Land Roller advertised elsewhere in this paper. Among its many uses it has been found very beneficial in alfalfa fields after cutting. It closes up ground cracks, packs the soil that has been loosened up by the growing roots. As a means to conserve moisture and render crops more certain and prollific the use of land rollers like the Imperial is to be encouraged. The manufacturers, the Peterson Manufacturing Company, Kent, O., will be glad to send full information of this machine, with prices, to all who will write them. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Farmers In Good Shape.

Our subscriber and correspondent, D. T. Pritchard, Shawnee County, writes that at Scranton, Florence, Peabody, Emporia, Osage City and intervening places the corn is all housed and the wheat is better than a year ago this date. The melting snow has touched up dry fields till they look good. Farmers have their forage in shock or under canvas, and with good pastures and open winter will not suffer any more sacrifice of forced sale of stock. Many hogs have died of cholera; but, on the whole, farmers are in great shape, and have everything to be thankful for. All things are coming their way now.

Missouri Farm Holds World's Record.

At the fourth annual Farm Product and Live Stock Show at Holden, Mo., Mrs. J. R. Shelton made an exhibit of farm products raised on her husband's form, northwest of Holden, which included white corn, yellow corn, popcorn, sweet corn, Kafir corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, egg plant, carrot, parsnip, beet, turnip, salsify, chicory, radish, horseradish, leek, onion, garlic, kohlrabi, tomato, ground cherry, cantaloune, watermelon, cucumber, gourd. loupe, watermelon, cucumber, gourd, acorn, walnut, hickory nut, peanut, red haw, black haw, wild grape, pieplant, apples (two varieties), peaches (two varieties), pears, quince, persimmon, canned red raspberries, black raspberries, grapes, cherries, blackberries, grapes. gooseberries and strawberries, asparagus, sage, catnip, horehound, wax beans, green beans, lima beans, butter beans, soup beans, castor beans, coffee beans, cowpeas seed, garden peas seed, onion seed, mustard seed, spinach seed, cantaloupe seed, watermelon seed, pumpkin seed, turnip seed, Hubbard squash seed, Sibley squash seed, timothy seed, ham, lard, butter, milk, eggs, sugar cane, sunflower, narcissus bulbs, hyacinth bulbs, sultana geranium, roses, carnation, foliogo, plant, cownes, hay, and 12 tion, foliage plant, cowpea hay and 12 varieties of clover, grass and forage plants.

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SHORTHORN—DISPERSION—SHORTHORN.

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

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

Take 9 o'clock a. m. Missouri Pacific train at Topeka for Berryton, 9 miles south.

JAMES A. BAXTER, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Our Farm Library Offer For 1911-1912

We are pleased to announce to our readers thus early in the season our SPECIAL FARM LIBRARY OFFER. We have been particularly fortunate this year in making arrangements with the publishers of some of the best publications in the country, which enables us to offer our readers a greater bargain than ever before. This Club positively gives you a regular library of the best farm periodicals.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER-

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

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

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

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

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

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

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

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

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

One Year's Subscription to The People's Popular Monthly.

The People's Popular Monthly is not a cheap, trashy paper, but a beau-tifully illustrated magazine with clean, wholesome reading matter and stories, and departments of particular interest to the ladies and young folks in every home. It is worthy a place in every library.

THIS GREAT GROUP OF MAGAZINES will give to every home they enter the best reading matter covering every branch of the farming industry as well as interesting articles on practically every subject of importance along other lines. If you are already a subscriber to any of these papers, your subscription will be extended one full year from expiration.

HERE'S THE BEST OF IT ALL.

After weeks of endeavor we have completed arrangements whereby we can send you all six of these publications one full year for only \$1.50. can send you an six of these publications one full year for only \$1.50. The combination cannot be broken, but renewal subscriptions to any of the magazines will be accepted the same as new. Send us your order at once, and have these magazines upon your reading table during the long winter evenings. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

P. S.—We can save you money on the subscription of every paper you wish to take, new or renewal. Send us your list and let us quote you a price. Also send for our catalog of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

A BOON TO THE HOUSEWIFE



Labor and Temper, and reduces the

labor of housecleaning to a mini-

This is the most practical foot scraper ever invented. Tacked upon the front porch or walk, it is as good as a sign "Wipe Your Feet Before You Enter!"

It cleans the sole and side of the shoe in one operation. Made of sheet steel and the side brushes are made of the best stiff bristle. One of these foot scrapers ought be upon every door step.

The regular selling price is \$1, and hundreds of them are being sold at that price every day.

Sent free to any subscriber, new

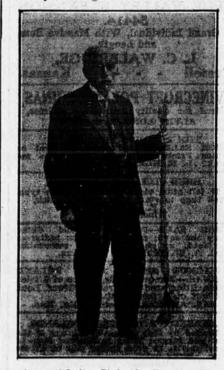
or old, sending \$1 for a year's subscription and 25 cents extra for express.

Sent absolutely free to anyone sending four new trial subscriptions to Kansas Farmer for three months, at 25 cents each. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Wheat on Alfalfa Sod?

KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly urged that when the alfalfa fields have passed their prime that the field be plowed and cropped with wheat or corn. Reports of greatly increased yields following alfalfa have been received and printed from all parts of the country. The accompany-ing cut was sent us early in June of this year, and was, of course, made be-fore the crop was threshed. The cut, with the comment of our subscriber, A. H. Greisa, is nevertheless interesting: "It is four feet nine inches high. It is free from rye, but has a little of the bearded



variety with it. It is the Peerless Prolific. It was sown on alfalfa sod for four acres, and ten acres on clover sod. I think that accounts for the good showing it has made. Corn grown on that makes similar growth in comparison with no sod land. I am thinking very favorably of that as a soil renovator in this state. I am planning to plow some clover sod each spring or fall for corn or wheat in the future, as I have in the past done to some extent. I believe that beats the wheat in the golden belt this year, where it is reported to be from five to seven inches high, ready to head."

Building Up the Soil.

Think of a six-hundred acre farm Think of a six-hundred acre farm yielding \$350 per acre for the year 1910! This is what is reported for the farm of F. W. Mills, Madison, Wis. The soil is clay loam, with good natural drainage. On the farm are 200 pure-bred Holstein cows, 200 to 300 hogs, 40 horses and 100 sheep. The article by G. H. Dacy in Farmer's Review describing the general farm operations is intensely ingeneral farm operations is intensely interesting, but only that part follows which pertains to the method of maintaining, or, in fact, building up the soil. There is much food for thought in these

paragraphs:
"The endeavor is to feed all the grain and roughage produced on the place, in addition to considerable quantities of concentrates and mill feeds which are purchased. This buying and feeding of protein adds greatly to the soil's store of plant food, as it means the addition of considerable phosphorus, potash and nitrogen to the soil through the medium of carefully conserved stable manure. Each year 40 acres of alfalfa and a similar amount of clover are grown in the rotation, so that the nitrate supply of the soil is being constantly relatively and the soil is being constantly replenished and its physical condition is

being improved.
"Each day the manure is hauled directly from the barns to the fields. and the disastrous results from leaching and wasted fertility, in cases where manure is piled outdoors and exposed to weathering, are controlled. Two hundred pounds of raw rock phosphate is sprinkled in each load of manure, and this returns considerable phosphorus to the soil. This inexpensive system of fertilization could be advantageously practiced on every general farm; it would partially atone for the large amount of plant food extracted from the soil by the crops and would ultimately increase not only the soil's resources in fertilizing elements, but would also materially abet crop yields. A decided gain is noted in the current corn and oat crops on the Monona Farm, which are being grown on land which has been accorded this treatment for several years. Another Wisconsin farmer who applied one-half ton of raw rock phos-

Reo the Fifth

Price, \$1,055. Catalog on request. R. M. OWEN & CO., General Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Don't build until you get our bargain catalog of Millwork and Lumber. Free. GORDON VAN TINE CO., 2774 Case St., Davenport, Iowa.

GOODYEAR

This name on Automobile Tires and Rubber Accessories Signifies Inherent Qualities of Material and Workmanship that Insures the Maximum of Service at the Minimum of Expense. (340) The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 42nd St., Akron, O.

FOR SALE

At farmer's Prices, two black Percheron stallions, also two Shorthorn bulls. Senator Bruce and Lord Marr breeding. All stock guaranteed.

L. P. GERTSON, Clyde, Kansas.

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

NOTICE!

Stolen, from Tecumseh, Neb., on November 12, one dark, solid brown driving mare, 4 years old, weight 1000 pounds; very small spot in face, wire marks on both front feet; a patch of hair off from center of belly; good style and action; was hitched to a new Velie auto-seat buggy; had on new harness with spots. Good reward is offered. Notify George S. Phillips, Tecumseh, Neb.

phate per acre incorporated in well-rotted manure to one of his fields, harvested a crop of hay which averaged three-fourths of a ton per acre more than

did an adjacent untreated area.

"The crop rotation includes corn, oats, clover and alfalfa, pasture, and small grains. Forty acres of silage corn is grown, 210 acres of corn being produced." all told. Sufficient silage is produced to feed the dairy herd nine months in the year on account of the limited pasturage. About 450 acres are under cultivation, raising grain and roughage with which to feed the live stock. Efficient cultivation is employed to control weeds on this profitable farm; the use of a cultivated crop followed by alfalfa on a weed-infested area eradicates the pests in short order.

"The most notable evidence of the increased productivity of the soil result-ing from the praiseworthy efforts to maintain and increase the fertility of these valuable fields is the marked gain in the crop production. The general tendency has been toward a material increase in both the quantity and quality of the crop produced. Corn has attained a mark of 85 bushels per acre, oats have jumped to 65 bushels per acre, while two to two and one-half tons of clover and alfalfa to a cutting have been harvested.

"What an example of playing square with the soil bank this farm should be to the average American country-man! Here the deposits are greater than the withdrawals. The question in all its simplicity is before the individual farmer—the means and methods of maintaining soil fertility lie within easy reach—whether he will grasp them and thereby advance to material prosperity or whether he will overlook them and continue in the deplorable rut of antiquated ancestral practices remains for each countryman to decide for himself."

The farmers of Kansas are becoming awake to the possibilities in draft horse breeding and the state is now one of the best into which the breeder and importer can sell. The business is growing more rapidly than any other line of stock breeding, with the possible exception of dairy cattle. There are still thousands of farmers who could and should turn their attention to pure-bred draft horses as the most promising field of enterprise. Kansas can produce as good draft horses as any country on earth. Good draft horses are profitable, and Kansas can add millions to her annual income through the development of the draft horse industry.

FRANK IAMS' P



Are the real "medal winners"—"show horses of note"—"sensational" "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, Classy, "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of Drafty "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of Percherons and Belgian stallions and mares have arrived by "Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will situp-and-take-notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years more). stand'' (and good for 50 years more).

Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are at-

Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real Drafters," at "Bargain prices," and having the "Horses as advertised," Iams "competitors" and "Hammer Knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "Knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. "Ikey"—"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—\$1,000 and \$1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

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

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

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

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

can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the \$500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better Imported stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$5,000. Imported mares, \$700 and \$1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish \$1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers \$1,000 insurance at 8 per cent. IAMS buys and sells every stallion. He speaks the languages—commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—stallion pair of insurance at 8 per cent. "Sick Salesman" a commission to help "do you." He has no \$2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "Top-notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "Top" stallion pair of Imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at \$500 each. "Papa," don't let those "Auction men" "Head You a Lemon" in one of those "sciling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha, Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb.; Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than fiannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

Egyptian Wheat.

"Egyptian wheat is a grain crop that is fast attracting the attention of farm-ers in Texas. It is a new grain, having been introduced into Texas about three or four years ago. The seed was obtained from Russia and it has proved a success wherever it has been tried in Texas. Three crops can be obtained from the same stubble in one year, each crop yielding from 50 to 100 bushels of grain

"The grain is the finest of feed for poultry and all kinds of live stock. When parched, the grains pop out crisp and white like popcorn. In Russia the wheat is manufactured into flour and is the chief food of the poorer class of

"This is my first year to plant Egyptian wheat, and I only planted a small amount. The yield was at the rate of 75 bushels of grain per acre. I rate of 75 bushels of grain per acre. I planted late, but the second crop is ready for cutting. The stalks and blades make the best of forage. I plant the wheat in rows, the same as when planting sorghum."—B. F. Perego, Newton, Tex.

As our correspondent has just harvested the first crop his later experience may prove that some of the advantages

may prove that some of the advantages for this crop do not meet his expectations.

As he offers to send seed to farmers desiring to try this "wheat" it seemed best to state both sides of the case, Mr. Perego's letter was sent to the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agri-cultural College, and brought forth the

following reply:

"The sample of seed submitted in connection with the letter by Mr. Perego is that of Shallu, a variety of sorghum originally coming from India, but which has been grown more or less in the United States for a number of years. This sorghum has no claim whatever to the name of 'Egyptian wheat,' which is simply a selling name applied to it by unscrupulous parties in the attempt to sell the seed at fabulous prices. Under ordinary conditions in the central part of the United States it yields less grain and roughness than does less grain and roughness than does

Kafir and the grain and roughness are both less desirable. It usually yields less grain than milo, though the roughness may weigh more than that of milo in the milo belt. As far as known, the grain is desirable for poultry food, as is also Kafir and milo grain and as as is also Kafir and milo grain, and, as the seeds are harder, they require more preparation for horses, hogs and cattle than does either mile or Kafir. The statement that the crop is from Russia and used there for food by the poorer classes of people, is entirely without foundation.

"The statement that the plant will make several crops is based upon the fact that any of the sorghum crops, if cut early, will produce a second growth from the roots. Sometimes this second growth produces heads, but a second and third crop depends entirely on the weather, and is not a matter of any importance in Kansas. In India a great deal of importance is given to sorghum crops in the dry section, and they are used for many purposes, but of the hundreds of varieties tested in this country in recent years, not one of them has equaled Kafir or mile in the central west. What these sorghums will or will not do in Southern Texas has no bearing whatever on its being desirable in Kansas, and I might add that the enormous yields reported by the men who have been selling this seed have never been proven. Small amounts of this seed have been sold at as high as \$1,500 per bushel."—A. H. LEIDIGH, Assistant Professor in Crops.

One thing that operates to prevent success in horse breeding lies in the fact that the owners do not work their stallions, as is the universal practice in the old country. Farmers are accustomed to making their beef cattle and hogs lay on fat. This is their way of making money for their owners. Too many money for their owners. Too many farmers seem to think that the same practice should apply to the horse, especially the stallion. This is wrong. The stallion needs work for his own good and the good of his progeny. He can be made a money maker in the field and

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

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

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



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

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

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

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

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.





Percheron Stallions and

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

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

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

should be. In this way he will develop bone and muscle instead of fat, and will be in better health and sire fewer

weakling foals. The next Poland China brood sow sale will be at the home of Roy Johnston, near South Mound, Kan., on January 20. This event will afford an opportunity for breeders to buy up-to-date, large type, big boned Poland Chinas at their own prices. The offering is a grand lot of tried sows, fall yearling gilts and spring gilts. Mr. Johnston will sell a number of gilts sired by the great Blain's Wonder and Orphan Chief. Don't fall to send for a catalog, and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly look up advertisement in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

PUBLIC SALE OF **BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

SOUTH MOUND, KANSAS, JANUARY 100 - Head Big Type, Quality Poland-Chinas

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

The balance spring and fall, 1911, boars. There are 12 Blain's Wonder daughters, 12 Orphan Chief, 12 Long John, 12 Long Look, the balance are street by boars at the head of best herds in Kansas and Missouri.

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

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

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The 2-year-old sows were sired by Bell Metal, What's Ex. and Nebraska Jumbo. The spring yearlings are daughters of Bell Metal, What's Ex. and Collossus. The December and January gilts are by a son of Bell Metal. This is without doubt the greatest variety of famous big type breeding ever catalogued for a public sale. The Bell Metal and What's Ex. sows mated with the blood of the noted A Wonder and Long King's Equal and noted Collossus sows bred to Bell Metal. I have selected this bunch out of nearly 300 head and have picked the best. This is the opportunity, if there ever was one, to buy the best the breed affords. Come early and look the offering over carefully. It will be a hog show as well as a sale. Catalog upon application. Free accommodations and transportation.

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FIELD MEN.

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

Jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington,
Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., ManFeb. 6-7.—H. G. McMillen & Sons, Rock
Rapids, Ia.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton,
Mo.

Herefords. Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 6-7—Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 17-F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland,

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24—A. L. Allbright, N. E. Copeland,
Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 24—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock,

Jan. 24—A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan. Jan. 25—J, H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, "eb. Jan. 29—R. M. Bunnell, Atchison, Kan. Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo. Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo. Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo. Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Feb. 5—H. B. Walker, Effingham, Kan. Feb. 6—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Feb. 6—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa. Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.

Neb.
Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Esbon, Kan.
Feb. 12—Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill,
Kan.

Feb. 14.—H. D. Frikhler, Shineshot, Mc.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan,
Feb. 17.—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 17.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnston. South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale
at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 25—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
Jan. 26—E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 1—Geo, Phillippi, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan,
Feb. 2—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan,
Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan,
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.
Feb. 14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 16.—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Feb. 27.—W. T. Fitch, Mineapolis, Kan.
Feb. 27.—W. T. Fitch, Mineapolis, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leat. Carter, Asheville, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Holsteins for Sale.

G. P. Mast of Scranton, Kan., is offering a choice lot of young Holstein bulls for sale, sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska State Agricultural College. Please read advertisement in this issue and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Barn Full Of Stallions.

Joseph M. Nolan of Paola, Kan., has a barn full of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions priced to sell. If you are looking for a stallion it might pay you to call on Mr. Nolan before you buy. His prices range from \$400 to \$1,000. Please read the advertisement in Kansas Farmer this week and write or call at once.

Percheron Stallions and Mares.
F. H. Schrepel of Ellinwood, Kan., is offering Percheron stallions and matched teams in young mares ranging from 2 to 5 years old—the best blood lines known to the breed. Look up the advertisement and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

Harry T. Forbes of Topeka, Kan., is offering a choice lot of both pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are from 12 to 18 months old and are large, strong, well grown out fellows. Just right for service, and priced to sell. Please look up ad in readers' market page and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., is offering a choice lot of blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Roan Hero, the International champion, and Velvedere X2712-195058 head this great herd of Double Standard Polled Durham cattle. If you want the best blood lines in this breed it might pay you to write Mr. Van Nice for prices and description. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Bismark Grove Shetlands.

John Tough, owner of the Bismark Grove breeding farm at Lawrence, Kan., is making special prices on Shetland ponies. He is quoting prices for fine animals as low as \$60 to \$75, which is much below the usual prices for such animals. Write him promptly, as this price will only hold for a short time. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Jacks and Jennets.

Phil Walker of Moline, Kan., the well-known and "original jack man" of South-eastern Kansas, is again offering a good lot of breeding stock for sale. Mr. Walker raises a large number of jacks each year. They are well broken and of the Mammoth breeding and extra good individuals. If you need a jack or jennet write Mr. Walker for prices and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

E. W. Davis & Co.'s Durocs.

E. W. Davis & Co. of Glenwood, Mo., owners of the noted Model Queen herd of Duroc Jersey swine, one of the great herds of the west, are preparing for one of the gfeatest bred sow offerings that will be on the Duroc Jersey sale circuit this year. Their offering this year will be made up entirely of representatives of great prize winners. Fifteen grand champion boars will be represented in this sale. Watch for their announcement—it will be of interest to Duroc Jersey breeders.

Duroc Jersey breeders.

H. L. Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.
H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., the only exclusive breeder of the old, original big boned, spotted Poland China hogs, is preparing for his annual bred sow sale with the greatest offering that he has ever sold at public auction. His offering this year will include a number of tried sows that have made Highlylew famous as the home of the big boned, spotted Polands—the old, original kind. The yearlings that will go in this year's sale are big ones. They have been carefully selected and are of the type that make the great big, prolific brood sows. The offering will be completed by one of the finest lots of spring gilts that has ever been drafted from Highview Farm. Watch for his announcement; it will be of interest to breeders and farmers wanting big boned, easy feeding, prolific hogs.

The Thompson Brothers' Herd.

Kansas Farmer readers that are posted on the noted big type Poland Chinas of the past few years will readily recognize the above cut as being that of Big Hutch, the boar used so long and with such good results in the Thompson Brothers' herd at Marysville, Kan. In the sale that the

for grain. Besides, it may mean the loss of the very best market. Now, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic prevents this loss of appetite, and consequent pecuniary loss, by keeping the animal's digestive organs in a vigorous and active condition, reardless of the amount of feed consumed. Certainly, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is a great help in making beef or milk. Dealers are reporting a great demand for this tonic, the more so, as it is well known to be a guaranteed preparation.

Kansas Improved Stock Breeders.

The great Farmers' Week in Topeka will open with the meetings of the Kan-sas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will be held in Representative Hall beginning on January 8, 1912. The program is as follows:

The program is as follows:

MONDAY, January 8, 1912, morning, 10 o'clock, at Commercial Club.—Meeting of board of directors. Appointment of committees.

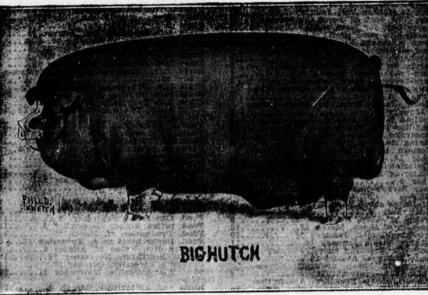
Afternoon, 2 o'clock, Representative Hall.—"The Dairy Cows," P. G. Burton, Topeka, Kan.; "Building and Filling the Silo," Prof. G. S. Hine, K. S. A. C., Evening, 7:30 o'clock,—"The Horse's Foot," Dr. C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C.; "Draft Horses in America," Wayne Dinsmore, secretary Percheron Society of America, Chicago.

TUESDAY, January 9, morning, 9:30 o'clock,—"Hog Cholera and the Serum Treatment," Dr. George Babb, Topeka, Kan.; "The Farmer's Hog," Hon. G. W. Hervey, Nebraska Board of Agriculture, Omaha, Neb.; "Feeding Hogs for Profit," Prof. P. N. Filnt, K. S. A. C.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock.—"Breeders' Associations," J. M. Rodgers, secretary Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.; "Fallures in the Show Ring." John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan.; "Scientific Breeding," G. L. Carlson, Norfolk, Neb.

Evening, 8 o'clock.—"What Is the Matter with Corn As the Main Ration for Young Animals," H. J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural College.

WEDNESDAY, January 10, morning, 9:30



Thompsons are to hold on February 6 will be found a large number of sows closely related to this great sire. The young boar that is now heading the herd and to whom a large number of the gilts are bred is a grandson of Big Hutch. The offering will be an unusually good one and no farmer or breeder who knows the Thompson Brothers' type should miss it. Write early for catalog. type s catalog.

type should miss it. Write early for catalog.

Thus you will get the difference in quality, and every user of having the table to a top of a superfect of a type of the required with the superfect of the required with the superfect of the required with the superfect of the required without argument. Their method was a revolution. It took. Keen Kutter tools under a gennine guarantee of gatisfaction or all purchase money returned without argument. Their method was a revolution. It took. Keen Kutter tools became famous for uniform quality, and every user of Keen Kutter tools heek wither was a square deal back of every promise. In this way a child can be safely sent for a tool and get the same quality his father would get. The Keen Kutter trade mark shows him that he is getting the right brand and that there can be no mistake. No knowledge of tools or of steel is required. Every keen Kutter tool is like its mate, in quality. A workman or a farmer equipped with a set of Keen Kutter tools is sure of having the best he can get anywhere at any price. Even if Keen Kutter tools cost a very little more than you would pay for ordinary tools of unknown worth, you will get the difference in quality and service, and you will be sure that every piece is dependable and equal to any emergency. The best way is to buy a Keen Kutter cabinet, fitted with the tools you need. The prices for these cabinets range from \$8.50 for the household size, to \$125 for the carpenter's or cabinet maker's, complete equipment with a work bench and vises included. Your hardware dealer has both Keen Kutter tools and cabinets, no doubt; but if he hasn't, he will gradly order them for you if you so request him. If not, write to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.

How Farmers Become Prosperous.

Farmers are prosperous—especially catthe feeding farmers. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has worked a revolution in that line of farm industry. It has eliminated the element of chance, and placed the feeding business on a solid basis that insures success. This statement may seem an exaggeration, or beyond reason to the reader unacquainted with the article in question. None the less, it is true, and backed by the experience of thousands, who, by its use, have changed a disheartening struggle for livelihood into a joyous faunt down "easy street." Do you want to know what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is and how it helps a cattle feeder? First, then, we'll say what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is not. It is not a ration, like cornmeal or bran; neither is it fed as a ration, or intended to take the place of a ration. Everyone experienced with cattle knows that at times they show very little appetite. This is usually the after effects of a continued term of heavy feeding, and is, of course, a setback to the feeder, because it extends the cash outlay

o'clock.—"Sheep on the Kansas Farm," E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.; "Sheep and Conservation," E. E. Hazon, secretary Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.; "Possibilities in Sheep," Yon, George Plumb, State Railron, Commissioner, Empores

Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawaths, Kan.; "Possibilities in Sheep." Fon. George Plumb, State Railroad Commissioner, Emporta, Kan.

Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.—Report of committees. Election of officers. Adjournment. Evening, 9 o'clock.—Annual banquet to members and invited guests.

The State Board of Agriculture will begin its annual sessions at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, January 10, 1912.

The Kansas Association of County and District Fair Managers will hold its first annual meeting on Monday, January 9, 1912.

Meeting of Kansas Loard of Agriculture.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will be held in Representative Hall, Topeka, beginning Wednesday, January 10, at 4 o'clock p. m., and continuing in session until the business requiring attention shall be disposed of posed of.

Afternoon session, opening at 4 o'clock—
Roll call. Appointment of committees.
Reading of minutes of preceding meeting.
Report of committee on credentials.
Evening session, 7:30 o'clock—Address of
Welcome, Gov. W. R. Stubbs; Address of
Welcome on behalf of the City and County.
Representative Robert Stone; Response,
Pres. I. L. Diesem; Farm Life Inducements
for Young Men, George P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

THURSDAY, January 11, morning session, 9:30 o'clock—Calf Raising, O. E. Reed, State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Opportunities in Live Stock Raising, W. S. Corss, White Hall, Ill.

White Hall, Ill.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—The Value of Organization to the Farmer, A. Sykes, President Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa; The Farmers' Union—Its Hopes and Plans, Mrs. Ella S. Burton, State Lecturer Farmers' Union, Topeka; Possibilities of the Grange as a Farmers' Organization, A. P. Reardon, Lecturer of the State Grange, McLouth.

Evening session, 7:30 o'clock—Schools for Country Children, John Fields, Editor Oklahoma Farm Journal, Oklahoma City; The Industrial School Girl—Does She Come from the Farm? Should She Go There? Julia B. Perry, Superintendent Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.

FRIDAY, January 12, morning session,

School, Beloit.

FRIDAY, January 12, morning session, 9:30 o'clock.—The Handling of Grain on the Farm and Its Influence on Commercial Values and Grades, J. W. T. Duvel, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; The Significance of "Dry Farming," Alfred Atkinson, Vice-President of the Dry Farming Congress, Bozeman, Mont.

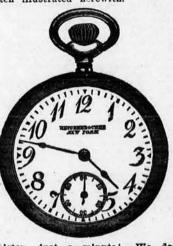
Dry Farming Congress, Bozeman, Mont.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock.—Election of Officers and Members. The School as a Social and Civic Center, Richard R. Price, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Query box. Installation of the new board, at Secretary's office.

Evening session, 7:30 o'clock.—Education as an Investment, Frank K. Sanders, President Washburn College, Topeka; Some Glimpses of Tropical America, Mrs. May Ewing Scott, Iola, Kan.

Boys, Look Here Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas



Be A Good Indian

Every boy wants an In-dian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent. Address,

Indian Boy -CARE-Kansas

Farmer Topeka, Kans,

KANSAS FARMER STOCK KNIFE.



Reduced Size.

Reduced Size.

This is the handlest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimiter blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 in any retall store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. Given free to any old or new subscriber sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. year's subscr for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108

East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 9 ½c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 8½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7½c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, \$3

3.56; No. 2, \$2@2.56; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@35c, Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same gradecured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, \$4.50

@6.50; No. 1, medium, \$4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, \$3.00@2.20. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, \$2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, \$1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central—Black, \$2.50@3.50; Short stripe, \$1.50

@2.00; narrow stripe, \$1.25@90c; broad stripe, 25@550c; best unprime, 35@20c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 90c@615c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1, medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, \$26@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1, red, \$5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, \$4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, \$6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, timber, \$6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, \$4.00.930c. Early caught furs at value.

fair o

(indly L. E. One Last Call for Young's Sale.

Don't fall to attend Robert I. Young's soland China sale at the horse sale pavilion is South St. Joseph, Tuesday, January 2.

Jr. Young will have a fine offering of 50 holce Poland China sows bred to the great soland China boar, Goliath. Among the lot till be eight full sisters of Giant Herolis will be one of the great offerings of the season.

Ben Martin's French Draft Stallions.
Ben Martin of Garden City, Mo., is adstrising some French Draft stallions for
6-year-old stallion which was imported
ad which weighs 1,900 pounds. One of the
ome-grown stallions weighs 1,950, and is
years old. All are sound and of dark
olor. Please read his advertisement and
indly mention Kansas Farmer when you
rite or visit him.

L. R. Wiley's Stallions.

R. Wiley, the importer at Emporia, in, has a barn full of nice 2 and 3ir-old stallions. They are large, strong and horses—just right for heavy service. you want a horse, either Percheron, Belin or Shire, you can find it at the Wiley on. Please read advertisement in this isp at Emporia, and barns are right in the control of the contr

Baker Bros. Sell, February 3, On February 3, 1912, W. A. and W. Z. aker of Butler, Mo., will sell a draft of bland China bred sows and bred gilts lat any breeder may feel proud to offer, hey are the big, stretchy kind and are led to farrow early, to large type boars, arrher announcement of this sale will be ale in a later issue, but it might pay so to send your name in early for a talogue and arrange to attend this sale send a bid.

Spring Boars.

James Arkell, proprietor of Walnut Grove Farm, located at Junction City, Kan., writes that he still has for sale a few very choice spring boars sired by his good breeding boar, first Quality, and out of Expansion sows. First Quality is a full brother in blood to the boar that topped T. F. Walker's fall sale at \$255. A. B. Garrison also bought one of the same litter for \$155. Write for arkell about these young boars, and mendion Kansas Farmer.

Imported Percheron Stallions.

Dr. W. H. Richards of Emporia, Kan., has a number of imported Percheron and Belgians and they are priced to sell. Dr. Richards is a good judge of horses. He karefully selects these horses in France and Belgium. They are large, sappy, 3-year-sids and will make ton horses, and guaranteed sound and right in every way. If you are thinking of buying a stallion this fear it might pay you to call on Dr. Richards at his Emporia barns, which are right a town. Don't wait to write—get on the rain and go see them.



The Champion Saddler.

Herewith is a picture of the grand champion saddle stallion at the Topeka State Fair of 1911. This stallion won the championship at the Enid (Okla.) Horse Show of 199, and stood first in class at Hutchinson the same year. He qualifies as a saddler, a harness horse and a high school horse, and has won prizes in all three classes, and has won prizes in all three classes. Sis in the same is Black Squirrel, a grandson of 6ld Black Squirrel, and tracing to imported tracing to imported Hedgeford. His dam is Fay by Jelby. He is registered by the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board in certificate 173, and was used as the subject of a most interesting lecture on the Topeka State Fair trounds by Prof. Crabtree of Kansas State Agricultural College, who pronounced him the nearest perfect of any saddle horse he had ever seen. It was planned to use him is 3 perfect specimen of his type in the indiging work of the State Institute held at Kansas State Agricultural College during the Christmas holidays, but lack of stable from prevented. Black Squirrel is owned by 0. W. Devine & Son of Topeka, Kan.

An Old Reliable Breeder.

One of the reliable breeders of jacks and lennets is H. T. Hineman, of Dighton, Lane County, Kansas. Mr. Hineman has some as Rood jack stock as you can find anywhere. He breeds the big, Mammoth jacks that trow big and breed big. Mr. Hineman has lived in Kansas about 30 years, and his honsety and reputation for fair dealing are known all over the state. His guarantee is good as a government bond, and when lou buy from Mr. Hineman you get just that he represents it to be. If you need a stree mammoth jack or some jennets, write Mr. Hineman for prices and description.

kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

L. E. Klein's Big Type, Large Boned Polands.

One of Kansas' most successful young breeders who has spared nothing to make his herd one of the best in the state is L. E. Klein of Zeandale, Kan. He has been in the pure-bred hog business only a short lime, but he has collected into one herd sows out of such boars as Expansion, Mogul Monarch, Massive, King Massive, Captain Hutch, Toulon Prince and from several other noted hogs. Just a look at his herd other noted hogs, Just a look at his herd other noted hogs, and the has a good ble of what it takes to make a great herd of hogs. He has sows out of Lady You Tell 4th, Bridget by Jumbo U. S., O. K. Lady, Dude's Girl by Ideal Dude. Look these hogs up and see what they are. Just a few weeks ago he made his first sale, and if you remember he was up with the average in price, and nearly every hog went the sale on pig No. 1. Now these men

know that it pays to breed good hogs as well as it does to breed good horses or cattle, and Klein is promising his friends something in the hog line that will be hard to beat. He says that old Toulon Prince has proved faithful and his get are pork makers. Now if you need a good spring boar write him at once. He has a few that he will sell at prices to move them. They are good one, too.

few that he will sell at prices to move them. They are good one, too.

Choice Stock Farm for Sale.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains announcement of Mr. W. H. Webster of Greenleaf, Kan., relative to the sale of his big stock farm, located near Greenleaf, in Washington county, Kan. The writer has known this farm for years and has noted its annual production for the past 15 years. It is doubtful if there is another farm in Kansas that has maintained larger numbers of different kinds of live stock. There has been fed upon the farm for the past 12 years an average of 500 cattle. A like number of hogs and thousands of sheep. Practically every acre of the land has been in alfalfa. It has been plowed within the past few years and much of it seeded to clover in an early day. The farm was never owned outside of the Webster family, and has always been occupied by its owners. It is fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar woven wire fence, with barb wire on top, making the fence ample for any and alkinds of stock, sheep included. The posts are all of hedge. The other improvements are first-class, including the dwelling, which is modern and cost over \$3,000. Washington is one of the best counties in Kansas and adjoins one of Nebraska's best counties on the south. This ranch has proven a money maker for the Webster family, Two generations have made a comfortable fortune from it, and the farm is richer today than it has ever been. Splendid shipping facilities and close to the two great markets of the world. A great opportunity awaits some stockman here. Nearness to the best of schools and churches makes the proposition attractive from the standpoint of the man seeking a home with the best of environment. There is afcounty high school in the county, and within a few miles of the farm is one of the finest churches to be found in the state. Read the advertisement in this issue, noting the attractive price and terms offered.

Roy Johnston's Brood Sow Sale, Jan. 20, *12.

Roy Johnston's Brood Sow Sale, Jan. 20, '12.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer last week called at the Roy Johnston stock farm near South Mound, Kan., and carefully looked over the best bunch of Poland Chinas that has ever been offered for sale on the Johnston farm. One hundred head of the large, smooth, western type of Poland Chinas, consisting of brood sows, fall yearling gilts, herd boars and a few spring and fall boars. This will include tried sow, yearling sows and 35 big spring gilts that are large and growthy. You can get Blain's Wonder daughters, Orphan Chief, Long John and other sreat big type boars' daughters. Mr. Johnston has been making a strenuous effort to product great size with quality combined that will insure the money making hog that is desired. He has the Hadley, the Wonder, and other blood lines, and it will be interesting reading to anyone to pick up this catalog and consider it, for the breeding has been made a thorough study of by Mr. Johnston in producing what he believes to be as good as the best anywhere. He also guarantees them to be absolutely free from any disease and no disease within 30 miles of him this year. Everyone looking for a good big type hog is invited to be present at this sale. Look up the advertisement and write for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer and after reading the catalog carefully if you find you cannot attend, pick out some number you wish to place a bid on, then write to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, in care of Mr. Johnston, who will treat you right. In an offering of 100 head there are always a lot of bargains. Remember the date is January 20, 1912.

NEWS **FARM**

One good hog raiser says that he has instructed his men to drop everything if necessary and give first attention to the hogs The heavy shipments of shoats, pigs and brood sows throughout the whole country means something, and those who can save even a few head will be well repaid.

J. C. Burneson, connected with the federal department of agriculture, has completed a test of nearly 1,000 dairy cows in Wyandotte and Johnson counties—those furnishing milk for Kansas City—and has found that less than 4 per cent of the total number of cows are afflicted with tuberculosis. These animals were condemned.

Charles Harris, director of the state free employment bureau, has received a letter from a young man in Kansas, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who wants a job on some farm near Topeka. He wants some practical experience in farming. After he secures that he intends to buy and operate a stock farm somewhere near Topeka.

There is an important irrigation campaign on in Logan County. Along the Beaver, a lively and picturesque little stream, fillings are being made and dams being constructed. In one place a dam twelve feet high has been put in, and in another place—the Bilby ranch—is one eighteen feet high. Each dam is to form a reservoir, the water of which is to be used for watering the fields.

According to J. B. Nicholson, general manager of the Kaw Milling Company, the prospects at the present time are for a big wheat crop over the eastern two-thirds of the state. Over the other one-third the prospects are not as good because of a lack of moisture. "However, in my opinion, the wheat will receive plenty of moisture later on, and Kansas will raise a bumper crop in the year 1912," he said.

Three hundred tons of baled alfalfa, enough to fill a train of 25 average-sized box cars, are already stored and two baling gangs are at work to have 200 tons ready for market in a few weeks. This will fill about 18 more cars as is a part of the alfalfa raised on the C. M. Gregory farm, in Chase County, this year. As no seed crop was saved from the alfalfa, five cuttings of hay were secured from most of the fields, and the average yield per cutting was about a ton per acre. a ton per acre.

"When everybody follows the old custom of going out and buying steers when he needs them, the supply is likely to run short and the price to raise." said Frank Penrice, of Eskridge, Kan., in a recent interview. Someone has got to raise cattle, and the time is right here when our beef must be produced on the farm instead of on the ranch or range. The talk about a cattle

Another All Purpose Tool



puller and fence plier less than one-fourth its exact size. This is positively the handlest fence tool ever made. It can be used as a wire stretcher and splicer, or staple puller, hammer, pipe wrench, monkey wrench or pincers, and is the handiest horse-shoe puller ever made. It is a whole kit of tools in one.

It is the only fence tool made that has a detachable jaw, making it almost industructable, for if one of the jaws is broken, another can be secured for only tencents. We positively guarantee this tool in every respect. It will be sent free to any one sending \$1.50 for a two years' subscription to KANSAS FARMER—new or renewed on to any one sending us one new KANSAS FARMER—new or renewal, or to any one sending us one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER at \$1.00. Address all orders SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades \$1

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

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as, any

made, none excepted at any price.

An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not impr Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not imp the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending \$1.00 for a yer's subscriber and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, ad 10 cents each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and coutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topek Ka

100 HEAD OF IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STA

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

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO., GRAND ISLA

shortage has been regarded as a joke for the past two or three years, but feeder prices prove that it is actually with us.

Stock shipments from Chase County have been very heavy during the past two weeks. Shippers say conditions have been very favorable this fall for the fattening of stock. More cattle were held over at the close of the grazing season than is usually the case. This was because cattle were not in good condition for market when they came off grass and because the demand for stock was poor. As a result, most of the farmers who had feed held what stock they could care for and now they are finding that the few weeks of full feeding has paid well.

The only thing that holds down the price of hogs at both pure-bred and farm sales is the uncertainty as to whether there still exists a danger from the cholera. W. E. Elston, of Osborn, hio., states that if the farmers could be sure that the disease had finished its course and there would be no more losses, the brood sows would command fabulous prices, and shoats would sell high. The frost will greatly help to check the disease, but careful disinfection and the adoption of sanitary methods will do more to enable the farmer to stay in the game.

Exactly \$80,000,000 is proposed to be appropriated by congress during the next five years under a bill introduced by Representative Prouty of Iowa, who advocates national and state co-operation in road construction and maintenance. He proposed that congress appropriate and apportion among the various states \$5,000,000 in 1912; \$10,000,000 in 1913; \$15,000,000 in 1914; \$20,000,000 in 1915, and \$30,000,000 in 1916. The federal expenditures of each road is limited to one-half the total cost.

A corn contest of the best corn growers of Cowley County was won by Philip Short of Walnut Township. The display of ears was creditable. The cobs were unusually small, the ears well filled with perfect grains, large in size. The judges declare some of 'he ears were almost equal to the "thousand dollar prize corn" shown by the W. K. Kellogg people at the fairs last fall. The display would certainly have been a credit to any corn growing section of the United States, and proves conclusively that Cowley County can produce fine corn.

The Clay Center Farmers' Institute has taken up the question of teaching agriculture in the country schools and has determined to assist the county superintendent in his work of interesting the young people of the county in their agricultural studies. Superintendent Coffman will carry a Babcock tester around with him to the country schools, and when the children bring in specimens of the milk from their cows, he will test the milk, showing just how the

TO CLO!

Our registered Short. 45 head cows, bulls and breeding on requ

THE DEMIN Oswego, I

process is performed. Anol' the farmers' institute expt buy a moving picture maca and slides. Officers of the institute will travel with Superintendent Coffman, giving picture shows of farm work, farm statistics and matters praining to agriculture.

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(Continued from page twenty-nine)

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

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

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the poties which we are going to give way are good to mind, and we 3 sure that the little master or stress of one of them will think v have the best pony in the d. Be sure to send in your . so you will have a win one of these



GRAND PRIZE. Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

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

THEIR OUTFITS.

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

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

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



THIRD PRIZE. Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

Sheund Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

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

COUPON

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

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

My Name Parents' Name____



FOURTH PRIZE. Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

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

BEGIN NOW

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

Address all Letters and Cards to

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.