KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

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Most of humanity has no history because custom is supreme. Men do things because their fathers did them and in the same way. Palestine plows and Hindustan harvests as Heber did.

Mankind tends to increase at a greater rate than his means of subsistence and is never far from famine. It is only as he conquers conditions and breaks away from traditions that he raises himself above the deadly average.

He who digs his well with a witching stick; plants potatoes in the moon; whose wheat turns to cheat and who splits the cow's tail for hollow horn, only plods while the world rushes by.

Down in the coze and slime of things men are to be pitied; above in higher walks of life, to be emulated, while the man who does not strive is a nonentity—a cipher with the rim knocked off.

—I. D. G.



Mental Equipment is More Necessary to Success Than Physical

If I Bought a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which I'd require if I bought a car. I've learned their need by building 60,000 cars.

I could save, I judge, \$200 per car by building Reo the Fifth without them. But you might lose three times that by the lack.

Economy

I would want economy of upkeep. That would mean big tires.

My cars have always been overtired, according to usual standards. But on Oct. 1st I added 22 per cent to the tire size on Reo the Fifth. Now the tires are 34 x 4.

Tire makers say that 22 per cent will add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

To further save on tires and fuel I would want a light, strong car.

That means drop forgings, costing twice what castings cost. In Reo the Fifth I use 190.

And I add considerable cost to the body to save another 50 pounds.

Safety

I would look out for safety, above all else, in any car I bought.

In Reo the Fifth I use Chrome Nickel Steel, Vanadium Steel and Manganese Steel. Then each lot of steel is analyzed twice to make sure of the needed strength.

I insist on big margins of safety. Every driving part in Reo the Fifth is made sufficient for a 45-horsepower car.

I use 14-inch brake drums for quick, sure control.

Durability

In a car of my own, bought for many years' use, I would look for immense durability.

Roller bearings cost five times as

much as the usual ball bearings. But they save many times their cost.

In Reo the Fifth I use 15 roller bearings—11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty.

I use a machine for testing my springs, and I require them to stand 100,000 vibrations.

I test my gears in a crushing machine, to prove that each tooth will stand 75,000 pounds.

Each engine is tested 20 hours on blocks, and 28 hours in the chassis.

I spend about \$10 extra for a centrifugal water pump, over the cost of a syphon.

The various parts of this car get a thousand inspections, so errors and weaknesses can't creep in. My 190 drop forgings do away with the hidden flaws often found in steel castings.

I limit my output to 50 cars daily, so the men are never rushed.

Such cars don't wear out.

Comfort

I would never buy a car which skimped on comfort, for the pleasure of motoring depends on it.

For comfort in driving I doubly heat my carburetor. That saves the troubles with low-grade gasoline. I use a \$75 magneto to save ignition troubles. In Reo the Fifth you can start on magneto.

I use a new type of center control, so all the gear shifting is done by moving a lever only three inches in each of four directions. You would not go without it for \$100 after you try it out.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, so no levers are in the way of the driver. And the driver sits on the left hand side, close to the cars he passes.

For comfort in riding I use big springs—seven-leaf springs, two inches wide, with rear springs 46 inches long. They are Sheldon springs.

I give a long, wide car, with ample room. I give them deep cushions, built so they never sag.

I use genuine leather in upholstering and fill it with the best curled

Finish

Then I want for my own use a beautiful car. So I build this car with an impressive body, and finish it with 17 coats. I use electric side lights, and build them flush with the dash.

I give to every detail that final touch which adds to one's pride in a car. I abominate petty economies.

Men's Faith In Me

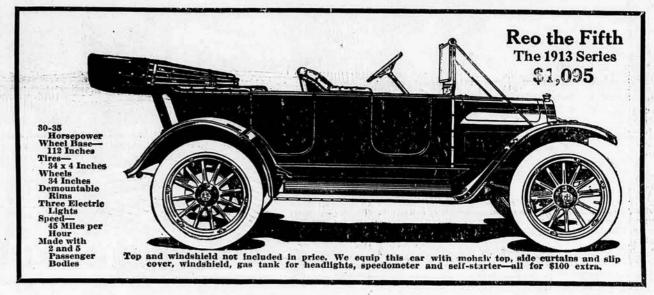
After 25 years, the best I have gained is men's faith in the cars I build. And my chiefest aim is to justify that faith.

I could easily save \$200 per car by skimping on things which buyers don't see. That slighted car at a startling price would pay me more profit than Reo the Fifth. And, by talking equipment—the things one sees—I could sell more cars, beyond any doubt, than by dealing with hidden worth.

But my ambition doesn't lead that way. I would never buy a car which the makers skimped, and I never shall try to sell one.

Enough men will always want wellbuilt cars—generous, roomy, economical, safe—to keep this factory busy. And those men will always say good words about my engineering.

Reo the Fifth, with the latest improvements, is shown in our new catalog. Write us for it and we will tell you where to see car.



R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years: \$2.00 for aree years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line-14 lines to the inch 30 cents per agate inte-14 lines to the discovering the following accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.



ALFALFA FACTS. If one were to go "back East," even for so short a distance as across the Mississippi River, and undertake to tell the real facts about alfalfa, he would test the credulity of his friends, or would be branded as a member of the Aninais Club. People who have not lived with alfalfa cannot comprehend its real value. alfalfa cannot comprehend its real value. It is the most wonderful plant known to human agriculture, and one of the most ancient, but in this knowledge of its wonderous qualities those who are most familiar with it are likely to credit it with values which it does not have. It is a wonderfully easy matter to work up enthusiasm about alfalfa. Nothing has ever done so much for Kansas agriculture. As elsewhere stated, Kansas wheat has made her famous, Kansas corn has made her rich, but Kansas alfalfa has made her safe. alfalfa has made her safe.

Alfalfa is credited with being the greatest enricher of the soil. It is generally known that this plant gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plant substance, thus adding materially to the nitrogen content of the soil. It is believed by many that no other fertilizer is needed on soil where alfalfa has been grown—that a rotation of alfalfa with other crops will not only prolong the native fertility of the soil, but will actually increase it.

No greater fallacy is possible. Al-falfa is a gross feeder and consumes large quantities of plant fertility from the soil. It does gather nitrogen from the soil. It does gather nitrogen from the air and store is in its own substance, but in doing this is consumes the potash, phospherous, and other plant food and renders the soil poor in all except nitrogen. Any soil which is not equipped with a sufficient amount of each of the elements of plant food, is a poor soil, and the storing of nitrogen in the roots and stems of the alfalfa plant is of no benefit to the soil unless these roots and stems are plowed under these roots and stems are plowed under as green manure. Alfalfa fields will "run out," and this is due to the fact that the plant consumes the plant food element of the soil and restores nothing to it until it is plowed under. There is no place on the farm where the application of barnyard manure will bring quicker or greater returns than on the alfalfa field. Alfalfa needs manuring just as other crops do, and the manure spreader has no higher value anywhere than on the alfalfa field.

In studying the wonders of the al-falfa plant there is still extant a good deal of misinformation. It is thought deal of misinformation. It is thought that alfalfa will not grow on soil which is not inoculated with the bacteria found in the nodules on its roots. This is true to an extent. It will not thrive or produce seed without this bacterium. It is believed that the bacteria can be secured from fields in which has been grown red clover, soy beans, cowpeas, or other legumes, and this is not true. The bacteria of alfalfa is specific to that one plant alone, with the possible ex-The bacteria of alfalfa is specific to that one plant alone, with the possible exception of sweet clover. It is certain that bacteria from red clover or other legumes will not inoculate alfalfa. It is also generally true that in Kansas new land does not need to be inoculated artifically when sown to alfalfa, except through the use of the manure spreader. New fields put down to alfalfa almost anywhere in the alfalfa region will be anywhere in the alfalfa region will be amply inoculated by the spreading of manure which has been produced on the farm.

. . Horses are very fond of silage, and there is considerable danger of their getting too much of it. Forty pounds a day is supposed to be about the maximum amount that can be fed to cattle, but there are very few cattle that will average this much, and it should be remembered that the horse has a very much smaller stomach than the cow. A little silage given as a horse ration will be thoroughly relished and the animal will show his appreciation of it by his improved condition and glossy coat, but be careful not to give him too much. mum amount that can be fed to cattle,

KANSAS FARMER

"加入基本的"是一个是基础的人类。

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

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

WASTE THROUGH POOR PASTURES.

On almost every farm in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas we cannot help but note the tremendous waste of farm but note the tremendous waste of farm land on account of wornout prairie grass pastures. It is not unusual at all to find 40 to 80 acres of pasture which is so poor as a result of overpasturing, from the growth of weeds and from the lack of care, that it is rendering its owner no service whatsoever further than poorly feeding, not more than two months of the year a comparatively few months of the year, a comparatively few

head of live stock. nead of live stock.

This pasture land has as great value per acre as any acre of the farm and the return is the smallest of any acre. This is a condition resulting in one of the wastes seen throughout the farming the wastes seen throughout the farming section. This pasture is needed—every acre of it. In fact two acres to every one we have could be profitably used. We do not recommend plowing up these wornout pastures and getting them into cultivated crops. We do contend, however, that the return from these pastures is so small as to be almost rething tures is so small as to be almost nothing, and in fact so small that it is scarcely and in fact so small that it is scarcely worth while to retain them as pastures. If they are to be retained as they should be, they should be rejuvenated by the various methods which have from time to time been set forth in these columns. On every farm where there is one of these pastures some experimentation should be going on year after year in an effort to find some grass or combination of grasses which will provide pasture.

Grass is worth more money every year. This is so because the stock produced on grass is worth more money and further because the grains which are necessary for the feeding and maintenance of stock is also worth more money. It will pay to have good pastures. We in this coun-try have not yet reached the point at which we are willing to consider undertaking the breeding and growth of stock without pasture, although the plan of summer soiling and using the summer silo is entirely practicable and econom-ical. The time of using the summer silo and summer soiling crops is not far distant. This wornout pasture waste, the use of lands ranging in value from \$40 to \$150 per acre, is one of the most serious wastes we have in Kansas at this time, and we cannot make the claim that we are doing our heat in realizing that we are doing our best in realizing the most from our land and from the money invested in lands until we have found some means by which the pasture area can be made to yield a greater return than at present.

KANSAS FARMER readers should not confuse the Lever agricultural bill with the Lever oleomargarine bill. The first is a good bill, the second is pernicious from the farmer's standpoint. Congressman Lever, who is a Democrat and chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, campaigned in Kansas the past few weeks. He addressed the students of the Kansas Agricultural College. He told them that the purpose of his agricultural bill was to teach better agriculture by field demonstration. "Every farmer," he said, "must be shown on his own farm how to do a thing better before he will take it up." The Lever agricultural bill has passed the House. man Lever, who is a Democrat and chair-

94 94 95 The use of the anti-hog cholera serum, and especially of the double treatment, has brought up a new problem on which the city health authorities in several cities have been asked to render a decities have been asked to render a de-cision. Recently in Indianapolis a num-ber of hogs which had been used for experimental purposes and which had recovered from the cholera were placed on the market. Then the city board of health was asked to give an opinion as to whether these animals, which were supposed to be so saturated with cholera germs that had been "dehorned," were immune from the disease. After a careful examination the board decided that these animals showed no signs of cholera and that their flesh was in no way likely to be deleterious if used as human food.

THE FARMER'S STRONG POINT.

If the prices of food stuffs continue it will not be many years until the city dweller will be confronted with a serious problem—that of living cheaper. While the cost of labor has advanced and the city workman is receiving more money now than ten years ago, the prices of food stuffs have advanced to a greater extent than his wages and the rank and file of town workers are now only makfile of town workers are now only making a living. A small percentage of increase in the cost of living will put the city worker in the position of not playing even unless he reduces his ex-

This cost of living is a thing that families contemplating moving to town cannot investigate too fully before they leave the farm. In the case of the town man, he must buy everything he eats and wears. He is dependent upon his boss for his wages and his job. He must pay house rent whether he works or not, and must eat whether he has a job or not. The town man is susceptible to the fluctuation of business up and down, the fluctuation of business up and down, and every fluctuation has its effect directly on him. When times in the country are good, when the farmer has stuff to sell and has money in his pocket and is buying the things other people have to sell, there is work for the town man, and so long as he has work he can live. It is up to him to live within his means. However, when the farmer grows nothing and is spending no money, the town man has a hard time of it.

Depressed times do not oppress the farmer to the same extent as the city dweller. The farmer can, if he will, live largely from his cows, his hogs, poultry, garden and orchard. If he cannot buythe things he had hoped to buy this year, he can wait, all of which indicates that in the rough and tumble life the farmer has a considerable advantage over the fellow who lives in town, who wears better clothes and who apparently has an easier time.

M M M Kansas has a lot of good men in her employ. These men are so well established as authorities in their lines that not a week of the year passes but several are called to participate in the nation's most important meetings and so are invited to instruct the world. Yet thousands of Kansans doubt the ability of these same men and refuse to accept of these same men and refuse to accept them as their teachers and advisors. Webster and Jardine of the Kansas Ag-ricultural College last week addressed the Dry Farming Congress on important topics. This congress represents half of the cultivated area of the world, and delegates from 15 or 20 countries—bent upon learning the best there is of dry farming methods and which delegates will carry to their countries those things will carry to their countries those things learned—were in attendance. If the countries of the world can learn and profit by the experiences and teachings of Kansans, it would seem that we were overlooking a good bet in not giving the closest and most careful consideration to suggestions which these same men have to offer for our good.

N. N. N. The Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs deepest will test a co-operative farm colony plan for the cultivation of ten million acres of unoccupied northern Wisconsin land. The colony association will buy lands at the lowest cash price and sell them to settlers at market values and devote the profit to co-operative colony enterprises, such as banks, stores, and in the marketing of all farm produce. The experiment will be watched with interest.

M M M Keep in mind that this is the time of year to burn out the hedge and fence-rows and the bunch grass with a view to destroying the chinch bug's winter quar-November is the time in which to do this work. The closer the work is done the greater number of bugs will be killed. If the bunch grass is burned within 1 inch of the ground, 95 to 100 per cent of the bugs are killed.

OUR GUARANTEE

Kansas Farmer aims to publish only the advertisments of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisment 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 case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.



COMPETITION.

If you were to sell your farm and move to town with the idea of investing your to town with the idea of investing your money in some active business enterprise which would require your personal supervision and the exercise of your talents, just where would you put your money? Only a little investigation would show you that every field of useful business activity is already occupied. You would have to invent some new method of investing and getting renew method of investing and getting re-turns from your money or you would have to enter into competition with others already in the field and share in their profits.

For a great many years it has been said and believed that, "competition is the life of trade," but men are growing to believe, more and more, that cooperation is the real vital principal in any mercantile operation. Every new merchant who enters the grocery or dry goods business must have a share of that business which is taken from other merchants previously in the field, or he must have located in a rapidly growing community where the business is on the increase, or he must fail.

On the farm, matters are different. The United States has about six million farmers who are charged with the duty of feeding one hundred million inhabitants. Each farmer feeds himself and more than fifteen other people. His market is enormous and is constantly growing, as every influx of immigrants into this country brings a very large proportion of those who settle in the towns and cities and a very meagre protowns and cities and a very meagre proportion of those who engage in farming. The young men and women who are raised on the farm are leaving in numbers and this egress is only partially offset by the number who have been affected by the back-to-the-farm "bug."

Relatively, the number of farmers is decreasing when compared with the num-

decreasing when compared with the numdecreasing when compared with the number of non-producers. This makes it impossible for the farmer or the breeder of pure-bred stock to ever have any great amount of competition. There are many breeders who are now in the field and who think they have severe competition. There are some men engaged in the hypergraphy who cupht to have comin the business who ought to have competition, but the majority of them would fare better with co-operation instead. It is not likely that the breeder of pure-bred stock will suffer from competition to anything like the extent encountered by the business man of the city, but if he should do so he has one unfailing remedy that will bring him success, and that remedy consists in producing better stock than that produced by his competitors.

Better stock in this case means not only a higher class of animals in-dividally and in blood lines, but a more economic method of feeding and handling them. The economic method belongs with the high class stock. It is the one thing, more than anything else, that has produced it. Good stock means good methods, as good methods means good money.

. . The people of Kansas extend their eepest sympathy to H. M. Cottrell, formerly professor of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural College and who is well known throughout Kansas, in the death of his mother at Waubaunsee, Kan., a few weeks ago. Mrs. Cottrell-was the mother of nine children, all of whom graduated from the Kansas Agri-cultural College. Continuously from 1879 to the close of the school year in 1904, either a son or a daughter of Mrs. Cottrell was in attendance at the college. Few families in Kansas or elsewhere have exerted such a strong influence on the moral and intellectual development of their community as has the Cottrell family.

M M M "Treat every rain as if it were the last one you would ever have," is the keynote of P. E. Crabtree's advice in his addresses before farmers' institutes.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm-Overflow Items From Other Departments

NSWERING M. N. D., Leon, Kan.: It has been estimated that a bushel of Kafir fed to 150-pound hogs will make 10 pounds gain. Hogs at the Kansas Station fed 8 pounds of choice alfalfa hay with each bushel of Kafir alfalfa hay with each bushel of Kafir made 73 per cent better gains than those fed Kafir alone. Hogs fed Kafir and skim milk made 58 per cent more gain than hogs fed Kafir alone. The effect of a combination of protein feeds with corn would be for all practical purposes the same as in the case of Kafir. The combination of protein feeds with corn in the case of producing beef is as effective and advantageous as in the production of pork. Keep in mind that 9 bushels of corn are equal to about 10 bushels of Kafir.

Use of Silos.

Answering S. S., Norton, Kan.: Under average farm conditions two medium size silos are more satisfactory than one large silo. From two small silos the large silo. From two small silos the varying feeding conditions can be more satisfactorily and economically regulated. The small silo is more expensive in proportion to its capacity than a large silo. We would not recommend building a silo smaller than 10 feet in diameter. The height should be at least two times as great as the diameter.

Prize Sale for Saline County.

The best public sale ever held in Saline County occurred recently near Assaria, on the farm of Molander and Thompson. The proceeds of the sale were more than \$8,000, less than \$1,000 given in notes and the rest paid in checks. One team of horses sold for \$380 and one horse for \$230. One team of mules brought \$350 and 35 stock cows, dry, brought \$50 each, and dairy cows sold for \$70 each. Calves two weeks to three months old brought \$20 each and spring calves sold for \$30. Alfalfa hay from 30 acres sold for \$672, and previous to the sale 30 bushels of seed had been sold from the same field at \$7 a bushel, making \$882 from the 30 acres this year.

Alfalfa Queries Answered.

F. O. S., Junction City, Kan.: It is now too late to sow alfalfa, regardless of the most excellent condition of the field prepared for it. We would seed this field next spring. We would lightly disk and cross-disk early—in fact as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Seed as soon as danger of young plant soon as the frost is out of the ground. Seed as soon as danger of young plant being caught by frost is past. We would not this fall pasture alfalfa sown this spring, neither would we now mow it. The young plant needs the protection through the winter which the late fall growth will give it. You can well afford to top dress spring sowing this fall. Use manure spreader and apply 5 or 6 loads per acre. loads per acre.

Twenty-Four Acres Yield 1,200 Bushels.

A large number of Kansans have little or no use for a wheat field as small as 25 acres. The facts are—as stated in Kansas Farmer numerous times—that the small field well tilled has its advantages over the large field poorly tilled. Tan days or two weeks vantages over the large field poorly tilled. Ten days or two weeks ago we dropped in on W. W. Page of Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, who a few hours before had finished threshing 24 acres and had marketed the last load of 1,200 bushels at the Rossville elevator. The yield was 49 bushels per acre, and the gross profit almost \$40 per acre. The 24-acre field farmed to any crop and the farming done just as well as it is possible to do it, will in a ten-year period return greater profit and satisfaction than the field twice as large but handled in a slipshod manner. in a slipshod manner.

Trapping Thoughts for the Boys.

Answering A. L. B., Leroy, Kan., you can this year—as a large number of boy readers of Kansas Farmer do every year—make some money trapping. In many parts our boys will pick up a good many dollars between this time and May first. They should keep in mind, however, that the trapping season begins about November 15 and ends April 1. except for water animals, which may 1, except for water animals, which may be trapped as late as May 1. The strict observance of the above dates is necessary because furs caught before and after these dates are worth only one-third to one-half what they would be worth if the animals are caught in the proper season. This is on account of proper season. This is on account of the difference in quality of the skins.

Boys should remember that all price lists sent out quote prime furs only. Furs caught out of season are undesirable. Because—on account of the poor quality of the furs—the quoted price is not received, the boys themselves are disappointed and sometimes accuse the

experience as a farmer. This man was thoroughly convinced of the advantages of protein feeds. This year he cut the cow peas when ripe and will thresh and feed the meal to dairy cows.

Protein feed is the crying need of Kansas farmers who keep live stock,

THE RIGHT KIND OF COW



IN 12 MONTHS THIS GRADE GUERNSEY PRODUCED 410.4 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT AT A NET PROFIT OF ABOUT \$80. TEN SUCH COWS WOULD IN 12 MONTHS PRODUCE \$800 NET FROFIT IN BUTTER FAT AND \$200 WORTH OF BEIM MILK FOR CALVES AND PIGS. BESIDES THIS, THE HRIFER CALVES WOULD BE WORTH EASILY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH AT SIX MONTHS OLD.

dealer of being dishonest. Prime furs properly cared for will bring the quoted prices. Those which are not prime bring lower prices, and furs might be in such condition as to be absolutely valueless.

Frosted Crops for Silage.

The Kansas Agricultural College confirms the statement often made by Kansas Farmer the past few weeks that frozen forage is a safe silage crop. That institution says: "Many inquiries have been received concerning the use of frosted crops for silage. From the experiment carried on last year, it is safe for the farmers to use such material for silage."

Cow Peas on Wheat Stubble.

At the Watson, Shawnee County, Grange fair was exhibited a sample of cow peas grown after wheat this year. The peas were of the New Era variety and the plants were 2½ feet high and well loaded with pods. The man who grew these specimens has been growing cow peas for two years. Last year he turned hogs into the peas and it is his statement that he made more pork at a lower cost per pound and by feeding less corn than ever before in his 20 years'

whether that stock be fattened or whether that stock be fattened or whether it be grown for sale to other people who will finish it. The animal body requires protein, and unless we are able to supply it through alfalfa hay in liberal quantities, protein must come from some other source. The success of growers of cow peas the past two or three years indicates that the cow peas a catch crop can be profitably grown as a catch crop can be profitably grown in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas.

Where to Plant Kafir.

Answering S. R. T., Hope, Kan.: We would plant Kafir on any land which would plant Kafir on any land which for a period of 10 years past has not averaged at least 25 bushels of corn per acre. Based on this statement, three-fourths of the total area of Dickinson County should, in our judgment, be planted to Kafir. Under proper methods of planting and cultivation, Kafir will for a 10-year-period on such land out-yield corn and make feed—both grain and forage—yield 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and it is more certain. Fifteen years ago the farmers of your county were depending more than now on Kafir feed. At that time Kafir could not be so advantageously marketed as now. In those days Kafir was of little value ex-

cept as feed. Now it can be marketed cept as feed. Now it can be marketed at prices close to the corn market. There were advantages in the farmer not being able to sell Kafir, because such condition was conducive to the keeping of more live stock. The corn acreage should be limited to the corn area, and this, in your county, in our judgment is confined to the bottom lands of the creeks and rivers.

Sweet Clover Once More.
Frank G. O'Dell, a Nebraskan, who has been contributing much to the sweet clover literature of the western country, clover literature of the western country, recently made a trip through Montana. In reporting his observations he says that he finds sweet clover flourishing all over the arid countries and that while the pastures are brown and the native grasses have lost their freshness, "this sturdy plant stands erect and smiling in its luxuriant emerald foliage." He

"Sweet clover is a polite plant and does not trespass on the rights of any decent plant, but it is the sworn enemy decent plant, but it is the sworn enemy of weeds of every sort; it has frequently occurred to me that if it will grow so luxuriantly on gravel and cinder tracks along the railroad that it will grow equally well on these arid plains if given a chance. Some day the experiment stations are going to try out this particular experiment thoroughly and give to the world a practical demonstration of a new sort of reclamation project which will be both efficient and inexpensive.

"Enough experience of value has already been accumulated on this line to give promise of success on a larger scale. Who will be the first Nebraskan in the will be the first Nebraskan in the who will be the first Nebraskan in the sand hills to try 40 acres of sweet clover and feed it to his stock or turn them loose on it for pasture? The man who does this is as certain of success as he can be with any cultivated crop and will be improving his land more rapidly than he could possibly do with any known method of cultivation."

Keeping the Boys on the Farm. One Leavenworth County farmer who has succeeded in keeping his boys with has succeeded in keeping his boys with him and making successful farmers of them, has accomplished it by giving the boys something to work for. When he found the spirit of unrest at work he called the boys about him and had a heart to heart talk with them. As a result a little corporation was organized to conduct the big farm they occupied. One boy leased all the stock and farming implements and another took the orchard and another the swine, and another the swine, and another the swine, and another the swine, and another the swine. orchard and another the swine, and another the cattle. From the father they leased parts of the farm. One boy raised all the corn that would be needed, and the swine raiser and the cattle and the swine raiser and the cattle raiser bought from him at market prices. The boy with the teams contracted to do all the plowing and cutting and hauling. The father rode about all day smiling and waxing fat while his husky sons, contented and happy because they were working for themselves, made money for him and for themselves. Each kept a set of books and conducted his money for him and for themselves. Each kept a set of books and conducted his department as any business concern would do. All made money, all were happy, and now all of them have farms of their own and the father will retire next year. He has made a fortune, but his money doesn't give him half the pleasure he finds in the fact that he has made successful men of his boys by teaching them independence. This is a true story that should be an object lesson to other farmers with sons who are getting "city fever."—Leavenworth Post.

High-priced meats are here because priced farming is here, and both are here to stay. One solution of the problem lies in organizations among farmers through which they can protect their own interests and mutually work to-gether for the solution of the problems of producing at a profit and selling at a reasonable valuation. There is profit in producing beef on the farm, but only when this beef is raised there and handled as a business proposition and not as a side line. Through the organization of breeders' and shippers' associations each member will receive protection in the cutting out of undesirable animals and the breeding of only those kinds for which there is a market demand and the ability of unit selling to the advantage of all. Reputation as a beef producing center can soon be established, and such a reputation has a money value to every member of the community interested.

KAFIR VS. CORN

What do you think of Kafir?

Can Kansas farmers depend upon it as a more certain grain and forage crop than corn?

Should Kansas plant more acres of Kafir?

Kansas Farmer readers know where we stand.

Are we right?

Your opinion is invited.

Will you please write us your experience with Kafir as compared with corn?



DAIRY CATTLE IN KANSAS

Prosperity Follows the Cow In the Land of Alfalfa

earth that is better equipped for becoming a great dairy state than is Kansas. Her location is such as to give her the most favorable climate, while no state exceeds her in the production of the cheapest, and at the same time, the most valuable of feeds. Kansas people are beginning to appreciate the value of the milk cow, as they have appreciated the value of the beef cow in the past, but the change has been a gradual one, resulting in compromise and lack of results where more complete success was easily possible. It is a very difficult matter for a farmer who has been accustomed to beef cattle all his life to suddenly change to the growing and handling of dairy cattle of the correct type. The change is too radical and has resulted in the popularity of the dual purpose breeds, or in the delay which must come until a newer generation of farmers have the management of things.

Kansas already produces a great deal of milk and many of the largest creameries are located within her borders but, at the same time, there are comparatively few dairymen. The milk supply of Kansas is produced by farmers who milk cows and not by men who devote their time to the dairy business as their principal occupation. Dairying in Kansas is thus far more of a side line than a chief object. Kansas has an abundance of both milk and honey, but the milk does not flow in as great quantity as it would if the dairy breeds of cattle only were used.

The popularity of dairying has been retarded somewhat in the past by the fear, on the part of many farmers, that the business would be overdone, yet it has greatly increased within the last few years and the demand has always exceeded the supply. Milk is the one universal food and there is no possibility of the dairy business ever being overdone. Improved processes for handling milk, of manufacturing it and caring for its products, open up a wider field and a larger market for the dairy farmer of today. As the population of the country increases the non-producing part of it will correspondingly increase and farm products of all kinds will always be in demand, but none of them to a greater extent than those of the cow.

farm products of all kinds will always be in demand, but none of them to a greater extent than those of the cow.

As milk is the universal food product and as the demand for it can never be exceeded by the supply, it follows that the farmer who would make the most out of his land will become a dairy farmer, provided his liking and his inclination lead him that way. Not all farmers will become dairy farmers because only a comparatively few will like the kind of work that is entailed in the keeping of dairy cows. Many will prefer to raise beef animals, and this is as it should be, while both will raise hogs with profit.

The cow is a machine. If she is bred along dairy lines she is a milk producing machine. If bred along beef lines she is a beef machine. The same feed will result in a production of milk in one case or of beef in another. It is within the power, which has been bred into the animal, to convert her feed into one or the other. Where dairy farming is to be practiced, efficiency should receive the first consideration, just as in the case where beef is the object aimed at, or motive power in the form of draft horses. It follows that the cow, which has been bred for generations, and in some cases for centuries, for one special purpose, is a vastly more economical machine for that purpose than one which is not so bred. The same thing is true in regard to beef animals. There are thousands of people in Kansas today who can remember the old, long-horned type of range steers which so plentifully covered our prairies after the disappearance of the buffalo. The introduction of good blood into the range country has changed the whole character of these cattle and, where once lived the half wild, long-horned, anatomy which required four years to mature, is now found high class Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus or Galloway grades that are immensely more profitable because of the capacity to put on high priced meat in a short time, which has been bred into

them.

The same kind of thing applies to dairy cattle. It has been stated that the average production of the milk cows of Kansas is not greatly in excess of 150 pounds of butter fat a year. The

increasing price of land and the growing value of farm products easily prove that unless the cow is above this average she is not profitable to keep. Of course, such a cow is not bred as a dairy cow. She might be a grade of some one of the dairy breeds, but the chances are that she will either predominate in beef blood or will be such a mixture as to have no parts which has already come to

The success which has already come to the milk producing farmers has taught them, as they could not be taught in any other way, the value of dairy bred stock for economical production. When a man faces the problem of feeding high priced feed on high priced land to any kind of a cow brute, he wants some assurance of getting returns, and if he has studied his lesson he knows that the foundation which he must lay is to be found in the dairy bred cow. This success has also developed a very considerable demand for young stock, and the demand for mature and producing stock of all of the dairy breeds that are well known in the state never was so great, while this demand has also resulted in the introduction of breeds that were not herebefore known.

The man who would make milk farming profitable will select the dairy bred herd for his machinery. It does not

no permanent value. The first object to be sought by the breeder who would improve the quality of his chosen breed and who proposes to remain in the business, should be to breed for constitution, vitality, and reproductive powers. Secondly, for milk production, and this must always remain a secondary consideration if any real advance is made toward perfecting the breed.

There is entirely too much veal produced now-a-days. Owners of dairy cattle are too often content with cows whose calves have only one value, and that is on the butcher's block as veal, and this value a small one. The purpose of the breeder should be first, last and all the time, the production of animals such as are in demand for breeding purposes and, even by the exercise of his greatest skill and the putting forth of his best efforts, he will still have a good many calves that are suitable only for veal. When this occurs, it is his duty to himself, to his future business stability, and to his customers to see that inferior calves are made into veal and not sold as breeders.

Only the man who is discontented with

Only the man who is discontented with present conditions will succeed. He is the only man who will seriously study ways and means to improve these conditions and from his work comes the

ricultural science in recent years that will go farther towards solving the problems which confront the farmer living on high-priced land than the silo. The mere erection of a silo and filling it with cut corn fodder does not comprise the whole of human knowledge that is necessary to make this great conservator most useful. After the silage is made the important question of how to use it faces every farmer, and he who has no experience may make mistakes. It is best to begin by giving the animals a moderate amount and gradually increase this to somewhere near their capacity than to adopt any hard and fast rules and put them on full feed at once. The beef question in this country will solve itself with the aid of good blood, silage, and good feeding methods.

The great crops of feed which we raised this year have placed the farmers in an anomalous position. They have an abundance of feed, but no stock to consume it, and feed is of little value without live stock. The market for feed is bound to be depressed when large quantities of it are produced all over the country, and especially when there is a scarcity of live stock all over the country. Some farmers are now stating that it will apparently be necessary to burn up feed in order to get it out of the way for next season's crop, whereas if the live stock were numerous enough to consume this feed each farmer would be able to market it at a higher profit in his own feed lot and the price of the feed itself would be greater. With the firm establishment of corn, Kafir and alfalfa as sure crops in Kansas, there is no reason why there should be a shortage of beef-producing animals in this state, and there is no apparent reason why the farmers generally could not restock their farms and rebuild the live stock industry which is now in such a bad way.

Animal sanitation is a question which is rightfully receiving more attention than ever before. This has resulted in a very widespread use of disinfecting agencies of various kinds, and big business concerns have been built up by the manufacturers of various dips, sprays, etc. This implicit belief in disinfecting agents and their general use may cause farmers to fall into error. No quantity of disinfectants can or will take the place of cleanliness, while cleanliness might possibly render the use of disinfectants unnecessary. Disinfectants are frequently simply cheap. Water is the greatest solvent known to modern science. Water will dissolve more different substances than will alcohol, benzine, ether, or any other known substance. This property makes it the most important of all disinfectants. Lime is another great disinfectants, and when used in combination with water in the form of whitewash it is of immense value. The modern coal tar preparations for the destruction of lice, mites and mange have unquestioned value and should always be kept on the farm, as should the later and new discoveries that are advertised as bacillus-killers, where their value is proved. Preventive medicine is always the most valuable and potent of any medicine.

A great deal has been said in the way of inquiry about the proper time to cut corn or Kafir for the making of silage. There can be no doubt that the best silage is made from corn which has fairly well matured and in which the grain has begun to harden a little. Kafir and other crops make good silage, but the question of whether good silage can be made out of corn fodder that has stood in the field during a part or all the winter is one on which we would like the experience of a larger number of our readers. Silage is possible because of the process of its manufacture. This involves a heating and partial cooking of the materials and the exclusion of the air. Any green vegetable growth will heat under like circumstances, but the question naturally comes, will dry corn fodder taken from the shock in the winter develop into silage when placed in the silo, or will it simply begin to decay? The cutting of dry fodder into the silo with plenty of water is a practice frequently reported, but we want the facts as developed by Kansas farmers who have tried this



A TYPICAL GUERNSEY BULL, LATELY BROUGHT TO KANSAS, AND THE KIND NEEDED TO IMCREASE AND IMPROVE OUR DAIRY HERDS.

matter which breed he chooses, as this may be left to personal preference and to the conditions of his business, but there is one fact which must remain prominent in his mind, and that is that he must buy animals of the dairy type or he cannot succeed. Having done this, he will test the animals to prove the individual capacity, and weed out those which are unprofitable. The question of profit does not depend entirely upon production. If production alone were to govern breeding operations, the selection of animals could be safely based upon performance pedigrees and records. This, however, would result in the sure destruction of the breed.

The man who goes into the dairy cat-

The man who goes into the dairy cattle business should have as his first object the reproduction of the animals of the breed which he has selected. The secondary consideration should be the production of milk. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. Reproduction of the species is the vitally important point in any breeding operation. Milk production, pork or beef or wool, are secondary and incidental. If the dairy cattle breeder undertakes to build a herd on performance records and pedigrees alone, he will soon have small, high-strung, ill-shaped, weak constitutioned animals which may individually produce largely at the pail but whose progeny will have little or no value.

The great performance records which have been made by individual cows of all of the recognized dairy breeds are interesting, scientifically, and highly valuable in advertising the merit of these breeds, but if these records have been made at the expense of the vitality and robust constitution of the animals, and especially of the calves, they have

only improvement which we are likely to get or have a right to expect. Dis-satisfaction with the conditions which surround himself and his efforts to improve them will have their influence on his neighbors, and these in turn will seek ways and means to improve their own conditions, and the community will benefit. Community effort in the form of breeding clubs or pure-bred sire clubs has resulted in the establishment of breeding centers in other states where buyers from all parts of the country can go with the assurance of finding what they want, while the members of these clubs or of these breeding centers, have a positive assurance of a steady and persistent market for all of the ways and means to improve their own and persistent market for all of the animals, of breeding quality, which they can produce. No group of men ever worked together for a common object without accomplishing something in the way of results, and there is no field of human endeavor which now appeals to the man of fair ability and training as does a life on the farm, while in all phases of farm life there is nothing that is at once so profitable, so pleasant, and so permanent in the way of business as in the establishment and maintenance of a good herd of purebred dairy cattle from which the owner can sell breeding stock, milk and its products and retain on the farm that fartility which increases the value of his acres to the advantage of his own advancing years and of his children who will follow him.

The silo will afford a new experience to a great many farmers this fall, and some of them, at least, are likely to meet with disappointment. There is nothing that has been discovered in ag-

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IRRIGATION RESULTS

Two Kansas Farmers Relate Their Experiences at Garden City Meeteng

Y talk is along the line of growing alfalfa from irrigation by the pumping system, using the great, inexhaustible underflow which great, inexhaustible underflow which runs beneath Scott county and western Kansas. I have two wells in operation, fully ample to afford water for 400 acres of alfalfa. The wells cost about \$6,000 each, but can now be duplicated for \$2,500 each \$3,500 each.

I have been engaged in irrigation for three years. The facts I demonstrated and developed in that time are a wonder to all visitors. In the first place, I think, we have the richest soil on earth. It has laid here in its dry storage for ages and ages, and all plant foods which ages and ages, and all plant foods which are necessary for the production of crops have not been washed out by the beating rains. When this great underflow is brought to the surface and applied to this rich soil, it is almost impossible to ascertain the value of this land. I have been cutting four good*

crops of alfalfa each year.

In my demonstration, one of the things done this past season seems almost unbelieveable, but nevertheless true. In order to show the people how wishly I could convert the sed into quickly I could convert the sod into an alfalfa field, on May 1, I started plows to break the sod. I immediately double disked the sod and seeded it on May 8 to alfalfa, and immediately fol-lowed with water, and obtained a perfect stand.

On July 8 I clipped the alfalfa for the On July 8 I clipped the alfalfa for the first time. It run rather uneven, being from 6 to 10 inches high. I followed this cutting with water. On August 10 I cut the second crop, which was fully 18 inches high, and which was estimated by E. E. Coffin, of Scott City, and C. M. Niquette, of Garden City, and other good alfalfa men, to make fully a ton per acre. I cut the third crop, fully as good, on September 25, and from the stubble the stand looks to be two or three years old. old.

Last season, May 15, 1911, I seeded a piece of alfalfa, of which the picture acpiece of alfalfa, of which the picture accompanying this shows the fourth crop in shock. It will make for this season at least five tons per acre, and is a perfect stand. On July 10, 1910, I seeded a field with bad seed and without experience, and consequently did not get a good stand. This irrigation project was then a new deal in this country and to me and I had all to learn by exwas then a new deal in this country and to me, and I had all to learn by experience. Later I found that I had gone about many things backward, but today I feel capable of giving the correct information and instructions on alfalfa which will lead to success and prosper-

which will lead to success and prosperity. Some inexperienced fellows will say, "Oh, we can't afford to pump this water to irrigate. It costs too much." But I differ with them.

What does the cost of pumping amount to compared with what you can reap from irrigated land along by the side of dry farming? It will not exceed \$3 per acre for the season for the whole expense, and some seasons the rainfall expense, and some seasons the rainfall will cut that down half or more, and we can average at least \$50 per acre in crops. It is useless to state anything

about the proceeds of dry farming, as most of you are familiar with it.

About three years ago William Colter, of Garden City, whom I consider one of our best citizens, financiers and alfalfa growers, was visiting my plant and al-falfa fields, and I was advising with him about the same and he said to me: "What do you think this land is worth?" I said it surely ought to be worth \$50 per acre. He laughed and said: "This black soil, with the water you have, will easily make six tons of alfalfa per acre each year after it is two years old, and is worth \$300 cm \$400 per acre." I now is worth \$300 or \$400 per acre." I now see that his statement was absolutely correct on the price of the land, as well

At first, my irrigation project seemed to be uphill work. I have worked hard and had many headaches and hardships on account of my inexperience and in-experienced labor, but at last I consider that I have climbed on top and am paid tenfold or more for all my trouble .-J. W. Lough, Scott City, Kan.

A discussion of the small irrigation pumping plant is important to the small who wants to irrigate a sufficient amount of land to insure reasonable income for his family and to make his home attractive. I give my ex-perience with the small pumping plant which I have in operation on my farm put in three years ago at a cost of \$1,-

500. I put down three wells, each 45 feet deep, 20 feet apart, connected them with a 6-inch line pipe, with 20 feet of suction pipe in each well. I attached a number 6 American centrifugal pump to center well, which pump has a capacity of 1,100 gallons per minute. For this pump I use a 15 horse-power gasoline engine engine.

I made a reservoir 60x200 feet, with banks high enough to store I acre-foot of water. I then put up two 12-foot windmills attached to 10-inch pumps. These windmills will pump this reservoir full in 24 to 36 hours, owing to the amount of wind. Upon starting to irrigate in the mornings, if my reservoir is not full, I start my gas engine before breakfast and by the time I am ready to turn the water on the land I have enough water stored to cover two acres 6 inches deep, which is enough for any kind of land properly prepared. I made a reservoir 60x200 feet, with

arres o inches deep, which is enough for any kind of land properly prepared.

The first year I had 50 acres under irrigation; the second, 60. This year, 80. I find I can supply 100 acres or more with this plant by doing more winter irrigation and putting more land in alfalfa. alfalfa.

The thing that interests the farmer mostly is the cost of maintenance and operating this plant. That depends on the depth to water, the efficiency you

the depth to water, the efficiency you get from engine and pump and the man behind the whole thing.

In my wells the water stands 10 feet below the surface; when I start the pump, the water drops about six feet. I lift the water four feet above the surface of the ground, over the reservoir banks, making a total lift of 20 feet. This does not take all the power of my engine if I keep it in good running order. This does not take all the power of my engine if I keep it in good running order. I get about 40 hours' run from 55 gallons of gasoline. I get fix to six acres irrigated each 10 hours, making the cost of the gasoline about 40 cents per acre. The upkeep for repairs on my plant has been less than \$10 per season.

I use the best lubricating oil I can buy, as it does not gum your engine and you will save gasoline thereby. Oil costs about 15 cents per day. It is therefore costing me about 50 cents per

costs about 15 cents per day. It is therefore costing me about 50 cents per acre for each irrigation, counting inter-est on investment but nothing for de-

There are three things to be observed to make a pumping plant a success. First, keep engine and pump in good running order, see that oil is running well before you leave engine after starting, and by so doing get more efficiency out of your plant. Also see that your engine is properly timed so as to get the benefit of a full stroke from each explosion. Second, make good ditches, puddle them well so you are sure they do not leak. Third—and most important—prepare your land well before you put in your crop. Cut off all the high places and fill up all the low places. If the land is fresh plowed, furrow it out There are three things to be observed the land is fresh plowed, furrow it out so the water will flow quickly over the land. Stir land as soon as possible after each irrigation.

It takes from two to three irrigations for each crop per season. I aim to irrigate alfalfa about a week before each cutting. By so doing I save more leaves on the hay and the next crop will start

We can handle much more land with a small plant by putting in a large acreage of fall wheat, irrigating land thoroughly before sowing and it very often requires no more irrigation to make the crop. We have obtained yields as high forty-odd bushels per acre with only a

fall irrigation before sowing.

When we stop to consider the great area of land that is eligible for irrigaand the great and inexhaustible underflow of water attainable at a very few feet below the surface of the land, can readily see the great good that this convention may accomplish by calling together all those that are interested to discuss this very important question—irrigation.—A. R. Towles, Holcomb,

Some of your neighbors have some really good ideas. You can get these ideas away from him without hurting him, and maybe to your advantage. The best place to do this is at the Grange

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HE FARM

We have just read of an accident in which one person was killed and two or three others seriously injured, resulting from driving through a roadway across which a barbed wire had been stretched. The wire was driven into before it was discovered that the road was closed. It is not unusual throughout the country for roads to be closed by stretching a wire across the roadway. This is a dangerous way of closing a road. When it is done, white rags or newspapers should be tied onto the wire so that the wire may be plainly seen. The use of a barbed wire in this manner is under no circumstances warranted. If the wire is used it should be smooth. It is manifestly better, however, to use boards in closing roadways which have at any time been open to the public.

On a well conducted farm we know that the time throughout the year is very well occupied. However, if possitime enough should be taken from the important regular duties for stack-ing a supply of feed adjoining the cor-rals so that in the case of extremely inrals so that in the case of extremely inclement weather or bad roads and wet fields it be not necessary to hitch the team each day to the feed rack and haul feed. At any rate enough feed should be stacked near the lot to provide the feed necessary for Sunday's feeding through the winter, preventing the necessaity of hauling on Sunday. The boys who have had to hitch up a team each day of the feeding season and haul feed will appreciate one day of the week on which this need not be done. They will also appreciate remaining indoors—either also appreciate remaining indoors—either by the kitchen fire or doing something about the barn and buildings—instead of being compelled to face a blinding storm to the field for feed.

Some years ago the Illinois state legislature authorized the establishment of the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame in connection with the University of Illi-nois. The object is to afford recognition to the citizens of Illinois who have rendered signal and conspicuous service to the cause of agriculture. Up to the present time the portraits of Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the harvest-er, and James N. Brown, inventor of the corn planter, have been placed in the hall. The portraits of Isaac Funk, the seed corn breeder; Phillip D. Ar-mour, the packer; B. F. Harris, the farmer and banker, and William Parlin, an early day plow manufacturer, are in the making and will soon be hung. This is a distinguished group. It is well that Illinois has provided to perpetuate the names of these men whose lives and work have been devoted more or less to the betterment of agricultural conditions, to the uplifting of the farmer, and to the ultimate gain of the entire human

The farm receipts and profits cannot be easily computed on the basis of a single year's operation. Much of this year's labor brings its results next year, and in fact for years to come. For in-stance, the labor spent in hauling ma-nure onto the fields this year is labor the results of which will be reaped for several years in the future. The same thing is true of labor expended in bring-ing new ground into cultivation. The same condition applies to the seeding of a field to clover or to alfalfa. The year's hay crop can be measured and sold or d and the income easily arrived at. However, the sale of the crop does not represent the full income and advantage from the seeding of the field to these crops. The nitrogen supply resulting from their growth will be drawn upon in the years to come by wheat and corn. Numerous other instances of a like character might be mentioned. So this year's accounting from the standpoint of farm receipts might be small and unsatisfactory, but along with this should be considered the character of the farming done and the methods employed and some estimate in dollars and cents placed upon the value of this year's work to the crops of next year or for an indefinite future period.

Not long since, while visiting with a farmer we have known a long time, in discussing soil conditions the editor was

shown a field through which for years has been maintained a 12 to 15-foot roadway. This roadway had not been farmed for at least 15 years. Two years ago it was broken up. The corn growing on this roadway at the time of our inspection was a much darker green, larger stalk and larger ear than was the corn on either side and on which land crops had been continuously grown. The difference between the crop on the former roadway and that on either side was dues to the difference in the fertility of the soil on which it grow. The lead on the soil on which it grew. The land on either side of the roadway was impoverished and its condition was manifest in the crop. This our farmer friend had regarded as significant, and when the results of the new land became apparent to him he at once determined that he results of the new land became apparent to him he at once determined that he would increase his crop production by beginning at once to fertilize the soil. This man has this year plowed under 15 acres of cow peas, which peas were planted for green manuring unless they were needed for feed. We were advised that they would not be needed for feed and consequently the unbuilding of the and consequently the upbuilding of the farm has been begun and results from an unusual but commonplace demonstra-

A Chicago real estate dealer who makes a business of selling eastern farms has for some months past been sending his advertising matter to Kansas Farmer office. This man figures that the farmers of the west can no longer make a fair net profit growing wheat, corn and oats, on land at the prices prevailing throughout Kansas prices prevailing throughout Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. His argument is that in the eastern states the so-called wornout farms can states the so-called wornout farms can be purchased at the prices of raw land in this western country 30 years ago and that the eastern farms are for the most part well equipped with farm buildings. He consequently considers that these farms of the east are a "good buy" for the man who is looking for a farm. His printed matter states that the abandoned farms of the east are being occupied by farmers from the west and he contends that soon emigration will be turned eastward from the west. and he contends that soon emigration will be turned eastward from the west. We have no doubt that, generally speaking, the representations of this dealer are true. However, the western farmer who knows comparatively nothing about building up wornout soils, whose dispo-sition does not run any too strongly to sition does not run any too strongly to dairying or the maintenance of other stock with a view to restoring and maintaining soil fertility by the growth and feeding of stock, will have a great deal to learn should he buy one of these eastern farms. He will, in fact, have as much if not more to learn than the far eastern farmer who seeks his home and fortune in the west. The inability of the farmer to adapt himself to the varying conditions prevailing between points 500 miles east or west or north or south 500 miles east or west or north or south 500 miles east or west or north or south is one of the reasons that the newcomer into any locality spends several years and often all of his accumulated money before he gets his feet on the ground. The state of Kansas would today be in a different condition agriculturally had its early settlers who came from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and farther east, not endeavored to apply the agricultural methods of those states to Kansas. It required a good quarter of a sas. It required a good quarter of a century for Kansas farmers to learn how to handle Kansas soils and to know what crops were best adapted thereto. It is our idea that the western man familiar with the conditions of soil and climate of the west should confine him-self to the west. The eastern man knowing those conditions in the east should seek his fortune under the conditions with which he is acquainted. We recommend home-grown seeds of all kinds, because they are acclimated. It requires three or four years to acclimate seeds. It will require as long to acclimate men to agricultural methods when radical moves are made. Referring again to the Chicago real estate dealer and the prices of eastern farms as compared with western, his advertisation of the chicago real estate dealer and the prices of eastern farms as compared with western, his advertisation of the chicago real estate. ing matter contains one other lesson: That, to the effect that what has happened to eastern farms by unwise methods of handling, will also happen to western farms if the same methods of



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cropping and soil-robbing are continued. We should at once right-about-face and become a state of soil builders instead of soil robbers.

This is a fine time to build the concrete walk to the well, the concrete feeding floor and to pave the barn yard.

The business men who is hunting for a young man to employ in his business never goes to a pool hall.

Farmers' Congress Program.

The big farmers' congress meets in Hutchinson, November 19 and 20. You should attend this meeting if you can possibly squeeze out the time so to do. The vacation will do you good, even though you did not get a single good thought. But you will get many good ideas, which if applied to your business will be worth the expense of a dozen trips to Hutchison trips to Hutchinson.

This is the corrected and complete

program arranged by J. H. Miller, chairman of the program committee:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 10 A. M., President Taylor presiding.

Taking Stock and Seeing Present Lim-

President's address, Edwin Taylor.
"Some Practical Soil Problems," Prof.
L. E. Call, Kansas Agricultural College.

 Discussion.
 "Some Factors in the Cost of Living,"
 Prof. F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas.

Discussion. TUESDAY, 2 P. M., F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, presiding.

Some Agricultural Remedies for Present Conditions. (a) "Live Stock the Basis of Our Agriculture," E. H. Webster, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas Agricultural College.

Discussion. (b) "Some Western Kansas Problems and Possible Solutions," H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner Rock Island

Railway Co.

(c) "The County Farm Advisor," Charles F. Scott, Iola, Kansas.

Discussion.

(d) "Some Farm Home Problems," Mrs. Cora S. Bullard, Tonganoxie, Kan. Discussion.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M., J. H. Hill, President State Normal School, Emporia, presiding. Some Educational and Social Reme-

(a) "Some Problems of the Rural School and Their Solution," P. P. Clax-ton, United States Commissioner of Edu-

cation, Washington, D. C.
Discussion, Prof. E. L. Holton, Kansas
Agricultural College.
(b) "The Rural Church and Its Relation to Rural Life," Rev. Clair S. Adams,

Decatur, Ill. Discussion.

Wednesday, November 20, 9 a. m., J. R. Koontz, General Freight Agent Santa Fe Lines, presiding.

Our Industrial Problems.
(a) "The Railroad and Its Relation to Agriculture and the Industries," George T. Nicholson, third vice-president Santa Fe Lines.

Discussion, J. M. Johnson, third vicepresident Missouri Pacific Lines.

(b) "The Relation of the Carrier to the Producer," H. U. Mudge, president Rock Island Railway Co. Discussion.

(c) "Some Factory Problems," D. E. King, industrial commissioner Missouri Pacific lines.

Discussion. (d) "How May Kansas Develop Her Present Factories," W. L. A. Johnson, ex-State Labor Commissioner.

Discussion. Wednesday, 2 p. m., Frank Strong, Chan-cellor University of Kansas, presid-

Public Remedies for Present Some

(a) "The Relation of Public Roads to Agricultural Prosperity," Paul Sargent, Assistant Director Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. Discussion.

(b) "Some Problems in Agricultural Co-operation," H. J. Waters, president Kansas Agricultural College.

Discussion.
(c) "Agricultural Credit in Europe and Its Introduction Into America," Dean H. C. Price, Ohio State University.

Discussion. Wednesday, 7:30 P. M., President Taylor

Conclusions. (a) "Efficiency in Public Service," Governor-elect of Kansas.

Discussion. (b) Report of Committee on Resolutions, Chas. F. Scott, chairman. Discussion.



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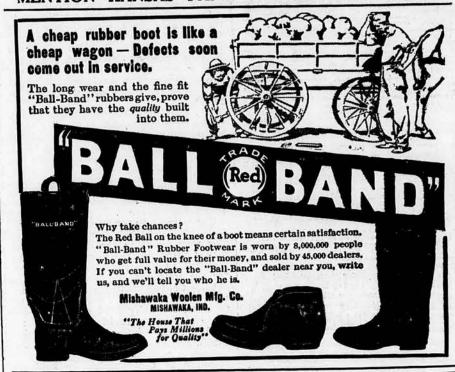
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LIVE STOCK The Deaf Gan,



Importance of Sanitation.

The Department of Agriculture in its reports and bulletin has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the farmer does not fully appreciate the importance and necessity of thoroughly disinfecting at regular intervals. at regular intervals.

Barn, pen or dairy building may look clean, and yet be full of dangerous disease germs which the unaided eye cannot detect. These germs find their way into the system of the animal continually through the feed, water, dust, and contact.

and contact.

Through a gradual lowering of the animal's vitality the germs which have been dormant in the system will become virulent, and hog cholera, calf cholera, typhoid, or tuberculosis makes its appearance or "breaks out." One case will infect a herd, and the herd in turn will infect ather hadds. infect a herd, and the herd in turn will infect other herds. It is in this way that epidemics of disease originate and spread over wide areas of country. Regular use of a powerful germicide and disinfectant in the stables and pens

and disinfectant in the stables and pens and dairies will prevent any such accumulation of disease germs and consequent outbreak of disease. Disinfected or sterilized skimmed milk will keep poisonous germs out of the bodies of the young animals to which the milk is fed, and assist the respiratory organs of the animals in throwing off waste matter, thereby increasing the power of resistance against disease. If the work of sterilizing is correfully and systematically sterilizing is carefully and systematically carried on, disease, the greatest element of uncertainty in the stock and dairy business, is eliminated.

Every farmer considers it the duty of his neighbor to burn or bury deep the carcass of a hog which has died of cholera; he expects him to do all in his cholera; he expects him to do all in his power to prevent the spread of the disease to other farms. You are the other farmers' neighbor, and, therefore, there devolves upon you the duty of preventing not only the spread of disease, but the breaking out of disease on your farm in the first instance. This duty of prevention can be easily and thoroughly accomplished by practicing the advanced method of disinfection, namely sterilization.

Just as soon as each farmer becomes conscious of this duty to himself and his neighbor, the era of sanitary and most profitable stock and dairy farming will begin.—A. O. Fox, Wisconsin.

New Guernseys for Kansas.
On another page is shown a picture of the Gurnsey herd header, Bonnivilius 15340, recently bought by Mr. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, Kan., from William B. Henderson, of Greenwood, Mo. Mr. Dudley already owned some Guernsey cows and since the purchase of this bull he has bought some others from Wisconsin.

Mr. O. E. Walker, of Topeka, Kan., whose former purchase of Guernseys in Wisconsin was mentioned in Kansas Farmer, has just returned from Wis-consin with a carload of Guernsey fe-males and, although he has been a practical dairyman for many years and used several different dairy breeds, Mr. Walker thinks the Guernseys are the

best for his purpose.

The foundation for two good Guernsey herds at Topeka has thus been laid, and this may result in the development of a new center for the Guernsey breeding industry, as it already has, in a measure, for the Holsteins.

With the enormous demand which now

exists, and which is likely to continue to exist, for dairy bred cattle all over the state, there would seem to be no good reason why a breeding center should not be established here, and the thousands of dollars which we are now spending in other states be kept at

The breeding centers in Wisconsin and Minnesota are characterized by greater prosperity than comes to most farming communities, and all because of that co communities, and all because of that cooperation among the breeders which
makes them adhere to a given breed
for a given locality, and thus attract
buyers from every state in the Union.

Any community of enterprising farmers can be mutually helpful to themers can be mutually helpful to them-

selves and their neighbors by uniting upon some one breed of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, and breeding animals of such quality as the buyers want. Among

dairy cattle the Guernseys are gaining in popularity very raipdly, and the de-mand for them is great and growing. This breed is not nearly so numerous in the United States as are the Jerseys or Holsteins, and the demand for them will probably always be good. Guernseys look like a safe proposition in Kansas.

Problems of Feeders.

Problems of Feeders.

There are many men in different sections of the corn belt who find themselves in a quandary this fall. They have a world of feed of high quality and no live stock to consume it. The uncertainties of the market for beef animals have been so great in the past that many have hesitated to buy at what seemed to them to be the excessive prices demanded for feeding stock, while others have stepped in and take the stock. In the meantime the price of feeders has the meantime the price of feeders has been going up as they grow scarcer. It takes considerable nerve to buy feeders at present prices, but those who have been doing it have repeatedly made good. They secure a market for the rough feeds of the farm in this way, and the animals pay much higher for this class of stuff than the dealers will.

Heretofore there has been a margin of profit within recent months in the increasing price of fat cattle in addition to what is put onto the cattle in the way of flesh, so that feeders who have bought at what would have been unbought at what would have been unheard of prices a few years ago, have been able to secure excellent returns in the increased weight of the animals, the increasingly high price for which they have been selling, the value returned for the rough feed of the farm, and in the manure which they were always able to use for the benefit of their crops.

crops.

In places where farmers are conveniently situated great use is being made of beet pulp, and as a general proposition all over the corn belt silage in coming into increasing favor for the is coming into increasing favor for the production of beef. Combinations of other feeds, of which alfalfa in Kansas is one of the chief, include cottonseed products, oats, Kafir, sorghum and even

wheat.

There is an element of speculation still remaining in the fattening of cattle for market, unless these cattle have been raised by the farmer himself. We have not to hear of the first farmer have yet to hear of the first farmer who raised his own cattle having ever lost any money by it. Of course, this is not to be understood literally, because losses may come under adverse condi-tions, but they are not usual, and the farmer who raises his own steers year after year wins out in every instance, while he who has to spend his time and money in hunting for feeders each season has a very uncertain proposition before him, especially if he waits until the animals are scarce and the prices high.

The New Hog Disease.

"In your issue of October 19, someone advances the theory that the present advances the theory that the present disease among hogs over the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys is hog cholera inherited from the use of the simultaneous process of immunization. That such deductions are not based on scientific knowledge nor practical field observation is easily proven. Take the first statement, "That must be true because it is attacking the young pigs only." This is not true. I came from a herd yesterday where old hogs were dying. It is true there were young hogs dying in great numbers, and why? Because, as in most contagious diseases of all species, the young are more susceptible, or less the young are more susceptible, or less resistant, whichever way one desires to

"Now, for the main point. Does the eriology of contagious diseases and is familiar with our accepted laws of immunity, recognizes that such diseases are not often transmitted from dam to off-spring before birth, but in rare cases of an actually diseased animal during pregnacy may be. The only way to account for contagious and infectious diseases continuing in several genera-tions therefore, is that the young soon after birth become contaminated with infection by association and environment,

sisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 390,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

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have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

Common Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when wora, and easily adjusted by the wearer.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you free of charge my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

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and this is easily plausible with our present hog disease. Few of these pigs are dying till they are of about weaning age or better. Is it not more logical to think that they are picking up with their food infected material from previous or nearby outbreaks?

"Again, since it is proven in practice that the pigs from sows and boars which have recovered naturally from the cholera are more resistant to the disease than pigs from other strains of

cholera are more resistant to the disease than pigs from other strains of animals, is it not logical and reasonable to suppose that the pig from the properly treated animal, receiving the simultaneous process of immunization, is also more resistant than the pigs from the strain not treated, because the serum simultaneous process is following nature in a modified way? Results show that this is the case. I can cite numerous examples in Kansas, and the Minnesota Experiment Station has done considerable work to show that the pigs Minnesota Experiment Station has done considerable work to show that the pigs from immune sows, until weaned, are very resistant to cholera. Every bit of evidence in proper hog cholera immunization work follows up our other knowledge of individual immunity and eventual species immunity with the other diseases where the immunity is brought about by a true vaccination, i. e., using a modified form of the disease to produce the immunity, and that evidence is that some immunity, and that evidence is that some immunity is conferred from generation to generation. This is the direct opposite of the reasoning of your correspondent referred to above, and is proven in practice."—K. W. STOUDER, Veterinarian, Kansas Live Stock Commissioner. missioner.

Variety in Hog Feed.

Most Kansas farmers know that any animal will do better if it has a variety in its feed ration, but it still seems hard to get farmers away from the idea that corn is all that is necessary for the making of good hogs. There is no feed on earth that is superior to corn as a hog feed when it is balanced with alfalfa, and even as a winter ration, practically as good results are obtained by alfalfa hay. These two come more nearly to making a properly balanced ration ly to making a properly balanced ration than any other two known feeds, es-pecially when cheapness is considered.

Over in Missouri the Agricultural College has been experimenting, and has found that tankage or linseed meal are almost essential under their conditions, whether the hogs be in the dry lot or on blue grass pasture. The experimentor in charge gives his preference for a ration composed of 8 parts of corn 2 parts of composed of 8 parts of corn, 2 parts of shipped stuff and 1 part of tankage, though he has found that the hogs will do fairly well on a ration composed of 9 parts of corn to 1 part of tankage, or on a ration composed of 6 parts of corn to 1 part of linseed meal.

Whatever ration is used, salt must be included. Salt is absolutely necessary

included. Salt is absolutely necessary to the health of all farm animals. It tones up the system, aids the digestion, keeps the skin soft and in good condikeeps the skin soft and in good condition, and increases the appetite. An animal that is fed plenty of salt is less liable to disease. Appetite is one of the very important points to consider in handling any farm animal. The horse cannot keep in good condition for work unless his appetite is such that he can not only eat all of the feed necessary for his sustenance and the keeping up of his physical powers, but he must be able to assimilate his feed in order that it may be turned into work. A horse it may be turned into work. A horse without appetite is soon without condi-

The same thing is true of the dairy cow, the beef animal, the hog or the sheep. The digestive apparatus of the domestic animal is the machine which makes the profit for the farmer. Feed consumed in large amounts and properly assimilated, means beef on the steer, power in the horse, pork on the hog, or milk in the dairy. Variety of feed and a ration of salt regularly produces these results and saves actual loss. Any mal which is not making money all the time is losing money for its owner. It no longer pays to rough through animals as was formerly done. They must be kept growing from birth to market.

Hogs don't need, or want, a wallow. They do need, and want, a bath. A concrete bath tub for the hogs will pay big dividends, especially as the bath water can be mixed with a little dip to destroy parasites and germs.

Improved stock is not worth while unless there are improved methods as well. Improved stock is no better than scrub stock if it has scrub treatment. It is the possibilities of pure-bred stock that make it valuable.

Many a man who appears to have an easy time earning his salary, has to work like blazes to collect it. Victor-Victrola



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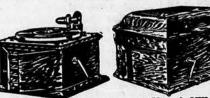
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The fact that you can fatten your hogs on the grain that passes through your cows is bullet-proof evidence that cattle waste a good part of their ration.

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) went after this question of wasted feed over 20 years ago, and discovered that the cause of this waste was due largely to poor digestion and that the use of certain bitter tonics was necessary to give added zest and whet to the appetite and thereby increase the cow's digestion of food. He then formulated what the whole country knows as

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and Nerve Tonic. Quassia. Digestive Tonic and Worm Expeller. Bulphate of Iron. Blood Builder and General Sulphate of Sods. Laxa-tive and Liver Tonic. Common Salt. Appetizer, Cleanser.

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Charcoal. Prevents

Noxious Gases.

Fenugreek. Tonic and

Aromatic.

The above is carefully

Aromatic.
The above is carefully compounded by Dr. Hess (M.D., D. V.S.), with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

which had the desired effect-putting more feed into the which had the desired effect—putting more feed into the milk pail and in the case of hogs, steers and sheep converting more feed into flesh, blood and muscle. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic are printed in the panel on the left, with the remarks of the U. S. Dispensatory showing their high value as tonics and strengtheners.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$1.60, or 100 lbs. at \$5.00 (smaller quantities at a slight advance). Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your alling animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A also has every ingredient printed on the label. Sold on the same written guarantee—to make your hens lay. It overcomes the debilitating influences of moulting, gives them life, brings back the scratch and cackle, puts the dormant egg organs to work, and you will plainly see the result in the egg basket. Besides, it cures gapes, cholera, indigestion, and the like. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the extreme West. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

The Morgan Horse.

The name "Morgan" is a household word in many families, as this breed of horses was in its day a world beater, and the American farmer cannot realize what he lost by letting go the Morgan

If farmers would get back to the pure Morgan blood and put a fusion of this blood into other breeds they would make

a wise choice and cause many a discouraged man to sit up and take notice. The Morgan will cross well with any other breed, and Morgan characteristics will practically always predominate. With Morgan vitality and endurance and the size of the big breeds there would

be a remarkable improvement.

The time is fast coming when the question will be, How good is your

horse?-not how big or how fast. aim of any man should be to get all the Morgan blood possible so that the off-spring from any cross would have the Morgan finish and vitality. There are still some Morgans possessing a large amount of the blood of old Justin Morgan, and these would improve the type on outcrosses as well.—J. ED BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself for years against that everlasting bother—getting the farm hands in the fields on time? Will you spend it to insure a full days awork from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right, now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to wake up by, not to wake on time with. They enable you to make a guess at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to know the tight time. When he wakes you he

does it at the time you want, the right time.

Then, cheap alarms may last a year but Big Ben actually lasts for years and years. He's built of steel. He's a handsome clock plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for yeu. You need a weliable time-keeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain "alarm."

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 jewelers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States. \$3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's a money order sent to Westelex, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

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It pays to buy good roofing just as it pays to buy good machinery and to keep good stock. Good roofing has good records, not claims, behind it.

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has excelled the records of best shingles. A warehouse built in 1898 was torn down last summer with its NEPOMBET Paroid Roof still in good shape. NEPOMBET Paroid has outworn tin and metal time and again. It is bought by Governments, by Railway Systems—by farmers, because it has proved the most economical roofing. Use NEPOMBET Paroid next time.

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DAIRY

Speaking of the value of the Babcock test to dairymen generally, ex-Governor Hoard says: "It has made dairymen more honest than has the Bible, because it has removed all oportunity for them to profit by any deceit or cheating. The Babcock test has been responsible more than any other one thing for the advance of dairying throughout the world.

The cow giving the most butter fat leaves the owner with the most net cash profit without regard to cost of keeping, when compared with low-producing cows on small keeping cost. This phase of dairy economics is difficult to comprehend by many cow owners. Experiment time and again, however, has proven the assertion. The large producing cow does not consume feed as compared with the small producing cow, in the same proportion that the small producing cow does.

We make one more appeal for the fall fresh cow. Argument as to her profit as compared with the spring fresh cow is not necessary. Cows which have not already been bred should not be bred earlier than Thanksgiving. If the largest profit is to be realized from the dairy herd, winter milking must be followed. Winter milking will fit into the general farm operations with less hindrance to farm work than will spring and summer milking. Bred soon after Thanksgiving cows will come fresh along about August 1, next. This may be a little too early to suit your convenience. If so, breed a month later. Every dairy farmer should regard breeding cows at the time he dictates as necessary as the milking night and morning.

A Kansas dairyman with whom we were recently talking—and who, by the way, breeds pure-bred stock—asserted that it cost him \$22 to feed and grow a heifer from calfhood until she freshened and became a producer at 20 months of age. He feeds silage and alfalfa hay, and for grain corn meal and oats. This cost is liberal, as this breeder aims to keep the heifer growing and in good flesh with a view to making her a large cow. When it is taken into consideration that this 20-months-old heifer was easily worth from \$60 to \$75, it can easily be seen that she well repaid for the expense of growing, and this man contends that he can make vastly more money growing heifers to milking age than he could producing feeders or finished beef.

Time and again we have remarked that the registered calf, whether male or female, may be lacking in quality. A registered animal is one you should by all means have. The registration is a guarantee of pure breeding. There are purebred dairy animals which from the standpoint of production are in fact "scrubs." So in making the purchase learn who bred the animal and what was his degree of success in growing capable animals. Learn who owns the dam and whether or not that man has the reputation of breeding and keeping big producing animals. Learn the reputation of the man who owns the sire. It is poor policy to purchase an animal from parties who are not directly interested as owners in the development of good animals and the building up of the breed.

It is not unusual for the dairyman or the general farmer, as well, to remark that he does not see how he could conduct the affairs of his farm any more economically. A statement of this kind was made to us the other day. This man had a small farm and five very ordinary cows. He kept one bull. This animal caused him much trouble. He could not build a fence through which the bull would not go, and the owner had the ill will of all his neighbors on account of the trouble the bull caused them. Here was one chance for this man to exercise some economy. No farmer is justified in feeding, caring for, and putting up with the annoyances of one "scrub" bull for five "scrub" cows. The man who has five superior cows and who cannot find in the neighborhood a suitable bull for breeding is justified in maintaining his own. Throughout Kansas will be found thousands upon thousands of circumstances just such as this.

We cannot make the claim that we are doing the best we can until some of these very apparent extravagances are eliminated.

Butter will sell to the consumer at high prices this winter. The farmer will receive high prices for butter fat. The high prevailing prices will again be favorable for the activity of the oleomargarine manufacturers and sellers who will claim that if they were not compelled to pay a 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine butter prices would not be so high. The fallacy of such argument has been set forth in Kansas Farmer time and again. About 90 per cent of the oleomargarine sold is uncolored and on which there is no tax and which uncolored oleo the consuming public will buy if oleomargarine is desired. By coloring, the oleomargarine maker seeks to deceive the consumer into buying oleomargarine when he thinks he is buying butter. So there is nothing to the contention of the oleo maker that because he must pay a 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine the price of butter is high. The farm dairyman must square himself for another set-to with oleomargarine during the coming session of congress.

When speaking of grading up the dairy herd, or for that matter any other kind of a herd, it is not realized by the average person how rapidly the use of pureblood males will improve the blood. The table below will show the proportion of pure blood in the progeny resulting from each cross up to six crosses, and at which latter point the grade herd will become practically pure bred, but of course not eligible to registry. While it is never possible to secure a pure-bred animal in the mathematical sense, the results that may be attained are so nearly perfect that one may have the actual quality of the pure-bred herds of the same breed:

Genera
Per cent.

 ceneration.
 Blood. Blood.
 Per cent Imp.
 Per cent Unimp.

 1.
 1-2
 50
 50

 2.
 3-4
 75
 25

 3.
 7-8
 87.5
 12.5

 4.
 15-16
 93.75
 6.25

 5.
 31-32
 96.87
 3.12

 6.
 63-64
 98.43
 1.56

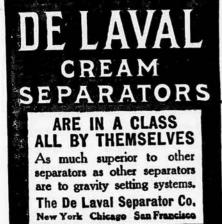
In those states where forages rich in protein have not been grown and where dairymen have been in the habit of buying cottonseed meal to complete the dairy ration, alfalfa hay is attracting attention. The New Jersey Station concludes that the feeding of three pounds of alfalfa is equivalent to one of cotton-seed meal and that the milk value of an acre of alfalfa as grown in that state is \$74. In New Jersey, fields seeded to alfalfa need special preparation by way of fertilization, but New Jersey dairymen will have alfalfa just the same. The report says dairymen are tired of spending their money for cottonseed meal and other mill products high in protein when they can grow their alfalfa on their own farms by preparing their sour soils for falfalfa by the use of a little lime. Here in Kansas where alfalfa takes to the major portion of our soils as do ducks to water, it seems too bad that alfalfa has not become an important factor in the feeding operations of every farm that will grow it. Alfalfa is not a rival of any other feed we produce. It is in a class by itself.

The proportion of pure-bred animals to the whole number kept for dairy purposes is about 1½ per cent. The proportion of grades of the dairy breeds is about 10 per cent, and among this 10 per.cent, to be sure, are a lot of "scrubs." Talk with people about the "scrub" and they tell you that they know all that is said about the "scrub" is true and that everybody knows it. We say that everybody does not know that the "scrub" is of small value as compared with the cow that is not a "scrub." If everybody knew the real value of the "scrub," warfare would at once begin on that class of cattle, and just so soon as the supply of pure-bred males would permit, the "scrub" herd throughout the country would become a thing of the past. It is our belief that when people actually know a thing, they follow their knowing. So long as they









refuse to do certain things it is our con-tention that they do not "know" those things as being for their benefit. It is to make people know that a large part of the literature of the world is written. Things people know and practice are soon forgotten so far as the preaching is concerned.

Cream Non-Conductor of Heat and Cold. It is generally considered that it is difficult to keep cream sweet and in good condition for delivery three times per week in summer. The fact is that it is comparatively easy to keep cream in such condition for delivery of above mentioned frequency and of such acidity as will make the very best butter. The as will make the very best butter. The reason that cream is easy to keep is because it is to a very great extent a non-conductor of heat and cold. When cream is one thoroughly cooled it is slow to heat. This makes it easy to keep. On the other hand, it is slow to cool if it is set away ways and avacated it. it is set away warm and expected to cool without any special effort toward cooling. The thicker the cream, the more butter fat it contains, the more slowly it gives off its heat and the more slowly it takes on heat. On farms where the well water is 54 degrees it is possible to deliver cream to the station three times per week in a practically sweet condition. If the cream from each sep-aration is cooled immediately after separating and before it is added to the accumulated quantity and the whole quantity is held at the temperature of well water, it will keep perfectly. Cream is a highly perishable commodity, but when given proper treatment it has most excellent keeping qualities.

Ten Months' Profit, \$562.

Not long since Kansas Farmer printed the picture and record of Maid Henry, the 13-year-old Holstein owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. And to jump right into the interesting figures, she has made a net profit of \$562.56 for her owners in the last ten months. Her

her owners in the last ten months. Her output in that time was 17,066 pounds of milk, or 8,532 quarts, which sold in Manhattan for eight cents a quart. It would have made 726 pounds of butter.

This cow was not fed anything that any Kansas cow could not have. She ate this every day: Corn chop, bran, oil meal, a few ground oats, alfalfa hay and corn and cane silage. The average cost of her feed was about 40 cents a day. That makes \$120 for the ten months. The total value of her milk, at 8 cents a quart, was \$682.56. 8 cents a quart, was \$682.56.

This big earning is on the basis of milk sold at retail. We have many readers who are engaged in that phase of dairying, and while by far the largest number of Kansans sell butter fat, it is not out of place to present whole milk

Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows. Recently in discussing before a farm-ers' institute the subject of feeding dairy cows, we were asked the question whether or not heavy feeding resulted in "burning out" dairy cows. Ten or twelve years ago, when we were earning our bread and butter by attending farmers institutes and preaching the gospel of better feeding of our dairy animals, this question was asked at every meeting. We had not in a long time since heard the question, and supposed Kansas dairymen were convinced of the fallacy in so far as it applied to them. Inas-much as we were in a locality which grows abundant corn and Kafir for silage and since the silage fever has taken a good hold in this locality and inasmuch as we were recommending the use of alfalfa hay as a balance for the silage in alfalfa hay as a balance for the sliage in a milk ration, the question was particu-larly amusing. The idea of 30 to 35 pounds of silage and 6 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay per day being regarded as heavy feeding, and likely to injure the cow, shows the thoughtlessness of some people. We do believe it is possible to disarrange the digestive organs of large-consuming and ambitious dairy animals by the feeding of large quantities of grain and concentrates. This kind of feeding, however, is usually done to establish records with total disregard for the future health of the animal. Such feeding is not at any time, anywhere, economical, and we are sure would not be economical in Kansas and is not rec-ommended by us. We can assure Kansas farm dairymen that by the common sense use of such feeds as we grow in Kansas and which are best adapted to the economical production of milk, the "burning out" idea should receive no consideration.

Corn and Grain Sorghums.
J. E. P., Limon, Colo., writes: "Last spring we planted four varieties of grain sorghums and five varieties of corn. received as good culture as could be

The fleece Knitted that means comfort and health to the skin

is the right principle in underwear. The fleeced inside is soft and pleasant to the skin and leaves an air space between it and the woven fabric so the pores can breathe and throw off bodily waste. All perspiration is absorbed and carried away, leaving the skin dry, thus removing the most common cause of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism. The fabric is elastic knitted so it fits perfectly and holds its shape.

Wright's Health Underwear gives perfect ventilation to the skin, yet keeps the cold out and the body heat in—the body always being at an even temperature in spite of varying conditions.

Those who easily catch cold or are subject to varying temperatures should wear Wright's Health Underwear.

Ask your dealer to show it to you—in pure wool, cotton and wool and cotton.

Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear is knitted on machines that give it wonderful elasticity. The fabric stretches to fit the body perfectly and give perfect freedom of action. It always holds its knitted shape—wear and the laundry cannot knock it out of it.

Your dealer can show you Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear—in all fabrics—separate garments or union suits with the closed crotch—know it by this label:

WRIGHT'S
SPRING NEEDLE TRADE
REBBED UNDERWEAR

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO. 75 Franklin St., New York





Are you ready for holiday company or those frequent occasions when visitors come for dinner? Spotless linen and gold band china are best set off with



№ K9004/3C Price \$2.25 with case

Table Cutlery

№ KI2M Price\$5.00 Electro silver plated set of 6 knives and 6 forks.

Triple-plated silver knives, forks, spoons, carvers, with wide variety of handles—these on your table bespeak true hospitality. Give years of satisfactory wear. Not too good for daily use, yet worthy the formal occasion.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." If not at your dealer's, write us.

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STUDY AT HOME? A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE WILL HELP

IF YOU CANNOT GO TO COLLEGE, THE KANSAS

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WILL COME TO YOU.

READING COURSES—Cost one dollar (non-residents, \$3). Five assignments, including Hog Raising, Dry Land Farming, Orcharding, Potato Growing, Silos and Silage, Poultry, Injurious Insects, Canning and Preserving, Dairying, and twenty others.

EXTENSION COURSES—Cost three dollars (non-residents, \$5). Fourteen tenty assignments, including Stock Feeding, Soils, Cooking, Traction Engines, Shotthematics, Plumbing, Gasoline Engines, Drainage, Concrete Constructions, Mechan Drawing, Pattern Making, Automobiles, Carpentry and Building, and twenty of there.

Send for Bulletin describing courses. Address,

H. L. KENT, Secretary Correspondence Courses, Manhattan, Kansas.

The past season has been one of the best this country has ever had. The Indian corn shows small yield of The Indian corn shows small yield of grain, none of the varieties yielding more than 10 bushels per acre. Each variety of corn was supposed to be adapted to this climate and soil. The grain sorghums are all showing good yields. The lowest yielding variety will make more than double the amount of grain which the best variety of corn will give and all sorghums have far exceeded the corn in quantity of fodder." If you live upon land not adapted to the growing of corn but which will suc-cessfully grow mile and Kafir and sac-charine sorghums, then it will pay to devote your energies to the raising of these crops. It is possible to sell grain sorghums at a fair price and they can be fed with results practically equal to

The man who makes money in live stock is the man who stays with it year after year.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf. Dor, Deer. or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We ten and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and we pay the freight beth ways. West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated estatog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophics we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

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ULTRY

The leaves are falling fast. Have you gathered any? They will come in handy this winter to cover your poultry house

The hens will need something to scratch in after they are confined to their pens. Either leaves or straw or the sweepings of the hay mow.

Have some millet seed so that you can throw it among the litter. The seeds are so small that it will take the hens considerable time to find them all. But they will keep at it, hunting them till all are found, and this is what is needed to keep them busy and to keep

Don't let your fowls deteriorate. Keeping the finest and best, and selling or eating the culls, is the only way to get to the top of the ladder in the poultry business. Eat all the culls this winter, so that by spring you will have nothing left but first-class birds.

The question as to which keeps the The question as to which keeps the longest, drawn or undrawn poultry, seems to have been settled in favor of the undrawn, by the Massachusetts Board of Health. The board was directed by the Legislature to investigate and determine what unwholesome change, if any, took place in the flesh of poultry when stored, without removal of the head, crop and other entrails, as compared with the flesh of poultry from which these have been removed. For the purpose of investigation, the Board which these have been removed. For the purpose of investigation, the Board raised a quantity of chickens, and after keeping them for a reasonable time, kill them, drawing the entrails from some of them and leaving them in others. The report showed that when poultry is kept in ordinary temperature the un-drawn kind is preferable.

A correspondent wishes to know the extent of the wealth of poultry products as compared to the wheat crop. The last report from the Agricultural De-partment placed a value of \$789,000,000 partment placed a value of \$789,000,000 on the poultry products of the country for the year 1911, and of wheat \$658,516,000, making a difference of \$133,480,000 in favor of poultry. In fact the only crop that now beats the poultry product is that of corn. Poultry beat last year's record hay crop by \$21,231,000 and probably would beat the corn crop if all owning poultry had put in reports. It is comparatively easy to get correct reports of the large crops, such as corn, hay and wheat, because each farmer has an amount that he thinks of sufficient interest to report, but there are thousands of persons owning thinks of sumcient interest to report, but there are thousands of persons owning small flocks of chickens that do not re-port them at all. These in the aggre-gate would swell the amount of the poultry products several million dollars and understadly place the hor in the and undoubtedly place the hen in the billionaire class.

One of the surprises at the national egg contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., was that several hens among the competitors were found that never laid an egg. They seemed healthy and ate as heartily as seemed healthy and ate as heartily as other hens in the pen, yet never laid a single egg. How to account for this is a matter that puzzles the experts. We kon't know that they could find out, even by killing the hens and examining them. They can only say they were non-productive. The finding of these non-producting hens could only be found out by the use of transparents. out by the use of trap-nests, where a daily record was kept of all the hens that laid or didn't lay any eggs. It is undoubtedly true that there are a great many non-productive hens in the flocks of this country, and it would be a fine thing if they could be found out, so as to be eliminated from the flocks. The use of trap-nests for this purpose, on the ordinary farm, is out of the question, for the farmer would not have the time to attend to them even if he did have the nests. Still he can do a great deal towards the elimination of the nonproducers by observation. He can get rid of all the hens that are over three years old, for after that age they do not lay many eggs. The superfluous roosters that are generally on every farm are, of course, in the non-productive class, and should be disposed of at Fattening Turkeys.

THE BEST RATION.—As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce, an increased grain diet must be provided for the growing turkeys. A ration of wheat and corn is the best. Do not feed them too much at first, but gradually increase the supply until they are having all they will

PLENTY OF FOOD WITH NO CONFINE-MENT.—Those who succeed best in having the turkeys ready and in fine con-dition for the early market are those who allow them their freedom and feed them all they will eat of wholesome fat-tening grain. Even when finishing them, it is not well to confine them. If they are fed each day at regular hours and at the same place, it will be an easy matter to have them come three times a day to this place to be fed. Their longing for food being fully supplied, less violent exercise will be taken, and the energy that would be expended in their wanderings in search of food will be directed in the more profitable channel of growing and developing for market. Turkeys that are poorly fed during the fall expend in seeking food that is no longer attainable considerable of the flesh they may have gained.

TURKEYS COMPARED WITH HOGS AND CATTLE.—When feeding turkeys for market it must be remembered that they it is not well to confine them. If they

ket it must be remembered that they will sell for considerably more per pound than can be obtained for hogs or cattle, while the actual food cost per pound of turkey meat is but little if any more than for hogs or cattle. It will always pay well to give to growing turkeys all the grain they can eat.

ADVANTAGE OF THE EARLY MARKET.—
Keep them growing from start to finish, and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market, when prices are usually

and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market, when prices are usually
the best. This may be accomplished
quite easily with all the early broods,
provided they are properly and liberally
fed as the fall weather begins to remove their natural food supply of worms,
bugs, seeds and herbs of all kinds. In
feeding for market, the end most defeeding for market, the end most desired is complete growth and the greatest possible weight by Thanksgiving time. The records of years show the highest value for market turkeys to have been reached during the last week of November. While the demand is not quite so brisk at Christmas time, the prices are almost as high.

quite so brisk at Christmas time, the prices are almost as high.

WHAT AND WHEN TO FEED.—Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. If necessary to use new corn, it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If the poults have gained a strong, well developed physique by early fall, they will be in fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain feeding, they may be fed once or even twice ing, they may be fed once or even twice a day on ground oats and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to an abundance of wheat and corn. They should be fed each time just what they will eat clean with a relish. Feed the grain mornings and evenings, and the mixture at noon or twice between morning and evening as best suits your convenience. See that plenty of sharp grit is always at hand for their use and provide a constant supply of fresh water where they may help themselves.

FEEDING FOR A FANCY PRICE.—Some

FEEDING FOR A FANCY PRICE.—Some who grow turkeys for a fancy market feed them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. These are rather expensive articles of food and can only be used by those who sell their product for almost double the average market price. Such feeding imparts a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys which are finished in this way, and these find ready sale at the highest prices for the tables of those with whom cost is a minor considera-tion. Where the scale of prices is reg-ulated solely by quality, the finest se-lected grades will sell from 9 to 12 cents per pound higher than will the lower grades. To grow the best is quite as easy and but little more expensive than to grow the poorer grades, and the profit gained is almost double. — Agricultural Department Bulletin.

A pig gets exercise in squealing, but the hog should only grunt appreciation.

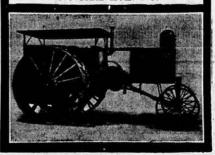
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ARMAUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Handy Use of Solder.

It is not unusual for the rubber washer located in the valve cap and which prevents the escape of air from the tire, to leak. If, in such instances, a few drops of soft solder are placed in the top of the cap it will serve the same purpose as the rubber washer. After the introduction of the solder the cap should be set down solid with the pliers. The seat will imbed itself in the soft metal and leakage will be prevented.

Storage Battery Gas Inflammable.

The increasing use of the storage battery necessitates caution. The fumes from a storage battery are highly inflammable. It is not safe to bring a naked flame near a cell that is gassing freely. Renew the battery charge in daylight and keep away lighted matches and lighted cigars. If possible, give the battery the attention it needs in daylight and keep it in such working order that examination at night will not be necessary unless you are able to do your work by electric light. Storage Battery Gas Inflammable.

Automobiles and Race Suicide.

There has been much talk the past 8 or 10 years about race suicide. Profesor 10 years about race suicide. Total sor Sprague of Amherst College is the most recent individual to come into the limelight by claiming that the automobile is an accessory to race suicide. According to his argument, automobiles and oriental rugs are the chief things which are keeping people from rearing families. According to Professor Sprague, folks love the speeding motor car more than children, and the human race is the loser.

Strain Lubricating Oil.

Strain Lubricating Oil.

We have never seen an auto user strain lubricating oil. The fact remains that it is wisdom to strain oil before placing it in the lubricating tank or crank case. This is not only to prevent the clogging of the oil ducts, but to eliminate the possibility of abrasion by foreign substances. Small particles of sand or other grit in the oil will frequently cause the pump to work improperly or to be broken. To say the least, every effort should be made to have the lubricating oil entirely free from any foreign substance.

Keep Carburetor in Condition.

A large percentage of the troubles which by the novice are charged to the sparking system are in fact attributable to inefficient carburetor action. The carburetor action and free buretor should be kept clean and free from accumulations of sediment. The tiny hole in the top of the carburetor bowl should be kept open and free from obstruction. This hole is put there for the purpose of equalizing the pressure in obstruction. This hole is put there for the purpose of equalizing the pressure in the bowl with the pressure of the atmos-phere and thereby preventing the possi-bility of a vacuum being formed in the bowl. The closing of this hole seriously impairs carburetor efficiency.

Acid Injures Leather and Fabric.

Now that electric lighting and electric starting systems have come into general use on automobiles, it is timely to discuss the destructive effect of acid from the storage battery to leather fabrics and rubber. The acid should not be splashed indiscriminately over the car nexts. If it should drop on leather parts. If it should drop on leather, rubber or fabric it should immediately be washed off with clean cold water. Ammonia will neutralize the acid and minimize the discoloring action of the solution if it gets on the clothes. Strong advisable ammonia, however, is not removing acid stains from the car inasmuch as it has a discoloring effect.

If Pump Should Become Disabled.

The breaking of the pump driving shaft or coupling need cause no undue excitement on the part of the automobilist. Remove the pump parts so that the water will flow freely through the pump chamber. If the pump parts cannot be removed, disconnect the pump altogether and insert a piece of hose between radiator and water jacket manifold. If radiator is filled to the top, thermosiphonic circulation is set up. thermosiphonic circulation is set up. The circulation will not be so rapid as in the use of the pump. The spark, then, should accordingly be fully advanced to reduce the tendency toward overheating.

Pump May Act as Obstruction.

After filling the radiator it is wise to turn the engine over a time or two so as to insure the water reaching and filling all parts of the cooling system. If the water system has been drained thoroughly and it is filled from the top, the chances are a hundred to one that the water will not fill the pump and the owner will think the water system full when in reality it would require a full when in reality it would require a quart or more of water to complete the job. Therefore, when filling the radiator turn the engine over a time or two, then fill again.

Supporting an Automobile.

Periodically someone attempts to show that it is possible to support an automobile on "next to nothing," or how a person with a \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year income can afford to own and maintain a car. Practical usage of the automobile during the past three or four years has demonstrated that the city man with a salary of \$1,200 a year can support a car without unduly straining his resources. In order to do this, however, he must be his own driver and he must be a student of his car to the extent that he is competent to take care of it, make minor repairs and adjustments. Doing his own driving, he will be careful of his tires and also economical in the handling of his gasoline. He should keep the car at home, not incurring the expense of storing it in a public garage. It is quite within reason that any man mechanically, carefully and economically inclined, can on a moderate income maintain a car for such reasonable use as he will require of it.

Starting Car When Crank is Broken.

Starting Car When Crank is Broken. It is not often that the starting crank eaks. It does sometimes, and it is well enough to know how to start the car if it is broken. Starting can be accomplished by throwing the car into high gear and jacking up one of the rear wheels. Turn the wheel which is free from the ground. This will crank the motor and the car can be started. Extense care should be exercised to pretreme care should be exercised to pre-vent the jack from falling. Every effort should be made to let the wheel come in contact with the ground gradually and good engine speed should be developed before the wheel is allowed to touch the ground.

We have heard men tell about starting a car the crank of which had been broken by wrapping a rope several times around the flywheel and pulling the rope off, thereby spinning the flywheel as a top is spun. We can see how this plan could be made to work, but regard it as dangerous and should be attempted

only as a last resort.

England to Compete with America.

The news press is authority for the statement that a twenty-five million dollar company is to be formed in England to build and market a car to comland to build and market a car to compete with the popular priced American cars that are selling so readily in England. The opinion seems to prevail in this country that nothing will come of the suggestion. John N. Willys, president of the Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, and who says he sells more popular price cars in England than any other company, states:

company, states:

"I believe that the average Englishman is not physically or mentally adapted to a combination of the magnitude of that proposed by English manufacturers. What I have in mind is that they are not accustomed to such com-binations of capital nor are they ordiwilling to narily in an enterprise the success of which is purely problematical. It requires years for even an American factory with all its ingenuity, capital and labor-saving machinery, to be in position to turn out good cars at a popular price and profit-

"To make that combination successful American machinery — automatic and otherwise—as well as American skilled labor trained in the handling of such machinery, would be absolutely essential. With the demand for that class of material and labor at the present time, such organization as is reported can be completed only in the far future."

About the best thing that can be said of some public men is that they are faithful to their "trust."



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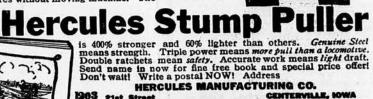
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Calumet is a revelation in its purity—in its leavening quali-ties and in its economy in both cost and use.

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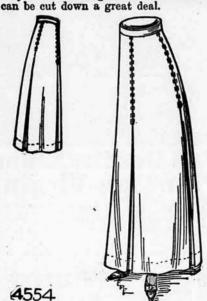


Ink stains may be removed from linen by dipping in hot lard, then wash-ing out the lard with warm water and The ink will disappear with the

In the present day, when there is so much being said and done for the extermination of disease-spreading agents, too little attention is being paid to the cat in this particular. The cat is generally considered a household pet, is given free range and every member of the household from the baby on up, handles and comes in contact with it more or less. Cats have been convicted of spreading diphtheria, scarlet fever and lung troubles, and now comes a case of ringworm which it took six months to entirely eradicate from one family. Just a short time ago there was an article in the papers telling of the death of an infant caused by a pet cat sucking the breath of the sleeping child. So if you must have a cat about the place, poyler allow it shout the baues and review. DON'T allow it about the house, and DON'T handle it.

High Stool Adds Comfort. "I consider it almost criminal not to have a high stool in the kitchen," is the statement made by Mrs. Reno, in The Farmer, and she continues: "And, remember, after you have it, use it all you can. Sit down to wash dishes, preserved the sixty of the statement of th you can. Sit down to wash dishes, prepare vegetables, iron, churn, etc., etc., as you will have to be on your feet enough, anyway." The farmer has seats on all his machinery. He will do scarcely any work standing up. If he has an implement, as the harrow, which does not have a seat, he does not hesitate to spend \$10 or \$15 to buy a truck which has a seat on it and attach to the harrow so that he can do the work and harrow so that he can do the work and If the farmer's wife gave as much attention to reducing her work and making it easier as the farmer does, it

would help a great deal. One Year's Kitchen Travel. A convenient arrangement of the kitchen can be made to reduce the work considerably. Mrs. John A. Widtsoe, wife of the president of the Utah Agricultural College, has done some figuring on this. She estimated the distance that had to be traveled in a year in getting the meals in a house that she moved into, to be 125 miles. Later, she had a into, to be 125 miles. Later, she had a kitchen which was arranged after her own plan, and in getting the same number of meals in this for a year, the distance traveled was reduced to 57 miles. This is certainly quite an item and deserves a good deal of study. The distances that need to be considered are those from stoye to diving table from those from stove to dining table, from stove to sink, from dish cupboard to dining table, from sink to dining table, from work table and pantry to stove, from dish cupboard to stove and dining table. If this is given careful atten-tion it will often be found that without very much rearrangement these distances



No. 4554. Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt—In the design illustrated we show a stylish skirt with a center front seam, stitched fat at the upper part and having an underturned box pleat at the lower portion. This seam arrangement is followed at the side and back seams. A skirt of this kind will be pretty in serge, cashmere, prunella cloth and other woollen fabrics. The pattern, No. 4554, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 35-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

We have a pattern order from Conway, Kan., for No. 5431, Size 40. No name signed on clipping sent. Please send your name and full address.

Many Uses for Lemons.

There are so many ways in which lemons may be used aside from in lemonade or for pies and puddings that they should be considered one of the staple articles in every household. Here are a few of the ways in which they may be used:

In case of sudden hoarseness lemon juice and sugar will often give speedy For a cold hot lemonade is often all the remedy needed. For obstinate hoarseness or when croup is feared lemon juice and honey is an almost certain cure. Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of hot tea will often ward off a headache. For sea sickness take a few drops of lemon juice, and for rheumatism or torpid liver, lemon juice taken in the morning is an excellent remedy. A lemon shampoo is very good, especially when the hair is inclined to be oily, and for insect bites pure lemon juice is an undisputed alleviation. For corns use a poultice of lemon juice and bread crumbs, and a "run-around" can be cured by putting the finger in a lemon and keeping it there until the inflammation has entirely subsided.

Add a few slices of lemon to the water if you wish a refreshing bath, use a little lemon juice on the tooth brush, as it whitens the teeth and hardens the flesh around them, and for whitening the skin after a day's outing it has few equals.

Ever realize the value of paint? Makes your buildings look new and clean and doubles their life. It's a big invest-



5691. Ladies' Empire Dress.—This design is an excellent suggestion for the fashioning of a serge one-piece frock so fashionable this season. The garment can be made with long or short sleeves and the skirt is a slender three-piece model. The collar and yoke is pretty made of all-over lace. Other suitable materials are mohair, cashmere or taffeta. The pattern, 691, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material, ¾ yard of 18-inch all-over. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; a close 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now \$75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

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CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County.—Taken up, by C. L. Williams, of Ten Mile Township, on October 12, 1912, a red heifer calf, 5 months old, with white under believ and white hind feet. Value, \$12.50.

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She leads him close to our great mother and attunes his ear to listen to her myriad melodies, so that he finds sweetest harmony in the voices of the fields, in the lowing of the kine, and in the quiet voices of growing plants. To one beholding this vision the farm never again becomes a mere tract of so many acres, the soil ceases to be dirt, and never again does it mean simply the plowing and harrowing of the brown fur-rows and the gathering of the harvest; but it becomes a busy workshop, one of the most useful and interesting to man; one in which the greatest skill and science is required and in which agriculture becomes the co-worker with God; a useful and powerful factor in subduing the wondrous forces of nature, over which the Creator has given man domin-

TRADE — TRADE — TRADE — IF YOU have western land, eastern land, merchandise, city property or anything to trade, write Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WE OWN SEVERAL FARMS in Arkansas which we are offering cheap. Write for description Brown & Reynolds, Camden, Ark.

Individual Lighting Plants are inexpensive, simple to operate, absolutely reliable, take up little room, and are easily installed. Our book "The "ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT BOOK," gives full details. Write for it now. THE EMECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

PHILADELPHIA

New York, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Atlanta, Denver, Detroit, San Francisco, Toronto, Portland, Orc., Scattle, Los Angeles, Chicago.

ion, in order that His creatures might be fed.—E. B. Dorserr, Lecturer Pennsylvania State Grange.

THAT IS THE ON

PERFECT LIGHT FOR FARMS

It furnishes clear, brilliant light, dependable on the minute, that is free from smoke, smell, and dirt, and that eliminates the danger of fire. This light is practical for even the most remotely situated farm by the Individual Electric Lighting Plant using the

"Chloride Accumulator"

The use of this storage battery places your light on the same convenient, dependable basis as though it was furnished by an Electric Lighting Station. Merely fill the Chlotide Eccumulator with electricity by running an engine and dynamo for a few hours daily, at any convenient time, and it stores up enough electricity to furnish light throughout the following night or longer. By its use you eliminate the necessity of starting the engine when light is needed, the danger of break down, etc. The Chlotide Eccumulator renders your light available at the touch of a switch.

Individual Lighting Plant.

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

Coffey County Pomona Grange met at Odd Fellows hall in Burlington, Kan. After routine business, questions for the good of the order were discussed, with more talk on several lines of co-operation. The following were some of the resolutions adopted: resolutions adopted:

"That each Pomona Grange be allowed to send one delegate to the State Grange, such delegate to be given all the rights and privileges of other delegates. To be assigned on committee in State Grange work and to be chosen by fifth degree members." degree members.

"That no voting delegates be permitted to use the list of officers in the State Journal of Proceedings during the election of officers in the State Grange. "That all officers of Kansas State and

Pomona Granges be limited to two consecutive terms of two years each.
"That the State Grange take no pleas-

sure trips, or sightseeing excursions until after all work of the grange is done. "That all questions relating the legality of election of some officers be

referred to State Grange Executive Com-The convention called to choose delegates made four good selections, two old members and two new ones, one of the

latter being a young lady.

Next Pomona meeting to be in Waverly, the week after the State Grange. The ly, the week after the State Grange. The following is to be discussed at the next meeting: To amend the State Grange law giving the subordinate granges a good primary plan, or law, for electing delegates to State Grange.

Resolutions adopted asking our delegates to National Grange to vote for repeal of Section 2, Article 18, adopted at Columbus. Ohio, reported on page 168.

Columbus, Ohio, reported on page 168, National Journal of Proceedings, and to work and vote for proportional representation in National Grange.

People who like to figure have determined that an annual crop of 1,700 law-yers from the law schools, and those who are admitted to the bar without graduation, would be ample to supply the loss which occurs each year to this profession from death or other causes. As a matter of fact, the law schools alone graduate nearly 5,000 young lawyers each year, or practically three times the number that is needed to keep up the ranks of the profession, and not take into account those admitted to the bar through private study. The same relative facts exist among the doctors, and these are mentioned here to show the young man who has a no-tion that he would like to leave the farm and become a lawyer or a doctor, just what he is up against. Whether it is better to become one of the six million farmers who must supply the food for an ever-increasing population and whose market never can be taken away from him, or to enter one of these professions which are already overcrowded and where the chances of brilliant success are almost infinitely remote.

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Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

BARGAINS IN LAND

PLAIN BIG 4 COLONY ON REQUEST

We want to send this handsome booklet to you free, postpaid. Just send us your name and the book will come by return mail. It tells all about the successful and rapid development of Big 4 Colony and its largest town—Big Wells. So named because of the big flowing artesian wells at Big Wells. The town of Big Wells is just two years old now. At 18 months its population was 600, and it will soon pass the thousand mark. This is a rich farming section and there is all kinds of farming going on here where a few months ago was virgin soil. Our Plain Talk booklet is free to all who honestly contemplate a change of location and want the best the country affords in soil, water, climate, products and health.

Land sells here at from \$40 an acre up. And on the most liberal terms. We want actual settlers and are prepared to make terms to suit. Write at once for the booklet.

booklet.

Texas is a good state to live in. The public school fund of Texas consists of about \$200,000,000. The entire state tax is only 22½ cents.

Texas is second in the production of hogs, fifth in poultry and eggs, first in cotton, cattle, horses, peaches and honey, fourth in per capita wealth.

Big 4 Colony lies 100 miles southwest of San Antonio. Has been open for settlement about two years and has made fast progress. Several choice tracts remain for sale.

Following are seen states.

ment about two years and mass and for sale.

Following are acre yields on the average:

Following are acre yields on the average:

Bermuda Onions \$200 to \$700 Ribbon Cane \$200 to \$400

Alfalfa 100 to 150 Oats ... 35 to 60

Cotton. 50 to 100 Broom Corn 50 to 100

Corn. 35 to 60 Milo Maize 40 to 75

Cabbage 200 to 300 Strawberries 300 to 700

Cane. 40 to 100 Dewberries 300 to 500 Cabbage. 40 to 100 Dewler Today
What Big Wells is Today

Big Wells at this date (June 9, 1912) is 18 months old. In many respects it is a better town than some towns 18 years of age. Located 100 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the S. A. U. & G. R. R., in the heart of the Great Artesian Belt, drawing upon an extensive trade territory, blessed with the best climate on earth with its wealthy and progressive citizenship, its rich agricultural lands, its prolific and profitable crops and its great abundance of pure, wholesome and healthful water, Big Wells is a coming metropolis.

Some Things it Has

One Bank. One Bank.
Large Lumber Yard.
Two Modern Hotels.
Five General Stores.
Two Automobile Garages.
The Big Wells Record.
Meat Market.
Well Supply House.
Two Physicians. Three Building Contractors.
Big Wells Grain Company.
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HOWELL BROS., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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Booklet. I am thinking of locating in the Guif Coast country of Texas, and want to know more about Big Wells and Big 4 Colony.

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We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper.

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240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, \$62.50 per acres. ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville,

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80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, \$6,000. Wants hardware.

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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good'stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

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Rocks are winners in all leading shows.
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UE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, halfer to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old;
e. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan. brother gentle.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P.,
2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom
Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champlon 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

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

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormestor breeding. Cannot use any longer.
Alsô, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull. sood yearling hull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scote and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO. THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and helfers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



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

RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulls for sale, priced right.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham. CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.
choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

10 Weeks For 10 Cents.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to Kansas Farmer by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our threepage wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

H. H. Foster of King City, Mo., is offering a number of outstanding spring boars and gilts for sale. Mr. Foster breeds the kind with size and quality and has one of the good herds of that kind in the corn belt. He recently purchased a great young boar to head his herd. This boar, Expansion Wonder, is one of the great dam prospects. He was sired by Expansion's Son, dam Lady Wonder. He is a March, 1912 pig, and weights 260 pounds. He has an 8-inch bone and is remarkable for quality. Mr. Foster is pricing hogs to sell.

Last Call for Watts & Son's Sale.

November 15 is the date of Watts & Son's big sale at Green City, Mo. On that date they will sell a select offering of big-type Poland Chinas and Shorthorn cattle. The offering of fall boars and glits and spring boars were sired by such boars as Watt's Big Bone, Long Surprise, Watt's King and Do Do Giant, all of them big, high-class boars that are making records as breeders. In Shorthorn cattle they will offer bulls by Champion Prince and Royal Marshall, cows and helfers by Lord Champion, Waterloo Duke and Standard Goods. Breeders will find this offering of both hogs and cattle right.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean, owner of Quality Ridge Farm, Weston, Mo., has a splendid lot of Mastodon Polands, both sexes, for sale. Every hog in this herd is immune. This herd is headed by two great herd boars, Mastodon Price and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. These two boars are without doubt among the best Poland China sires now in service, and Mr. Dean has one of the great herds of strictly big-type Poland China sows in the corn belt. He is offering breeding stock that is right in every way at prices to sell them quick. Every animal sent out is guaranteed to be just as represented, and a guarantee by Mr. Dean is good. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Buxard's Heistein Sale.

We again call attention to the great sale of dairy cows to be held by Frank Buxard of St. Joseph, Mo. This will be the last call for this big sale of 165 head of Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. The Holstein cows and heifers in this sale were all stred by bulls from families with milk and butter records and are bred to bulls of the same class. They are bred right and are a strictly high-class lot of individuals. The sows that will go in the sale are producers and the heifers are the kind that make producers. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and if you want good dairy cows or heifers, attend this sale.

Gebhart & Sen's Sale.

B. F. Gebhart & Son of Kidder, Mo., sold one of the best Poland China offerings of the season in their sale of October 28. The offering was remarkable for size and quality, but on account of poor local support the average was far below what it should have been. A number of the tops went to good herds. Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., took four head of tops at from \$30 to \$35 per head. Gebhart & Son have one of Missouri's best big-type herds, and boars from their herd are heading a number of the good herds in the corn belt. They take pride in promptly filling all mail orders, and the fact that they have never had a complaint in regard to stock bought in their sales or on mail orders.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stodder's Shorthorn Sale

Stodder's Shorthorn Sale.

In the establishment and maintenance of the Silver Creek herd of Shorthorns at Burden, Kan., J. F. Stodder has been a powerful influence in promoting the interests of the breed in the west. Not only has he sold good cattle for the establishment of other herds, but he has shown such quality in the big fairs as to bring credit to the breed and plenty of prizes to his own barns. In announcing his twelfth public sale there are two important facts to which attention should be called. In this sale, which will be held at Burden on Thursday, November 21, there will be offered the very best things in the herd, including the show herd. Secondly, the offering will be very largely a Captain Archer sale. This is significant because Captain Archer was not only one of the best bulls ever sired by Imp. Collynie, but he was one of the best sires of the breed, Scotch to the bone and typical of all that is best in Scottish Shorthorns. Captain Rrcher was so intensely bred that his get always shows the Marr Missle character and his ancestry shows famous prize winners in every generation. Assisting Captain Archer is the young bull Silvermine, a grandson of Mr. Stodder's former herd bull, Imp. Tillycairn of the Marr Emma family. The females are almost entirely of Cruickshank and Marr breeding and close up, including Violets, Cornflowers, Village Blosoms, Rosemarys, Butterflys. The sale animals are glit edged all through and only poor health could induce Mr. Stodder to sell them. There will be nine bulls and 60 cows and calves in the sale. The catalogs are ready and will be mailed out promptly on request. Mention Kansas Farmer.

E. C. Jonagan Sells Extra Good Durocs.

are ready and will be mailed out promptly on request. Mention Kansas Farmer.

E. C. Jonagan Sells Extra Good Durocs.
E. C. Jonagan of Albany, Mo., had one of the high quality offerings of Duroc Jerseys sold in the corn belt this year in his sale at Albany, Mo., October 25. A number of prominent breeders were either present or represented, and a number of the best of the offering went to the best Duroc herds in the country. The average of \$25 per head was low when the high quality of the offering is considered. Mr. Jonagan has one of the best buroc families were represented in his herd, and he expects to continue in the business and add to his herd with the best in quality and breeding that money will buy. He still has a few extra good young boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. The following is a list of representative buyers: C. C. Wilson, Albany, Mo. \$28.00 A. J. Williamson, Albany, Mo. \$28.00 A. J. Williamson, Albany, Mo. \$28.00 A. B. Dawden, Maryville, Mo. \$21.00 C. W. T. Hutchison, Cleveland, Mo. \$69.00 J. M. Jones, Albany, Mo. \$21.00 Charles Messmer, Albany, Mo. \$25.00 George Good, Darlington, Mo. \$25.00 George Good, Darlington, Mo. \$25.00 Charles Messmer, Albany, Mo. \$25.00 Charles Messmer, Albany, Mo. \$25.00 Charles Messmer. \$25.00 Charles Mess

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS. Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable. F. C. WITTORFF, Medera, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES. A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

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

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonof the very sole, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

0. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams, 140 ribbons at the lowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldera, Ia.

Yearling and Two-Year-20 Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms.

Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Ad-

W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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J. E. BUMPAS The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms. WINDSOR, MO.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the
best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General
Salesman. A number of years experience.
Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for
fall sales.

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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work. Col. LH.Grote Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. Clay Center, Kansas. Write Early For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER, Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. MAXWELL, COUNTY CLERK, Washington County—Taken up, by F. E. Schaich, of Mill Creek Township, Washington County, Kansas, one dark red steer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands being visible, of the value of about \$30.

NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL! GREATEST AND BEST

Հայաստանական անագրանան անագրանան անագրանան անագրանան անագրանան անագրանան անագրան անագրան անագրան անագրան անագր

LIVE STOCK SHOW

OF THE YEAR. NOV. 30, to DEC.

YARDS UNION STOCK CHICAG

Many new improvements, new features, Thirty National Conventions, Daily Sales of all Breeds, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A season of learning, entertainment, Brilliant Even-ing Shows, and

CHICAGO

Lowest rates on all Railroads.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring glits. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at \$500 to \$800. Twenty ears an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri, Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD

100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way a will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Wainut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

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



PURE BRED STOCK SALES. Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.

Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.
Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Aarrowsmith, 111.

March 6—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Frieslans.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 25-A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle,
Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros.
Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stedder, Burden, Cowley Co.,
Kan.

Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands,
Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12.—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda,
Iowa.

Iowa. Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.) Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town. March 1-J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale
at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshires. Nov. 21—Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

For the best in big-type Poland Chinas, write Brown Hedge, Whiting, Kan. Mr. Hedge has choice individuals and is pricing them for quick sale.

Leeper's Polands.

J. W. Leeper, proprietor of the Valley View herd of big-type Poland Chinas at Norton, Kan. offers spring boars and gilts that should please the most exacting breeder or farmer. Mr. Leeper's Polands are famous for size and have quality sufficient to win at Nebraska and Kansas state fairs. If you want that kind, write Mr. Leeper while they last and mention Kansas Farmer.

Durocs at Herington.

Munsell & Isenberg, proprietors of Quivera
Place at Herington, Kan., breed Durocs
that are up to standard in every way. They
have a combination of Tatarrax and Col.
breeding, and offer choice spring boars at
the going prices.

Peckham Poland Chinas,
R. J. Peckham, the big-type Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb., offers 25 big strong spring boars sired by one of the best boars of the breed. They are out of Peckham sows, which means that their dams are the 700-pound kind. Write Mr. Peckham soon, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Morrison Red Polls.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg.
Kan., the old reliable breeders of Red Poll cattle, offer cows and heifers of the kind they are keeping for themselves. Any of them for sale, just so the herd is reduced a little before winter. The Morrisons claim to have the biggest type of this popular breed. They milk the cows and make every effort to encourage the milk and butter propensity. This is the only dual purpose breed on earth. If you buy from the Morrisons, you start right.

breed on earth. If you buy from the Morrisons, you start right.

Constant & Son Sell Fine Durocs.

The Duroc offering of Jeff Constant & Son of Denver, Mo., October 25, was one of the great Duroc offerings of the season. Although there was no sensational prices and conditions for a sale in that vicinity were very unfavorable, the average was \$27, and the greater part of the offering was spring pigs. Prominent breeders were present and a fair per cent of the offering was taken by them. Constant & Son have a high-class herd and breed prize winners. They still have a few outstanding boars and gilts for sale. The following is a list of representative sales: Frank Sinker, Wathena, Kan. \$37.00 W. E. Deson, Denver, Mo. 20.00 Frank Grath, Albany, Mo. 24.00 James Gross, Denver, Mo. 23.00 Linder Hyatt, Grant City, Mo. 23.00 J. Kemper, Denver, Mo. 26.00 Frank Gibson, Allendale, Mo. 27.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 26.00 Frank Gibson, Allendale, Mo. 27.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 28.50 A. Foutz, Denver, Mo. 28.50 A. Wikerson, Allendale, Mo. 23.00 Roy Mossbarger, Grant City, Mo. 23.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 25.00 Frank Gibson, Allendale, Mo. 25.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 25.00 Roy Mossbarger, Grant City, Mo. 23.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 25.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 25.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 27.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 26.00 Seth Elliott, Grant City, Mo. 25.50 Newt Wilson, Denver, Mo. 25.50 Newt Wilson, Denver, Mo. 26.00 J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo. 26.00 Seth Elliott, Grant City, Mo. 26.00 Seth Elliott, Grant City, Mo. 25.50 Newt Wilson, Denver, Mo. 26.00 Seth Elliott, Grant City, Mo. 26.

Vilander's Durocs.

Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan., one of the biggest Duroc breeders in central Kansas, offers 10f choice spring boars and gilts at reasonable prices. He has as good blood lines as can be found, and can sell pairs and trios not related.

Custom Tanning.

A good fur coat and robe is something those who own automobiles or who make long drives in the cold, should have. There is no coat or robe that will give the service or satisfaction at such a small cost as does a fur coat or robe. They are rain, moth and windproof. No better coats or robes were ever made than from your own horse or cattle hides. The Lincoln Hide & Fur Co. have their own original process of tanning, which leaves the leather always soft and pilable and to last a lifetime. They will keep you warm, they will keep you dry, and save doctor bills. Send for their booklet of instructions on how to select hides for coats. This booklet is full of information. It also gives prices, etc., tells how to take your measure, and gives a lot of other timely and useful information. Mention this paper when writing.

Frank L. Stream's Imported Horses.

Frank L. Stream's Imported Horses.

A representative of Kansas Farmer called on Frank L. Stream, the well known importer of Creston, lowa, a few days ago, and inspected his splendid offering of imported horses. He has a large number of good ones weighing from 1,750 to 2,300 pounds. Every horse is in perfect health and there is no sickness of any kind. Mr. Stream reports good sales and says he is still selling home-bred stallions at from \$250 to \$600 and imported stallions at from \$250 to \$600 and imported stallions at from \$200 to \$1,000. Anyone on the market for a good horse should visit Mr. Stream's barns in Creston. He takes pleacure in showing his fine string of stallions, and buyers will find an extra lot to select from at prices that are right. He always stands for a squaredeal, guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is good. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer, and if not convenient to visit him at once, write him for description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Black & Thompson's Sale.

Black & Thompson's Sale of big-type Poland Chinas at Hopkins, Mo., November 2, was only fairly well attended. Their offering was one of the good ones of the season, but the average was below what it should have been for the high-class Polands offered. A large per cent of the hogs sold in this sale were sired by their great herd boar. Longfellow King by Long King and out of Lady Jumbo. He is conceded by many critics to be the greatest son of the famous Long King, and is rated by all as one of the great big-type Poland China sires in service at this time. J. R. Armstrong of Gerlow, Ill., took the top spring boar in the sale at \$42. W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan., bought another good one at \$40, and several of the offering went to Lee Morris of De Kalb, Ill. Iowa breeders were also purchasers. The low average of \$25 per head was due principally to poor local support. Black & Thompson have a few excellent spring boars left that will interest breeders wanting good ones.

Last Call for Wales' Sale.

Last Call for Wales' Sale.

On Thursday, November 14, Mr. Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., will sell a draft of his useful Poland Chinas. Sixty head, the best in the herd, will be offered, consisting of ten spring boars, seven spring gilts, 23 fall yearling gilts, 13 fall yearling boars, one herd boar (Panorama's Son), and seven tried brood sows. The ten spring boars are sired by Wales' Missouri King and Panorama's Son and out of sows by such boars as Big Missouri Chief, Blain's Wonder, Graniteer by Expansion, Expansion's Son, Hadley's Model by L. S. Hadley. The spring gilts and the fall gilts are large and smooth. They will suit the most critical buyer, and had good in any herd. The fall yearling boars are large, stretchy fellows—just right for heavy service. They are not fancy or fat, but in good breeding condition. Farmers and breeders are invited to attend. Catalogs ready to mail out. Send for one, and if you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Sale at Garrison, Kan.

The Thompson Brothers' Duroc Jersey sale held at the farm near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., on October 30, was a disappointment from the standpoint of values. Considering the good winnings of this firm at the state fairs the past fall and the quality of the offering, the prices received were not very satisfactory. But the demand was limited, and even those present lacked enthusiasm. However, the brothers, as they always do, take a philosophical view of things, and have no complaint to make. Prices ranged from \$40 down to \$15, with the bulk of sales around \$20. The buyers were mostly former patrons, with a few outsiders present. Among the buyers were Samuelson Bros., Cleburne; David Delair, Oketo; Will Philips, Stockdale; Joe Ballinger, Manhattan; James Brooks, Garrison; Stephen Harris, Garrison; V. E. Vilander, Cleburne; Barton Thompson, Garrison, and C. B. Johnson, Stockdale.

Jersey Sale.

We wish to call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. L. Churchill's sale of imported and home-bred Jerseys at Vinita, Okla., Monday, November 25, 1912. Mr. Churchill is one of the most prominent Jersey breeders in the great southwest, and has today one of the best herds of Jerseys to be found. The offering will consist mainly of cows, bulls and heifers by such sires as Majesty, Golden Jolly, Leda's Golden Lad, Baron's Prinče, Financial Countess Lad, Rainbow's Golden Lad and others. Production and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys, and the breeder will find more good big milkers and more constitution in tion and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys, and the breeder will find more good big milkers and more constitution in this herd than they have ever had the pleasure of seeing in any herd in the great southwest. The cows have been kept for profit, selling milk in the city of Vinita for 10 cents per quart, and nothing but paying cows have been retained in the herd. Buyers will have the advantage of Mr. Churchill's experience in breeding and selecting a herd that is a paying proposition, and there will be no risk to run in buying cattle in this sale. Mr. Churchill has the reputation of giving everybody a square deal. Arrangements have been made for a government inspector to inspect all the cattle so they can be shipped to any part of the United States. The sale will include over 50 head of the very choicest cattle that will be sold this season. Among them are such noted cows as Golden Jolly's Gray Lady, a magnificent daughter of Golden Jolly. There are other cows and helfers in the sale by such noted sires as Golden Lad, Jolly Royal Sultan, Leda's Golden Lad, and others. We especially urge the readers of Kansas Farmer if interested in high-class Jerseys to arrange to attend this sale, and write Mr. B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo., for catalog.

POLAND CHINAS



Weighed 570 Pounds Before One Year Old.
For Sale—Choice spring boars and glits and fall yearling boars—the big type combining size and quality.

PAUL E. HAWORTH,
Lawrence, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound cham-pion at the American Royal, 1911, and Glant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS. COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son." and out of a 706-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.



IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifty head of big, strong Poland China boars and glits, spring farrow, at reduced prices for a short time. Few Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. Also, cows and heifers. No culls sold for breeding purposes.

B. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS. Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once. F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and ther great sires. Sixty spring pigs to thoose from. WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from choiera.

J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale.
Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John
Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearl-ing boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them. O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

25 BIG FOLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley
Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have
decided not to hold sale, and offer these
privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real
herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J.
PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS,
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden
Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and
out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col.
Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods.
Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

80-BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS-30 Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satis-factory prices. JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is directed to the sale of high-grade Holstein cattle which will be held at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, No-vember 16, by D. K. Carter. There will be 20 head of cows and helfers and the pure-bred registered herd bull, Sunflower Cornu-copia Beryl. Don't forget this date and place. Dairy cattle are hard to get and one cannot afford to overlook a sale like this.

Morgan Stallions. Morgan Stalliens.

J. Ed Bailey, the big Morgan horse breeder at Iowa Falls, Iowa, starts his advertising card again in Kansas Farmer. Owning a considerable number of the few remaining Morgans that trace directly and close up to Justin Morgan, Mr. Bailey is naturally a Morgan enthusiast. The Morgans were wonderful horses and the only American breed. They were spoiled and rendered almost extinct by our craze for speed, by which the wonderful courage, vitality and endurance of the Morgan was fused with the thoroughbred and standard bred. Great efforts are now being made to re-establish the pure Morgan and the United States government has been a liberal buyer of this breed for use in breeding cavalry horses. In writing Mr. Bailey for descriptions and prices please mention Kansas Farmer.

Churchill's Jerseys.

In the forthcoming sale of Jersey cattle to be made by A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla., on November 25, there will be a number of animals sired by his great herd bull, Majesties Raleigh Boy 82759 A. J. C. C. The sire of this bull is the greatest breeding bull ever produced in the Jersey breed, tracing three times to Oxford Lass. The dam of this bull is a granddaughter of the great Eminent 2d, thus giving him an intense combination of Oxford with the almost priceless Eminent blood. Jersey cattle are what they are by reason of their long continued breeding for a certain definite purpose. Their characteristics are so fixed through this prepotency of blood that it is almost impossible to get rid of it by crossing with other breeds, even for generations. This is one of the most highly valuable characteristics of the breed and one that would be priceless in other breeds as well. It pays to get good Jerseys, and this offering of 50 head in a public sale will afford an unusual chance.

Duroc Jersey Boars with Quality.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the farm of W. R. Huston near Americus, Kan, and found him a very busy man. Mr. Huston has one of the best herds of Durocs in our state, both from breeding as well as individuals. The blood lines are strong in the Golden Model family. We saw on this farm 20 spring boars and 30 spring glits that are a credit to any breeder. The boars are offered for sale at prices that should move them quick. They are large and growthy fellows with all the size combined with quality, and from this herd any farmer can find a desirable herd boar. The dams of these boars are by such boars as Pell's Chief 2d, a prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; Frankfort K. Jr. and Golden Goods. Mr. Huston is not only a breeder, but he knows how to feed and grow hogs. They have the proper care to develop them. Any prospective purchaser can not make a mistake by buying from this herd. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

"Back to the Farm," Idle Chatter.

mistake by buying from this here. Presses look up ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

"Back to the Farm," Idle Chatter.
Dr. Myron T. Scudder, professor of the science of education in Rutgers College and a well-known authority on agricultural economics, declared at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association in Philadelphia that the cry of "Back to the Farm" was a rather silly slogan. Dr., Scudder offered as a substitute, "Stay on the farm." The views of Dr. Scudder offered as a substitute, "Stay on the farm." The views of Dr. Scudder offered as a substitute, "Stay on the farm." The views of Dr. Scudder offered as a substitute, "Stay on the farm." The views of Dr. Scudder of the chief causes of the desertion of the farms by the younger generation is the monotony and lack of variety in country life. To stimulate recreation among the children in the country is today not nearly so serious a problem as a number of years ago. Parties, dances, athletic sports, music, all these are valuable factors in providing interesting and healthy variety for mind and body. None of these is so important an asset in the country home as good music with its magic powers in "driving dull care away." Thanks to that wonderful musical instrument, the Victor talking machine, every form of music and entertainment is right at hand ready to be played at a moment's notice, to please the entire household, no matter what kind of music each one wants to hear. It would be well worth while for every farmer to hear this music at the Victor dealer's store in his neighborhood. If you don't know just where the nearest dealer is write to the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., and they will tell you, and will also send you their catalogs containing pictures of the world's greatest singers and musicians, and giving considerable information on musical subjects.

Hew Farmers Become Prosperous.

Hew Farmers Become Prosperous.

Drs. Hess and Clark of Ashland, Ohio, have written a letter, of which the following is a part: "Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has worked a revolution in the live stock branch of farm industry. It has eliminated the elements 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 jaunt down "easy street." Do you want to know what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is and how it helps the 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 effect of a continued term of heavy feeding, and is, of course, a setback to the feeder, because it extends the cash outlay 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 animals' digestive organs in a vigorous and active condition, regardless of the amount of feed consumed. As a doctor of medicine would say, it gives 'tone' to the digestive organs—makes them stronger and better able to bear the continued strain which the feeder is putting on them. Certainly, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is a great help in making beef or milk. Probably, if the question were asked, nine out of ten successful feeders or dairymen would attribute their plethoric bank accounts to the use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Dealers are reporting a great demand for this tonic, the more so as it is well known to be a guaranteed preparation."

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning third at Des Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall gilts and some fine spring gilts by The Baron, he by a full brother to The Harvester and Darkness Perf. by Perf. I Know, M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 MUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.

DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young bears for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAB, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WEAY & SONS, Hepkins, Mo.

Herd Boars For Sale

ve outstanding good ones. Three for including Mogul's Monarch and Prince sale, including Moga. ...
Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40 Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also glits bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy.
Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready
to ship; pairs not related. BROWN
HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at
Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs
sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief.
Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norten, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROCJERSEYS

Choice bred sows and glits for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gitts; 100 spring pigs.
Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January S.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS. 130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

GEORGE KEBR'S DUROCS lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERB, Sabetha, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write

w. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JER-SEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not re-lated. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. breeding. Only the best saved for breed Reasonable prices. HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

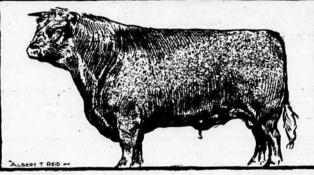
WATT & SONS BIG SALE

AT GREEN CITY, MO., NOV. 15, 1912

FIFTY HEAD BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Six fall boars, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 20 fall gilts, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 145 spring boars, sired by Watt's Big Bone, Long Surprise and Watt's King; 4 spring boars, by Colossal. Also, 10 tried sows, 23 head Shorthorn cattle, 15 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, 5 cows and 8 bulls, 3 yearling bulls by Champion Prince, 2 by Royal Marshall, also our great herd bull, Champion Prince. Bulls are reds and roans, and one white one. Cows and heifers by Lord Champion, Waterloo Duke, and Standard Goods. Mail card for catalog, and see what we have.

W. M. WATT & SONS, AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.

GREEN CITY, MO.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

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

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS

I have just returned from France with 60 head of Imported Percheron Stallions, and I have fully demonstrated at the different state fairs and shows that I have exhibited, that I have the kind that are unexcelled. In fact, my exhibit was the talk of the shows. More weight, more conformation,

more action than you ever saw in one

My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair were as follows: Grand championship on Kaballand, a 2-year-old; first on aged stallions; first, second and third on 3-year-olds; first and fourth on 2-year-olds; first on yearlings; first and second on grand display of four animals, either sex; first and second on five best study. In Perchapor Society Stallions, I studs. In Percheron Society Stallions, I won first and second on five best stallions, first championship stallions, open class.

French Draft—Second on aged horses; first and second on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on four animals, either sex, in grand display; first on five best stallions.

On Belgian-Second in aged horses; second in 3-year-old; first on 2-year-olds.

My winnings at the American Royal were as follows: Grand championship on Percheron stallions; first on aged horses; second on 2-year-old; third on yearlings. Percheron Society Specials—Championship stallions, open class. I also won the \$100 trophy sent by the Percheron Society of France to the American Royal for the best stallion exhibited.

French Draft-Grand championship; first on aged horses; first on 3year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on five best stallions.

Now, if you are in the market for a first class stallion, the kind that you will always be proud of, one that will start the foundation of a family horse, that you will be remembered by your great-grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barn, for I am positive that I can show you more bone, more foot, more weight than any man in the business. Write or come today.

W. LAMER & CO. SALINA, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

TWENTY HEAD HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS-Cows and heifers, headed by the pure-bred registered bull, Sunflower Cornucopia Beryl.

D. K. Carter, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at \$25, imported yearlings at \$35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

ALFRED'S DUROC SALE. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 16 AT ENID, OKLAHOMA.

—BRED SOWS AND GILTS-

Bred for February litters. Sire, Alfred's Col., which carries more Col. blood

than any Duroc boar living. Fifteen select boars by Alfred's Col., Pilot Chief's Col. and Dew Drop Chief. All immune for life by the double treatment.

S. W. ALFRED & SON, ENID, OKLA.

HARTER'S SALE POSTPONED

On account of the storm, the J. H. Harter sale of Poland Chinas at Westmoreland, Kansas, has been postponed until Tuesday, November 19, Remember the date and place.

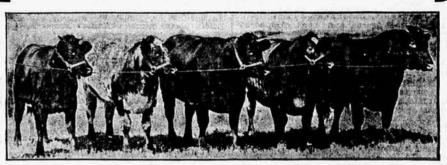
B. T. Wray & Sons' Big Polands.
B. T. Wray & Sons of Hopkins, Mo., are offering big-type Polands with quality. They own one of Missourl's great herds of big-type Polands, and the head of their herd, Sterling Prince, is one of the best two-year-

old boars of the breed now in service. Sterling Prince is assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, conceded to be one of the best sons of the great Chief Price Again. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer, and write them, mentioning this paper.

J. F. STODDER'S SALE OF

ER CREEK SHORTHORNS

COWLEY CO., KANSAS Thursday, Nov. 21, 1912



Get of Sire and Young Herd, All by Capt. Archer. Winners at Many of the Western Stock Shows.

SEVENTY HEAD—COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS

Including my best cows and herd bulls, together with the show herd.

Nineteen cows with calves at foot.

Fourteen of the Best Scotch Families are represented, such as the Emmas, March Violets, Clippers, Foxgloves, Village Blossoms, Rosemarys, Blooms, Butterflys, Victorias and Marigolds.

The pure Scotch bulls, Choice Archer, a Marsh Violet, and Silvermine, a Mars Emma.

a Marr Emma.

The offering is strongly representative of the great bull Captain Archer, a son of Imp. Collynie and Imp. Mistletce 15th.

Burden is on the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe Railway, 16 miles east of Winfield, and on a direct through line from Kansas City to Texas and New Mexico. Send for illustrated catalog.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, J. R. Miller.

PUBLIC SALE

25-Pure Bred Poland China Boars-25

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912

At the Nunnally Barn, MANKATO, KANSAS,

at 1 o'clock.

TWELVE FALL BOARS that will please large-type breeders.

THIRTEEN SPRING BOARS from our choice herd sows, all sired by our "Giant Chief Price 82103." Chief Price 31462S

This boar has met our fondest expectations as a sire, and will, with his get, please you.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, COL. N. S. HOYT, Auctioneer.

Mankato, Kans. G. O. KIRTPATRICK, Clerk.

N. E. Copeland Has Boars.
N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., is head-quarters for big strong Poland China boars of both spring and fall farrow. They are good individuals and are of the best bigtype breeding. Some of them are by the noted Expansion's Son and out of extra large sows. Write Mr. Copeland and get description and price.

Howell Bros.' Durocs.

The Howell Brothers, located at Herkimer, Kan., have one of the best herds of registered Durocs to be found anywhere in the state. They have always bought the best, both for breeding and individuality. They only keep the tops for breeding purposes, and market the rest. They have on hand at this time a choice line of spring boars and gilts and will price them worth the money.

C. W. Taylor Writes.

In a request for a change of copy recently Mr. C. W. Taylor, proprietor of Pearl Shorthorns, says that sales have been very satisfactory and that he is sold out on cows, but has for sale a fine lot of helfers that can be bought either bred or open. Also bulls of all ages. Mr. Taylor is one of the good breeders of Kansas and should always be consulted by parties wanting good stock. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

Kyle's Poland China Sale.

Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan., will hold a sale of Poland Chinas of the bir type at their place adjacent to town on Friday, November 15. This sale will include 12 fall boars and 13 spring boars, sired by Giant Chief Price 82103. These boars are of a quality to interest everybody who needs breeding stock, and the fall boars especially will appeal to farmers and breeders who need boars for immediate use.

Please remember the date and place, and if unable to attend send bids by mall to the auctioneer in care of Kyle & Son. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

One Hundred Duroes at Auction.
On Thursday, November 14, J. W. Wohtford of Waterville, Kansas, will disperse his entire herd of registered Duroes. The sale will be held on the farm a few miles north of town, and 100 head will be sold, consisting of 25 tried sows of Crimson Wonder and Col. breeding; two herd boars, one of them a son of Dreamland Col.; 15 spring boars, 15 spring glits, and 50 August pigs, both sexes. This offering contains some of the very best blood known to Durocs, and among the tried sows are daughters of Nebraska Wonder, G. C.'s Kansas Col. and Tatarrax. Doubtless there will be many bargains at this sale because of the unusual time of year for selling high-class sows. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Wohlford's care at Waterville, Kan.

Walter Hildwein Held Second Sale.

Walter Hildwein, Poland China breeder of Fairview, Kan., held his second annual fall sale at the farm on November 1. The day was bad and the rain and snow of the night before resulted in a small crowd. The crowd present bought the boars well until supplied, but the demand for gilts was not what it should have been. The quality of the offering was good, and more money should have been had for it. Prices ranged around \$20 to \$30, with a number of sales below \$20. Among the principal buyers were C. L. Branic, Hiawatha; H. B. Walter, Effingham: R. Fletcher, Powhattan; Pete Klein, Fairview; William Smith, Powhattan; Roy Shoemaker, Wetmore, and William Schmitz, Fairview.

BETTER COWS MAKE A MORE PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

Arrange to Attend Mr. A. L. CHURCHILL'S Sale of Registered Jerseys AT WINDSOR PLACE, VINITA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th 1912 **Imported and Homebred Jerseys 50 HEAD**

BULLS IN THE SALE:

MAJESTY'S RALEIGH BOY 82759. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam,
Simpkina, P. 11070, C., a daughter of Eminent's Raleigh 69011.

LEDA'S GOLDEN MAJESTY 96717. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam,
Leda's Golden Lily 221947, by Union Jack, P. 3850, H. C., son of Leda's Golden Lad, P. 71148, H. C.

Financial Chicatine 254101. Vexer's Mistletoe 170069. Empsie Riotress King 169961. Josephine of Edgehill 230277.

This offering will consist mainly of the blood of Majesty, Golden Jolly, Leda's Golden Lad, Baron's Prince, Beatrice's Stockwell, Financial Countess Lad, Rainbow's Golden Lad, Jolly Royal Sultan, Tormentor, Landseer's Fancy and St. Lambert breeding.

Production and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys. I wish to call your attention to the fact, that in this sale you will find more good, big milkers and more constitution—along with rich breeding, than you have had the pleasure of seeing in any herd in the great Southwest. No cows have been kept that did not show a profit in the dairy. On account of hired help, I am selling the entire herd without reserve. An absolute dispersal of every animal on the farm. Every animal over 6 months old will be tested for tuberculosis before sale and certificates furnished. A Government Inspector will inspect all cattle, so they can be shipped to all parts of the United States in accordance with Quarantine regulations. The herd Babcock test is five and a half, and one one-twenty-fifth. Some richness. Get your name in early for catalog. Mailed on request to

B. C. SETTLES,

Sales Manager, AUCTIONEER-COL. PERRY. Come and hear him.

PALMYRA, MO.

CLOSING OUT SALE ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912

Fifty high grade Holsteins and high grade Jerseys, and 15 red cows, all milking, and bred either to son of the King of Pontiacs or to a son of Colantha 4ths Lad.

75 Head choice, high grade Holstein heifers, from 6 to 24 months old, sired by registered bull and bred to a son of a 17-pound cow. A number of extra fine, registered Holstein cows, about a dozen registered Holstein bulls, from

12 to 20 months old. Catalogs of registered stock. Letters answered. All stock has been raised on this place. Everything tested for tuberculosis. Take Frederick Avenue car from depot to end of line, three-fourths mile from car line.

SOME OF THE NOTED COWS:

Golden Jolly's Gray Lady 213911. Dolly's Benedictine 240557. Welcome Leda 245292. Fern's Bonnie 222088. Golden Lad's Pridalia 230809.

Auctioneers-Col. Z. S. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. Dan Gibson, Stewartsville, Mo.

Address, Henry Glissman, Omaha, Neb., Sales Manager.

Frank Buzard,

Owner,

St. Joseph, Mo.

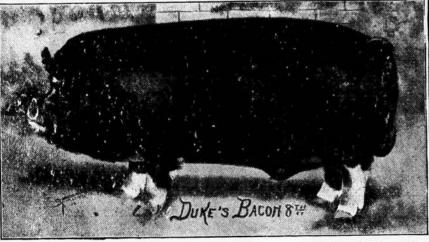
PUBLIC SALE OF BERKSHIRES CHOLERA PROOF

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1912 This Magnificent Offering Contains

Judge Robinhood College Duke 2d Royal Star's Duke, Junior Champion of Kansas. Peaceful Charmer, Grand Champion 1912 Royal.

Duke's Baron 8th, 1912 Kansas and Oklahoma Grand Champion.

Artful Masterpiece 3d, first prize aged boar 1912 American Royal.



THREE BOARS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; SEVEN SOWS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; TEN BOARS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; THIRTY SOWS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; FIFTEEN SOWS, WITH STRONG, STURDY LITTERS.

In this outstanding offering we are selling every good Berkshire maintained at Lawrence. This undoubtedly will be bargain day, as we are selling over 100 head of outstanding Berkshires.

SUTTON FARM

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS

ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED DUROCS AT AUCTION

At farm five miles north of WATERVILLE, KAN.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14,

dispersion

Conditions are such that I must leave the farm, and I offer the following stock:

THE OFFERING.

Twenty-five tried sows, 2 herd boars, 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 52 choice pigs of August farrow, both sexes.

BLOOD LINES.

Tried sows include daughters of G. C.'s Kansas Col., Nebraska Wonder, Queen's Col., and a son of Tatarrax.

The fall stuff was sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule. Spring pigs by same boar. Fall pigs by Carter Col. by Dreamland Col.

Write for catalog. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneer.

I also offer at private sale my farm, comprising 240 acres, half under plow, rest alfalfa and wild grass pasture. Plenty of running water and timber. Hog-tight pasture. One of the best stock farms in Kansas. Five miles from Waterville, 13 miles from Marysville, county seat. Will be sold at a bargain.

J. W. WOHLFORD

Waterville,

Kansas

T. E. GORDON, Auctioneer.

JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.

Completely Equipped



Completely Equipped

40,000 people buy this car and reduce the cost for each other

ERE only one automobile made by a factory it would come sky high to the lone purchaser. It would cost thousands and thousands of dollars.

But when 40,000 people insist that their car be built in one factory-each car comes at the rock bottom priceless than one thousand dollars apiece.

This accounts for the exceptional value Overland buyers secure. Combined buying power—the 20th century economy factor—is the key. This is the reason folks talk "Overland" this fall, from Seattle to Savannah and Portland to Pasadena. Never before has there been such a car at such a price. It astonished the civilized world.

The Overland 69T is the direct result of evolution. A limited output of good cars was the acorn from which the oak grew. The better Overlands became known—the more folks wanted them. The more Overlands made—the less each cost. Because the more raw material bought—the less the unit expense. Thus, every year, Overland prices have been reduced.

Realize the tremendousness of this Overland production; try to visualize a procession of 40,000 Overlands. This is not an estimated output. Dealers contracted for 39,000 cars before a public announcement was ever made. Our output is 150 cars a day—nearly 1000 a week. Right now we are over 3000 cars

behind our immediate shipping orders and have been for ninety days.

How else-were it not for this wonderful production efficiency—could \$985 buy the highest priced features in motor

Something new in a motor car book

RESH from the presses after months' preparation, we have just received a consignment of our big, interesting 1913 book. Every one should have a copy. It is the most educational piece of motor car literature published. Nothing more complete can be secured.

This book discusses motor car construction in general. Filled with vital information, written in good, understandable style, it will be read with interest.

The preparation and distribution of this book de luxe cost us thousands of dollars.

This was absolutely necessary as our silent salesman. Our 2,000 agencies, associated salesmen, district managers and factory representatives have never yet been able to call on all inquiries for Overland information. So this book was prepared as an aid to them. We got it out in proper fashion—the way we always do things.

This fine work is yours, free. Just drop us a postal and you'll get it by return mail.

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car construction? Set the big quality features down on paper; balance them up in other cars; compare them; study them; you cannot match them for less than \$1200 in any other factory in America. Size, strength, seating capacity, wheel base, chassis construction, confort, beauty and finish — this model matches any \$1200 car manufactured.

Where in a car at less than \$1200 can you secure a thirty horsepower motor— a wheel base of 110 inches—center conwheel base of 110 inches—center control, three-quarter floating rear axle and drop-forged I beam front axle, fitted with expensive Timken and Hyatt bearings? The double set of drum type, internal expanding and external contracts ing brakes—13 inches by 2½ inches—are not surpassed on \$1500 cars.

Consider the economy in buying equipment for 40 000 cars. Here on this \$985 car you get the very finest access.

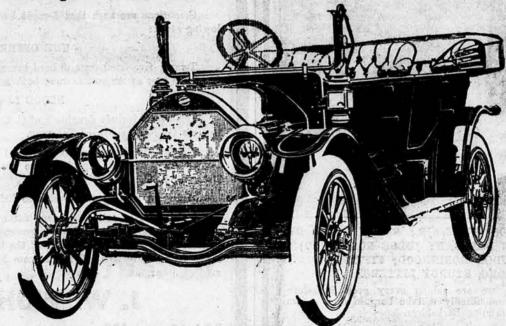
\$985 car you set the very finest accessories manufactured—those placed on \$5000 cars. It has a Warner speedometer -the best made; it has a fine mohair top and boot; it has a clear vision wind shield; it has a self-starter and Prestolite tank. And all for the one price; there are no "extras." there are no "extras.

Our greatest problem is in supplying the demand. The entire 1913 Overland output is contracted for. If you want an Overland we advise quick action.

See the Overland dealer in your vicinity. He is at your service. His name and address supplied by us if you wish

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Self-Starter 30-Horsepower 5-Passenger Touring Car 110-Inch Wheel Base Timken Bearings Center Control



Warner Speedometer Remy Magneto Prestolite Tank Mohair Top and Boot Clear Vision Wind Shield